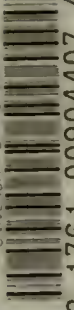


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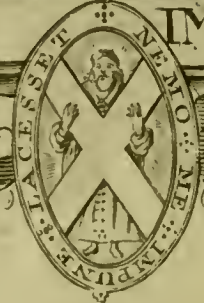






IN DEFENCE

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W. Edmonstone Dundas. 1839.

A

S Y S T E M

OF

H E R A L D R Y,

SPECULATIVE AND PRACTICAL:

WITH THE

TRUE ART OF BLAZON;

ACCORDING TO THE

MOST APPROVED HERALDS IN EUROPE:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH SUITABLE EXAMPLES OF ARMORIAL FIGURES, AND
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MOST CONSIDERABLE SUR-
NAMES AND FAMILIES IN SCOTLAND, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MEMORIALS RELATIVE THERETO,

BY ALEXANDER NISBET, GENT.

A NEW EDITION.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURGH;
AND RODWELL AND MARTIN, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.

1816.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following SYSTEM of HERALDRY was undertaken by the Author, about the beginning of the last century, under the patronage of the Parliament of Scotland, and in dependence on a public pecuniary aid of L. 200, granted in the year 1704, for enabling him to execute an undertaking which bore a close alliance to the honour of the nation.

The liberality of the Parliament having been rendered ineffectual, in consequence of prior assignments on the fund out of which the grant was payable, the plan of the Author was circumscribed, and the publication of the Work delayed till the year 1722, when the First Volume was printed at Edinburgh, for Mr J. Mackeuen, bookseller, to whom the Author had assigned the property.

As this Volume was in many respects defective, an Appendix, or Supplementary Volume, was intended by the Author to follow the First Volume; but the death of that learned and industrious heraldic antiquary, at no great distance of time, the imperfect state of his collections, and the property passing through different hands, delayed the publication of the Second Volume till the year 1742, when it was printed at Edinburgh by Mr Robert Fleming, who was assisted in preparing it for publication by Mr Roderick Chalmers and other antiquaries.

The great utility of this Work, which is universally acknowledged to be of the highest value and authority, joined to the consideration of its excessive rarity and enormous price, induced the design of reprinting it.

In committing the Work, a second time, to the press, an opportunity has been found of retouching the original plates, correcting many typographical errors, and a very considerable number of mistakes, chiefly in the orthography of persons and places, and adding a few notes, distinguished by the letter E: but the Publishers do not wish to be understood as having made any alteration in the substance, style, or language of the Work.

It is in contemplation with the Publishers to print a Supplementary Volume, containing corrections of the preceding volumes, additional examples of Armorial Bearings in Scotland, and a continuation and enlargement of the memorials of our most ancient and considerable families to the present time. As it is evident that the materials for such a volume must be derived from sources of information inaccessible to the Publishers, they earnestly solicit the communication of authentic memorials from the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland concerning their respective families.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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TO THE

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE,

J A M E S

DUKE OF HAMILTON, CHATELHERAULT AND BRANDON,

Marquis of CLYDESDALE, Earl of ARRAN, LANERK, and CAMBRIDGE,
 Lord AVEN, POLMONT, MACHANSHIRE, and INNERDALE, Baron of
 DUTTON: *And Hereditary Keeper of His Majesty's Palace of Holyroodhouse.*

MY LORD,

THE design of the ensuing Treatise being to illustrate and perpetuate to posterity, in a methodical way, such distinguished Ensigns of Honour as have been bestowed by Sovereigns, especially the Kings of Scotland, on persons and families of the most distinguished merit, I could not introduce it more favourably into the world, than under the

DEDICATION.

protection of your most illustrious name, whose noble family has so signalized themselves in the service of their prince and country, as to deserve to be honoured with the highest offices, and distinguished by the most noble badges of honour, which the Kings of Scotland could confer.

Your Grace's family, next to the Sovereign's, justly claims the precedence of all the families of Scotland, not only as being the first Duke, but also on account of your royal descent; your noble ancestor, James Earl of Arran, being so near in blood to Mary Queen of Scotland, that he was declared, in Parliament 1542, the second person of the realm, and successor to the imperial crown, in case she died without issue; and also regent during her minority.

The merit of your family was not confined to your native country, but procured considerable honours abroad; so as the same noble person was dignified in France with the title Duke of Chatelherault, whose son, John, was created Marquis of Hamilton, being the first in Scotland who bore that dignity; and in England, since the union of the crowns, your family was honoured with the title of Earl of Cambridge; and, since the union of the two kingdoms, with the title of Duke of Brandon.

Some of your ancestors have also been invested with the Royal Ensigns of St Michael in France; and, ever since the accession of our Kings to the crown of England, they have been honoured successively with the most Noble Order of the Garter. As your illustrious father had the honour to be installed in that Order, so also in the royal and most ancient Order of the Thistle in Scotland: Which two Orders, in one person, is a singular instance never before bestowed (that I know of) on any other subject in Great Britain.

Your Grace having been pleased, of late, to add to the achievement of the family of Hamilton, &c. those of your mother, the daughter and sole heir of the ancient and noble family of Digby Lord Gerard of Bromley in England, I have prefixed them to this address, resolving to blazon and speak more particularly of them in the supplement to this work.

I shall not trouble your Grace with a particular detail of your ancient and honourable descent, that being already performed by better hands; in whose works, the wisdom, valour, and loyalty of your ancestors to their prince and country, shine with a lustre becoming their grandeur.

So far as falls within my province, I hope, I have done your family justice in this book, and have nothing here to add but my earnest wishes, that the advantages of birth, education, and other accomplishments, so eminent in the person of your Grace, (which to enumerate, were to offend a modesty usually attending great souls), may be improved to perpetuate, and, if possible, to enlarge the honour of your family; and to let the world know, how much I am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble,

Most obedient, and most devoted servant,

ALEXANDER NISBET.

P R E F A C E.

AS HERALDRY itself is of a noble extract and original, so the knowledge thereof is worthy of any gentleman: and, if duly considered, will be found no less useful than curious; as tending to illustrate the histories not only of particular families, but of the nation in general.

The original design of heraldry is not merely show and pageantry, as some are apt to imagine, but to distinguish persons and families; to represent the heroic achievements of our ancestors, and to perpetuate their memory; to trace the origin of noble and ancient families, and the various steps by which they arrived at greatness; to distinguish the many different branches descended from the same families, and to show the several relations which one family stands in to another.

As the practice of heraldry in Scotland is very ancient, so the higher we trace it, we find arms the more regular and distinct: And of so great importance to the nation was the regularity and distinction of arms reckoned by our kings and parliaments, that sundry laws, relative thereto, have been enacted and published, discharging all persons to assume arms to themselves without due authority; prohibiting those to carry arms who had right to none, or those who had right, to usurp the arms of other men.

Before the modern practice of subscribing names to writs of moment, which was not used in Scotland till about the year 1540, all such writs and evidents were only signed with seals, which contributed much to the regularity of arms: And therefore it was enacted by sundry statutes, That every freeholder should have his proper seals of arms, and should either compare himself at the head court of the shire, or send his attorney with his said seal; and they who wanted such seals were to be amerced or fined: So that commonly gentlemen sent to the clerk of the court their seals in lead, who kept the same in his office, to produce or compare on occasions; and it was reckoned no less a crime than forgery to counterfeit another man's seal. *Vide Regiam Majestatem.*

As those seals grew less useful and necessary, so armorial bearings became less regular: And therefore, *anno* 1592, cap. 125. the Parliament gave power and commission to the Lyon King at Arms, and his brethren heralds, to visit the whole arms of noblemen, barons, and gentlemen within Scotland, and to distinguish them with congruous differences, and to matriculate them in their books; as also, to inhibit all such to bear

arms, as by the law of arms ought not to bear them, under the penalty of confiscating to the king all the goods on which such arms should be found; with an hundred pounds to the Lyon and his brethren, and in case of not payment, to be imprisoned during the Lyon's pleasure. And, *anno* 1672, cap. 21. the said act of Parliament is renewed and ratified, and the Lyon King of Arms is impowered to distinguish arms, and matriculate the same in his books or registers. Which Register is ordained to be respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland.

Many other instances might be given to prove the regard our ancestors in Scotland bore to heraldry, their zeal and concern to prevent irregularities therein. By all which it is evident that they never looked on armorial bearings as an idle amusement, but as a matter of great moment and importance to the nation.

As the study of heraldry is what my peculiar genius has led me to for many years, so I have endeavoured to adapt my studies that way, to the service of my country, not only by instructing sundry of our young nobility and gentry in that science, but by composing a complete system of it for the benefit of posterity. In which I have endeavoured to prosecute that subject, both in a scientific or speculative way, and also reducing the same to practice, by collecting the armorial bearings of most, if not all those surnames and families that ever made any considerable figure in Scotland, and applying those bearings for illustrating the particular history of families among us.

However ignorant or capricious people may censure this undertaking as idle or useless, yet the Parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1704, were of opinion, that something of that nature was very much wanted, and when finished, would be serviceable to the nation: And were so well pleased with my proposals for publishing the same, that the better to enable me thereto, they ordered me two hundred pounds Sterling, payable out of the tonnage on foreign ships; but that fund not answering their expectations, and being encumbered with prior assignments, I never had a farthing that way, which was the occasion of this book's not being published long ago.

The work being chargeable, and my bookseller having undertaken it wholly on his own risk, I was obliged to confine myself to a certain number of sheets. At the time of publishing my proposals, it was reckoned that the whole might have been contained in about 120, besides copper-plates; and the price to subscribers was fixed accordingly. And though that number of sheets was then judged sufficient to contain the whole System of Heraldry, according to the view I then had of it, yet, by reason of sundry new materials which occurred, the book has already exceeded the foresaid number of sheets, and I have not been able to overtake sundry particulars which I intended to have treated of; such as marks of cadency, marshalling of divers coats in one shield, exterior ornaments, &c. And, upon a more mature deliberation, I find, that in order to treat distinctly of those particular heads remaining, and to do justice to many considerable families, which I was obliged either altogether to omit, or treat of very superficially, an Appendix, or Supplement, will be necessary: in which I shall have opportunity both of correcting any thing amiss, and supplying any thing here omitted.

Had I confined myself barely to a System of Heraldry, as other authors on that subject have commonly done, I might easily have gone through

all the other parts of it; but the great collections I have made of armorial bearings in Scotland, and the memorials of particular families, in this book, are so useful a part of it, that I am apt to think most of my readers will be better pleased with the method I have taken, than if I had given them only a dry system of the parts and rules of heraldry.

Though I have not been able to overtake some things in the System of Heraldry, as I at first intended, yet I have explained the True Art of Blazon, in a more ample, regular, and distinct manner, than any thing that I have ever seen on that subject. I have treated of the Rise and Nature of Arms, the principal Ensigns of Honour on which they have been usually placed, their different Tinctures and Furs, the Partition and Repartition Lines, with their Accidental Forms: As also, the different Figures used in Arms, whether Proper, Natural, or Artificial, with the different terms of those figures, from their position, situation, and disposition in the shield; together with their various blazons and significations, according to the sentiments of those who have written in Latin, Italian, German, French, and English.

As I have treated of all those particular heads very fully and distinctly, so I have illustrated them, and the several rules relative thereto, by suitable examples of armorial bearings; principally taken from those of our own nation, and failing them, from those of other nations over all Europe; so that I may justly call it an Universal System, not calculated for Scotland only, or any particular country, but answering to the regular practice of heraldry through the world. Notwithstanding of which, I may presume to say, that my reader will here find such a collection of armorial bearings of surnames and families in Scotland, both ancient and modern, that the like was never attempted; and which will serve as a general register, or at least a directory of arms to posterity: A work hitherto much wanted, and earnestly wished for by the curious.

In order to render my collection more complete, I have not only had recourse to my Lord Lyon's Register, in the Herald-Office, whose civilities to me on that occasion I most thankfully acknowledge, but also to old books of blazons, ancient records, seals of arms, and other monuments of antiquity: All which I mention as my proper vouchers on that subject, and refer to them by proper marks, of which I shall give here a short account.

The Lyon Register, though, by the foresaid act of Parliament, *anno* 1672, ordained to be respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland, and instituted to prevent irregularities in heraldry, yet, at this day, is not so complete as is to be wished. Many of our most ancient and considerable families have neglected to register their arms, notwithstanding the act of Parliament, partly through indolence, and partly through an extravagant opinion of their own greatness, as if the same could never be obscured: So that were it not for ancient records, books of blazons, charters with seals appended thereto, or other monuments of antiquity, to which I have had recourse with great labour, and some of which I have purchased with great charges, the armorial bearings of sundry considerable families and surnames in Scotland had been entirely lost. However, as the Lyon Office is of late much improv'd, and better regulated than formerly, it is like to be very useful in time coming; and I have collected the greatest part of my blazons therefrom, and refer thereto sometimes by the letters (L. R.)

i. e. Lyon Register, and sometimes by the letters (N. R.) *i. e.* New Register.

The most certain vouchers for the practice of arms in Scotland, next to the Lyon's Register, are ancient seals appended to charters, and other writs, many of which I have seen, and to them I refer in the following Treatise, mentioning them particularly.

Next to them are old manuscripts and illuminated books of blazons, whereof sundry are now in my custody, and to which I also frequently refer, as follows :

I. I have an old illuminated book of arms, with the names of the families who carry those arms, written under the shield, but often misplaced, and the writing such as can scarcely be read: I conjecture it to have been done by some Frenchman, in the reign of King James V. or in the minority of our Queen Mary, but can say nothing certain that way. Only, I saw at London in the Herald-Office there, another of the same book, resembling mine both in the painting, writing, binding, &c. so near as one book could resemble another. I met also there with sundry others.

II. James Workman's Illuminated Book of Arms, who was herald in the reign of King James VI. ; which book I frequently refer to by these letters (W. MS.), which book I had from the ingenious Mr Henry Fraser, Ross Herald.

III. Mr Pont, a known antiquary, his Alphabetical Collection, in manuscript, of the Arms of our Nobility and Gentry, the original of which I have, being handsomely blazoned, and written in a good hand, to which I commonly refer thus, (P. MS.)

IV. James Esplin, Marchmont Herald, has left behind him an Illuminated Book, with the pictures of sundry of our old kings and their arms; as also the arms of our nobility and principal gentry, about the year 1630, to which I refer thus, (E. MS.) This book I have upon receipt from Mr Hugh Wallace of Ingliston.

V. Sir James Balfour, a learned and famous antiquary, who was Lyon King at Arms in the reign of King Charles I. left a Register of Arms, now in the Lawyers' Library, to which I refer thus, (B. MS.)

VI. George Ogilvie, a late herald with us, has left a Collection of Blazons, some of which I mention, and are marked thus, (O. MS.)

Besides those already mentioned, I have sundry other manuscripts of arms in my custody, but do not so frequently refer to them; because I am not certain by whom they are done, and therefore cannot depend on their authority farther than as they agree with other books of the same kind. And as to blazons which I have collected from printed books, old buildings, or other monuments of antiquity, when I refer to them I always mention them at large.

Many of those manuscripts &c. are in danger of being lost to posterity: But I am hopeful the collections I have made from them may be very useful, at least for supplying any loss which may happen that way.

I likewise refer sometimes to Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry thus, (M^cK. H.)

As to memorials of particular families I have not been so full on them as otherwise I might have been, had the number of sheets to which I was confined allowed me; but a work of that nature, though most desirable in itself, yet being attended with many difficulties, requires much time and labour: And, therefore, all that I could pretend to, at present,

was only to lay a foundation, upon which either I myself, or others afterwards may build.

The learned Sir George Mackenzie began a collection of such memorials, which he has left behind him in manuscript; which I have referred to as occasion required: And had he finished the same for the press, it had been great service to the public, and made a very proper appendix to his excellent Book of Heraldry. But indeed a work of that nature is too great for one man, or one age, to finish, and therefore must proceed gradually, as the circumstances of things will permit. There are some ancient families amongst us now extinct, others have lost their charters and records; and there are some who, though they have them in their possession, yet are not willing to communicate them; and there are many of such an indolent disposition as not to regard the history either of their own, or of other considerable families: And yet without their concurrence a work of this nature cannot be completed. But as it is unreasonable, that the more curious and inquisitive part of mankind should suffer by the indolence of those men, I am resolved to go on in this work so far as I can, with such helps as may be had.

There are three objections which may possibly be framed against this Treatise, which I shall endeavour, briefly, to obviate. First, some may object, that in my memorials of families I have insisted more particularly on some inconsiderable families, and passed over others of greater consideration very superficially. To which I answer, That probably it may have happened so, but without any design or fault in me; for some persons have a taste for learning and antiquity beyond others, know the histories both of their own families, and of the nation in general, and are willing to do justice both to themselves and posterity, and therefore have assisted me with memorials, or allowed me to peruse their charters: Whereas others are altogether careless of such matters, and neither are concerned for knowing, or being known. Besides, that being straitened for room, I was obliged to abridge most of my memorials, especially towards the latter end, and to omit some altogether. But as I designed my book for the use of posterity, so in the Supplement which I intend to make to it, I propose to omit no memorial of any family which I either have by me, or may at any time come in my way, so far as I find it duly vouched: And, therefore, if any family shall think themselves neglected hereafter, they must blame themselves.

Secondly, others may object, That I have erred in sundry of my accounts of families. To which I answer, That the work being new, I have been obliged to go in an untrodden path, and therefore it is not to be wondered if sometimes I should miss my way; but I have endeavoured to act as cautious a part as possible, and where no proper vouchers appeared, I have chosen to be silent. If I have erred in any thing, I shall be ready, upon better information, to retract and correct the same in the above-mentioned Supplement, and shall be very thankful to any person who gives me further light in those matters. Which corrections and additions, being once printed, will be preserved for the use of posterity, and if ever the book comes to a second edition, these may be inserted in their proper places.

Thirdly, it may be objected, That this may be an endless work, so that one volume may draw on another, and yet the whole never be completed. To which I answer, That a complete history of all the surnames and honourable families in Scotland is not to be expected from one hand,

or in one age; notwithstanding of which, all advances towards such a history will be serviceable to the public. We have no complete history either of England or Scotland, nor is it probable that ever we shall have one till the day of judgment, when the thoughts of the hearts of all men shall be revealed: And yet the collections of learned historians and antiquaries, in all ages, have been applauded, and very deservedly; as tending to illustrate and improve our national history, though without being ever able actually to complete it. In like manner, though I shall never pretend to make a complete collection of memorials, relative to all our considerable families, yet, in the Supplement, I propose to finish my whole System of Heraldry in all its parts; to correct what is wrong, and supply what is wanting in the present volume, so far as I am either capable, or may receive assistance from others; and, wherein I come short, to leave a plan or foundation for those who come after me, to improve and build upon.

There are sundry subscribers, who should have been both mentioned in the book, and had their achievements engraven on the copper-plates, but happened either to come in too late for this volume, or neglected to give in either memorials or arms; however, all care shall be taken to do them justice afterwards.

I am very sensible that a work of this nature, in which so many different persons and families are more or less concerned, must expose the author to variety of censures, and readily they who are least concerned will be most censorious: But as it is the service of my country, and benefit of posterity that I chiefly write for, so I shall be easy as to the snarls of idle and ignorant critics; and shall be ready, on all occasions, fully to satisfy candid and judicious readers: And whatever fate the following book may undergo in the present age, I shall comfort myself with the thoughts of this, that the older it grows, the more useful and valuable will it be to posterity.

A
S Y S T E M
OF
H E R A L D R Y,
SPECULATIVE AND PRACTICAL:
WITH THE TRUE ART OF BLAZON.

C H A P. I.

OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF ARMORIES.

BEFORE I proceed to treat of ARMORIES in all their parts, it will not be improper to premise briefly somewhat concerning their name, rise and progress.

Arms have been taken by all nations, and in all ages, for military marks and signs of honour; by which, not only persons, families and communities are distinguished and known, but nobles also distinguished from plebeians, and nobles among themselves. Which marks and signs were called *arms*; because in ancient times, they were painted, or engraven on shields, and other pieces of armour; as also, upon banners and pennons, from whence they are called *armorial ensigns*: And being likewise embroidered or painted on the surcoats of military men, which they wore over their armour, to distinguish them in battle, they were called *coats of arms*.

How useful and honourable of old these marks and signs have been, will appear from what some learned men have written on that subject; of whom I shall only mention a few.

William Wyrley, in his *True Use of Armories*, printed at London, *an.* 1592, says, "Without *armorial tokens*, no martial discipline can be exercised, no army ranged, no attempt of any company achieved, and, by consequence, no conquest made, nor so much as any commonwealth defended, neither from outward enemies, civil discord, or rebellion of any plebeian rout. It will, I hope, reduce into estimation, a matter both of honour, order and necessity, which no doubt was, by the wisest and best governed states, at the first devised, and generally by all of any policy, received to a most necessary end."

John Ferne, in his *Glory of Generosity*, printed at London, *an.* 1586, p. 147. says, "The ancients did bear arms for the honour's sake of virtue: For it is one, nay, the chiefest honour, for a gentleman to bear a coat of arms, and without which none can be called gentle; and that is commanded by the sanction of the laws of nations."

Guillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, Sect. I. Chap. I. says, "How great the dignity and estimation of *arms* ever has been, and yet is, we may easily conceive by this, that, as they do delight the beholders, and greatly grace and beautify the places wherein they are erected; so also, they do occasion their spectators to make serious inquisition, whose they are; who is the owner of the house where they are set up; of what family the bearer is descended; and who were his next, and who his remote parents and ancestors. It is very notable, that these signs, which we call *arms* at this day, however in former ages they have been named, have been of the greatest use and esteem, the knowledge of which is called the *Science of Heraldry*, or of *Armories*. Which Edward Bolton in his *Elements of Arms*, calls the Mistress and Queen of Liberal Knowledge; for in it all the fair arts seem to assemble, and every grace of invention glitters there, with much significancy; ornament and utility; for armories are the only remaining customary evidences or testimonies of nobility now: For neither statues, arches, obelisks, trophies, spires, or other public magnificent erections, are now in use."

These ensigns of honour, or marks of nobility, are to be met with everywhere, not only on the frontispiece of public and private buildings, as aforesaid, but commonly on tombs, and other monuments of antiquity, and especially are of excellent use on seals, by which we know ancient charters and other evidences of the highest importance, whether they be authentic, yea or not. And I cannot sufficiently wonder at the vanity of a great many, who glory in their carrying these marks and signs of honour, which they do not at all understand; and must regret it in the greatest part of my countrymen, who, though otherwise well qualified in the knowledge of other liberal arts and sciences, yet neglect to apply themselves to the study of heraldry; a science so valuable, that the greatest men in all ages have thought it worth their study and application: And therefore Thomas Gore, in his *Catalogue of Learned Men*, who have written on this science, expresses himself in these words, "Quo viri nobiles alique laudabilem illam Heraldicæ Artem persequendi acriori extimulentur studio, &c. ut palam fiat omnibus, qualis in pretio & honore nunc dierum est & olim fuit res Heraldica, in toto prope literarum orbe."

Though learned men are generally agreed as to the usefulness of armories, yet they differ with respect to the beginning and rise of them, of which I have spoken particularly in a book formerly published by me on that subject, entitled, *An Essay on the Ancient and Modern use of Armories*, to which I refer the curious. But lest I should seem to be defective in my present undertaking, in which I propose to lay open the several parts of heraldry, I shall therefore give here a brief account of the nature and rise of *arms*.

Many are of opinion that *arms* owe their first beginnings to the light of nature, and have been used by all nations, however rude and illiterate, for distinguishing the more worthy and eminent, from the vulgar and ordinary people; though they cannot but allow that *arms* have been used in greater perfection and regularity in some countries than in others. The reason they give for their opinion, is, that whatever we find universally practised in all nations must be founded in nature; or, which is much the same, that whatever all countries, whether civil or barbarous, agree to in the main, though they differ perhaps in some circumstances, must proceed from the dictates of natural reason. And, to support their assertion, they produce many instances of the practice of *arms* among the ancient and modern inhabitants, not only of this but of the new discovered world, America. Whence some conclude, that the use of *arms* was Antediluvian, and after the Flood, was continued among the children of Noah, and afterwards more particularly, and in greater perfection, among the Children of Israel, as they endeavour to prove from the prophecy of Jacob and Moses, and more especially from the 2d chap. of the Book of Numbers, where God gives express commandment, "that every man of the

“ Children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of his father’s house.” And further, they urge the use and practice of armories in succeeding ages among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Grecians and Romans.

And indeed it is true, that, as mankind increased and grew numerous, certain marks and distinctions, by which, persons, families and communities might be known one from another, were in a manner absolutely necessary; and, therefore, as the learned Becmannus saith, “ *Hominem ab homine distinguere, ac variis discriminare nominibus & signis, labor fuit primorum parentum, & pullulantis orbis negotium.*” Neither can military marks be younger than Mars himself, seeing, without distinguishing marks and signs, no martial discipline could be exercised. But, notwithstanding this, neither the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the Grecian emblems, nor even the banners and ensigns of those, or other ancient nations, the antiquity of which is unquestionable, can properly be called *arms*. The former of these having never been looked upon as such; and the latter, viz. banners and ensigns, being rather to be reckoned among the regalia of these nations, as ensigns of power and dominion, than hereditary marks of honour, which we now call *arms*.

There are others who do not ascribe the rise and use of *arms* to the light of reason and nature, but rather to common practice and custom, as distinguishing military marks, or symbolical figures, used by these nations upon their shields, head-pieces, standards, or pennons, &c. which, as they were not hereditary marks of honour, transmitted from father to son, so neither were they ever regulated to the titles and rules of armories, being only temporary devices, which were taken up, and laid aside at pleasure, and intended partly for distinction, and partly for ornament’s sake. And this is plain, particularly with respect to their use amongst the Romans, who never looked upon them as hereditary marks of nobility: For, had the Romans been conversant in the science of heraldry, as now practised all over Europe, we had certainly received from them the terms of that science, whereas, on the contrary, we find them handed down to us in Gothic and old French words, which the ancient writers of heraldry were obliged to dress up in a barbarous sort of Latin, when they wrote for the use of the learned world.

The Romans had, for their badges and signs of nobility, the statues or images of their ancestors; and, among many other divisions of the Roman people, we find them divided into that of *Nobiles, Novi & Ignobiles*, which distinction of persons and families was taken from their right to have images or statues, an honour granted only to those, whose ancestors had borne some office in the state, such as Curule Edile, Censor, Prætor, Consul, &c.

He who had the privilege of using the images or statues of his ancestors was termed *Nobilis*; he who had only his own was called *Novus*; (the same with our upstart, or first of a family, that obtains a coat of arms) and he who had neither his own statues, nor those of his fathers, went under the name of *Ignobilis*, as the common people among us, who have no right to armorial bearings; so that their *Jus Imaginum*, was the same with our right to carry *arms*: And therefore, Abrahamus Fransus, *Lib. II. de Armis*, says, “ *Quemadmodum apud Romanos, eorum familiæ obscuræ habebantur quarum nullæ sunt Imagines, sic & illi jam ignobiles existimantur, qui majorum Arma non possunt ostendere.*”

These images or statues were made of wood, brass, marble, and sometimes in wax-work, and the better to represent the person intended, painted according to the life (as Polybius observes), and dressed out answerable to their quality; adorned with the robes of the offices they had borne, with marks of their magistracy, and the spoils they had taken from the enemy. Thus the collar or chain on the statue of Torquatus, and the tuft of hair on that of Cincinnatus, were the trophies of which those brave heroes had despoiled two of the Roman enemies.

These statues commonly stood in their courts, in a cabinet of wood, (from whence our cabinet of arms and ambries, where the several pieces of the honours of the nobility, such as, helmet, crest, gauntlet, spurs, banners, &c. were kept) and, upon solemn days, these presses or cabinets were set open, and the statues being adorned as above, were exposed to public view, in their courts before the porch and gate of their houses, (as now our nobility and gentry have their coats of arms cut in stone, or painted on escutcheons over their gates); not only that the people

might behold their nobility and honours, but to excite their posterity to imitate the virtues of their ancestors, as Petrus Ancarena Clement says, “*Arma pluribus in locis eam ob causam collocantur, non solum ut Nobilitatis indicia sint, & majorum nostrorum Monumenta, sed ut posteri excitentur ad laudem & decus.*” And Valerius Maximus upbraids a cowardly and insignificant posterity, “by those ensigns, which as it were,” says he, “tells them how unworthy they are of the honours and privileges of their brave ancestors.”

When any of the family died, the statues and images were not only thus exposed to view, but in the funerals were carried before the corpse, as ensigns of their nobility. This is observed by Hermanus Hermes, in his *Fasciculus Juris Publici*, p. 800, and Basil Kennet, in his *Antiquities of Rome*, tells us, that the Romans brought forth their images at the funerals of those persons only who had the *Jus Imaginum*; and that Augustus ordered 600 beds of images to be carried before, at the funeral of Marcellus; and Sylla, the dictator, had no less than 6000.

From this practice of the Romans, came the custom of succeeding ages to carry, at the funerals of great men, their ensigns of nobility, with the armorial bearings of those honourable families of whom they were descended, as well on the mother's side, as on the father's; which, by our practice, being placed on funeral escutcheons, round the achievement of the person deceased, are called Quarters or Branches; and by others, Proofs of Nobility; but by Pontus Heuterus Delphius, *Stemmata*, who, in his *Genealogies*, particularly treats of this subject, and derives our custom of carrying arms at funerals from that of the Romans above mentioned, in these words: “*Quemadmodum olim apud Romanos in more positum fuit ut majorum imagines ornandæ funebræ Pompæ adhiberentur, Atriaque cereis per Armaria dispositis, ad Gentilitatem ostendendam ornarentur: ita & nostro tempore in usu est, ut viri nobiles in justis funerum Exequiis, nuptiarum solenniis, quorundam etiam sacrorum primordiis, longa serie a proavis demissum Stemma in medium adducant, ut scil. inde ortus sui splendorem commonstrent, dum quatuor, octo, sexdecim aut triginta duo Nobilitatis suæ Membra (quas vulgo quateras vocant) adferunt, licet non uno eodemque ordine a singulis Insignia locentur.*”

From all which we observe, that the use of arms with us, being hereditary marks of honour and noble descent, are of the same nature with the *Jus Imaginum* among the Romans. Which opinion is confirmed by many famous writers, too numerous to be here inserted: But I cannot omit a modern one, the judicious John Brydal of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. who, in his little book, intitled, *Jus Imaginis apud Anglos*, p. 53. says, “For, as in ancient times, the statues or images of their ancestors were proofs of their nobility, so, of latter times, *coat-arms* came in lieu of those statues or images, and are the most certain proofs and evidences of nobility. Hence it followeth, that *Jus Nobilitatis* is nothing else but *Jus Imaginis*; insomuch that the word *Imago* doth oftentimes signify nobility; and the right of having images with their ancestors was the same as the right of having arms now with us.” And hence it is, as Gerard Leigh tells us, in his *Accidents of Armory*, p. 40. “That the law of arms is for the most part directed and regulated by the civil law.”

Our armorial bearings, as hereditary marks of honour, thus succeeding in place of the Roman images and statues, naturally lead us to date their rise and origin as such, from the time of the subversion of the Roman Empire by the Goths and Vandals; who, as they sunk many liberal arts and sciences, seem to have given birth and life to that of heraldry. These northern and barbarous nations charged their shields, and other pieces of armour, with figures of fierce animals, and almost all kinds of creatures, partly for distinction's sake in time of battle, and partly for ornament's sake, according to their own particular genius; answerable to the common saying, “*Ex iis quibus quisque magis delectatur qualis etiam ipse sit cognoscitur.*”

These military marks and figures of lions, boars, wolves, &c. which they had on their shields, and other pieces of armour, became hereditary ensigns of honour, and were continued as such by them, and their posterity, and were called instead of *Jus Imaginum*, *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, *Insignia Gentilitia*, and sometimes *Arma* as Budæus in *Pandect.* “Prior pro iis” (speaking of the Roman images) says, “pos-

“ teriora tempora Insignia Gentilitia habuerunt quæ *arma* vulgo vocantur ; quæ
 “ ipsa quoque primum, nunc simile est veri, virtutis præmia fuerunt, ac rerum
 “ præclare gestarum decora.” And elsewhere, “ Gentiles fuerunt hi, qui ima-
 “ gines sui generis proferre poterant, & erant insignia Gentilitia quæ hodie *arma*
 “ dicuntur.”

Hence they became fond of the word *Gentilis*: And as Selden observes in his Titles of Honour, it came to be used, in their language, for an honourable epithet, glorying probably in that name by which the Romans used to call them in contempt ; for the Romans used indifferently to call all those Gentiles, who were not citizens of Rome.

These warlike nations, having subdued the Roman Empire, and raised their glory by military bravery, were naturally led to a high esteem of warlike achievements ; and, therefore, derived their ensigns and titles of honour from what chiefly concerned a soldier, and distinguished the different ranks of nobility, according to the different orders of military men, such as *Miles*, *Eques*, *Scutifer*, &c. and their posterity, naturally desirous either to imitate, or perpetuate the warlike achievements of their ancestors, continued the same marks and ensigns of honour which were used by their ancestors: And not only so, but collateral descendants were ambitious to share with them in the glories of war already purchased ; and, therefore, assumed the same figures with the principal families, with some variation for difference. And, in process of time, these ensigns were also desired by others, who justly reckoned, that, by extraordinary services performed in their civil capacities, they deserved as well of their Prince or country, as others had done by their military achievements. Upon which, many devices were formed into arms, and continued as hereditary marks of honour, of which I am to speak particularly in the following treatise.—And so much shall serve at present for the nature and rise of arms.

As the Goths, and their northern allies, first brought in armorial bearings, and transmitted them to their posterity as hereditary marks of honour, so did they also the feudal law, by means of which, arms grew up to farther perfection ; as is evident by many armorial figures (in the following treatise) of ancient families, representing the acknowledgments and services they were obliged to perform to their overlords and superiors, as roses, cinquefoils, spur-revels, bows and arrows, hunting-horns, ships, &c. upon which account such figures are frequent in armories all Europe over. Thus the old barons of Arran and Lorn were obliged to furnish a ship to the King in time of war, as their old charters bear ; upon which account they still carry ships, or lymphads in their arms. But of such feudal arms I have discoursed in my above-mentioned essay, and shall be more particular in my following treatise.

Arms were very much improved, and in great esteem in the reign of King Charles the Great of France ; for which see Favin's Theatre of Honour, and Bartholomæus Chasa, in his Catalogue of the Glory of the World, who says, “ That
 “ that King not only constituted the Twelve Peers of France, but regulated the use
 “ of arms.” And all the French writers of that age tell us, That that great King, besides others, honoured the Friezlanders and Scots with ensigns of honour, for their extraordinary services in his wars ; and when he and Achaius, King of Scotland, entered into that famous league about the year 792, the double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-dè-luces, was added to the arms of Scotland, as a badge and memorial of that alliance, of which I have spoken in my fore-said essay, and shall have occasion afterwards to speak of the same in the following treatise.

For the better understanding of the antiquity and progress of Armories, as we now have them, I shall here mention only two grand occasions which contributed thereto, viz. the Crusades and Tournaments.

Crusades, or expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land against the Infidels, gave occasion of bearing several new figures, hitherto unknown in arms, such as the bezants, martlets, alerions, escalopes, &c. besides an indefinite number of crosses, which are to be seen in arms all over Europe. For they, who undertook these expeditions, received, from the hands of bishops and priests, little crosses, made of cloth or taffety, which they sewed on their garments, and on which account these ex-

peditions were called Crusades. The first of them began in the year 1096; in which almost all Christian nations engaged, and took upon them the Cross, as their manner of speaking was then. The form and fashion of the cross then could not but be as various as fancy could invent, to distinguish many companies of different nations. Which crosses became proper and fixed armorial figures to many families who had arms before these expeditions, but afterwards disused the same for the love they bore to the Cross, of which I have given several instances in my foresaid essay. By these crusades, arms were much improved all Europe over, and they gave an increase of various forms of crosses and other figures;—of which in the following treatise.

Tournaments, the other occasion I mentioned of improving armories, are much more ancient than the crusades, though I have spoken of them first, and have very much improved armories, sooner or later; not only by giving rise to figures within the shield, (such as the ordinaries as some say), but to those without the shield, which adorn and trim it in the present perfection and beauty we find arms, and which we call Achievements, *i. e.* complete armorial bearings, with all the exterior ornaments. And since tournaments seem to have completely built the armorial structure, (except as to marks of cadency, and the method of marshalling many coats of arms in one shield), I shall here treat of them briefly and distinctly, that my reader may somewhat understand achievements, as I speak of them in the following treatise, till I come to treat separately of them in distinct chapters.

Some say, that *Tournamenta* is but the corruption of the word *Trojamenta*; the *Ludus Trojae*, which were invented by Ascanius, and celebrated by a company of Roman youths, dressed after a warlike manner, and generally of the best families of Rome. Others say, that *Tournamenta* came in place of the *Ludus Trojae*, and derives its name from *Turner*, a French word, (to turn round), because to be expert in these military exercises, much agility both of man and horse was requisite.

Tournaments are commonly described, “*Nundinae vel feriae in quibus milites ex conducto convenire, & ad ostentationem virium suarum & audaciae, temere congrederi solent.*” Or thus: “Solemn meetings, at great festivals, where nobles and gentlemen performed martial exercises by combating together in desport.” That there were such meetings as these, under the names of tournaments, joustings, hastiludes, and tiltings, all Europe over, and especially in Germany, in the beginning of the tenth century, (where none were to be admitted who had not arms, as marks of their noble descent), is acknowledged by German, French, and English writers. Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, says, (for which he vouches Franciscus Modius’s *Pandectae Triumphales*), That the Emperor Henry, surnamed the Birdler, Duke of Saxony, in the year 936, decreed to bring in jousts and tournaments by solemn ordinances; and gave commandment, that the Palatine of the Rhine, and the Dukes of Bavaria and Saxony, should give, in writing, laws for regulating these meetings; which they accordingly digested into twelve articles, in imitation of those of France, says Favin. By one of these articles it was decreed: “That no man should be admitted into these festivals of arms who was not a gentleman of armories, and of four descents at least, of noble parentage, both on the father and mother’s side; and if any man, who could not so justify his nobility by armorial ensigns, (such as those we call quarters, or proofs of nobility, being the arms of his grandfathers and grandmothers), should present himself to jousts, by pretending that he was ennobled by his Prince, (here *Novi Homines* were excluded), and thereupon presumed himself worthy to be in the same rank with those of ancient nobility, such a man should be beaten with rods, and obliged to ride the rails, or barriers, for his punishment.” These rails, or barriers, were certain lists or stakes of wood, which surrounded the place of action, and kept off the spectators from the actors. And since I am speaking of them, I cannot but show, that though the various fashions of the trimming of arms be brought from these honourable military exercises, yet I cannot be made to believe what Menestrier says, That the proper figures in this science, such as the cheveron, saltier, bend, bar, and other traverse pieces, are brought into this science, from these pieces of wood which formed and made up the barriers, however so like to them they may seem to be;—of which afterwards. But to proceed,

Segar, Norry King of Arms, in his treatise of Honour Military and Civil, Lib. III. tells us also, That Henry the Birder was the first who introduced tournaments in Germany, which other nations did imitate, and had their own laws relative to them. Our author mentions several laws, one of which was, "That it should be lawful for all gentlemen, well born, to enter and fight in these exercises of arms, ever excepting such as had, in word or deed, blasphemed, or done or said any thing contrary to our Christian faith, of whom, if any presume to enter the list, we will and command, that the arms of his ancestors, with all his furniture, shall be cast out, and his horse confiscated."

As for the frequency of tournaments solemnized in Germany, England, and Scotland, I shall name but some, though there were many.—Henry the Birder solemnized one in the city of Magdeburg, upon the first Sunday after the feast of the Three Kings, in the year 938, and in *anno* 943. There was another held at Rottenburgh, by Conrad Duke of Franconia. The Duke of Saxony solemnized another in the city of Constance, the first Sunday after the feast of All Saints, in *anno* 948. Favin gives us an account of thirty-seven tournaments, from that time till the year 1194. John Stow, in his Large Survey of London, tells us, several were anciently solemnized there every Friday in Lent, "by which, (says he), the gen-try gave good proof how serviceable they would be in war." Upon which account, Richard I. of England appointed several tournaments, "that his subjects, (says our author), by these means, might be accustomed to horsemanship and feats of arms; and, consequently, better enabled to oppose their enemies the Scots." Segar tells us of a tournament, held by King Edward the III. where David the II. King of Scotland, jostled and carried the prize. He likewise tells us, that Richard the II. of England made solemn proclamation of a tournament, to be held at London, through Scotland, France, and Flanders, to which several stranger knights resorted. And John Stow, in his forementioned book, says, many lords came from Scotland to that tournament, to get worship (as he calls it) by force of arms. Amongst them was the Earl of Mar, who challenged the Earl of Nottingham to joust with him; they rode together certain courses, but not the full challenge, for the Earl of Mar was cast down, and had two of his ribs broken. The next Scotsman was Sir William Dazel, (whom I take to be Dalziel), the King of Scotland's banner-bearer; he challenged Sir Piercy Courtney, the King of England's banner-bearer, and, when they had ridden many courses, they gave over without a seen victory. Then Cockburn, Esquire of Scotland, jostled with Sir Nicholas Howberk; but Cockburn was borne over, horse and man, *anno* 1395. On St George's day, there was a great jousting on London bridge, (says our author), between David Earl of Crawford of Scotland, and the Lord Wells of England, in which the Lord Wells was, at the third course, borne out of his saddle.

In Scotland I have met with several tournaments solemnized; but our authors are so brief that they only name them. There were three held in the reign of King William at Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling: Another in the reign of Alexander II. at Haddington; "where," says Hector Boetius, "our nobility and foreign knights showed great prowess." King Alexander the III. held another at Roxburgh, upon the festivals of his son's marriage. There was another in the reign of King Robert III.; to which came one John Morlo, an Englishman, (says our author), who gave challenge to the Scots knights; he was taken up first by Archibald Edmonston, and, after him, by Hugh Wallace, and defeated both of them; but at last was taken up by Hugh Traill, who overcame him. King James IV. caused proclaim a tournament through Germany, France, and England, under this title, "In defence of the Savage Knight," (being so called by a foreign princess), to be holden at Edinburgh, upon the festivals of his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter to King Henry VII. of England;—the fame of which tournament, (says Hawthornden in his History), brought many foreign lords and knights to Scotland. Challenges were given and received in defence of the Savage Knight; and, several days before the joustings, the shields of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, with their helmets, wreaths, crest, and devices, were hung upon the barriers, or other places near by, which were guarded with strong and robust highlandmen, in savage dresses, which gave occasion to many families with us, whose progenitors were actors in that tournament, to have savages for their

supporters. To these tournaments with us none were admitted but those that were truly noble, as is evident by their proclamations, directed, of old, to earls, barons, and knights; and, since the reign of King James I. lords and barons;— for which see Lindsay of Pitscotie's Manuscript, in the Lawyers' Library at Edinburgh.

Having thus briefly given an account of the nature of tournaments, and the laws relative to nobility and arms, with a few instances of them, as solemnized both at home and abroad, I shall now add some observes from the ceremonies and customs used in the solemnities of tournaments, from some of their formulas which I have met with, from which some heralds bring the first use of exterior ornaments which adorn the shield, especially Menestrier.

It was the custom of those who went to these military exercises, to be in a complete military equipage, with arms on their shields, surcoat, and caparisons of their horses, as they are to be seen on the equestrian sides of many ancient seals with us and other nations, and on several sculptures, as Plate I. with their esquires riding before, carrying their masters tilting-spears, with their pennons of arms at them; and in their left hand, the timbre, *i. e.* the helmets which were to be worn in the exercise, adorned with pieces of silk, mistress's favours, wreaths, or torsos, being of the tinctures of the arms, and their proper liveries, and thereupon the crest or device. When the knights came near the barriers, where the joustings were to be held, they blew and winded a horn or trumpet, which gave advertisement to the heralds, who were there attending, to come forth, to receive their name, armorial bearing, and their other proofs of nobility; which accordingly they performed, and recorded in their books: From which, it is said, came Heraldry, or Art of Blazon, a German word, which signifies to wind a horn, now taken for a regular description of arms, in their proper terms; whence the German families have their helmets frequently adorned with several horns or trumpets, to show how often they have jousted in tournaments.

After the heralds have recorded the names, arms, and proofs of nobility of the knights, their shields of arms, with helmets, mantlings, wreaths, and crests, with which they were to joust, were hung up by the left corner, with the timbre, (in that posture which we call couchie, which we meet with in many shields of arms on old monuments and seals, and shows the owners had been received into tournaments) upon windows, pavilions, trees, barriers, or other fit places, near to the place of jousting, some days before the action; to the end that every one might be known by his arms, crest and liveries, to the actors, judges and spectators: With whom, and the ladies, the heralds went about, and described the arms, and gave an account of their owners, whom the ladies took the freedom to praise or dispraise; whence, sometimes, the word blazon is taken to praise or dispraise.

Then challenges were given by the knights to one another, which were performed, by touching their shields with such weapon as they were to just with, either with blunts or sharps. For the better understanding of which, I shall add here a piece of a formula of a tournament, held at Ingueleur in France, in the year 1389, sent by the French lords and gentlemen to the English, by way of a challenge, as in Segar's Treatise of Honour Civil and Military, Book III. being thus: "We likewise give you to understand, that such order is taken, that every
" one of us shall have his shield and impress hung on the outside of his pavilion,
" to the end if any one of you desire to run at tilts, then that the day before, you
" may with a lance, or such as you intend to joust with, touch the shield; and
" who intends to try his fortune, with blunt and sharp, must touch the shield with
" both, and signify his name and arms to them that have our shields in keeping."

Those who attended the shields, so hung and exposed, (which the French call *à faire fenestre*), Menestrier tells us, were the knights' servants or pages, who were dressed in such fashions as their masters fancied, making them sometimes appear like savages, Saracens, Moors, Sirens, and other monsters; and sometimes under the disguise of lions, bears, &c. who guarded the shields, with one or more heralds, to take an account of the names and arms of those, as also their weapons, with which they touched the shields, and to list them for combat. From which customs and form, says our author, came the use of tenants and supporters, representing men and beasts, at the sides of the shield: So that those, it seems, who were

qualified to be admitted into jousts and tournaments, though but gentlemen had right to carry supporters; but now they are allowed to none under the dignity of a lord-baron, except those who have right to them by prescription. But more of this afterwards, when I come to treat of the exterior ornaments.

Having given my reader a general idea of the rise, growth, and improvement of arms, to the present structure we now find them in, called Armorial Achievements, I must put an end to this general discourse, to begin and proceed to treat separately, as I have proposed, of all the figures and pieces of armories, with their attributes and proper terms, in the following chapters of this treatise.

C H A P. II.

OF THE DEFINITION AND DIVISION OF ARMS.

I DEFINE Arms, *hereditary marks of honour, regularly composed of certain tinctures and figures, granted or authorised by sovereigns, for distinguishing, differencing, and illustrating persons, families, and communities.*

These marks of honour being represented upon shields, surcoats, banners, pennons, and other military instruments and ensigns, as is said before, are called *arms, coats of arms, and armorial ensigns*; by the French, *armories*; and in Latin, *Arma Gentilitia, Tesserae Gentilitiæ, Insignia, Phrenoschemata, & Deigmata.*

Hereditary marks of honour, regularly composed of certain tinctures and figures, distinguish arms from other signs and marks of soldiers, merchants and tradesmen, which are but arbitrary, during pleasure; as also from hieroglyphics, symbols, emblems and devices, which have no fixed and certain tinctures, but may be composed of any colours or figures.

The words, *Granted or authorised by sovereigns*, exclude all arbitrary marks and signs; such as those assumed by the ignoble at their own pleasure, which cannot be called ensigns of honour, however like to arms they may seem: For, “*Nemo potest dignitatem sibi arrogare sine principis licentia.* None can assume the marks of honour, without the allowance of the sovereign;” arms being only allowed to the noble, and the ignoble are discharged the use of them, by the laws of all well-governed nations.

The words, *For distinguishing, differencing, and illustrating persons, families, and communities*, show the three principal ends of arms.

The first, is to distinguish the noble from the ignoble, the worthy from the unworthy, by marks of honour and noble descent, conferred by princes upon their well-deserving subjects and their families, in reward of their virtuous actions and brave attempts.

The second end of arms, is to difference the branches or cadets of one and the same family; that the first may be known from the second, and he again from the third, and the third from the fourth, and so on, were there never so many of them.

The third end and design of arms, is to illustrate persons, families, and communities, with ensigns of noble descent, and other additaments of honour, within and without the shield: All which I shall fully handle in this Treatise of Heraldry.

The division which I make of arms, in order to my intended method, is, into essential parts, and accidental ones, and of parts within and without the shield, and of their various species and kinds.

By the first, I understand tinctures and figures, without which, no arms can be. By accidental, attributes which follow figures in their various shapes, as ingrailed, invected, embartelled, &c. The parts within the shield, are those contained within the limits of the shield: And, by parts without the shield, I understand the exterior ornaments, such as crests, helmets, mantlings, supporters, &c. And as for the species and kinds of arms, such as, arms of alliance, of patronage, gratitude, concession, dominion, noble feus and pretensions; all which I shall fully treat of in their proper places. And, before I proceed, I shall here give a description of

those utensils and things, upon which arms have been anciently, and of late placed; such as, the surcoat, ensign, and shield.

C H A P. III.

OF THE SURCOAT, ENSIGN, AND SHIELD.

THESSE are called by heralds, the three principal signs of honour, upon the account that arms have been commonly placed upon them; which I shall here briefly describe.

The *surcoat*, is a thin, loose, light, taffety coat, used by military men over their armour; upon which their arms were painted or embroidered, that they might be distinguished in time of battle. Sovereigns and other great men are represented on the equestrian side of their seals, on horseback, with such surcoats of arms. Sandford, in his Genealogical History of England, tells us, "That Gilbert Earl of Clare was killed in the battle of Bannockburn by the Scots, for want of his surcoat of arms; who otherwise would have been saved, because he was a near kinsman to King Robert the Bruce." These surcoats were much of the same shape and form of those now worn by heralds.

The other principal sign of honour, is the *ensign*; under which general name, are comprehended standards, banners, pennons, gideons, and gonfanouns.

The first two, standards and banners, are of a square form, painted or embroidered with the whole achievements of those, who have right to display them in the field, or in solemnities; and anciently they were allowed to none under the degree of a knight-banneret.

The pennon and gideon are of an oblong figure, and ending in a sharp point or two, carried on the points of spears; and on them are only painted a part of the owner's arms, such as his device, crest, and motto.

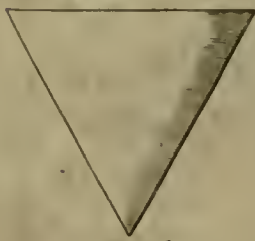
The gonfanoun is a banner or standard of the church, which is square, but has three labels or fanions (*i. e.* pieces of stuff, from which it is named), hanging down; and the bearers thereof are called gonfaloniers.

Arms have also appeared anciently upon the furniture of horses, such as the caparisons, as may be seen on the seals of kings, and other great men, who are represented on horseback, holding on their left arm the shield of their arms, and the same armorial figures embroidered on the caparisons of their horses. I have seen a seal of Alexander II. King of Scotland, appended to a charter of confirmation of several lands to the abbacy of Melrose, upon which he is represented sitting on a throne with a crown on his head, in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a mond: On the other side of this seal, he is represented on horseback in his coat of mail, holding in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm a shield, with the arms of Scotland, and the same arms are on the caparisons of his horse. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, makes King Edward I. of England, the first of their kings that had the arms of England on the caparisons of his horse; so that the custom of placing arms upon caparisons was sooner with us than in England. I have seen the seals of the earls of March, Fife, &c. appended to evidents in the reign of Alexander III. whereon they were represented on horseback, holding their shield of arms; and the same on the caparisons of their horses.

I shall not insist here further upon several other things, on which arms have been placed, but proceed to the principal one, the *shield*, called by the ancients *Scutum*, from the Greek word σκυτος, *Corium*, because they were made or covered with hides of beasts. From *Scutum* comes also the French words *Escu* and *Escusion*; the English *Escutcheon*; and the Italian *Scudo*, for a shield: From which also came these titles of honour, *Scutifer*, *Scutiger*; the Spanish *Escudros*; the French *Escuire*; and the English *Esquire*.

The shield was also called *Clypeus*, ἀπο το γλυφειν, *Sculpere* to engrave; because figures of armorial bearings or achievements were commonly painted, engraven, or imbossed upon it; as Virgil,

Mutemus Clypeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
Aptemus—————



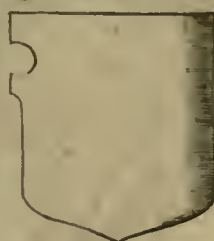
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2



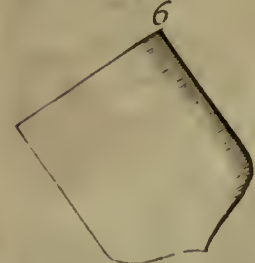
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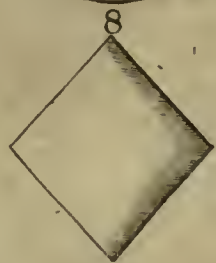
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6



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8



9



10

Or.

Argent.

Azure

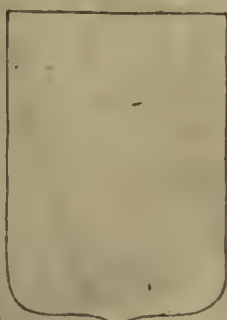
Gules.

Sable.



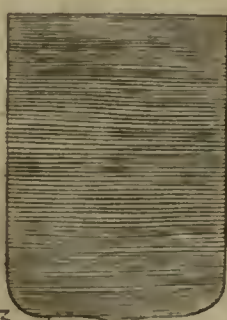
1

Sinople.



2

Purple.



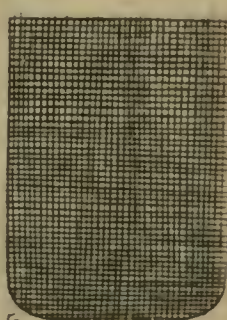
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Ermin.



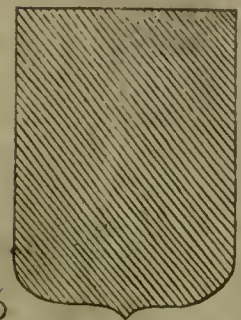
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ContreErmin.



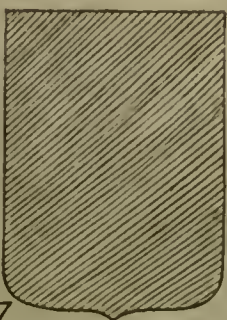
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Vair.



6

Menu-Vair.



7

ContreVair.



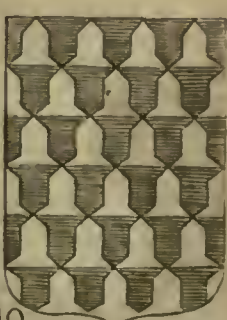
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Vair



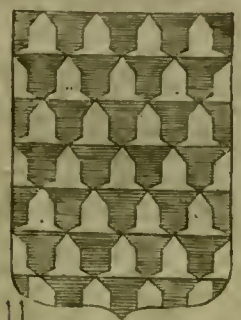
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Vair en Pointe.

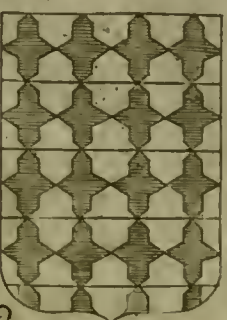


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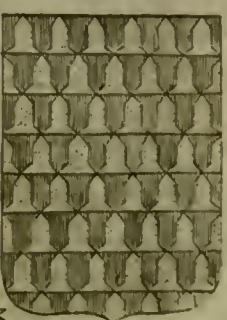
CounterPotent



11



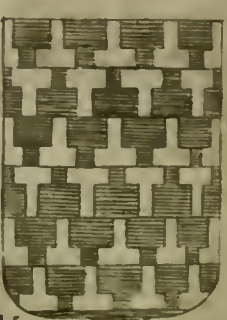
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13



14



15

As the shield was a necessary instrument in defence of the body, so was it with the ancients an honourable badge or sign; for, with the Grecians and Romans, they who returned from the battle without it, were in great disgrace, and interdicted from holy things, as the antiquaries of those nations write. And as the shield was necessary and honourable, so it was judged by all nations the most convenient *tabula*, to contain marks of valour and honour, as Becmannus very well observes, Dissert. VI. Chap. VIII. “*Scutum cur veteres potissimum eligerent, ratio fuit quod inter arma maxime conspicuum esset, ac defensivis pariter atque offensivis armis omnibus nobiliter haberetur.*”

Antiquaries, historians, and heralds, amuse us with many various forms of shields used by the ancients, which are but of little use to us, therefore I shall be very brief with them. There is no kingdom, people, or country, but have had several forms and fashions of shields, as they have had of apparel, of which I shall give here only some few forms, ancient and modern, that have been generally known and received all Europe over.

Shields for the most part of old were to be seen triangular on the ancientest monuments, seals and coins; by the French called *l'Ancien Ecu*, as in Plate I. fig. 1. that is the ancient shield: And from this triangular form, came the custom in heraldry, of placing the greatest number of figures above, and the smallest below, as 2 and 1; and if more figures, such as stars, 4, 3, 2, and 1. This form of shield is to be seen on our ancientest monuments with figures so situated.

The other form of a shield, Plate I. fig. 2. now universally used, is square, rounded and pointed at the bottom, as Monsieur Baron describes it, in his Art of Blazon; “*Quarré arrondi & pointu par la bas;*” which they say is after the fashion of the Samnitic shield used by the Romans. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his Treatise of Heraldry, cap. 11. says, “*Existimo enim ad scuti Samnitici formam inferne cuneatam & pinnatam, æqualem autem superne exigi posse materiata scuti hujus honorarii figurationem.*” Shields after this form, are commonly made use of by the Britons, French, and Germans.

The Spaniards and Portuguese, have the like form of shields; but they are round at the bottom, without a point, Plate I. fig. 3. The Germans, besides the former, have other forms of shields whereon they place their arms; two of which I shall here add. The first has its sides sloping, and again bulging at the flanks, as fig. 4. and the other, as fig. 5. has nicks and notches, called a shield-chancere; because a shield after this form was used of old by them as a convenient one for resting the lance upon the notch, and in giving a thrust; yet its form is not so convenient as the former ones to receive armorial figures. The two shields first mentioned, have been, and are more frequently used than any other form of shields.

Besides these various forms of shields, we find them also frequently distinguished by their different positions; some being carried erect, and others pendant, or hanging by the right or left upper corner: This the French call *Escu Pendu*, and the Italians, *Scuto Pendente*; the reason given for it, is, that when tiltings and tournaments were proclaimed, they that were to joust in these military exercises, were obliged to hang up their shields of arms some days before the time of exercise, along the windows and balconies of the houses, near the place of action, and if in the field, upon trees, pavilions, or barriers of the place of jousting; that they who were judges, or otherwise assisted in these noble exercises, might know the actors. Columbier says, “*That they who were to fight on foot had their shields hung by the right corner, and they on horseback by the left.*” This position of the shield is called *pendant* by some, and *couché* by others, and was very frequent all Europe over, from the eleventh century to the fourteenth. But all the shields *couché* or *pendant* that I have met with of the sons of the royal family of Scotland and England, and of the nobility of these kingdoms, were *pendant*, or *couché* by the sinister, and very few by the dexter corner: The shield, *pendant*, or *couché*, when lying on the right side, was then a mark that the owner thereof had formerly been exercised in tournaments, into which none were admitted but those that were truly noble. And it may not be improper here to observe, that no sovereign ever carried his shield *pendant* or *couché*; because, as sovereigns, they never formally entered the lists of tournaments.

The Italians, for the most part, have their shields of arms after an oval form, fig. 6. in imitation, it is thought, of those used by Popes, and other eminent churchmen. Their learnedest writer on heraldry, Sylvester Petra Sancta, regrets the use of oval shields in Italy, who says, "Nunc figura Scuti ovalis usurpatur, retinetur- que nescio an ex pictorum & sculptorum imperitia." Others tell us, that the oval shield is not so honourable as those we have given before, as not representing any ancient nobility or descent, nor glory purchased in war, but a burgherly or citizen fame, and praise of learning, as Philobertus Camponile, whose words the anonymous author of *Observationes Eugenealogicæ*, Lib. II. cap. 5. gives us thus, "Ejusmodi scutis rotundis non indicari vetustam originem, nec partem in bello gloriam, sed urbanam laudem, solum famam Eruditionis ac Literarum:" And our anonymous author, in his forecited place, adds, "Qui nullo gaudet Nobilitatis Jure, vel qui per Artes Mechanicas aliove modo eo Jure destitutus est, signa si quæ habet, neutiquam in scuto aut Clypeo exhibere posse; sed aut in forma rotunda aut ovali, & a scuto distincta;" *i. e.* Those who have not the privilege of nobility, or have had, and lost the privilege, by using mechanical arts, or by any other means, cannot place their arms on a formal shield, but on round or oval ones. But though oval shields be not looked upon as honourable in some countries, and especially in our author's country, Flanders, yet in Italy, we find not only the popes, and churchmen of noble descent, place their arms on oval shields or cartouches, but even the secular princes in Italy; which they would not do, if they looked upon round or oval shields, as any way derogatory from their honour, but still retain them, as of the ancientest form used by the Romans.

Women place their paternal arms on lozenges and fusils. The *lozenge* is a square figure, with one of its angles upmost, Plate I. fig. 7.; and the *fusil* is such another, but longer than broad, and its upmost and undermost angles sharper than those at the sides, fig. 8. Plutarch tells, in the life of Theseus, That in the city of Megara, (in his time), the tomb-stones, under which the bodies of the Amazons lay, were shaped after the form of a lozenge; which some conjecture to be the cause why women have their arms upon lozenges. Others again, that the fusil signifies a spindle, and represents one full of yarn, a proper instrument for women. Sylvanus Morgan, and other English heralds, fancy, that the form of shields used by men was taken from Adam's spade, and women's from Eve's spindle. The French have a saying from their pretended Salic law, "Nunquam corona a lancea transibit ad fusum;" "the crown of France passes not from the lance to the distaff or fusil." Sylvester Petra Sancta will have the form of women's shields to represent a cushion, whereupon they used to sit and spin, or do other housewifery, and calls it, "Pulvillum in quo exercent mulieres lintearia opificia." Sir John Ferne has another notion of a woman's shield, to be from that square one, used sometimes by the Romans, called *Tessera*, which they finding unfit for war, did afterwards allow to women, to place their paternal ensigns upon, with one of its angles always upmost, as a tessera of their noble descent.

I have given these few forms of shields, generally made use of all Europe over, and passed over many other forms, which some writers ascribe to the ancients, as being of no use to this science, nor a part of blazon. I shall add here the form of a cartouch, upon the account that some heralds tell us, That they, who have not right to carry arms on formal shields, may place them on cartouches. Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, and Menestrier, in his Treatise of Exterior Ornaments, and in his Abregé Methodique des Armories, gives us this form of a cartouch, fig. 9. carried by the village of Lyons in France. Others, again, tell us, That cartouches, *i. e.* false shields or compartments, are most frequently oval, having a mullet or frame round it, with flourishes *coupe tortile*, like to that used by the Popes, out of humility as they pretend. Monsieur L'Abbé Danet, in his Dictionary, says, "A cartouche, ornementique d'un fait de sculpture & de peinture qui represente des rouleaux des cartes coupées & tortillées;" such as these embellishments which are placed at the sides of geographical maps, and frontispieces of books, wherein are commonly placed the names of countries, titles of books, marks and figures of merchants and tradesmen; and are like those compartments below achievements of arms whereon the supporters stand, and in which are placed the names, designations, &c. belonging to the owners.

So then formal shields, above given, are ancient and honourable signs, and used by all nations, for placing on them the fixed figures of noble families, yet in the blazon of them, neither the form nor position of the shield is ever mentioned, though it be the continent, or containing part of armories; and whether we consider the shield itself as a solid or geometrical body, or as the imitation of such a body, drawn with lines or purples, by a pen or pencil, upon paper, or any thing: The superficies of that geometrical body, or the space within the bounding lines, is called with us and the English, the *field*; by the Italians and Spaniards, *campo*; and by the Latins, *area, fundus, campus*; and must be of the tinctures received in this science, of which I proceed to treat.

C H A P. IV.

OF THE TINCTURES, OR ARMORIAL COLOURS.

THE essential parts of arms, (by some called the Elements of Armories), by our former definition, are *Tinctures* and *Figures*. *Tincture* is a general word for metals and colours made use of in the science of heraldry; and, in place of it, the French use the word *Emaux*, i. e. *Enamelling*, in placing colour upon gold and silver, the two metals in armories.

The tinctures, or armorial colours are seven, viz. two metals, gold and silver, and five colours, blue, red, black, green, and purple.

These tinctures are said, by Sylvester Petra Sancta and others, to be taken from the liveries of the four companies which acted upon the Roman theatres; and Meneestrier would have them brought from the Roman legions, as in his *L'Origine de l'Art du Blason*.

In this science, tinctures, as well as figures, have their proper and fixed terms all Europe over, to which heralds hold close in their blazons; so that almost all nations understand and receive them in these terms, as an universal language, which we very much owe to the French. And the terms of the tinctures are these:

<i>Or,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Gold.
<i>Argent,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Silver.
<i>Azure,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Blue.
<i>Gules,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Red.
<i>Sable,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Black.
<i>Vert,</i> or	}	<i>i. e.</i> Green.
<i>Sinople,</i>		
<i>Purpure,</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	Purple.

There have been some debates among heralds, which of these tinctures are most honourable. All agree in giving precedency to the metals *or* and *argent*; but the contest is in ranking the colours, some esteeming them more noble, according to nature, as they participate most of light. As Upton, a canon of Sarum-Wells in England, in his *Treatise of Arms*, ranks them thus: *azure, gules, purple, vert; sable*, preferring *azure* to *gules*, grounding his opinion on that saying, "Colores esse nobiliores, aut ignobiliores quo de albedine vel nigredine plus participant."

Others prefer those colours that can be best distinguished at the greatest distance, and the farther these distinctions or colours appear, they are, according to them, the more noscible and commendable; upon which head they tell us, the Imperial Black Eagle is placed in a white field. Gerard Leigh prefers *gules* to *azure*, because it is nearer to the colour of the metal *or* than *azure*, which participates of the metal *argent*. And some prefer *sable* before *vert* and *purple*, because its deepness is more conspicuous at a distance; and they prefer *vert* to *purple*, because the last was but lately received into this science. But all these precedencies given to tinctures must be considered with this *proviso*, that there be no other special reasons for the bearing of them otherwise in the ensigns of kingdoms and families.

In all coats of arms there must be, at least, two tinctures; and there is a general rule given by heralds, that the field should be of a more noble tincture than:

the figure placed upon it; as in the arms of Scotland, the field is *or*, the figure, the lion, is *gules*. Again, if the field consist of two different tinctures, parted *per fesse*, parted *per pale*, &c. the noblest tincture should be on the upper part, or on the right side of the shield, as Hoppingius, Cap. XI. lex. 4. "Quoties arma fiunt ex diversis coloribus, semper nobilior color nobiliore in loco ponendus;" providing always, as before, there be no other special reason for the contrary.

Those tinctures at the first view, when painted and illuminated, are known by their natural colours; and when carved and engraven on copperplate, they were anciently known by the initial letters of their names. But now in Tailedouce they are known by points, hatches, or small lines; which contrivance some impute to the French, and others to the Italian, Sylvester Petra Sancta; which I shall here show, as I speak separately of the tinctures.

1. *Or*, a French word which signifies gold, its colour is yellow; and in Latin blazons, these words are used for it, *aureus color*, *aurum*, *luteum*, *croceum*, *flavum*, *galbinum*. This tincture was anciently known in engravings by the letter O, but now by points and ticks, as fig. 1. Plate I.

2. *Argent*, *i. e.* silver, its colour is white; the Latins say, *argenteus color*, *albus*, and *argentum*. It was anciently known in Tailedouce by the letter A, but now it is blank, and has no mark, as fig. 2.

3. *Azure*, *i. e.* blue, is said to have come from an Arabic or Persian word *lazurd* or *lazurion*, which signifies the same; it is variously latinized by heralds, *cæruleus*, *cyaneus*, *glaucum*, and *caesium*. It was represented by the letter B, now by horizontal or thwart hatches, as fig. 3.

4. *Gules*, or *Gueules*, *i. e.* red; some bring it from *gula*, the throat, because it is always red; others from an Arabian word *gule*, which signifies a red rose; and others will have it from *cusculium*, cochineal, wherewith they dye scarlet: The Latins, for *gules*, say, *roseus color*; *rubor*, *rubeus*; *sanguineus*, *coccineus*; and Petra Sancta uses these words, *punicum*, *purpureum*; *conchileatum*, *ostreum*, *mineo* vel *cinnabri illusum*. *Gules* was known in Tailedouce by the letter R, now by perpendicular hatches. Fig. 4.

5. *Sable*, *i. e.* black; some would have it come from the black furr called *sables*; others from the French word *sable*, which signifies sand or earth, being dark or black: The Latins say, *niger*, *furvus*, *pullus*, *fuscus*, *ater*, & *sabulewn*. It was known by the letter S, and now, in engravings, by cross hatches, perpendicular and horizontal, as fig. 5.

6. *Vert*, the common French word for green, is not used in their blazons; but the word *sinople*, taken from the town Sinople in the Levant, where the best materials for dying green are found.

I find green termed *prasin*, from a Greek word which signifies a leek; the Latins say, *viridus* or *prasinum*. It was known by the letter V, now by thwart or diagonal hatches from right to left, as fig. 6.

7. *Purple*, *i. e.* purple colour, is said to have its name from a shell-fish called *purpura*, which gave materials for that colour. It was known by the letter P, now by thwart or diagonal hatches from left to right, fig. 7.

I must take leave a little here, to give the opinion of ancient heralds, who say, that the last two colours were not so soon received in armories, especially in England, as the former colours. John Bassardo, of that nation, who wrote in the reign of Richard II. says, That in armories there were two principal colours, white and black, and the other three, yellow, blue, and red, were composed out of the first two, and that some heralds of late added the colour green. Henry Spelman, his countryman, who wrote long after him, tells us, that the colour *purple* was but newly added, and that he did never see that colour in English arms. Menestrier says likewise, That in France, *purple* was never found in arms, except to represent the natural colour of fruits, as grapes,—of birds, as peacocks, &c. which are then blazoned proper; that is, in their natural colours:—For if *purple* had been an armorial colour, it would not have been wanting in the ensigns of Kings and Princes, where it is not to be met with, neither have I found it in any of our nobility and gentry's arms, but of late, in a new family.

Some tells us, that *purple* is a royal colour peculiar to Princes; in so far, that all subjects were, by edicts, discharged the use of it, and the shell wherein it grew,

was called *Sacer-murex*: And the reason it was not so frequent in heraldry, was, that the shell-fish, in which that material was found, and the art of extracting or perfecting it, has been lost, ever since the Turks got possession of the fishings at Tyre, and other places, where these shell-fishes grew. And the colour which we have in place of it, being composed of a red and a little black, or, as some say, of red and blue, has not been thought worthy to be received as an armorial colour. And though it be pretended by some, that the lion in the arms of the kingdom of Leon in Spain, and the horse in the arms of Westphalia, and the lion in the arms of Bohemia, are of the colour *purpure*, and have been so blazoned by some, yet herein they are mistaken; for *gules*, *i. e.* red, is called *purpureus color*, as before, by Sylvester Petra Sancta: And Bartolus, the lawyer and herald, who obtained right from the Emperor to carry the arms of Bohemia, knew the colour of his own arms best, and gives them thus in his Treatise de *Insigniis*, “ Ut ego & omnes de agnitione mea leonem rubeum cum caudis duabus in campo aureo portaremus.” That *purpure* and *gules* are all one armorial colour is clear; and that which gave occasion to some to believe that *purpure* was used of old as a distinct colour, is only the alteration (says Menestrier) that is made sometimes on silver towards the colour *purple*, especially when silver lies in moist places, and is exposed to the weather; which made some unadvisedly to blazon the silver horse of Westphalia, *purpure*: And it is the known reason, why illuminators and painters make no use of silver for writing, but only of gold, because the silver turns to a *purpure* colour. Sylvester Petra Sancta says, The reason why *purpure* is seldom used in armories, is, because it is only made use of by churchmen at the altars, and not by military men in the camp: His words are these, “ Quia violatius color aris non castris meruit, nec fuit in vestibus & in clypeis honorariis qui castra sequebantur.”

Besides these five colours named, the English heralds give other two colours, more rarely used than *purpure*, and of less esteem; such as *tenney* and *sanguine*, which I cannot pass over, lest I seem to omit a part of the English heraldry.

Tenney is a colour, say they, composed of red and yellow, by some called *Brusque*; and they make it to be known in Tailedouce by diagonal lines from right to left, and, *é contra*, from left to right.

Sanguine colour is a duskish red, which sometimes, they say, belongs to the Princes of Wales, and to the habits of the Knights of the Bath, and Serjeants at Law; and they point it out in Tailedouce, by diagonal hatches from right to left, and horizontal ones.

These two colours are, by the English heralds, appropriated to abatements of honour, and so are dishonourable stained colours; yet, says Guillim, if other figures be of these two colours, they are looked upon as honourable: But neither he, nor others, have ever given instances of any honourable families carrying figures of such colours that I have met with. Randal Holm, who wrote since Guillim, in his Academy of Armory, speaking of colours, says, “ These two last colours, *sanguine* and *tenney*, have been used by the Dutch and Germans, but not with us in England; and, therefore,” says he, “ I do not set them down in the plate of cuts with the other colours.” And in the 18th page of his book says, “ There are indeed properly no more than four colours in arms with British men; which are *gules*, *azure*, *sable*, and *vert*; and two metals, *or* and *argent*.”

Of these two metals and four colours, are all the fields and figures of arms, except some natural figures, such as grapes, oranges, peacocks, &c. which, when they are represented in their natural colours, are then blazoned proper, without mentioning their colours. Some heralds will have those tinctures above-mentioned to have mystical significations, and to represent moral, politic, and military virtues, in the bearers of such colours; which fancies I designedly omit as ridiculous: For arms, of whatsoever tinctures they be, are equally noble, *data paritate gestantium*, if the bearers of them be of equal dignity. But lest I should seem to be defective in this part of armories, and because most of the English writers not only insist too tediously on their virtues and qualities which they fancy they represent, but give out for a rule in this science, that gentlemen's arms should be blazoned by tinctures, the nobility's by precious stones, and sovereign princes' by planets, to show their supposed eminent virtues, by which also they blazon. Of such fantastical blazons, I shall subjoin the following scheme; and if it seem

too narrow for some, who love to use other different ways, by the months, days of the week, &c. I recommend them to John Ferne's *Glory of Generosity*.

COLOURS,	TINCTURES,	PRECIOUS STONES,	PLANETS,	VIRTUES.
Yellow	<i>Or</i>	<i>Topaz</i>	<i>Sol</i>	<i>Faith</i>
White	<i>Argent</i>	<i>Pearl</i>	<i>Luna</i>	<i>Innocency</i>
Blue	<i>Azure</i>	<i>Sapphire</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Loyalty</i>
Red	<i>Gules</i>	<i>Ruby</i>	<i>Mars</i>	<i>Magnanimity</i>
Black	<i>Sable</i>	<i>Diamond</i>	<i>Saturn</i>	<i>Prudence</i>
Green	<i>Vert</i>	<i>Emerald</i>	<i>Venus</i>	<i>Love</i>
Purple	<i>Purple</i>	<i>Amethyst</i>	<i>Mercury</i>	<i>Temperance</i>
Tenney	<i>Tenney</i>	<i>Jacynth</i>	<i>Dragons-Head</i>	<i>Foy</i>
Blood-Colour	<i>Sanguine</i>	<i>Sardonix</i>	<i>Dragons-Tail</i>	<i>Fortitude</i>

That these are but mere fancies, and are likewise unfit for the art in which they are employed, is clear from the following reasons given by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, in his *Science of Heraldry*, p. 19.

I. The French, from whom the English derive their heraldry, and to whom they conform themselves, not only in principles and terms of art, but even in extrinsic words of the French language, do not only disallow these different ways of blazoning, but constantly treat them in ridicule.

II. The Italian, Spanish, and Latin heralds, use no such different forms, but blazon by the ordinary colours and metals, as Sylvester Petra Sancta in his *Treatise*, p. 58. "Non variari nomina debent metallorum vel colorum in magnatum, aut in Regum Insigniis, pro hac re provoco ad Scriptores ceteros qui Gallice, Germanice, aut Latine hac de re disseruerunt."

The great design of heraldry, is, to have the art of blazon universal, and to have the arms they describe, generally understood in all nations; yea, and even Mr Cartwright their countryman, does condemn these ways as fantastical.

III. Art should imitate nature; and as it would be an unnatural thing in common discourse, not to call red, red, because a prince wears it; so it is unnatural to use these terms in heraldry; and it may fall out to be very ridiculous in some blazons: As for instance, if a prince had for his arms, an ass *couchant* under his burthen, *gules*, it were very ridiculous to say, that he had an ass *couchant* Mars; for the word Mars will agree very ill with asses, sheep, lambs, and many other things which are to be painted red in heraldry; and a hundred other examples may be given, but it is enough to say, that this is to confound colours with charges, and the things that are borne, with colours.

IV. As this is unnecessary, so it confounds the reader, and makes the art unpleasant, and deters gentlemen and others from studying it, and strangers from understanding what our heraldry is; nor could the arms of our princes and nobility be translated in this disguise into any other language.

But that which convinceth me most, (says our learned author), that this is an error, is, because it makes the great rule unnecessary, whereby colour cannot be put upon colour, or metal upon metal, for this cannot hold, but when metals and colours are employed, and named.

Having now fully treated of armorial colours, as the first elements or essential parts of armories, according to that part of the above definition, composed of tinctures and figures, I lay it down as a principle, that a shield of one of the foresaid tinctures only, without any figure, cannot be called a coat of arms, or an armorial bearing, no more than a red coat or a black hat, arms; and no more than a piece of virgin-wax can be called a seal, nor a sheet of clean paper an evident, for two tinctures are absolutely necessary, at least, to form a coat of arms; and when two tinctures meet in one shield, (though there be no proper or natural figure), there appears a partition or terminating line, which makes a figure, however small; and is sufficient to make an armorial bearing, as will appear by the following partitions of the field, and of furs, *ermine* and *vair*, of which I proceed to treat.

C H A P. V.

OF THE FURRS IN HERALDRY, ERMINE AND VAIR.

FURRS used in arms are two, *ermine* and *vair*, which are composed of two or more of the foresaid tinctures: Herald's generally bring their first use in armories, from the robes and mantles of princes and chief commanders, which were lined or doubled with such furrs.

Ferne, in his *Lacie's Nobility*, p. 72. says, That Priamus, King of Troy, in a mantle doubled with *ermine*, fought against the Grecians; and that the old Dukes of Brittany in France, as deriving their descent from him, carried *ermine*; which that dukedom continues to carry till this day. Columbier, Sir George Mackenzie, and others, tell us, That le Seigneur de Caucis, fighting in Hungary, and perceiving his army to fly, did pull out the lining or doubling of his cloak, which was of the furr *vair*, and displayed it as an ensign to rally his men; which, for its good effect, became the fixed armorial bearing of that seigniory.

That furrs were anciently in use in arms, we have an ancient instance of Pope Innocent III. who, in giving absolution to Henry of Falkenburg, as being accessory to the slaughter of Conrad, the first Bishop of Wurtzburg, enjoined him, for penance, to fight against the Saracens, but never to appear in *ermine* and *vair*, or any other armorial colours made use of in tournaments.

Sir George Mackenzie gives another rise to furrs in his *Science of Heraldry*, where he says, "As shields were anciently painted, or covered with skins, as the targets or shields of our Highlanders yet are, the painting gave occasion to the colours formerly treated of, and the covering to the furrs or skins now used, which I take," says he, "to be a better rise for their being in arms than to say that they were used in mantles or garments." But, with all due deference to that great man, I think that Sylvester Petra Sancta, and others, with a great deal of reason and probability, bring both the tinctures and furrs in armories, from the habits and garments of military men and civil magistrates, to the shield;—of which more particularly in the Chapter of Partitions. But to proceed to the description of furrs in armories.

There are then two principal furrs, *ermine* and *vair*; with their different kinds. *Ermine* is the skin of a little beast, about the bigness of a squirrel, whose furr is altogether white except the tip of his tail, which is black, with which the white furr is besprinkled for beauty's sake; and for its rarity and beauty is looked upon as a royal and noble furr. The Kings of Scotland and England have their royal robes doubled with this furr: And a distinguishing sign of the degrees of nobility in Britain, is, the number of rows or bars of *ermine* allowed to them by sovereigns, to wear on their robes, as signs of their degrees of nobility. A duke, in his mantle of state, has four bars of *ermine* allowed him; a marquis, three and a half; the earls, three; the viscounts and lords, say our present writers, have only their mantles and robes faced up with a white furr, taken for a Litivite's skin. This furr is so much esteemed by our European Kings, that, as Menestrier tells us, at the coronation of Henry II. of France, for want of true *ermine*s to line his robes, they were forced to make use of cloth of silver, spotted with pieces of black velvet, to represent *ermine*.

Several heralds have been at pains to trace the etymology of *ermine*. Some, probably enough, derive it from Armenia, where this little creature is to be found. For the furr *ermine* the Latins say, *muris Armenia vellus*; and sometimes *exuvia Pontici muris*, from the country of Pontus, where it is also to be found. And it is observed by some, that those got there are not so white, neither the tip of their tail so black, as those in Armenia, from which country it has more commonly its name. Others, as Edward Bolton in his *Elements of Armories*, Chap. XXX. disapproves the derivation of *ermine* from Armenia; because these creatures are called there *gurnstales*; and he brings the name from *hermes* or *herme*, which were long square stones, formed like a statue, set up anciently by the Romans in their public ways; and dedicated to Mercury; and these *hermes* or *herme* were used al-

so in adorning sepulchres and libraries. So, by this hardy derivation of Bolton's, every spot of *ermine* in arms stands for a *berme*, or shadow thereof, turning a shield, *ermine*, into a Roman *Atrium*, which contained the images or statues of the noble Romans. This derivation, however improbable it may seem, I thought fit to give, in regard it hath some congruity with the most probable opinion, that armories had their rise from the *Jus Imaginum*.

Ermine is represented by a white field powdered or *semé* of black spots, irregularly disposed as it were; which black spots have their points upward, and topped with three ticks of black, as fig. 8. And when a shield, or field, or figure, is of this furr, *argent* and *sable*, it is, in the blazon, only called *ermine*.

As for its different kinds, or sorts, in armories, they are after the same form, but of different tinctures: As, if the field be *sable*, and the spots *argent*, it is called *contre ermine*; by the English, *ermine*s, fig. 9. If the field be *or*, and the spots *sable*, the English call it *erminois*; and when the field is black, and the spots *or*, they call it *pean*. And they have another sort which they call *erminits*; that is, when a hair of red, or a little *gules*, is placed at the sides of the black spots in a white field. But the last three sorts are rarely to be met with, even in English blazons, being the peculiar inventions of English heralds. The French and we use them not; and if they occur, they would be blazoned *or*, *séme* of spots, *sable*, or *sable* powdered with *ermine*s, *or*; and not make use of the words, *erminois*, *pean*, and *erminetts*, not knowing what they signify.

Ermine, and its kinds, have two tinctures, by what is represented. The spots are in place of figures, and so make a complete armorial bearing; and, as such, *ermine* has been carried by the Dukes of Bretagne, which we blazon only *ermine*; the French say, *d'bermines*; and the Latins say, *scutum Armenia muris vellere descriptum*. This duchy was annexed to the kingdom of France by Lewis XII. marrying Anne, the only daughter and heir of Francis II. and last duke of Bretagne.

The fields, and figures, or pieces of armories, which are laid upon the field as charges, frequently with us and other nations, are of this furr; and, when the field is *ermine*, it may be charged with figures of any of the metals or colours before-mentioned. And the figures being *ermine*, may be laid upon fields either of metal or colour; because furrs are composed of two tinctures, metal and colour, and so may either charge, or be charged, without any breach of the rule, Not to place metal upon metal, nor colour upon colour, of which I shall give some instances, of carrying *ermine* as a field and charge.

The family of Soules with us, lords of Liddesdale, anciently carried *ermine*, three cheverons, *gules*; which I have observed marshalled sometimes in the achievements of the Douglasses, for the title of that lordship.

The surname of Menzies have the field of their arms *ermine*; and these also of the name of Moncrief, M'Culloch, Craigie, and many others, of whom afterwards. And the family of Hamilton charges the field of their arms, being *gules*, with three cinque foils *ermine*, to shew their descent from the old earls of Leicester in England. And these of the surname of Telsifer, Cowper, and Musket, have some of their armorial figures *ermine*, to show their descent from Bretagne; and some of our senators of the College of Justice have assumed the furr *ermine* as senatorial.

The spots of *ermine* are many, and of an indefinite number, being irregularly disposed on the field; but when a certain number of them, under ten, formally disposed, and situated after the position of any of the proper figures in heraldry, then the bearing is not to be blazoned *ermine*, the spots being charges, and are called with us *ermine spots*, by the French, *mouchetures*; and in the blazon, their name, number, and disposition are to be expressed. Gerard Leigh, an old English herald, in his Accidents of Armories, gives an example of this nature, thus, *argent* four queues (*i. e.* tails) of *ermine* placed in cross *sable*; the moderns call them four *ermine spots*, or *mouchetures*, in cross *sable*. Henderson of Fordel has on a chief of his arms, a crescent between two *mouchetures*. Hamilton of Innerwick has two *mouchetures* on his fesse; and Sir George Hamilton of Barnton has on his cheveron, *argent*, a buckle, *azure*, betwixt two *mouchetures*, *sable*. Monsieur Baron, in his *Art Heraldique*, gives us the arms of De Vexin in French, "*dè gueles au croissant d'argent, chargé de cinque mouchetures de sable;*" *i. e.* *gules*, a cres-

cent, *argent*, charged with five *mouchetures*, *sable*. The Latins call them, *macula muris Armenia*.

OF THE FURR VAIR.

VAIR is the other principal furr in heraldry. Its pieces are always *argent* and *azure*, as fig. 10. and 11. of much esteem with the ancients in lining or doubling of robes and mantles of Kings, princes, and senators, as heralds tell us, but differ among themselves about the nature of it. The most part, and learnedest of them, tell us, that it is the skin of a little beast like a weasel, called *Varus*, which Menestrier says, is thus described in a manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, "Varus est bestia parvula paulo amplior quam Mustela, a re nomen sortita, nam in ventre candicat, in dorso cinereo colore variatur, adeoque eleganti, ut pellis ejus in deliciis habeatur, nec nisi excellentibus viris, & mulieribus convenire judicatur in urbibus bene moratis." From this beast *Varus*, whose back is blue, and belly white, they bring *Vair*; its proper colours, as I have said, being *azure* and *argent*. And when the head and feet of the beast are taken from its skin, it resembles much the figure of *vair* used in heraldry, as Sir George Mackenzie and John Ferne observe in their above-mentioned books.

Others, again, affirm, that this furr is not called *vair* from the beast *Varus*, but from *vario vellere*, being composed of pieces of skins of various colours sewed together; and when they latin this furr, they say, *Arma variata ex pellibus albis & cæruleis*, so blazons Mr Gibbon for the arms of Beauchamp, an eminent man in the reign of Edward I. who was at the siege of Carlaverock in Scotland.

The learned Uredus, in his Blazons of *Vair*, says, "Scutum vario vellere impressum;" and so, with others, will have *vair* come from the Latin word *vario*, to vary and change.

Some latin *vair*, not from the various colours, but from the forms of the pieces of the furr, which seem to represent little shields, and so say, *Varias pelles scutulatas*. And Le Trappe d'Arms will have these pieces of *vair* to represent pots, bells, or cups, ranged in a right line, of which some seem turned upside down, others upright, as fig. 11. Sometimes the cups, or bells, are ranged in such sort, that the points of one of the blue immediately touches another of the same colour, as do these of the colour *argent*; and this they call *contre vair*, as fig. 12. And some heralds latin *vair* from the form of its pieces, which they take to represent caps or hats; as Uredus, in the Blazon of Guisnes, a French seigniory, and that of the arms of St Pole, being *gules*, three pales, *vair*, a chief, *or*, are thus latined by him, *Scutum coccineum tribus palis vellere petasato impressis, lemniscatum, summitate deaurata*: The word *petasus*, signifies a cap or hat with a broad brim; so that for *vair*, the Latins ordinarily say, "Scutum vellere petasato *argenteo* vicissim & *cæruleo* impressum," the arms of the family of Varana in Italy, which are canting arms, *vair* being relative to the name. And Menestrier tells us, the arms of Beauframont in France being *vair*, are also canting, and relative to the name, who will have the form of the pieces of *vair* to represent bells, which Beaufray signifies *befroy*, a *belfroy*, a watch-tower or steeple, also an alarm-bell. The like may be said of the surname of Belches with us, who carry *vair* equivocally, relative to the name Belches.

We meet with *grand vair* and *menu vair* in French books. The first consists only of three tracts or ranges of pieces of *vair*; so the fewer they are the pieces are the larger, and latined by Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Petasi decumani grandiores." *Menu vair*, or little *vair*, is where there are more tracts than four; and this is the ordinary *vair* used in armories, which is always of the tinctures *argent* and *azure*, as fig. 10. and 11. Which tinctures we do not express in blazon, but only the word *vair*, which is always supposed to be of these two colours. But if the pieces of *vair* be of other tinctures, then they are to be expressed, by saying *vairé* or *vairy* of *gules*, and *or*, fig. 13.: As these of the Ferrers, earls of Derby, and their descendants Lords Ferrers of Chartley in England, who carried *vairé*, *or*, and *gules*; thus blazoned by Jacobus Willhelmus Imhoff, in his Treatise, *Blazonia Regum pariumque Magnæ Britannia*, "Ferrarii, Comites Derbiæ & Barones de Chartley, scutum quo utebantur petasis aureis & rubeis variegatum est."

We meet often in French books *vair* or *vairy*, with their pieces otherwise ranged than the former, as fig. 14. which they call *vair en pointe*; of which Monsieur Baron, in his *L'Art Heraldique*, gives us the arms of Durant, which he blazons *vair en pointe*; and, when of other tinctures than *argent* and *azure*, *vair en pointe, d'or & de gueles*.

There is another furr rarely to be met with, but in the books of our English writers, as fig. 15. which Gerard Leigh calls *Meirre*, a term used by them when the field is *grittie*, as John Ferne says; that is, when the field is composed equally of pieces of metal and colour alternately, as *vair*, *chequé*, *lozenge*, and *meirre*. The last, of which we are speaking, is composed of pieces representing cups or goblets, always of the tinctures of *argent* and *azure* alternately. And the foresaid Leigh blazons this coat *vairy cappy*, (or *tassy*); and his countryman, Mr Gibbon, in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, calls it, "Campum cuppis vel tassis variegatum." But Guillim, and other modern heralds, say, the pieces of this furr do represent the heads of crutches, and blazon it, *potent contre potent, argent and azure*; *Potent*, an English word signifying a crutch, from the French word *Potence*, a gallows, or cross like a T. The name of Bureau, in France, have a cheveron of these figures in their arms, which is blazoned by Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Cantherius ex repetitis mutuo insertis patibulis;" and Mr Gibbon calls it, "Cantherium patibulatum;" and the English heralds, *Potent contre potent*; as in the foresaid figure.—Of which more particularly afterwards, in the Chap. of Crosses, at the title, Of the Cross Potent, or Potence.

Having, I think, sufficiently treated of the nature and forms of furrs used in armories, which are a compound of metal and colour, and are sufficient of themselves, without the addition of any other figure, to stand for a complete coat of arms; when they are a field of arms, may be indifferently charged, either with metal or colour; and when charges or pieces are of those furrs, they may be laid on a field either of metal or colour, without offending the rule of heraldry, Not to put metal upon metal, or colour upon colour. I now proceed to the principal points of the shield.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE POINTS AND PARTS OF THE SHIELD; AND FORMS OF LINES, WHICH DIVIDE THE SHIELD INTO SEVERAL PARTS.

I HAVE described the shield under several forms, and clothed it with armorial tinctures and furrs. I shall proceed now to show its points or *niduli*, as the Latins term them, in which figures are situated, and from them have additional terms in the blazons, to show in what parts of the shield they stand, and how disposed of.

The names of the points and parts of the shield are taken from the parts of a man, whom the shield is supposed to represent; of which I have given two schemes, Plate II.

In fig. 1. Plate II. the letters A B C represent the highest part of the shield, which the French call *chef*, the head. The English and we write it *chief*, as it were the most honourable and chief part of the shield.

D is called the *collar*, or *honour point*; because eminent men do wear their badges of honour about their necks, as the Knights of the Thistle, Garter, Holy Ghost, Golden Fleece, &c.

E is called the *cœur* (or heart) *point*, as also the *centre* or *fesse point*.

F, the *nombrel* or the *navel point*.

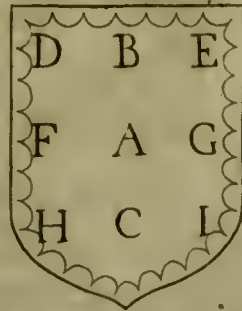
G H, by the French, are called the *flanque points*; but by the English, the *base points*. And I, by all nations, the *base point*.

A is the *dexter chief point*; B the *middle chief point*; C the *sinister chief point*; G the *right base point*; H the *sinister base point*: But the French call them *flanques*; and the letter I under them, they call the *base point*. The use of these points is to difference coats of arms charged with the same figures: For arms having a lion in chief, differ from those which have a lion in the *nombrel point*; and arms that have

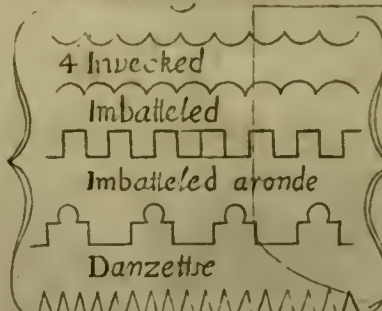
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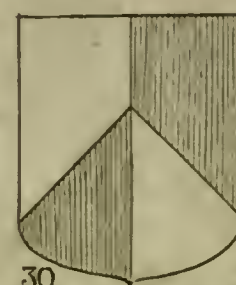
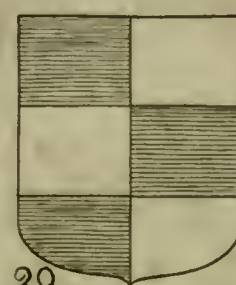
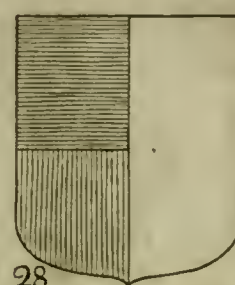
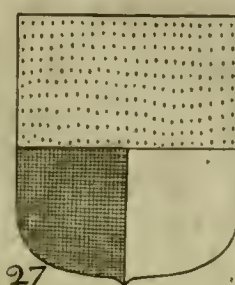
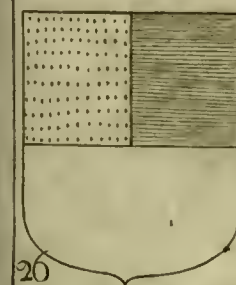
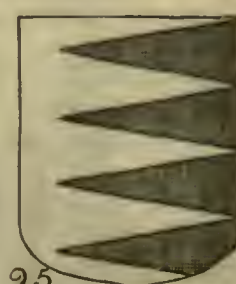
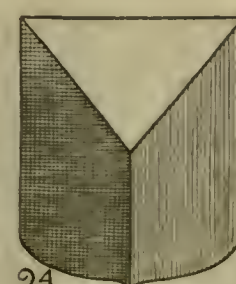
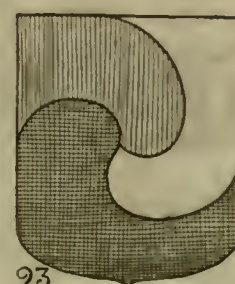
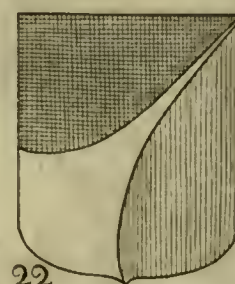
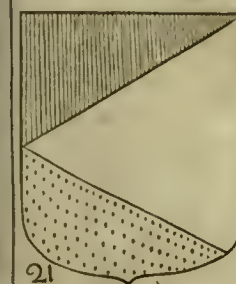
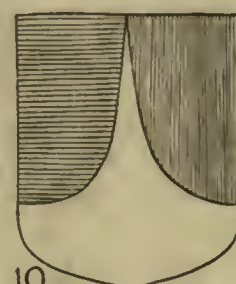
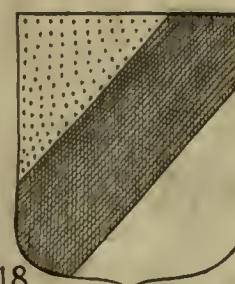
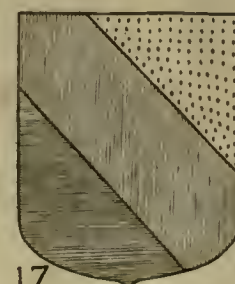
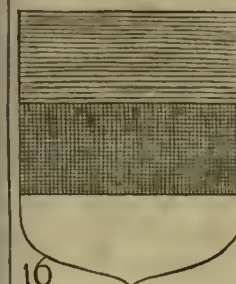
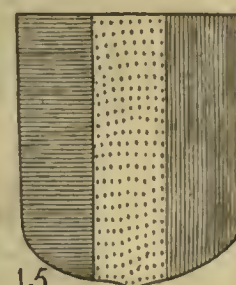
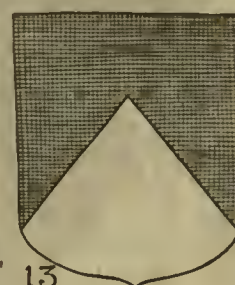
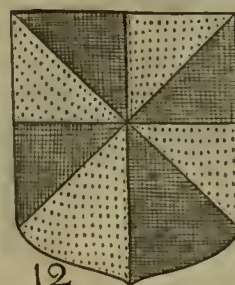
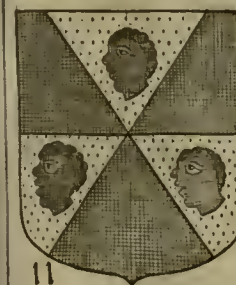
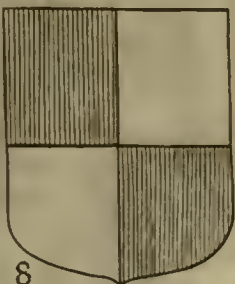
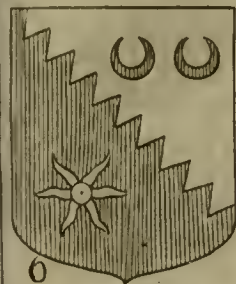
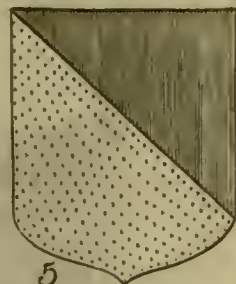
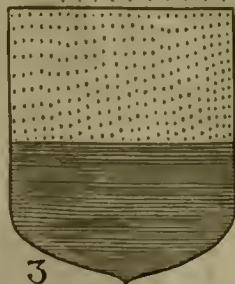
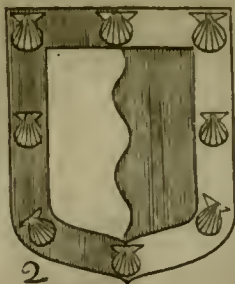
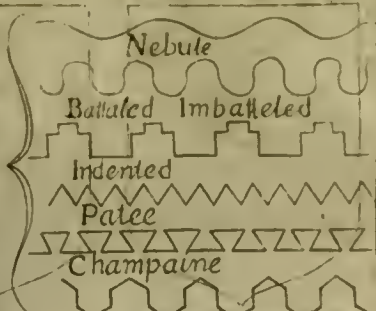
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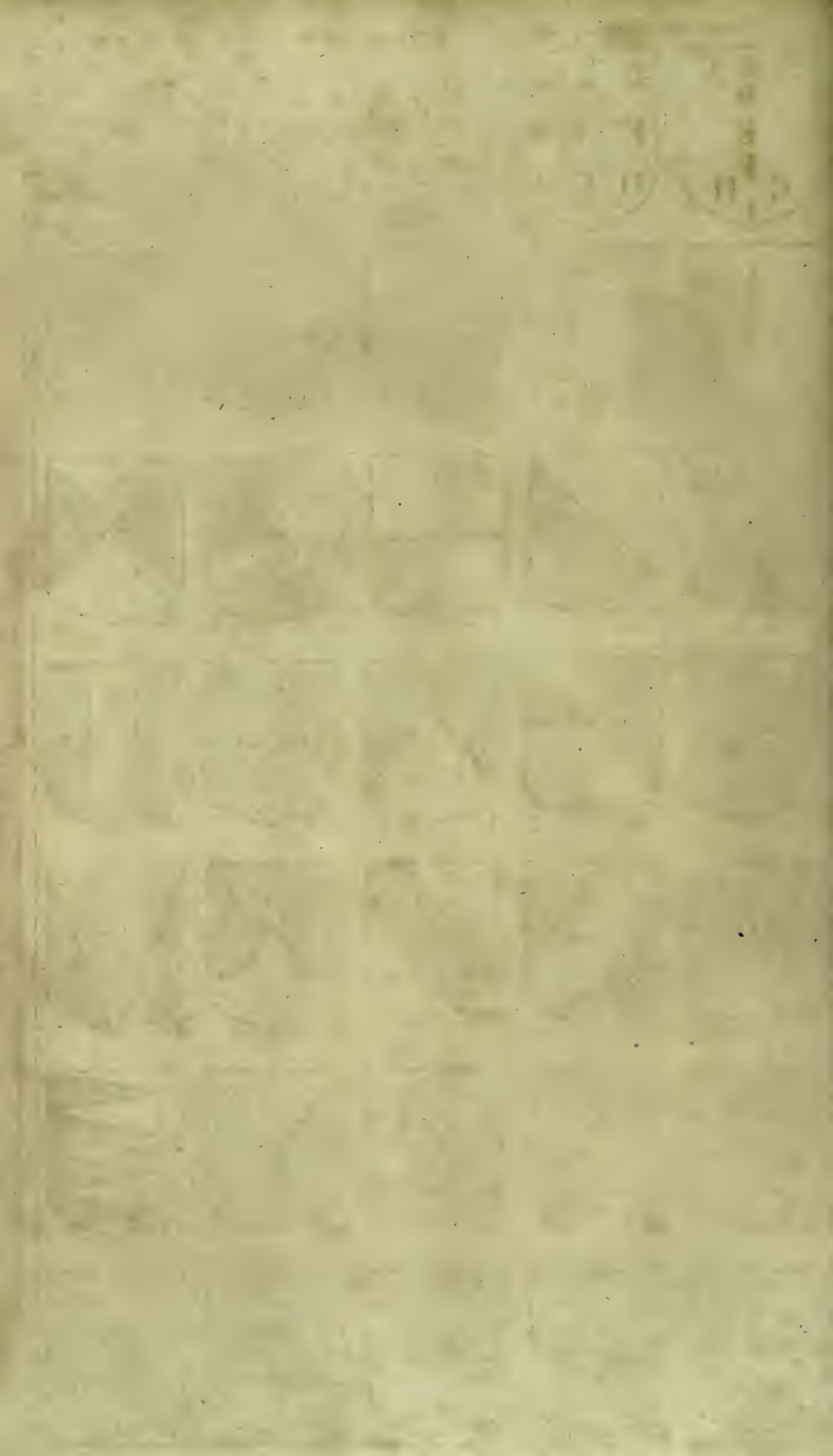


3 Lines engrailed



6 Waved Plate 2d





a mace or mullet in the *dexter chief point*, differ from those that have the like in the *base points*. Heralds tell us, these points have different significations; for figures which represent wit, are placed in the *chief points*; and these which give addition of honour, are placed in the *honour point*: These which are given to reward courage, are placed in the *cœur* or *centre point*; and these that are given in reward of supply or support, are placed in the *flank points*, because a man's thighs, or flanks, are his greatest support. But these thoughts are mere flights of fancy in heralds, and seldom or never considered in composing arms; but direct how to place figures on a shield after the most regular and beautiful ways, and, in blazon, to name the points wherein they stand, or are situated. When arms are blazoned, without relation to, or expressing the points wherein the figures are situated, they are then supposed to possess the centre of the shield. The other scheme being the figure 2. in which the letter A is the centre of the shield, where, ordinarily, the principal figure of the bearing is placed.

B the *middle chief point*;—any figure placed there, is said to be in *chief*.

C is ordinarily the place, when three figures are carried two and one: The undermost is there situate, as in the bearing of the house of Hamilton, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, two in chief and one in base.

D the *dexter chief point*, or *canton*.

E the *sinister chief point*, or *canton*.

F the *dexter flanke*; and G, the *sinister flanke* of the shield, where are situate the two crescents in the arms of Haig of Bemerside, Plate VI. fig. 28.

D B E are said to be in *chief*, or ranged in *chief*, as in the arms of Dalmahoy of that ilk; *azure*, three mullets in chief, *argent*. Plate VI. fig. 34.

When figures are situate or ranged, as D A I, they are said to be in *bend*, as the three martlets in the arms of Norvil. Plate V. fig. 20.

When ranged, as E A H, they are said to be in *bend sinister*.

When ranged, as H C I, they are said to be in *base*; the French say, in *point*.

When nine figures are ranged and placed as the nine letters in the scheme, they are then, in the blazon, said to be carried 3, 3, and 3.

When three figures are ranged or situate as the three letters F A C, they are said to be in *fesse*.

And when five figures are ranged or placed as A B C F G, they are said to be in *cross*; and when situate as A D I E H, they are then ranged in *saltier*.

When eight figures are situate as the letters D B E G I C H F, they are said to be placed in *orle*.

OF THE LINES.

THE *lines* used in armories, in dividing the shield into different parts, and in composing of figures, are of different forms, without which many arms would be one and the same; for a *chief wavy* differs from a plain *chief*, by the lines which compose them: And there are particular reasons for these different forms of lines, as shall be observed hereafter. These *lines*, according to their forms and names, give denomination to the pieces or figures which they form, except the straight or plain line. The crooked *lines* are these following: The first two *lines*, Plate II. named *ingrailed* and *invected*, when represented together, are somewhat known, the one from the other, being opposite to one another, both being made (as it were) of semicircles, the *ingrailed* with points upward, and the *invected line* with points downward. But this is not yet a sufficient distinction; for suppose the space betwixt them, which they form, be a fesse, then it is only *ingrailed* and not *invected*; for a fesse *ingrailed* must have the points on both sides turned towards the field, and the convex or gibbose parts towards the fesse itself; and so of a bend, cheveron, and other proper figures in heraldry: And if these be *invected*, then the convex parts of the line are towards the field; but these lines are more clearly distinguished, when placed by way of border, as fig. 1. Plate II. with the letters within a border *ingrailed*, and in fig. 2. within a border *invected*. These two lines, *ingrailed* and *invected*, are more hard to be distinguished, when the field is divided into two equal parts of different tinctures, as parted per pale, parted per fesse, &c.

Here we know not whether the line be ingrailed or invected, except we observe this rule, That the form of the line must be applied to the colour first named. The French, for ingrailed, say *engrèlè*; and for invected, *canèlè*. And those who write in Latin, commonly say, for ingrailed, *ingrediatus*, *imbricatus*, and *striatus*; and for invected, *invectus* and *canaliculatus*; as Sylvester Petra Sancta.

Wavey, or *waved*, is said of a line or lines that are formed after the waves of the sea, as parted per fesse *wavey* in the arms of Drummond of Concraig, Plate II. fig. 4.; and the *lines* which form the bars *waved* in the arms of the earl of Perth, which signifies, that the bearer got his arms for services done at sea; as Sir George Mackenzie says, That the Drummonds bear the three bars or faces *undee* or *wavey*, because the first of that name came by sea with Queen Margaret, who was married to Malcolm Canmore, as master of the ship, and having suffered great storm, through which he, by his skill, conducted them. He did thereafter get the three faces *wavey*, representing waves; which form of *line*, the French term *undè* or *ondè*; and the Latins, *undulatus*, *undosus*, or *undatus*.

Nebulè, so called, because the line represents a cloud. The French heralds call it *nuance*; the Latins, *nebulosa linea*; and is given also to such as have been eminent for their skill in navigation.

Crenellè, or *embattled lines*, represent the battlements of a house; and are said to signify, in armories, skill in architecture,—valiant actions in defending or assaulting castles,—or to show the bearer to be descended of a noble house; for of old, none were admitted to embattle their houses but great barons; as Cambden observes, who speaking of Tunstal's seat in England, says, "Rex dedit ei licentiam canellare mansam." The word *crenellè* is used for embattling, especially when a figure is embattled but in one side; and when a figure, such as a fesse, is embattled on both sides, heralds say ordinarily *bretessè*, and some say *contre bretessè*. For embattling, the Latins use the words *pinnatus*, *pinnis asperatus*; as Uredus in his Blazons, and Sylvester Petra Sancta in his *Murales Pinnulae*.

There is another *embattled line* of this sort, which Leigh gives us, called *battled embattled*; because it hath one degree of battling above another; and when the upper points are sharp, it is called *campagne*, as if the points represented bastions, the outer-works of cities and camps: When the upper points or battlements are rounded, it is called *crenellè embattled arrondi*; such an embattlement faces the west part of the House of Seaton, the ancient seat of the chief of that name, Earls of Winton. The line indented resembles the teeth of a saw, and has its name from *dens*, a tooth, or *indentura*, a certain deed of writing, whose top is indented, or cut into like teeth. *Dancetté*, which is the same almost with the *indente secundum quale*; but not *secundum quantum*, for their forms are both one, but in quantity they differ much, for the *indente* is smaller than the *dancetté*: Also *dancetté* differs from *indente*, by reason it consists but of few teeth, though never fewer than three, as Mr Holmes in his Academy of Armory, whereas the *indente* hath many teeth. The French say for *indented*, *dénché*, *dentellé*; and for *dancetté* when the teeth are very long, and when there are but two teeth or points, *vivre*; which Menestrier takes for the letter M, when the legs of it are extended from side to side of the shield; because, many who carry a partition or fesse after that form, their names begin with the letter M: The Latins say, for *indente*, *indentatus*, *dentatus*, and *denticulatus*; and when the teeth of it are very long, as *dancetté*, they say *dentes decumani*.

I shall add other two forms of *lines*, lest I should seem to be defective in respect of other heralds; who, for the most part, confound their readers, and make the art unpleasant, and deter them from studying of it, by many fanciful forms of *lines*, which are rarely, or never to be met with, their terms being gibberish and bombast. The first of these two is termed *patté*, or *dove-tail*, from a form of art used by joiners, who make joints one into the other by that name: It is by Mr Morgan, in his Sphere of Gentry, blazoned, *inclave*, *labelled*, because the points as they proceed from the ordinary, such as a chief or fesse, represent the points or ends of labels.

The other *line* is blazoned *undé* or *champaine* by Ferne. Upton calls it *vere*; because its points are formed like pieces of *vair*.

These, not counting the last two, are the common received forms of *lines* in armories, and are called the accidents or attributes of armorial figures; which they form, and if any other be in painting or sculptures, not agreeable to those above, as being uncouth and irregular, they are called by the best French heralds *clatté*.

The knowledge and use of these forms of *lines* are necessary in this science, to distinguish and difference many armorial bearings, who have the same partitions and figures, which would be all one bearing, if they were not distinguished and differenced by these attributes and accidents of lines; as will more eminently appear in the following chapters.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE PARTITION AND REPARTITION LINES IN ARMORIES.

A SHIELD of one of the armorial tinctures is not a complete armorial bearing, as I said before, except there be more tinctures than one; for then a figure will appear, though but the termination of two tinctures or more meeting together, which represents a *line* or *lines*.

Lines then, which divide the shield, or field, into parts, are of two sorts. And, *First*, These which divide the shield into equal parts, and cut the centre, are called the *principal partition lines*; by some *pertransient lines*: Of them there are four; parted per pale, per fesse, per bend, dexter, and sinister, called by the French, *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé*. *Secondly*, *Repartition lines*, by which I understand these which divide the shield into unequal parts, as *parti mi-coupé*, and *coupé mi-parti*: But before I proceed to treat of them separately, and illustrate them by examples, I shall give the opinion of the learnedest heralds, of their rise and use in armories. Mark Vulson de la Columbier, in his *Science Heroique*, will have the rise of the partition lines, from the strokes and cuts of swords, which military men received in time of battle upon their shields; and, to recompense the dangers wherein they were known to have been by these cuts, heralds did represent these cuts upon their shields by lines; but for my part, I cannot conceive how these strokes or cuts, given at random, could give rise to the regular partition lines in armories, which are very mathematical, and regular in the shield; and from them all the proper figures in heraldry have their forms and denominations; whence also the positions, dispositions, and situations of natural figures, have their terms in blazons; yea, the science depends upon the knowledge of them.

I am rather of the opinion, that the partition lines have their rise from the same fountain with the tinctures and furs, viz. from the habits of princes and military men, who, of old, were clothed in the war with garments of diverse colours, *parti, coupé, bendé barré*, &c. Of these party-coloured garments, Favin observes, in his Theatre of Honour, were the jackets, cassocks, and arming coats of the ancient Gauls, for which he cites these words of Virgil, "Virgatis lucent sagulis." And Eri-therus, in his Notes upon this place of Virgil, says, "Quasi hæ quidem in Virgarum modum deductæ, quibus vestibus milites utuntur vulgo, striati et divisati & inde livria in militaribus vestibus dicta." And Mr Frecheus, in his Origin of the Palatinate from the Boii, says, the Dukes of Bavaria have anciently borne their arms, *pallié, bende, argent, azure*, for that they resemble the party-coloured cassocks of the ancient Boii, who were these Gauls that attempted the surprise of Rome, and that their party-coloured garments were white and blue, by which they were discovered in the night-time. The Guelph and Gibeline factions distinguished themselves by party-coloured garments; the first had them parted per fesse, of two different colours, and the other parted per pale; and the same partitions were in their shields of arms. Menestrier in his treatise of the Origin of Arms, is of the opinion, that the rise of the partitions, in armories, was from those in the habits of great men, and of which he gives several instances; a few of which I shall here mention, as the ancient robes of the Consuls of Grenoble, were *parti, or, and azure*; and the garments of the officers of the city of Cambrai, *parti, gules and argent*; and from these come the same partitions in their arms. The town of Metz carries for arms *parti, argent, and sable*; and Bergamo, a town in Lombardy, carries also *parti, azure, and or*; the ancient habits of their magistrates be-

ing of the same tinctures; and these partitions are called devices, from the diversity of their colours.

Besides those partitions, we find other pieces of armories to have come from habits and garments, to the shields, or fields, especially those that are *semé*, or powdered, with small figures, such as stars, flowers, &c. And show evidently, that they were first on the stuff of garments, before they came to the shield; for in all coats of arms *semé*, the half of these figures appear on the sides of the shield, being as it were so cut, when the stuff or cloth was shaped to the form of a shield. Many learned antiquaries and heralds are of this opinion. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, has the title of his 10th chap. thus, “ Ex vestium ornatu petitur origo gentilium Tesserarum;” and about the end of that chapter, he says, “ Si modum desideres hæc signa transcribendi ex vestibus ad clypeos, nempe ex unius luminis panno, vel bipartito, vel quadripartito, vel lemniscato, vel scutulato; fingas clypeo super poni pannum ejus schematis & statim habes istiusmodi gentilitias tesseræ:” And besides, it is certain the crosses used in armories, were taken from the habit to the shield; for those who undertook the crusades to the Holy War had crosses of stuff sewed on their clothes, before they were in their arms: Whence many shields of arms are *manché*, and *gironné*; that is to say, with sleeves and gushets, which are proofs that many figures came from the habits and garments of great men to their shields.

But to proceed to the partition lines, as is said before to be four principal ones, which divide the shield or field, into equal parts, by cutting the centre. The English and French give them different names, the knowledge of both which are necessary. The terms of the last would be found more serviceable in this science than those of the English, who bring them from the ordinaries. And to explain both, I shall add their terms in Latin, by heralds who write in that language.

When the shield or field is divided into two equal parts, by a perpendicular line from the top of the shield to the base of the point, it is said by us and the English, parted per pale. The French say only *parti*, as of other things, when divided into two equal parts perpendicularly; as Plate II. fig. 2. thus blazoned, parted per pale, *argent*, and *gules*. The French, *parti d'argent, et de gueules*. The Latins say, *Scutum a summo bipartitum, dextra semisse argentea, sinistra coccinea*: The arms of the city of Bari, in the Kingdom of Naples, which are so parted, upon the account that the ancient robes of their magistrates were of the same partition, as Favin gives us in his forementioned book: The arms of Lucerne, a Swiss canton, *argent, parti d'azure i. e.* parted per pale, *argent*, and *azure*: And Ferne, in his above-named book, gives us the arms of the name of Fairly in England, blazoned after the old English way, counterly per pale, *sable* and *or*: They said of old counterly, when the field was divided into two equal parts, for which they say now, parted per pale.

There are several surnames with us, who have their bearings parted per pale, as that of MAULE; the chief family of which name is that of the Earls of PANMURE, whose bearing parted per pale, *argent* and *gules*; a bordure charged with eight escalops, all counter-changed of the same.

Those of the surname of ALEXANDER, parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*; a chevron and crescent in base, all counter-changed. The chief of this name was Alexander Earl of Stirling, who, to show his descent from the Macdonalds, quartered their arms with his own: *Or*, a galley *sable*, accompanied with three cross corslets, fitched *gules*; two in chief, and one in base.

The surname of NAIRN gives parted per pale, *sable* and *argent*, a chaplet charged with four quarter-foils all counterchanged, which was carried by Sir Robert Nairn of Strathurd; who, being one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord NAIRN, whose only daughter and heir was married to William, a younger son of the Marquis of Athol, who took upon him the name, title, and arms of Nairn, which he quarters with the arms of Murray of Athol.

The blazons of other families of the surnames above mentioned will be found at the end of this chapter.

The term counter-changed, mentioned in the foresaid blazons, is used where the field is of metal and colour, and the figure which is placed upon them, partakes

of both ; that part of it being of colour which lies upon the metal, and the other part metal, which lies upon the colour.

When the partition line is straight, and of none of those crooked forms above mentioned, it has then no additional denomination in the blazon : But if it consist of any of those particular forms, then the term of that form is added in the blazon, and serves as a difference for cadets, as well to distinguish them amongst themselves, as to difference them from their principal families. So Thomas Maule, a second son of Maule of Melgum, who was a second son of Panmure, gave the same bearing with Panmure, with the partition line waved thus ; fig. 2. parted per pale, wavy *argent* and *gules*, on a bordure, eight escalops all counter-changed of the same. And Captain John Maule, another cadet of that family, made his partition line *nebulé*, as in the new Register in the Herald-office : Where also David Alexander of Pitkelly, has his partition line ingrailed for a difference, thus, parted per pale, ingrailed *argent*, a cheveron ; and in base, a crescent, all counter-changed of the same.

I shall here blazon the armorial bearing of the surname of Alexander, in the vulgar Latin, and then proceed to the other partitions.

Scutum ad perpendicularum bipartitum dextra semisse argentea, sinistra atra, cum cantherio & in à luna crescens, prædictis coloribus commutatis.

Parted per fesse, is when the shield is divided into two equal parts, by a horizontal line. The French say, *coupé* ; the Latins, *partitum ex transverso*, and sometimes *transverse sectum* ; as fig. 3. parted per fesse, *or* and *azure* : The French, *coupé d'or, et d'azure* ; the Latins, *ex auro & cyano transverse bipartitum* ; the arms of the Trotti in Milan. This and the former partition are very frequent in the arms of the Italians, upon the account, there are few old families in Italy, who were not engaged in the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelines, which parties were not only distinguished by such partitions in their arms, but even in their habits, as before.

Those of the surname of BALNAVES with us, carry parted per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, a cheveron counter-changed, of the same tinctures : Some say, that their name and arms, are from a high hill, in the north of Scotland, called Ben Nevis, whereabouts they lived ; the top of which hill is always white with snow, and it's lower parts black with heather. Balnaves of Hallhill, carried the foresaid arms. Mr James Balnaves of Carnbody, and chanter of Dumblané, parted per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, a cheveron betwixt three cinque-foils, two in chief, and one in base, all counter-changed ; and for crest, a hand holding a foot-ball ; with this motto, *Hinc origo*, as in our new Register of Arms ; and some others of the name have the foot-ball for crest, with these words, *Fortitudine & velocitate*, upon another tradition of their name, that one Nevoy, playing well at the foot-ball, before one of our kings, who cried out, *Well-ball'd, Nevoy* ; from whence the surname Balnaves, which tradition seems more probable, and that they are originally from the family of Nevoy, because their arms are not unlike.

The surname of MIDDLETON, the chief of which family was the Right Honourable the Earls of Middleton, and Lords Clermont ; *coupé, or* and *gules*, a lion rampant within a double tressure, flowered, and counter-flowered, with flower de luces, all counter-changed.

DRUMMOND of Concraig and Borlands, an old branch of the honourable house of Drummond of Stobhall, and afterwards of Perth, parted per fesse, wavy *or* and *gules*, as fig. 4.

SHEWAL of that ILK, parted per fesse, *dancetté, sable* and *argent* ; in chief three stars, and in base, a boar's head erased, all counter-changed of the same tinctures ; as in Workman's Manuscript of Blazons, who was a herald painter in the reign of King James VI.

The name VALENCE in England, parted per fesse, *indenté, azure* and *argent*. The name of KENDAL there, parted per fesse, *indenté, or* and *gules*, as in Morgan's Heraldry.

The third principal partition line, parted per bend, is when a field is divided into two equal parts by a diagonal line, passing from the upper right angle, to the left angle, towards the base ; the French say then, *tranché*, the Latins, *oblique ; dextrorsus bipartitum, vel sectum* ; as fig. 5. parted per bend, *gules* and *or*.

JAMES ALLAN of Sauchnel, parted per bend *indenté*, *argent* and *gules*; in chief two crescents, and in base a star, all counter-changed, fig. 6. so matriculated in the New Register: Others of the name of Allan, carry a pelican with three birds in a nest, *or*; as in James Pont's Manuscript of Blazons, written in the year 1624.

The surname of DARSALLOUGH, parted per bend, ingrailed *sable* and *argent*, as in Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript of Blazons.

The surname of SPOT, parted per bend, *daucetté*, *argent* and *sable*, two mullets counter-changed, as in Pont's Manuscript.

The name of BOYLE in England, of which is the Right Honourable Richard Earl of BURLINGTON, parted per bend, embattled *argent* and *gules*, (some say for embattled, *crenellé*). Imhoff, in his Blazons of the Nobility of England, gives them thus, *Scuto constant oblique dextrorsum secto, ita ut dimidia ex parte candeat, alter rubeat, sectionis vero acies in pinnas desinat*, quartered in the achievement of the Earl of Glasgow.

The fourth principal partition line, parted per bend sinister, is by a diagonal line, passing from the upper left corner to the low right angle toward the base; the word *sinister* is mentioned in the blazon of this partition, to distinguish it from the former; the French say only *taillé*, as fig. 7. *taillé d'argent et d'azure, i. e.* parted per bend, sinister, *argent* and *azure*; the Latins, *scutum sinistrorsus sectum ex argenteo & cyaneo*; the arms of Zurich, one of the Swiss cantons.

In England, the surname of JOHNES in Derbyshire, carry parted per bend, sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, (the French would say, *taillé d'ermine et contre ermine*), over all, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrailed, *or*. The same arms are borne by Sir JOHN TREVOR of Drynkynalt, in Denbighshire, descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford, but he has no bordure.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, gives us the arms of ELLIS, parted per bend sinister, *argent* and *gules*, a hand coupé, and grasping a lance bend-ways, bearing on the top thereof an helmet, proper; in the sinister chief angle, a spur-rowel of the first, and, in the dexter base, a horse-head coupé *sable*; but the Ellis's of Elliston and Southside carry other arms, viz. *eels* relative to the name,—of which afterwards.

There were several families with us who had their arms of this partition, as in our old books of blazons, which is now turned to the dexter, fancying some abatements or ignominy in the partition per bend sinister; but I have met with no herald that says any thing to its dishonour, but all look upon it to be as honourable as the partition from the right.

Having treated of the four principal partition lines, when but one of them in a field, dividing it into two equal parts, I proceed now to show, what blazons they have, when there are two or more of these lines dividing the field into many parts.

When the first two lines mentioned, parted per pale and parted per fesse, as the French *parti* and *coupé*, meet in a field, they divide it into four equal parts or quarters, which are of different tinctures, the first as the fourth, and the second quarter as the third; as Sylvester Petra Sancta, Cap. XXV. says, "Ex area simul ab apice simul ab latere intersecta habentur tetrantes equales & recti; atqui hi semper ita metalli & coloris jubar alternant ut primus cum ultimo, secundus cum tertio, splendeant lumine consentaneo;" fig. 8. quarterly *gules* and *argent*; French, *écartelé de guules et d'argent*. Gerard Leigh, and his followers, give out, That it should be blazoned, parted per cross, *gules* and *argent*, especially when there are no charges nor figures on the quarters. Suitable to this, Mr Gibbon blazons the same, as carried by Vere Earl of Oxford, with a star *argent* on the first quarter: "Scutum in quatuor partes (*sanguineas vicissim & aureas*) lineis ad crucis modum ductis sectum; cujus quadrans primus stella *argentea* decoratur." The German Imhoff, in his Blazons of the Peers of Britain, blazons it better, thus: "Scutum in quatuor sectum, quarum prima & extrema rubent, reliqui candent, solaque prima stella distincta est *argentea*." The arms of the surname of TOUNIS with us, illuminated in Workman's Book of Heraldry, as fig. 9. where the two partition lines are indented, is thus blazoned, parted per pale and per fesse *indenté*, *argent* and *gules*; in the upper quarters two stars counter-changed of the same. And here it may be observed, that when the partition lines are under accidental forms, they

are then to be named in the blazon as the same figure, quarterly *indenté*, *argent* and *gules*, in chief, two stars counter-changed of the same.

When the other two partition lines, *per bend*, dexter and sinister, *tranché* and *taillé*, meet in a field, they divide it into four quarters, or *areas*, as fig. 10. which is blazoned, parted *per saltier*, *argent* and *azure*, by the name of *banc* in Dauphiny. The French say, *d'argent flanke d'azure*; and frequently, *l'écartelé en sautoir*. The Latins, as Chiffletius, *scutum oblique dextrorsus & sinistrorsus sectum*; and Imhoff, *scutum in modum decussis quadripartitum*. Some have blazoned them, *gironné* of four, *argent* and *azure*; because these quarters are not square but triangular, and meet in the centre as girons.

When the three partition lines, *coupé*, *tranché*, and *taillé*, meet in one field, they make six triangular *areas*; which the English blazon, *gironné* of six, *or* and *sable*, on the first three negroes' heads, proper; the arms of the name of CALLADER in England, as fig. 11.

There is a rule to be observed in the above-mentioned partitions, That the tincture on the right side is to be begun with, as in the examples of parted *per pale* and quarterly; and with the tincture which possesseth the top or chief part of the shield, as in the examples of parted *per fesse* and *per saltier*: Which rule, Sylvester Petra Sancta gives thus: "Descriptio harum partium inchoare debet ab eo fulgore, seu coloris, seu metalli, qui primus observatur oculis in superiore loco, vel in angulo dextro." But, in the last example, we do not begin with *sable*, which is in the dexter corner, but with *or*, because it possesses the most part of the chief, and the *sable* but a cantle or lesser part of it. If there were a perpendicular line added to the three former, all the parts would be equal. Then we are to mention first the tincture in the dexter chief corner, as in the examples following.

When all the four principal partition lines meet in one field, they divide it into eight angular and conal *areas*, or pieces, like to girons, as fig. 12. which our heralds blazon, *gironné* of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*; but, in my opinion, these *areas* are not properly girons, which are figures or charges laid upon the field; for sometimes there will be but one, two, or three girons, and, in some bearings, to the number of sixteen,—of which afterwards. And it is to be observed, that these eight conal *areas* fall out necessarily by the four partition lines; which, by the most judicious heralds, are blazoned, parted *per pale*, *fesse*, *bend*, *dexter*, and *sinister*, *or* and *sable*; carried by the ancient and honourable name of CAMPBELL, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry. Menestrier, in his *La Science de la Noblesse*, gives the same arms to the family of Grolee in Bresse, which he blazons, *parti*, *coupé*, *tranché*, *taillé*, *d'or et de sable*. Mr Gibbon, in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, gives us the arms of Bassingborn in England, which are also the same with the paternal bearing of Campbell, viz. "Scutum linea perpendiculari transversa, & diagonali tum dextra, tum sinistra in octana aurea & fursiva traductum segmenta;" because, says he, these lines divide the field exactly into eight gironal segments.

Besides the four principal partitions, now described, there are others, and especially one, very frequently used with us and the English, but not with the French, especially under the name we give it; which is,

Parted per cheveron; it is made by two half diagonal lines, rising from the dexter and sinister base flanks, and meeting in the collar point of the shield, as fig. 13. parted *per cheveron*, *sable* and *argent*. The English heralds bring this partition, as they do others, from the ordinaries, which the French do not; and so the first were wont to latinize this partition thus, *scutum partitum ad modum signi capitalis*, which they of old latinized a *cheveron*, taking it to represent the ancient attire of the head;—but more of this afterwards. Mr Gibbon blazons the foresaid figure, *scutum ad modum cantherii* (another word for the cheveron) *bipartitum*, *pars superior nigra & inferior argentea*, carried by the name of ASHTON in Cheshire.

Those of the surname of CRAW with us give such a partition in their arms, as CRAW of Auchencraw, in the Merse, an old family, now extinct, carried parted *per cheveron*, *vert* and *gules*, three crows, *argent*; and the branches of that family, which continue in the shire of Berwick, have these partition lines under accidental forms. CRAW of East Reston, parted *per cheveron*, embattled *vert* and *gules*, three crows, *argent*, fig. 14.

When there are two perpendicular, or palar lines, dividing the shield or field into three equal parts, without cutting the centre, as fig. 15. it is blazoned, tierce in pale, *azure, or, and gules*; and by the Latins, *area tripartita in æquales trientes a summo ad imum ex cyano, auro, & ostro*, so given us for the arms of Douchat in France, by Sylvester Petra Sancta.

Tierce in fesse is such another, made by two horizontal lines, dividing the field into three equal parts, as fig. 16. tierce in fesse, *azure, sable, and argent*; the French say sometimes, *d'azure coupé, de sable et tierce d'argent*. Sylvester Petra Sancta blazons such a coat, belonging to the Berengi in Hestia, *area tripartita transversa in tres trientes ex veneto furvo & argenteo*.

There are other two tierces, after the position of the bend, dexter, and sinister, by dividing the field into three equal parts by two diagonal lines; the first, as fig. 17. tierce in bend, *or, gules, and azure*, by the name of *Nompar* in France. The other from the left to the right, as fig. 18. tierce in bend, sinister, *or, sable, and argent*, by Turlinger in Bavaria. The French say, instead of tierce in bend, sinister, *tierce en bar*.

These partitions, by tiercing the field, are not used in Britain in forming a simple coat of arms, but only when they marshall three coats of arms in one shield,—of which afterwards. The Germans, French, and other nations, have, besides these tierces, which make up one coat of arms, others of the same nature, which do not occur in our British Blazons, at least if they do, they are not under the terms used abroad, of which I shall give a few instances for my reader's satisfaction.

Fig. 19. This is called *tierce in mantle, azure, argent, and gules*, by the name of Absperg in Ratisbon, which is made when the field is divided into three parts, by two lines issuing from the middle of the upper part of the shield, and dividing itself again at the collar point into two diagonal lines, somewhat circular to the flanks. Which partition is frequent in the arms of religious orders, to represent their different habits; the undermost area represents the tunic or vest, and the upper part the surcoat or pallium, and in what colours they are worn. Sylvester Petra Sancta, speaking of this partition, Cap. XXIV. says, “Ad hæc scutaria chlamys seu trabea, ter perinde scuti aream partitur; & quod explicatur utrinque, hoc refert pallium, quodque intus apparet, tunicam seu internum amiculum representat, ut dubitari non possit, quin ad similitudinem vestium, imo ad rem vestiarum hæc symboli gentilitii forma pertinet, idque ordinum religiosorum etiam tessera confirmant, exemplo sint trabea aut coccinea, supra tunicam intextam argento; quæ est Ghisiorum Venetiis ac Plessenbergionum in Franconia.” And, on the margin, our author tells us, the French would call it *pile* or *chappé*; and gives us several examples of this nature, some of which are reversed, to whom I refer the curious. I have observed, that the Spaniards marshall their arms by this partition, *tierce in mantle*; as the family of Henriquez, first and second, *argent*, charged with a lion rampant, *gules*; and the third of the last with a castle, *or*; being descended of a natural son of Ferdinand King of Leon and Castile.

There is another partition more frequent, parted per pile in point, *or* and *sable*, fig. 20. so blazoned by Guillim and other English heralds. Gerard Leigh says, the pile part of this coat may be charged, and no other part thereof; and that it may be used as one only coat; but by what authority he asserts the field cannot be charged, I know not, for the practice of England is otherwise: As in the arms of SEYMOUR Duke of Somerset, and of PARRE Marquis of Northampton. I do not take this figure to be a proper partition, but rather a field *sable*, charged with a pile *or*, one of the subordinaries,—of which afterwards.

Tierce in pile from the left to the right, *gules, argent, and or*; the French say, *tierce embarrassé à droit de gueules d'argent et d'or*, for the family of NEGENDUCK, as Menestrier in his *La Science de la Noblesse*.

Tierce in giron, bend sinister ways, *sable, argent, and gules*: But Menestrier says, *tierce en giron en barré, de sable, d'argent, et de gueules*, fig. 22. for the family of Wa's.

Tierce in giron arrondi; Menestrier says, *tierce en giron gironnans au arrondis de gueules, d'argent, et de sable*, carried by De Mengentzer, as in his *La Science de la Noblesse, où la Nouvelle Methode du Blason*, fig. 23.

Tierce in pairle, is frequent with the French and Germans. Its form and name

is from the figure of pearl,—of which in its proper place. This partition is made by a paler line issuing from the base point, dividing, at the centre, into two diagonal lines, which end in the dexter and sinister chief points, and divide the field into three areas; blazoned, tierce in pairle, *argent, sable, and gules*, fig. 24. borne by the Prince of Misnia in Upper Saxony. Sylvester Petra Sancta not only gives us this partition, but the reverse of it, tierce in pairle, reversed *argent, or, and azure*, borne by the family of Haldarmanstetin in Germany.

There are partitions denominated by the French, *parti emanché, coupé emanché*; &c. of the first, when the field is divided perpendicularly by points or piles, mixing with one another, or like a large *dancetté*, as fig. 25.

Parti emanché, sable and argent, the English would blazon it, parted per pale; *dancetté argent and sable*; or *argent*, three piles issuing from the left side, *sable*. The French know nothing of piles—of which afterwards; but say, when such figures appear, *emanché, manche* signifying the sleeve of a coat. By the descriptions of these partitions, and the examples given, it is more than probable, that these partition lines were originally from the habits and party-coloured garments of great men.

There are other partitions, called by some *repartitions*, a few of which, chiefly used in Europe, I shall here subjoin; though these may be referred to the Chapter Of Marshalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield. But since these are used by some families in Europe as one coat of arms, I shall speak of them in this place.

This partition is made by a fesse, or horizontal line, and half a paler or perpendicular line from the chief, terminating in the centre; which the English would blazon, parted per fesse, first parted per pale, *or and azure*, second *argent*. The French say, *coupé mi-parti en haut d'or, d'azure, et d'argent*; and Sylvester Petra Sancta, *parma transversa secta, superiore parte partim aurea, partim cyanea, & inferne argentea*, the arms of the Fatieri in Venice, fig. 26.

Fig. 27. parted per fesse, first *or*, second parted per pale, *sable and argent*; the French say, *coupé mi-parti en base*; and Sylvester Petra Sancta, *superne omnino aurea, inferne casia argenteaque*, the arms of Schaffengergi in Bavaria.

Fig. 28. parted per pale, first parted per fesse, *azure and gules*, second *argent*; the French, *parti mi-coupé*, to the dexter *d'azure, de gueules, et d'argent*. Sylvester Petra Sancta, *scutum in dextra semisse quidem, superne cæruleum, inferne puniceum, & penitus argenteum in læva semisse*, borne by the family of Florcaneri in Bavaria.

I shall add this partition, consisting of six areas; blazoned, *parti one, coupé two, azure and argent*, as fig. 29. But this partition is fitter for holding different coats of arms marshalled together in one shield, than to be a coat of arms of itself without figures;—but more of such afterwards.

There are many other odd partitions and repartitions of the field into two or more parts, which are to be found in the books of heralds before-mentioned, which, for brevity's sake, I omit; because they are not to be met with in our Britannic Bearings, and rarely in eminent families abroad. I shall only here add one, which is a little singular with us, which I met with in a part of a manuscript of the learned Mr Thomas Crawford, a curious antiquary and herald, whose writings on this and other sciences, were, to the great loss of our country, embezzled and destroyed after his death. He gives us the arms of Garth, (or M'Garth), in Galloway, an old name, but now not frequent, as fig. 30. which he blazons, quarterly per pale and cheveron, *argent and gules*.

To put an end to these partitions and repartitions, I shall only advise my reader to carry along with him the four principal *partition lines*, as they are given in the English and French terms; from which not only the other partitions and repartitions, which commonly occur, but also the following proper figures in heraldry, which I am to treat of, have their names.

And here I shall conclude this chapter, as I propose to do those that follow, with a collection of blazons of the several families with us, which have for their bearings one or more of those partitions or figures whereof I have now treated, or may treat hereafter, in their proper places: Which I choose rather to do, than interrupt my reader by a multitude of blazons at the end of every paragraph.

JAMES ALEXANDER of Knockhill, parted per pale, *argent and sable*, a cheveron, and crescent in base, all counter-changed, with a mullet for difference. N. R.. By

these two letters I understand the New Register of the Lyon Office ; so that those blazons, marked with these letters, are to be found matriculated there.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER of Auchmull, some time Bailie of Aberdeen, parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, a cheveron between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base, all counter-changed ; crest, a hand sustaining a pair of balances of equal scales : motto, *Quod tibi ne alteri*. N. R.

ROBERT ALEXANDER of Boghall, *parti argent* and *sable*, a cheveron betwixt a writing-pen, fesse-ways, in chief, and a crescent in base, all counter-changed ; crest, a hand holding a quill : motto, *Fidem serva*. N. R.

JAMES ALEXANDER of Kinglassy, *parti argent* and *sable*, a cheveron bruised at the top, and, in base, a crescent counter-changed, quartered with the arms of the name of Aiton ; crest, a horse-head coupéd *gules*, bridled *argent* : motto, *Ducitur non trahitur*. N. R.

The Right Honourable the Earls of MIDDLETON, Lords Clermont and Fettercairn, parted per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lion rampant within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces, all counter-changed ; crest, a tower embattled *sable*, and on the top of it a lion rampant ; supporters, two eagles *sable*, armed and crowned, *or* : motto, *Fortis in arduis*.

This noble family is the principal one of the ancient surname of Middleton, so called from their lands, which lie in the sheriffdom of Kincardine, as Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript, who tells us, that the ancient evident, now extant of the family, is a charter of King William's, confirming a donation of King Duncan's, of the lands of Middleton, to Malcolm the son of Kenneth, from whence they took the surname, and were designed Middletons of that Ilk, till they sold these lands, and were thereafter designed Middletons of Cadham, till the year 1660, that John Middleton, for his eminent loyalty and bright parts, was advanced by King Charles II. to be Earl of Middleton, and High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland ; and then got a concession of the double tressure to be added to his arms. He was succeeded in his titles and dignities, by his son Charles Earl of Middleton, who was secretary of state for Scotland, and afterwards for England. The other branches of the family of Middleton, whose arms are to be found in the Lyon Register, are these :

Captain ROBERT MIDDLETON, descended of the family of MIDDLETON of Killhill, parted per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure embattled, all counter-changed ; crest, a boar's head erased and erected, *azure* ; motto, *Guard yourself*.

Captain LAURENCE MIDDLETON, descended of Middleton of Clerkhill, who was a fifth brother of Killhill, carried the same, only with the variation of having the bordure *nebulé* ; crest, an ape sitting on the top of a tree, all proper ; motto, *Arte & Marte*.

JOHN MIDDLETON, merchant in Frasersburgh, descended of the Middletons of Fettercairn, parted per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lion rampant counter-changed of the same, armed and langued *azure*, holding in his dexter paw an astrolabe, proper ; motto, *My hope is in God*.

MR JOHN MIDDLETON, a minister of the gospel in England, in the county of Essex, second lawful son to Mr Alexander Middleton, principal of the King's College in the university of Aberdeen, parted per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure, indented and counter-changed of the same.

The surname of CRAIK, *coupé*, *argent* and *vert*, in chief three roses, *gules* ; and in base a ship, *or*, with sails thirled up.

The surname of ALISON, parted per bend, *gules* and *or* ; a flower-de-luce counter-changed, as in Mackenzie's Heraldry, Clan M'Íver, or Clan Kiver, quarterly, *or* and *gules*, over all a bend *sable*, as in Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript of Blazons.

The Lord WIDDRINGTON in Lincolnshire, in England, quarterly, *argent* and *gules*, a bend *sable*.

The paternal ensign of the ancient surname of CAMPBELL, as I observed before, is composed of the four principal partition lines, *parti*, *coupé*, *tranché*, *taillé*, which divide the field into eight gironal segments, ordinarily blazoned with us, *gironné* of

eight, *or* and *sable*; by the mistake of the engraver, in the Plate of the Achievements, it is *sable* and *or*, and so in several blazons in the Register of Arms.

I here give the blazon of the achievement of his Grace JOHN Duke of ARGYLE, Earl of GREENWICH, &c. chief of the ancient and honourable surname of CAMPBELL, quarterly, first and fourth *gironné* of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*, second and third *argent*, a galley or lymphad, *sable*; sails furled up, flag and pinnets flying, and oars in action, for the lordship of Lorn; surrounded with the principal ensign of the most noble Order of the Garter, with the George *pendant*, as one of the Knights Companions of the said Order; timbred with crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting his quality; and on a wreath of his tinctures, for crest, a boar's head couped, *or*; with the motto on an escrol, *Ne obliviscaris*; and for supporters, two lions gardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Vix ea nostra voco*; and behind the shield are placed a batton and sword *accollé* saltierways, the one being *gules semé* of thistles, *or*, and ensigned with an imperial crown, and the crest of Scotland; and the other, a sword proper, hilted and pommel'd *or*, being the two badges of the Great Master of the Household, and High Justiciar of the Kingdom of Scotland; as in the Plate of Achievements.

The Right Honourable HUGH CAMPBELL, Earl of LOUDON, descended of old of the ancient family of LOCHOW, afterwards Earls and Dukes of Argyle, carried the same gironal segments of different tinctures as his progenitors have done. The first of them, Duncan Campbell, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, married Susanna Crawford, heiress of Loudon, as is evident by that king's charters; upon which account, in place of the tinctures *or* and *sable*, the family has ever since been in use to have, for their tinctures, *gules* and *ermine*, being these in the bearing of Crawford of Loudon, viz. *gules*, a fesse *ermine*. The achievement of the present Earl of Loudon, is *gironné* of eight *gules* and *ermine*, surrounded with a collar of the most ancient and noble Order of the Thistle, or that of St Andrew, with the badges thereat pendant: Which arms are timbred with crown, helmet, and mantlings, agreeable to his quality; and, on a wreath of his tinctures, for crest, an eagle displayed with two heads within a flame of fire, and on an escrol; for motto, *I bide my time*; supported on the dexter by a man armed at all points, holding a spear, proper; and, on the sinister, by a lady richly apparelled, holding in her hand a missive letter; as in the Plate of Achievements.

The Right Honourable JOHN Earl of BREADALBANE, LORD GLENORCHY, quarterly, first, the paternal coat of Campbell, as descended of a younger son of the family of Lochow, now dignified with the title of Duke of Argyle. Secondly, *argent*, a lymphad *sable*, and oars in action. Thirdly, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, as being descended of one of the co-heiresses of Stewart of Lorn; and the fourth as the first: Which arms are adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting his quality, and on a wreath of the tinctures of his paternal bearing: For crest, a boar's head erased, proper; supporters, two stags, proper; attired and unguled *or*; motto, *Follow me*.

The other cadets of the noble family of Argyle, I add here, as they stand recorded in our Modern Register: Sir HUGH CAMPBELL of Calder, quarterly, *or*, a hart's head cabossed, *sable*; attired *gules*, for the name of Calder, the heiress of which name and lands, one of his progenitors married. Secondly, *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*, for Campbell. Thirdly, *argent*, a galley with her oars in action, *sable*, for Lorn. Fourthly, *or*, on a fesse, *azure*, three buckles of the first; crest, a swan, proper; crowned, *or*; motto, *Be mindful*: Supported on the dexter by a lion rampant, gardant *gules*, armed *or*; and on the sinister, by a hart, proper.

Sir JAMES CAMPBELL of Lawers, *gironné* of eight, *sable* and *or*, within a bordure *vair*; crest, a boar's head erected and erased, *azure*; motto, *Fac & spera*.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL of Cesnock, as descended of the family of Argyle and Loudon, carried both their arms thus, recorded in the Lion Register 1672; *gironné* of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*, for Argyle, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight escalops of the first; and a canton, also *gironné* of eight pieces, *ermine* and *gules*, for Loudon; crest, a phoenix head erased, *or*; with this motto, *Constanter & prudenter*.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Aberuchill, Baronet, and one of the Senators of the

College of Justice, whose grandfather was a second son of Campbell of Lawers, who was descended of the first son of a second marriage of the first laird of Glenorchy, who was a second son of the family of Lochow, now Duke of Argyle; *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*, within a bordure embattled *vert*: Thereafter Sir Colin used the bordure *nebulé*, and afterwards he caused mark it in the books, *ermine*; and altered also his exterior ornaments thus; crest, a demi-lion gardant, *gules*; holding in his dexter paw a sword, proper; and in his sinister, two laurel branches, orle-ways: The old motto was, *Ex campo victoria*; but since he was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, he took for motto, *Victoriam coronat Christus*; and for supporters, two blood hounds collared and leashed, proper.

His son and successor, Sir JAMES CAMPBELL of Aberuchill, now carries the same arms; but has of late, by warrant of my Lord Lyon King at Arms, placed the laurel on the lion's head in his crest; and in his sinister paw, a Highlander's dag or pistol; with this new motto, *Sequitur victoria forteis*. He married the heiress of Dempster of Pitliver; whose armorial bearings, with those of his own, may be seen engraved in copperplate, amongst the Plates of Achievements.

ROBERT CAMPBELL of Glenlyon, whose grandsire's grandfather was the eldest son of a second marriage of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and his lady a daughter of Douglas Earl of Angus, carries quarterly, first and fourth, Campbell; secondly, Lorn; thirdly, Stewart; and in the centre, a man's heart crowned, proper, for Douglas Earl of Angus; crest, a demi-lion, holding up by his dexter paw a heart crowned: motto, *Quæ recta sequor*.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Lochnell, descended of the family of Argyle, quarterly, first, Campbell; second, *argent*; a boar's head erased, *azure*; armed and languid *gules*; third, Lorn, and the fourth as first; crest, a dexter hand holding a lance bend-ways, proper: motto, *Audaces juvo*.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, brother-german of Waterhaughs, *gironné* of eight pieces, *ermine* and *gules*, waved; and a crescent for difference: motto, *Tandem licet sero*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Monzie, descended of a third son of the family of Glenorchy; the quartered coat of Glenorchy, with a mullet for difference: motto, *Follow me*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Gargunnoch, *gironné* of eight, *ermine* and *gules*; on each of the last, a bee *volant*, *argent*; crest, a stork, proper: motto, *Refero*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Succoth, *gironné* of eight pieces, ingrailed *or* and *sable*; crest, a camel's head coupéd, proper: motto, *Labor omnia superat*.

COLIN CAMPBELL of Blythswood, descended of Campbell of Ardkinlas, descended of Argyle; quarterly first and fourth; *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*; each charged with a trefoil, slipped and counter-changed of the same; second and third, Lorn; crest, a ship at anchor: motto, *Vincit labor*.

MATTHEW CAMPBELL of Waterhaughs, descended of the family of Loudon; *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé*, wavey *ermine* and *gules*: motto, *Tandem lice sero*.

ROBERT CAMPBELL of Glenfalloch, descended of Glenorchy; the quartered coat of that family, and for difference in the centre, a hunting-horn, *sable*, garnished *gules*; crest, a man's heart pierced with a dart, proper: motto, *Thus far*.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, eldest lawful son to Colin Campbell of Monchaster, second lawful son to Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy; the quartered arms of Glenorchy within a bordure invected, *sable*; crest, a boar's head erased *chequé*, *or* and *sable*: motto, *Sequor*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Moy, Justice and Sheriff-depute of Argyle, descended of Campbell of Meikleflines, a third son of Sir John Campbell of Calder; carries Calder's coat as before, within a bordure ingrailed, *or*; crest, a swan, proper; crowned, *or*: motto, *Be ever mindful*.

Another cadet of the family of Calder, was Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, being a third son of that family; whose grandchild is Mr Archbald Campbell, writer in Edinburgh, and who by his mother is descended of Campbell of Moy, and carries the arms of Calder, with such another suitable *brisure*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Carrick, as descended of Argyle, carries the arms of that family, within a bordure invected, *or*; charged with eight crescents, *sable*: motto, *Set on*.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL of Ardkinlas, descended of Argyle, *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*, within a bordure of the first; crest, a lymphad with oars in action, *sable*: motto, *Set on*.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Balgairshaw, whose grandfather was a second son of Campbell of Cronnan, descended of the family of Loudon, *gironné* of eight, *ermine* and *gules*, within a bordure ingrailed of the second, and charged with eight crescents, *argent*: motto, *Lente sed opportune*.

DONALD CAMPBELL of Auchawilling, descended of Sir Duncan Campbell, a second son of Colin Campbell, first laird of Ardkinlas; carries Ardkinlas's arms, and charges the bordure with eight crescents, *sable*; crest, two oars of a galley, disposed in saltier: motto, *Armis & fide*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Innellan, descended of Auchawilling, carries the same with Auchawilling; but, for difference, ingrails the bordure; crest, the same: motto, *Vis & fides*.

COLIN CAMPBELL of Ardintenny, descended of Ardkinlas; *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*; a bordure of the first, charged with eight crescents of the second; crest, two oars of a galley, disposed in saltier: motto, *Terra, mare, fide*.

WALTER CAMPBELL of Skipness, descended of Ardintenny, carries the same with Ardintenny, but makes the bordure indented; crest and motto the same.

I have just now in my hands, a charter in Latin, containing a precept of seisin, granted by DOUGAL CAMPBELL of Corvorane, then representing the old family of Macdougall Campbells of Craignish, with consent and assent of Ronald Campbell his son and heir, to Duncan M'Callar of Ardarie, and Margaret Drummond his spouse, and to Patrick M'Callar their son, &c. of the one mark-land of Kilmon, near Lochavich, in the barony of Lochow-Middle, and earldom of Argyle, dated at Kinlochgoyll, the seventh day of October 1528, written by Neil Fisher, *Tbesaurario Lesmorense & N. P.* with a seal of arms thereto appended, having a formal shield, *gironné* of eight, hanging on the mast of a lymphad or galley, with the legend round it. S. (for *sigillum*), *Dugal de Creagginish*. Most, if not all the letters, are of the old Irish character, by which the seal seems to be much older than the charter, and probably cut before surnames were used, either in charters, or upon seals.

These are also descended of the family of Lochow, now dukes of Argyle, and at this time represented by Dougal Campbell, now of Craignish, who bears the same arms, and uses for crest, a boar's head erased, proper; with the motto, *Fit via vi*. See the old seal and present arms in the Plate of Achievements.

CRAW of East-Reston, parted per cheveron, embattled *vert* and *gules*, three crows *argent*; crest, a crow, proper: motto, *Cui debeo fidus*.

CRAW of Nether-Byer, a cadet of East-Reston, gives the same; and, for difference, a bordure counter-changed of the tinctures of the field; crest, a crow, proper; with the motto, *God is my safety*.

CRAW of Heugh-Head, parted per cheveron, ingrailed *vert* and *gules*, three crows *argent*; crest, a crow proper, standing on a sheaf of corn: motto, *Nec careo, nec curo*. All these are matriculated in the New Register.

The surname of LILLIE, parted per cheveron, ingrailed *argent* and *gules*, three lillies counter-changed of the same.

The surname of CHAPMAN, parted per cheveron, *argent* and *gules*, a crescent in the centre counter-changed, as in Sir James Balfour's Book of Blazons; but in other books, I find some of the same name to carry *vert*, a saltier ingrailed betwixt four sangliers' heads, erased *argent*.

C. H. A. P. VIII.

OF THE PROPER FIGURES IN HERALDRY, OR THE HONOURABLE ORDINARIES IN GENERAL.

THE essential parts of armories, as before mentioned, are *tinctures* and *figures*. I have spoken of the *first*, and I proceed now to treat of the *second*.

Figures, in this science, are either proper or natural. The first have their being and name from heraldry; and as they are called *proper figures*, so likewise the *ordinary charges*; as being of an ordinary use in this science. The second, *natural figures* or *common charges*, are the representation of all things, animate or inanimate; and these keep their proper names in blazon, though they have additional terms, from their position, disposition, and situation in the shield.

The partition lines, which I have been treating of, may be reckoned proper figures; because they have their names from this art, and give denomination to all figures and charges, disposed or situate after their position: Yet they are not properly charges, but the termination of such armorial bodies or figures which they form.

The proper figures to be treated of, are those charges, or armorial bodies, which charge the field, or are laid upon it, and are commonly called the *ordinaries*, from their ordinary or frequent use in this science, and by some heralds, the *principal* or *honourable ordinaries*; (the French say, *pièces honorables*), because they possess the third part, and principal places of the shield: And some say they are called *honourable ordinaries*, because they are oftentimes given by emperors, kings, and princes, as additions of honour to armorial bearings of persons of singular merit and descent.

There are some proper figures, which are called the *sub-ordinaries*, or less honourable ones; not upon the account that they are of less dignity and honour, but forasmuch as they cede the principal places of the shield to the honourable ordinaries, when they meet together in one shield.

The number of the honourable ordinaries with the English is nine; some French heralds count ten, and others twelve; and make every one of them possess a third part of the field: But the English make them sometimes to possess a lesser part,—of which I shall take notice as I treat of them separately. And since our heralds have followed the English in numbering them nine, so shall I: And since they are all of equal quality, I shall take the liberty to rank them after the method of the partition lines, with which they agree in nature and name.

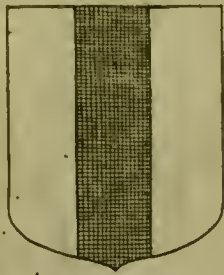
The honourable ordinaries then are: The *pale*, *fesse*, *bar*, *chief*, *bend dexter*, *bend sinister*, *cross*, *saltier*, and *cheveron*. Some English, in place of the *bend sinister*, have the *inescutcheon*; but I rank it with the sub-ordinaries, which are these:

The *bordure*, *orle*, *essonier* and *tressure*, *inescutcheon*, *franc*, *quarter*, *canton*, *cheque*, *billets* and *billetté*, *pairle*, *point*, *girons*, *piles*, *flaque*, *flanque* and *voider*, *lozenge*, *rustre*, *mascles*, *fusils*, *fret* and *fretté*, *bezants*, *torteauxes*, *vires*, *annulets*, *gutté*, *papelonné*, and *diapre*; all which shall be treated of in order, in several chapters.

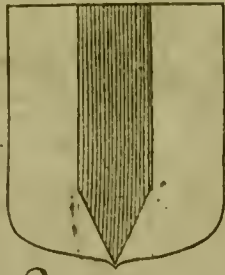
As for the nine honourable ordinaries, some fancy that they are brought from the parts of a man's entire armour, as Columbier; who tells us, they represent the complete armour of a chevalier, as the chief, his helmet; the pale, his lance; the bend, his shoulder-belt; the cross, his sword; the fesse, his scarf; and the cheveron, his spurs.

But this herald has made his chevalier go on foot, and has not given him a horse. Menestrier brings these honourable ordinaries from pieces of the consular garment, from pieces of armour, and from the pieces of the rails and barriers of tournaments and joustings, into which none were admitted but they that were truly noble; which rails and barriers were made up of traverse and cross pieces of timber, formed like the ordinaries, where he has found out the saltier for a horse to Columbier's chevalier.

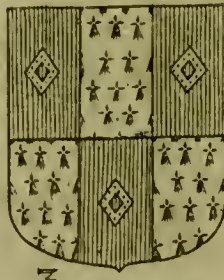
But, to leave these conjectures and fancies, I join with others, that the honourable ordinaries have been invented as marks of different qualities in the bearers,



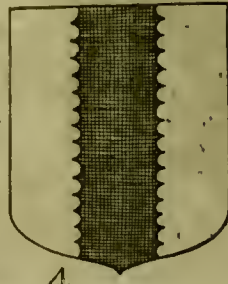
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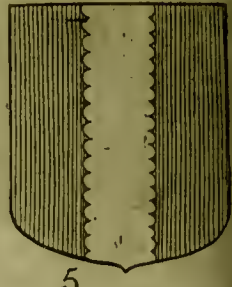
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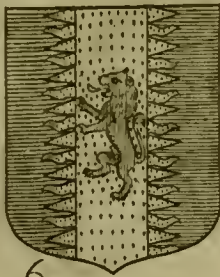
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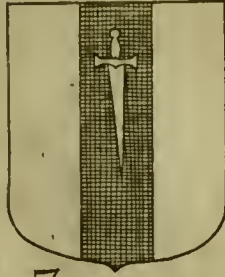
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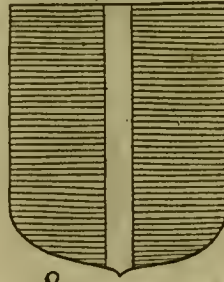
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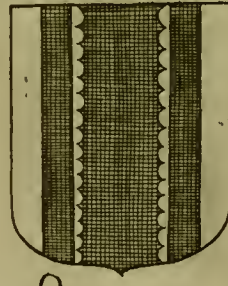
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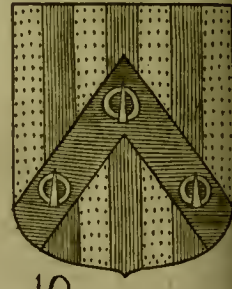
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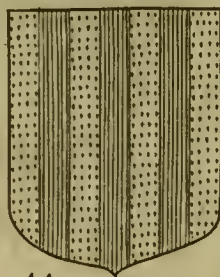
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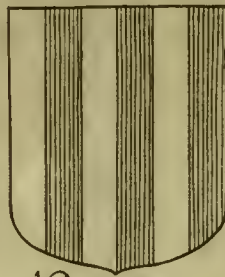
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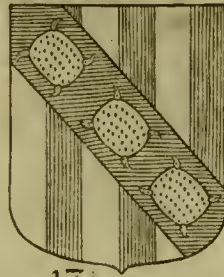
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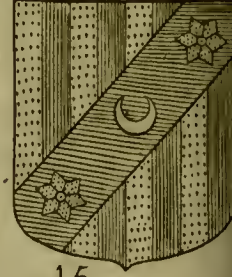
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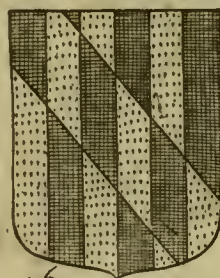
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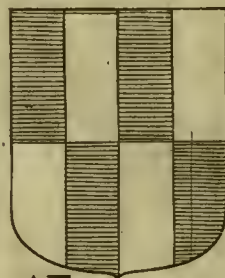
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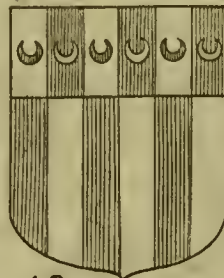
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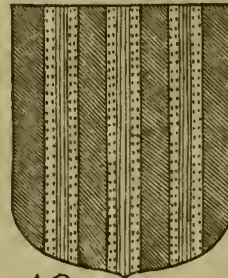
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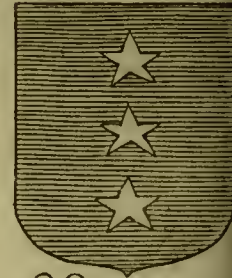
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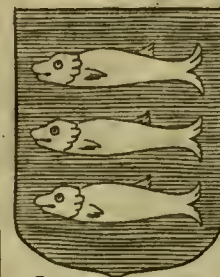
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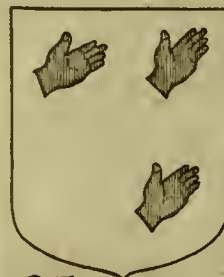
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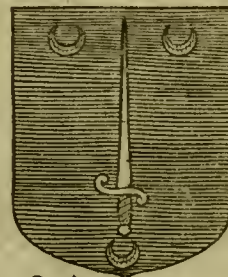
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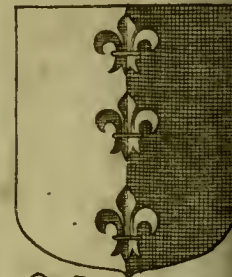
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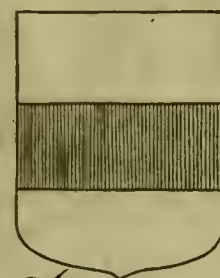
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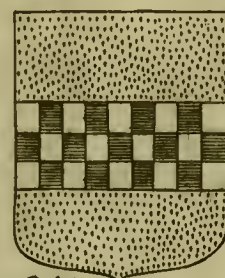
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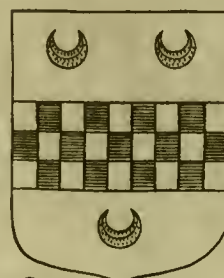
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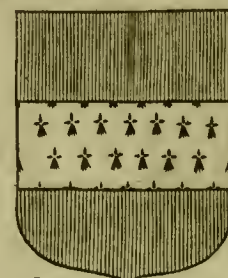
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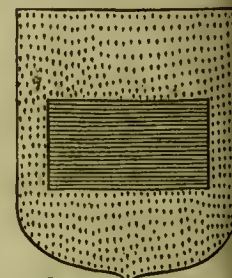
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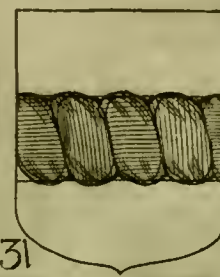
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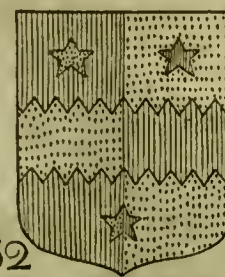
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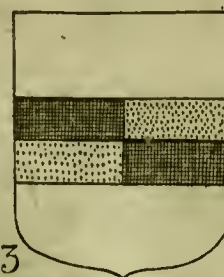
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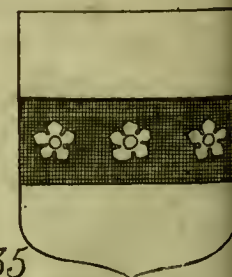
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and granted as additions of honour; as the chief, the reward of these actions which are the product of wit; the cross, of religious performances; the fesse and bend, of military exploits; the cheveron, of politic effects; and the pale, a sign of authority. But, not to insist on their significations in general, I shall treat more particularly of their different significations, representations, and reasons, for which they are become the fixed figures of some families.

C H A P. IX.

OF THE PALE.

THE *Pale* is that honourable ordinary which possesses the third middle part of the field perpendicularly, and has divers significations and representations in armorial bearings.

And, first, it is taken and latinised by heralds *palus*, which signifies a pale of wood, or stake; and sometimes, for *palus*, *paludis*, which signifies a ditch or channel, which it is supposed to represent in arms, especially by some towns in Holland; but more generally for pales of wood, with which cities and camps are fortified; and has been given for an armorial figure to those who have, with skill or success, impaled a city or camp, or who, with valour, have broken down the impalements of their enemy's camp or city.

The town of Beauvais in France carries for an armorial figure, a pale, with this verse to show its signification,

Palus ut hic fixus constans & firma manebo;

upon account that town stood out always firm for the Kings of France against the English. Others tell us, That the pale in this city's arms is relative to its name Beauvais, which signifies a good way; as the pale, in the arms of the town of Strata, represents a way or street, which Strata signifies. And Menestrier tells us, The town of Fond, upon the way from Rome to Naples, carries *argent*, a pale *gules*, to represent a ditch or channel, which Fond signifies in that country; and the town of Dordrecht in Holland, *gules*, a pale *argent*, upon the account, and in memory of an old civil battle which occasioned much slaughter, staining the great street of that town with blood, and the river, running in the midst thereof, clear, is represented by the white pale.

The pale in the arms of many noble families is frequently taken for a mark of power or jurisdiction, as the learned Menestrier and other heralds observe, to represent the paler part of the consular garment, which hangs down before from the neck to the foot. Bishops, and other dignified churchmen, have likewise such oblong pieces belonging to their ecclesiastical habits, called *episcopal pales*, *stoles*, and *tippetts*, as marks of jurisdiction and authority. The *episcopal pale* is borne in the arms of the Arch-Episcopal See of Canterbury. But to proceed to the form of secular and armorial pale, and its accidental forms.

Plate III. fig. 1. *argent*, a pale *sable*, the paternal bearing of the ancient surname of ERSKINE, the chiefs of which, the Right Honourable the Earls of MARR, Lords Erskine, &c. have, for a long time, been in use to quarter these with the arms of Marr, viz. *azure*, a bend between six cross crozlets, fitched *or*; in their achievement, timbred with crown, helmet, and mantlings befitting their quality, and out of a wreath of their tinctures; for crest, a right hand, proper, holding a skein in pale, *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*: and for motto, *Je pense plus*. Which achievement has been anciently, and of late, surrounded with the collar of the most noble Order of the Garter, (as Ashmole gives us), and of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, with the badges of St George and St Andrew pendant thereat, and supported with two griffins *argent*, winged, beaked, and armed *or*.—Of the antiquity of this noble family afterwards.

Several of the armorial bearings of the noble and honourable families of this surname, descended of the house of Marr, are to be found at the end of this chapter.

The *pale* is subject to the accidental forms of lines which compose it, as to be *ingrailed*, *invected*, *indented*, *nebulé*, &c. As, also, the *pale* is sometimes *fitché*, or *aiguisé*, that is, sharp at the point, and, in this form, it aptly represents a pale of wood fixed in the earth, to fortify camps and towns.

The family of CHANDOS in France and England, one of which name was one of the first Knights Companions of the noble Order of the Garter, as Ashmole gives us, in his Institution of that Order, *argent*, a pale fitched, at the point *gules*, as fig. 2. Plate III. ; the French say, *d'argent au pale en pied aiguisé de gueules* ; and Sylvester Petra Sancta speaking of the arms of the Sussonii, being *argent*, three pales *fitché* at the foot *gules*, *interdum* (says he) *hæ sublicæ Gentilitiæ cuspidantur in ima parte*. When the pale turns *fitché*, or sharp gradually, from the top to the point, then they are called by us and the English, *piles*,—of which afterwards, being one of the sub-ordinaries.

Plate III. fig. 3. parted per fesse, *gules* and *ermine*, a pale counter-changed of the same, and on the first three mascles *or*, used for arms by the name of Esplin. Such another bearing is that of ROPER of Teynham, an old family in Kentshire, which was dignified with the title of Lord Teynham, by King James I. of Great Britain, thus blazoned by Mr Dale, pursuivant, in his Catalogue of the Nobility of England, parted per fesse, *azure* and *or*, a pale, and three bucks' heads erased, and counter-changed of the same.

The pale, as I said before, is subject to the accidental forms of lines which compose it ; a few instances I shall here add, as fig. 4. *or*, a pale ingrailed *sable*, by the surname of SAVERS, which, having teeth like a saw, is relative to the name. Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us another coat of the same kind, which he blazons, *sublica furva utrinque striata, in aureo scuti alveolo*.

Plate III. fig. 5. *gules*, a pale invected *argent*, by the name of VECK, as in Homs's Academy of Armory. And here it may be observed how ingrailing and invecting lines differ.

As for the other forms the pale is subject to, as *nebulé*, *dancetté*, *embattled*, &c. and how they may be charged and accompanied with other figures, in regard the other ordinaries are subject to the like, and that I will have occasion to speak of them and their attributes, I shall refer those forms till I come to them ; but shall here add one singular form, which I have not mentioned before, viz.

Azure, a pale *rayonné or*, by the name of LIGHTFORD ; the French say, *a pale radiant*, or *rayonné*, so named from the glittering rays and shining beams, like those of the sun.

Plate III. fig. 6. *azure*, a pale *rayonné or*, charged with a lion rampant *gules*, is carried by the name of COLEMAN in England.

This ordinary, the pale, is sometimes charged or accompanied with figures, for which I shall add the armorial bearing of the Honourable Mr DAVID ERSKINE of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Plate III. fig. 7. *argent*, on a pale *sable*, a sword of the first, point downward, for the surname of DUN, upon the account that Sir ROBERT ERSKINE of that Ilk, one of the progenitors of the Earls of MARR, married the heiress of DUN of that Ilk, who carried *gules*, a sword in pale *argent* : Their younger son, in obtaining his mother's inheritance, placed the sword upon the pale of ERSKINE, for his difference from the principal family. Some of our old books of painting represent the sword as a cross croset fitched *or*, taking it to be one of these in the arms of the earldom of MARR ; but, in our New Register of Arms I find them matriculated for DAVID ERSKINE of Dun thus, quarterly first and fourth *argent*, a pale *sable* for ERSKINE, second and third *gules*, a sword in pale *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, for DUN of that Ilk ; and for crest, a griffin's head erased, holding in its beak a sword bendways, and on the blade of it is for motto, *In domino confido*. Which arms are supported by two griffins *gules*, winged and armed *or*.

The pale, as is said, possesses the third middle part of the field perpendicularly from top to bottom, yet it admits of diminutions as to its breadth, the half of it is called a *pallet*, and the fourth part of the *pallet* an *endorse* or *verget*.

The *pallet*, the diminutive of the pale, being a half of its breadth, is latined *palus miniatus*, and cannot be called *semi-palus* or *demi-palus*, which respects its length ; for with the English it is always as long as the pale : neither, according to them,

can it be charged with any thing, but may be carried between figures. I have not met with the practice of carrying one pallet alone in a coat of arms, but where there are frequently two, three, or more together in one field, except in the bearing of the name of Ward, *azure*, a pallet *argent*, given us by the author of the Synopsis of Heraldry, fig. 8. Plate III.

The *endorse*, or *verget*, being the fourth part of the pallet; the first is a term used by the English, and the latter by the French, which signifies the same thing, a small rod or branch of a tree, which were usually interwoven with the pales, or stakes of wood, (in the sense we took them before), to fortify camps and cities; wherefore heralds tell us, that an *endorse* or *verget* are never to be seen in arms, but when a pale is between two of them; for example, Plate III. fig. 9. but here the *endorses* are made too broad by the engraver.

Argent, a pale ingrailed between two *endorses sable*, by the name of BELLASYSE, thus blazoned by Mr Gibbon, "In parma argentea palum integrum ingreditum, (hoc est in semi lunulas utrinque delineatum), & duabis hinc inde vacerrulis planis ejusdem coloris comitatum." And Jacob Imhoff, in his *Historia Genealogica Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniaë*, says, "Insignia quibus Bellasysii utuntur, in scuti quadripartiti prima & ultima areola rubea, cantherium aureum, liis tribus ejusdem metalli stipartum," (*i. e.* quarterly in the first and fourth area *gules*, a cheveron *or*, betwixt three flower-de-luces of the last, for Fauconberg; but the pursuivant Dale, in his Catalogue of Nobility, gives other tinctures, *viz.* *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three flower-de-luces *azure*), "in secunda vero, & tertia argentea, palum nigrum quem utrinque tænia, eodem colore tincta comitatur representant." There was an old family of the name of Bellasyse in Yorkshire, of which was Henry Bellasyse, who was created Knight Baronet by King James I. and his son Thomas, for his loyal services, was created a Lord Baron, and thereafter, in 1642, Viscount Fauconberg; and since, in *anno* 1699, their family has been honoured with the title of Earl of Fauconberg.

When there are more pales than one in a field, they cannot but lose of their breadth, and be proportionally smaller according to their number; whence they have from the English the diminutive name *pallet*; but the French call them always *pales*, though they exceed the number of four.

Plate III. fig. 10. *or*, three pallets *gules*, surmounted of a cheveron *azure*, charged with as many buckles of the first, by the surname of SKIRVING. Thus by Monsieur Baron, in his *Art du Blason*, of such another coat, *d'or, à trois pals gueules, à la cheveron d'azure, chargé de trois fermaux d'or brochant sur le tout*. It is to be observed, the French are not so nice as the English blazoners, who will not repeat one word twice in the blazon of a coat, whereas the French do not stand to repeat one word twice in one blazon, as *trois* and *or* are here twice repeated.

Fig. 11. Plate III. *or*, three pallets *gules*, the arms of the town of Mechlin in the Netherlands; thus by Uredus, *scutum aureum palo coccineo tripartito exaratum*; and the arms of the county of Provence being almost the same, he blazons, *scutum aureum quatuor palis miniatis impressum, i. e. or, four pallets gules*.

The arms of the kingdom of Arragon in Spain, are, *or*, four pallets *gules*; which the French blazon, *d'or, à quatre panx de gueules*. This country was possessed of old by the Kings of Navarre, till Reimar, natural son of Sanchez the Great, King of Navarre, erected it into a kingdom *anno* 1034, whose arms were then an oak tree, because that country lies near the Pyrenean forest: But since it was annexed to Barcelona, by Raymond Berenger Count of Barcelona, who married Petronilla, the only daughter of Reimar II. and last King of the Arragonian race, about the year 1162, that kingdom has had no other arms since but these of the Counts of Barcelona, *or*, four pallets *gules*; which are said to have their rise thus: In the year 873, Geoffrey le Velon Count of Barcelona returning all bloody from battle, the King of Spain dipped his four fingers in his blood, and drew with them as many long lines on Geoffrey's shield, which became afterwards his fixed arms; (we have such another story of the rise of the arms of the noble family of Keith, Earls Marischals of Scotland, which are after that same form,—of which afterwards), which account is affirmed by Favin and many other writers; but Menestrier will have those arms relative, and speaking of the name Barcelona, *Quasi barras longas, i. e. long bars*.

It is to be observed, when a shield is filled with such pieces, as pales, bends, bars, &c. of different tinctures, those of the greatest number are to be first named in the blazon; as in the above example, the *tincture or* predominates, which is taken for the field, and the pallets *gules* for the charge. But when these pieces are of equal number and quantity, then we say, paly of so many pieces, and name first that of the tincture on the right side.

HUGH GOURNEY, a Norman, was made Earl of GOURNEY in England by King William Rufus, and carried paly of six pieces, *or* and *azure*. His daughter and heir was married to the Lord Mowbray, and his brother Sir Roger Gourney carried as the said Hugh; of whom Sir John Newton in England is descended, as in a Manuscript of the Ancient Nobility of England, which I have seen in the House of Seaton: I take some blazons out of it upon account of their antiquity, as those of Simon Sentliz Earl of Huntingdon, who carried paly of six, *or* and *gules*, within a bordure *argent*. He was Earl of Huntingdon in right of his wife Maud, daughter and heiress to Waltheof Earl of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Huntingdon, widow of David I. King of Scotland, and mother of Prince Henry. After Simon's death, the earldom of Huntingdon descended to her grandchild David, brother to King William of Scotland.

The surname of RUTHVEN with us, paly of six, *argent* and *gules*, as fig. 12. The chief of this name was Ruthven Lord Ruthven, and thereafter Earl of Gowry. They are said by some to be originally from Arragon, from the similitude of their arms; but this is no certain evident of itself, without other documents. This ancient family, as others, took their surname from their lands, called Ruthven; and was dignified with the title of Lord Ruthven by King James III. Thereafter that family marrying one of the daughters and co-heirs of Patrick Halyburton Lord Dirleton, quartered their arms with those of Halyburton, being *argent* on a bend *azure*, three mascles *or*. William Lord Ruthven was by King James VI. created Earl of Gowry, 1581. The family ended when the lineal succession was cut off for their treasonable practices against that king. The next branch of that name was Ruthven Lord Ruthven of Freeland, who carried only the arms of Ruthven, paly of six, *argent* and *gules*; crest, a goat's head; with the motto, *Deed shaw*; and for supporters, two goats, proper, which were the same used formerly by the Earls of Gowry, as relative to that title, which signifies a goat.

Fig. 13. Plate III. paly of six, *argent* and *gules*, over all, on a bend *azure*, three cushions, *or*, by the name of Lundy of that Ilk in Fife, as in our books of blazons; and are so illuminate, as I have seen them, with those of other Scots barons, on the roof of Falla-hall, an ancient monument of arms. *Over all* is said of the ordinary, and other things, when placed over figures proper or natural. And for *over all*, the French use the term *brochant*, and blazon the foresaid coat thus, *pallé d'argent, et de gueules, de six pièces à la bande brochante d'azure, charge de trois coussins d'or*. The Latins, for *over all*, say, *in totam aream protensum*; or, *toti superinductum*, (as Uredus, in his Blazon of *Sax. Modern*), or *omnibus impositum*. LUNDIE of that Ilk carries now the arms of Scotland, within a bordure gobonated; of whom afterwards.

Fig. 14. Plate III. Paly of six, *argent* and *sable*, surmounted with a fesse of the first, charged with three stars of the second, by the name of JAFFREY of Kingswells. JOHN JAFFRAY of Dilspro, as a second son of Kingswells, the same, with a crescent for difference; with the crest of the family, the sun beaming through a cloud, proper; and motto, *Post nubila Phæbus*: As in the Lyon Register.

Fig. 15. Paly of eight pieces, others say, eight pieces pale-ways, *or* and *gules*, over all a bend sinister *azure*, charged with a crescent *argent*, betwixt two stars of the first, by the name of MACKY.

These examples may seem to some to be contrary to the received rule in heraldry, that metal should not be placed upon metal, nor colour upon colour: For, the above cheveron, bends dexter and sinister, being of colour, lie upon colour. But there is an exception of this rule, besides others, which will occur as we go along, viz. that, when the field is filled with pieces alternately of metal and colour, whether paly, barry, bendy, cheverony, fusily, lozengy, flower-de-lucy, it is then a compound field, and may receive a charge either of metal or colour, as the fields of furs do. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his 83d. Chap. intitled, *An Metallum in*

Metallo esse, aut Color in Colore recte possint? says, "Satis est res comperta in par-
" mulis colore simul ac metallo, seu virgatis, seu scutulatis, recte iconem totam
" exarari posse, aut ex colore, aut ex metallo."

Yet some are so nice as to make the charge counter-change to the metal and colour of the compound fields above, as in the following example :

Fig. 16. Paly of six, *or* and *sable*, a bend counter-changed of the same, by the Lord CALVERT, Baron of England: The French blazon it, *pallé d'or, et de sable, de six pièces, à la bande brochante de l'un en l'autre*; and the Latins, *sex palos, aureos, & atros, cum balteo humerali in totidem tessulas (e dictis coloribus subalternatum commutatis) subdiviso*.

The pallets are subject to accidental forms, as well as the pale; to be ingrailed, invected, waved, &c. I shall add here one example out of the book, intitled, *Synopsis of Heraldry*; *argent*, three pallets waved *gules*. There are other forms and variations of pales, of which I shall add a few instances.

Fig. 17. Paly of four, *azure* and *argent*, counter-changed per fesse. The French say, *contre pallé d'azure et d'argent de huit pièces*, by the name of JOWAY in France, as Monsieur Baron. Such another bearing Sylvester Petra Sancta gives, being paly of six, *gules* and *argent*, counter-changed per fesse; which he thus describes, rather than blazons: "Sed pulchre lumen reciprocant dimidii atque obversi pali
" tesserarii numero sex, nunc punicei argenteique, quæ est tessera Rosenbergiorum
" in Franconia."

Fig. 18. Plate II. Paly of six, *gules* and *argent* on a chief of the field, as many crescents all counter-changed. Which blazon is given by Guillim, but he does not tell us by what family it is carried: He tells us, in his *Display of Heraldry*, Sect. 8. that arms paly represent strength; and that the bearing of piles, pales, bends, bars, and other extracted parts, meaning the diminutives of the ordinaries, were called of old by heralds, *restrial*, in respect of their strength and solid substance: And Sir John Ferne, in his *Glozy of Generosity*, says the same, page 180. where he also tells us, that if these pieces be diminished, tierced, or voided, they show weakness. I shall here give an example of pallets voided.

Fig. 19. Plate III. *Sinople*, three pallets *or*, voided *gules*. *Voided* is said when the middle part of figures are cut out, so that the field is seen through the middle of them, or another tincture in its place; as in the present example, thus blazoned by the French, *Sinople, à trois paux d'or, vuides et remplies de gueules*. Such arms as these, whose pieces are voided, are not so commendable as those that are entire, by the fore-named heralds; nor one pallet so commendable in arms as many; and far less an endorse or verget, except there be a pale betwixt two of them.

Having treated sufficiently of *a pale* and its signification in armories, together with its accidental forms, as ingrailed, &c. as also of its diminutives, pallets, and endorses; and shown by blazons, that we say, *a pale*, when it stands alone, as in the arms of Erskine Earl of Marr; and how we say, *on a pale*, when it is charged with a figure, as in the arms of Erskine of Dun; and how we blazon, when a pale is betwixt, or accompanied with figures: I proceed now to show when to say, *in pale*, and *pale-ways*.

The common charges, such as figures natural and artificial, as I said before, keep their proper names in blazon; but they have additional ones, according to their disposition and position in the field, from the position of the ordinaries, as the pale, fesse, &c. When three or more figures are placed or ranged one above another in the field, after the position of the pale, then they are said to be *in pale*: The French say, *l'un sur l'autre, i. e.* one above another, or *rangé en pal*: The Latins say, *in palum collocata*, or, *alter alteri super impositum*, as Plate II. fig. 20. *azure*, three stars in pale *argent*, by the name of LAMBOULT in France: And the royal bearing of England has such a blazon, *gules*, three lions *passant gardant* in pale, *or*.

Fig. 21. *Azure*, three salmons *naiant* in pale, proper, (*l'un sur l'autre*, say the French), by the name of FISHER. And, *azure*, three fishes (called Garvin fishes), *naiant*, in pale *argent*, that in the middle looking to the sinister, and the two to the dexter, by the surname of GARVEY. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

We need not say of fishes, as some, *naiant fesse-ways*, in pale; nor of beasts, *passant fesse-ways*: For all fishes *naiant*, and all beasts *passant*, are fesse-ways.

So the terms, in pale, in fesse, in bar, in bend, respect the disposition or situation of figures; and to say *pale-ways*, *fesse-ways*, *bar-ways*, respects the position of figures: And this is the distinction betwixt *in pale*, and *pale-ways*.

The ordinary disposition of small figures of the number three, are two in chief, and one in base; and it is not necessary to mention their disposition, but to say, he carries *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*, which are understood always to be so disposed; but if they be otherwise situate or disposed, then their situation must be named *in pale*, *in bend*, &c. And when oblong figures are situate, two and one being either erect, or diagonally inclining to the right or left, then we say *pale-ways*, *bend-ways*, and *bend sinister-ways*; for example:

Fig. 22. *Argent*, three sinister hands, coupéd *gules*, *pale-ways*; we are not to say in pale, for then three hands in pale would stand one above another.

Fig. 23. NEILSON of Grangen, *argent*, three sinister hands bend sinister-ways, coupéd *gules*; we must not say *in bend sinister*, for then would they be situate after the position of the *bend sinister*.

When one oblong figure is placed in the field, as a sword or spear, after the position of the ordinaries, it may be either blazoned *in pale*, *in bend*, &c. or *pale-ways*, *bend-ways*; but when there are three swords, or other oblong figures, they must be blazoned *pale-ways*, and not *in pale*, as Plate III. fig. 24. *azure*, a sword in pale *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, between three crescents of the second, by the name of PATON of Kinaldy; crest, a spar-hawk perching, proper: motto, *Virtus laudando*, L. R. where may be seen also the arms of Mr ROGER PATON of Ferrochie, *azure*, three crescents *argent* (without the sword); crest, a spar-hawk, with wings expanded, proper: motto, *Virtute adeptæ*.

Plate III. fig. 25. Parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, three flower-de-luces in pale, counter-changed of the same, as Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his Blazon of the Arms of the Vasani in Venice, "Lilia tria, loco pali-tesserarii composita et semi-atra " semi-argentea, illic in semisse argento, hic autem in semisse atro."

BLAZONS OF ARMS BELONGING TO THIS CHAPTER WHICH HAVE THEIR FIGURES AFTER THE FORM OF THE PALE.

The Right Honourable HENRY Lord CARDROSS, grandson to Henry first Lord Cardross, who was second son to John Earl of Marr, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, by his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox, carried quarterly, first *gules*, an eagle displayed *or*, armed and membered *azure*, looking towards the sun in his splendour, placed in the dexter chief point, as a coat of augmentation for the lordship of Cardross; second grand quarter, quarterly first and fourth *azure*, a bend between six cross crozlets, *fitché or*, for Marr, second and third *argent*, a pale *sable*, the paternal coat of Erskine; third grand quarter, quarterly first and fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*; second and third, *azure*, three garbs *or*, on account of his lady, daughter and heir of Sir James Stewart of Kirkhill; fourth grand quarter as the first; and for crest, on a wreath, *argent* and *sable*, a hand holding up a boar's head erased, on the point of a skein, thrust through the same, all proper; supported on the dexter by a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*; and on the sinister, by a griffin, parted per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, armed and membered *gules*, with this motto, *Fortitudine*.

The Right Honourable DAVID Earl of BUCHAN, Lord Auchterhouse and Cardross, eldest son and heir of the above Henry Lord Cardross, by his said lady, daughter and heir of the said Sir James Stewart of Kirkhill, having, *anno* 1695, succeeded in the earldom of Buchan, as nearest heir-male of his cousin William Erskine Earl of Buchan, (in whom ended the issue-male of James, eldest son of John Earl of Marr, by his second wife the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox, and immediate elder brother of Henry first Lord Cardross, great grandfather of the said David now Earl of Buchan), carries quarterly, first grand quarter *azure*, three garbs *or*, being the feudal arms of the earldom of Buchan; second grand quarter, quarterly, the paternal arms of Marr and Erskine, as a son of the house of Marr; third grand quarter, the arms of Stewart of Kirkhill, (on account of his mother as above), blazoned in the Lord Cardross's achievements; fourth grand quar-

ter *argent*, three bars gemels *gules*, surmounted of a lion *sable*, armed and membered *azure*, the paternal bearing of his lady, daughter and sole heir of Henry Fairfax of Hurst, Esq. whose father was second son of the Viscount Fairfax in England; and over all the quarters, by way of surtout, an escutcheon, charged with his father's coat of augmentation for the lordship of Cardross, the whole adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings befitting his quality; and for crest, issuing out of a wreath, *or* and *azure*, a dexter hand holding a club, or batton, raguled proper; supported on the right side by an ostrich proper, one of the supporters of the ancient earls of Buchan, and on the left by a griffin *gules*, one of those of the earls of Marr: motto, that of his predecessors the earls of Buchan, *Judge nought*, as in the Plates of Achievements.

The younger sons of David Lord Cardross, father of the above Henry Lord Cardross, carry the arms of their father, as in the Lyon Register, thus:

WILLIAM ERSKINE, sometime governor of Blackness Castle, and second son to David Lord Cardross, his father's arms within a bordure *or*.

JOHN ERSKINE of Carnock, third son, and some time governor of Stirling Castle, the same arms within a bordure, parted per pale, *or* and *argent*.

CHARLES ERSKINE, fourth son to the said David Lord Cardross, the same within a bordure tierced in fesse, *or*, *argent*, and *gules*; crest and motto to all of them the same with that of the Lord Cardross, as above.

CHARLES ERSKINE, Advocate, and one of the Commissioners of the Court of Police, brother-german to David now Earl of Buchan, and second son to Henry late Lord Cardross, carries the arms of his father Henry Lord Cardross, within a bordure *ermine* for difference; crest and motto the same as his father.

Sir WILLIAM ERSKINE of Brechin, who was Secretary to King James V. descended of Erskine of Dun, carried quarterly, as by his seals which I have seen, first and fourth Erskine of Dun, second and third *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief *gules*, for Brechin, but upon what account I know not: His representative is Erskine of Pittodrie.

The Right Honourable ALEXANDER ERSKINE Earl of Kelly carries quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, an imperial crown within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *or*, as a coat of concession, second and third *argent*, a pale *sable* for Erskine; and for crest, a demi-lion gardant *gules*; supporters two griffins *or*, armed *gules*, and on their breasts a crescent *sable*: with this motto, *Decori decus addit avito*. He is lineally descended of Sir Thomas Erskine, second son to the Earl of Marr, who, with Sir John Ramsay, rescued King James VI. from the Earl of Gowrie's bad attempts *anno* 1600, for which he was honoured with the foresaid coat of augmentation, and created Lord Baron of Dirleton, then Viscount of Fenton, and afterwards Earl of Kelly, *anno* 1619.

Sir JOHN ERSKINE of Alva, as a cadet of Erskine Earl of Marr, carries that earl's quartered arms as before, within a bordure quartered, *or* and *vert*; and for crest, a dexter arm from the shoulder, in armour, grasping a sword, proper: with this motto, *Je pense plus*; so matriculated L. R.

Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Cambo, Lord Lyon King at Arms, whose father Sir Charles, also Lyon King at Arms, was a second brother of the Earl of Kelly, carries that earl's quartered arms as before, with a crescent for a brotherly difference. More of which family afterwards.

JOHN ERSKINE of Balgounie, descended of a second son of the Earl of Marr, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a bend between six cross crozlets fitched *or*, for Mar; second and third *argent*, a pale within a bordure *sable*. L. R.

Captain PATRICK ERSKINE, in Colonel George Hamilton's regiment, third lawful son to David Erskine of Kirkbuddo, lineally descended of the family of Dun, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a pale *sable*, for Erskine; second and third *gules*, a sword pale-ways *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, for the name of Dun, all within a bordure embattled *azure*; crest, a griffin issuing out of the wreath, holding in his dexter talon a sword, proper: motto, *Ausim & confido*. L. R. These letters stand for the present Lyon Register, where the arms of our nobility and gentry have been recorded since the year 1662.

JOHN ERSKINE of Sheelfield, descended of the family of Balgounie, bears *argent* on a pale *sable*, a cross crozlet fitched *or*, within a bordure *azure*; for crest, a

dexter arm from the elbow, proper, holding a cross croset or, pointed downward: motto, *Think well.* L. R.

Argent, a pale *gules*, quartered with the arms of Carnegie Earl of Northesk.

GRANDMAIN in England, *gules*, a pale *or*.

The family of ABBATI in France, *d'azure*, a pale *d'argent*.

The old Earls of Athol, paly of six, *sable* and *or*, which after became the feudal ones of that dignity, to the families that were invested therewith. As to the Cummins, Stewarts, and Murrays, for which see the arms of Murray Duke of Athol.

C H A P. X.

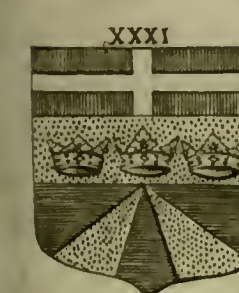
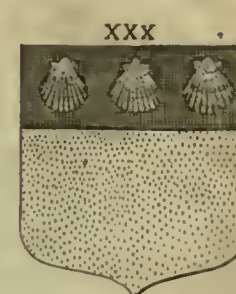
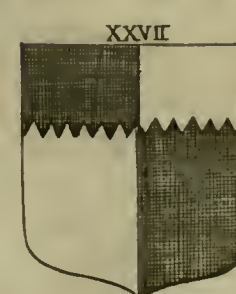
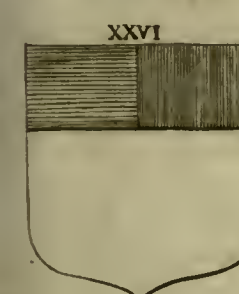
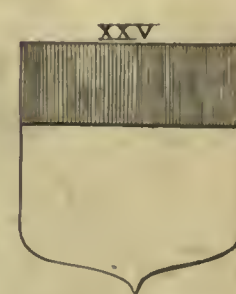
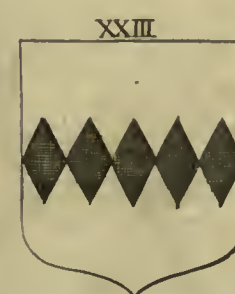
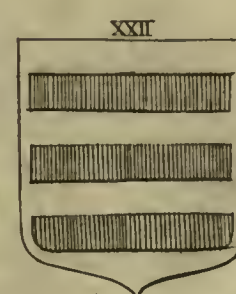
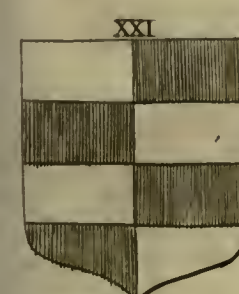
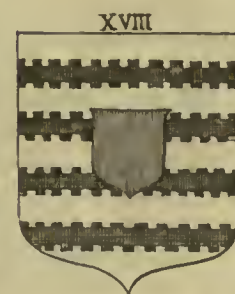
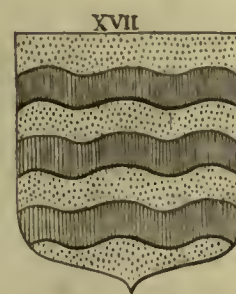
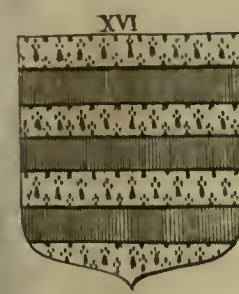
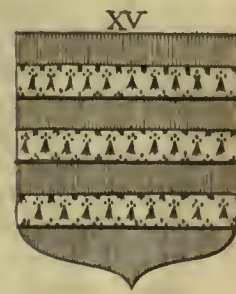
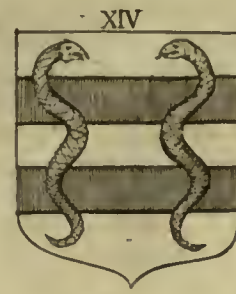
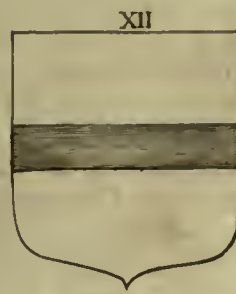
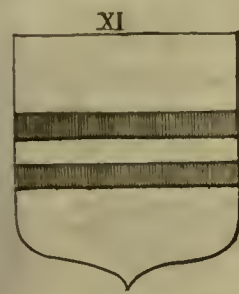
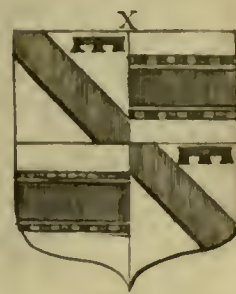
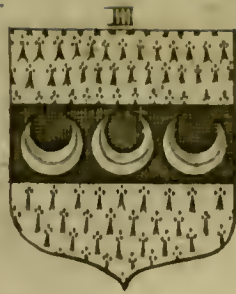
OF THE FESSE.

THIS honourable ordinary possesses the third middle part of the field horizontally. Guillim says, it is formed by two lines drawn traverse the escutcheon, which comprehends in breadth the third part of the field. Menestrier describes it, "Une pièce honorable qui occupe le tiers de l'écu horizontalment." And Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his 26th chap. *De Fascia Tesseraria*, says, "Tænia hæc medi- am scuti regionem occupat, tertiamque ibi area partem implet; refert vero militarem cingulum quemadmodum scutaria coronis refert capitis diadema;" and so will have it to represent the military belt, as the chief does the diadem of the head.

It is written by us and the English *fesse*, and anciently *faisse*; by the French, *face*, who bring it from the Latin word *fascia*, which signifies a scarf; which word Chiffletius uses in many of his Blazons, as in his arms of Bethune, *fascia coccinea scuto argenteo impressa, i. e. argent*, a fesse *gules*, Plate III. fig. 26. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, tells us, it represents the scarf of a warrior *en echarpe*, and from bearing *argent*, a fesse *azure*, the first of the Sharps, who came from France with King David, was called Monsieur d'Esharp, and by corruption *Sharp*, of which name there are several families with us, who carry the same arms with additional figures, as at the end of this chapter, among other blazons.

The fesse, in armories, is generally taken to represent the military belt and girdle of honour, used in the ceremonies of old at the investiture of the nobility and knights. Cambden, in his Blazons, calls it *balteum militare*; Minshew, *cingulum honoris*; and Guillim, in his Display, makes use of both these words: Who says, That the girdle of honour was anciently bestowed by emperors, kings, and generals, upon soldiers for their special services; and quotes that saying of Joab to the man that brought him the news that Absalom was hanging by the hair of the head on an oak tree, 2 Sam. xviii. 11. "Why didst thou not smite him there to the ground, and I should have given thee ten shekels of silver, and a girdle," which some translations have, *an arming belt*. Some latinize it, *cingulum* or *balteum*, which was used as a sign of honour by all nations, and in all ages; called by the French of old, *bauldrick*, the knightly belt, because kings and princes, in the ceremony of knighting their favourites, girded them with the belt. Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, tells us, That when Charlemagne went to the battle against the Hungarians in the town of Ratisbon, he created his son Lewis Debonnair knight, by engirthing him with the *bauldrick*; which he describes to be a military belt or girdle, to which was fixed, on the left side, a sword, and, on the right, a long poniard or war-knife, much like, says he, to the daggers used in Scotland.

Spelman also tells us, That knighthood was of old conferred by the cincture of the military belt. And Selden, in his Titles of Honour, says, The girding with the belt was an essential part of that ceremony: And, therefore, we find the portraitures and statues of great men, on monuments and grave-stones, with this girdle or belt, as a sign of nobility or knighthood, variously adorned with figures, precious stones, and studs of gold and silver, to represent their eminency. Such an one has been anciently carried in the armorial ensigns of the noble and princely family of STEWART, which we call a *fesse chequé*, as Plate III. fig. 27.



The term *chequé*, in heraldry, is said of the field or any other charge or figure filled with square pieces alternately of different tinctures; which pieces Monsieur Baron will have to represent, in armories, battalions and squadrons of soldiers, and so a fit bearing for chief commanders of armies, as those of the ancient family of Stewart have been.

Other heralds tell us, the term *chequé* is from the French word *echiquier*, a chess-board; because the accountants in the office of the King's Exchequer did, of old, use such boards in calculating their accounts: And arms thus chequered, are called by heralds *arma scacata* or *scaciata*, and the Court of Exchequer with us is called, *Scacarium Regis*.

The English writers of the Ancient and Present State of England tell us, That their Court of Exchequer is so called from a chess-board used by accountants, or from a chequer-wrought carpet which covered the table of the Court; as the Court of Green-cloth in the King's Palace is called from the green carpet. But they that would have more of this derivation may see Skene *De Verborum Significatione*.

How agreeable, then, are the armorial ensigns of the Stewarts to their employments and offices; who, long before they ascended the throne, were commanders in chief of armies under our ancient Kings, and Lords High Stewards of Scotland, and were always in use to carry for their paternal ensign, or, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*; by the French, *d'or, à la face echiqueté, d'azure & d'argent*; and by the Latins, *scutum aureum exaratum balteo militari transverso, cyani & argenti, ductu triplici scacato*: The Latins ordinarily tell of how many tracts *chequé* consists,—but more of this afterwards in the title of CHEQUE.

I have seen the seal of Walter, hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II. appended to a charter of his, for the south part of the forest lying upon the water of Ayr, which his father Allan had granted, *Allano Parvo*, as the charter has it; wherein he gives these lands a-new to the Religious of Melrose. The seal appended is large, and of an equestrian form, having the picture of a man on horseback in a coat of mail, brandishing a sword with his right hand, and on his left arm a shield charged with a fesse *chequé* of three tracts, and above his helmet, on his head, was also a wreath *chequé*, and round the seal were these words, *Sigill. Walteri filii Allani*. This seal has no reverse: He died 1241. The seal of his son Alexander, (which I have also seen), was after the form of his father's; but on the reverse was a triangular shield, charged with a fesse *chequé haussé*, that is higher up towards the top of the shield; for which the English say *transposed*. Such a fesse is carried sometimes on the account of singular virtues;—of which afterwards.

I shall only here mention the seal of his son James, seventh Lord High Steward of Scotland, appended to a charter of his, granting some lands to the Abbey of Melrose, “*Pro salute animæ nostræ & omnium ante cessorum & successorum meorum, & specialiter pro salute Alexandri patris mei charissimi.*” On which seal, a man is represented on horseback, in his coat of mail, brandishing a sword, and on his left arm a shield, charged with a fesse *chequé*; which fesse *chequé* was also on the caparisons of his horse, both behind and before: and on the reverse of the seal was a large triangular shield, with a fesse *chequé haussé*.

Other instances of the bearing of the fesse *chequé*, by the name of Stewart and others, will be added at the end of this chapter. But to proceed to the other forms of fesses.

The ancient arms of Austria were five birds called larks, situate 2 2 and 1 or, relative to the name of a Roman governor of that province named L'Alowette, which signifies a lark. But, afterwards, Leopold Jasper Duke of Austria, fighting against the Saracens in a white surcoat and scarf, and returning from the battle all bloody, when the scarf was loosed, his surcoat appeared as a coat of arms thus: *gules*, charged with a fesse *argent*; which became, after that, the armorial ensign of Austria. Yet others tell us, that these arms represent the country of Austria, being of a red soil, thwarted with the silver river of the Danube like a fesse *argent*; as the four white fesses in the arms of Hungary do represent the four principal rivers which water that country.

The surname of CHARTERIS with us gives for arms *argent*, a fesse *azure*; the two principal families of this surname who contended for chiefship, were Charteris of

Amisfield, who carried the foresaid blazon alone, and Charteris of Kinfauns, who carried the same, but within the double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*.

The surname of CRAWFURD anciently gave for arms, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, fig. 29. Plate III. Others of that name have *argent*, three stags' heads erased *gules*;—of whom afterwards.

Captain THOMAS BASKIN of Ord, in the Lyon Register, *gules*, a fesse *vair*; crest, a sword and stalk of wheat crossing each other saltier-ways, the last being depressed of the first: motto, *Armis & diligentia*.

The fesse is sometimes carried as if it were cut off from the sides of the shield, as fig. 30. it is then blazoned, coupé, or *aliecé or*, a fesse coupé *azure*.

A fesse wreathed of divers tinctures, is called by the French *tortillé*, or *cablé*; it is as it were formed like a rope or cable of different colours, borne by the surname of CARMICHAEL, *argent*, a fesse *tortillé*, *azure* and *gules*, fig. 31.

The fesse is sometimes also variegated of different tinctures, being counter-changed by the partition of the shield, as fig. 32. The arms of the name of STANHOPE, given us by Workman in his Book of Blazons, parted per pale, *gules* and *or*, a fesse *indenté* between three stars, two in chief and one in base, all counter-changed.

Mr Thomas Crawford gives us the arms of MACKRERY of Dumpender; *argent*, a fesse quartered *sable* and *or*, fig. 33. Plate III.

The fesse, as other ordinaries, is often charged and surmounted with proper or natural figures. When charged, the figures are contained within the breadth of the fesse; and for the word *charged*, we say also *on a fesse*: But when the figures are oblong, and lie over the fesse, then the fesse is said to be *surmounted* of such a figure; and these super-charges are not to be mentioned in the blazon, but after the figures which lie immediately on the shield, and accompany the fesse; as by the following examples.

Fig. 34. *Argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three stars *or*, (some call them mullets) the principal bearing of the surname of MURE. The chief of that name is Muir of Rowallan, a considerable family in the reign of Alexander III. and more eminent after, in the reigns of the Bruces; who quartered the arms of Cummin, upon marrying one of the heiresses of a principal family of that name. King Robert II. married Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Rowallan, mother of King Robert III.

Fig. 35. *Argent* on a fesse *sable*, three cinquefoils of the first, by the name of BOSWELL. The first of this name is said to have been a Norman, and to have come to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III. and possessed lands in the Merse, called after them Boswell-Lands. The last possession they had in that shire was Oxmuire, of which I have seen a charter in the reign of King Alexander II. Of them is descended BOSWELL of Balmuto, in the shire of Fife, now the principal family of that name, who got these lands of Balmuto by marrying the heiress of GLEN of Balmuto; upon which they quarter the arms of ABERNETHY, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribbon *sable*; which the Glens of Balmuto quartered with their own, viz. *argent*, three martlets *sable*; which were more proper to have been quartered with Boswell, than the lion of Abernethy.

Having so far treated of a fesse *charged*, it follows now, to give examples of a fesse *interposed* betwixt figures. The English and we use only the word *between*; and some the Latin word *inter*, as Sandford; the French say *accompagné*.

Plate III. fig. 28. *Gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three crescents *or*; by the name of Row. Others of the name change the tinctures, and give *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three crescents *gules*; as ARCHIBALD Row, Colonel of the Regiment of the Scots Fusiliers; with the addition of a canton dexter *azure*, charged with an orange, stalked and slipped, proper; ensigned with an imperial crown; and for crest, an arm, issuing out of a wreath, armed, holding a sword, proper; with this motto, *Non desistam*. He is descended by the father's side, from Mr John Row, an eminent reformer, and, by the mother's side, from that eminent lawyer, Sir John Skene, Clerk-Register in the reign of King James VI.

Plate IV. fig. 1. *Argent*, a fesse waved *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *sable*, carried by ALLARDICE of that ilk. This family got a charter from King

William of the lands of Allrethis, in the sheriffdom of Kincardine, afterwards called Allyradis, now Allardice; which has been ever since the surname of the family. Thomas Allardice of that Ilk got a charter from King David II. of the lands of Little-Barras: And in the reign of King James IV. John Allardice of that Ilk granted a charter to his brother Robert Allardice, of the half of the lands of Little-Barras, which was confirmed by that King; of whom is descended the present Allardice of that Ilk. James Allardice of Balmanny in Fife, Arch-Dean of Glasgow, grants a charter in the year 1489, of the lands of Balmanny, to Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, to which was appended his seal, having a formal shield, charged with a fesse, waved between three boars' heads erased: The shield had no trimmings, but was environed with two palm branches.

ALLARDICE of Duninald, a second son of Allardice of that Ilk, *argent*, a fesse waved *gules*, between three boars' heads erased *sable*, within a bordure of the second; crest, a stalk of wheat and a branch of a palm-tree disposed in saltier; with this motto, *Bene qui pacifice*; so matriculated in the Lyon Register.

CORNWALL of Bonhard, *gules* on a fesse *argent*, between three mullets *or*, as many Cornish kaes (daws) *sable*, beaked and membered of the first, as fig. 2.; and for crest, a Cornish kae hatching in the face of a rock, proper: motto, *We big you see warily*; in the Lyon Register. The first of this name in Scotland, is said to have come from Cornwall in England, and to have taken his surname from that country, and the Cornish kaes in relation thereto. John Cornwall of Bonhard was slain with King James IV. at the battle of Flodden: His son Peter, being minor, was infest in these lands, in obedience to a brief directed from the chancery, mentioning his father to have been killed at Flodden.

CUTHBERT of Castlehill, in the shire of Inverness, *or*, a fesse *gules*, and in chief a serpent *azure*; crest, a hand in a gauntlet, holding a dart: motto, *Nec minus fortiter*. Lyon Register.

Fig. 3. Plate IV. ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, sometime Provost of Inverness, *vert*, a fesse ingrailed between four mullets *argent*, and an arrow in pale, surmounting the fesse, point downward, proper.

JOHN CUTHBERT, merchant in Inverness, and sometime one of the magistrates of that town; his arms as the last; but, for difference, has the fesse indented in the upper, and ingrailed in the nether side.

Or, on a fesse *azure*, betwixt a bull's head couped in chief; and in base, a galley with oars erected saltier-ways *sable*, a St Andrew's cross *argent*, by the name of RICHARDSON of Smeiton.

The surname of CRAIG, or CRAIGIE, carry ordinarily *ermine*, as observed before. The original family was Craig of Craigie in West-Lothian, now called Craigiehall. In our histories, we meet with one John Craig, a valiant man, and captain of the castle of Kildrumny for King David II. who being besieged by Edward Baliol's followers, upon the advancing of the king's forces, under the command of Robert, High Lord Stewart, and John Randolph Earl of Murray, who joined a doubtful battle with the besiegers, Captain Craig issued forth of the castle with his party, and gave victory by a notable overthrow of King David's enemies; amongst whom fell David Cummin Earl of Athol, with many of his friends on the Baliol's side.

Sir THOMAS CRAIG of Rickarton in Mid-Lothian, an eminent lawyer and advocate to King James VI. carried *ermine* on a fesse *sable*, three crescents *argent*, as fig. 4. Plate IV. which afterwards were matriculated in the Lyon Register; and for crest, a chevalier on horseback, holding a broken lance in bend, proper; with this motto, *Vive deo, ut vivas*.

When any oblong figure, proper or natural, lies over a fesse, beyond the limits of it, as in the bearing of Alexander Cuthbert, just now given, fig. 3. in blazon, the fesse is said to be *surmounted*: And if the fesse lies over another oblong figure, the fesse is said also to *surmount it*; for surmounting, the French say *brochanté*, as fig. 5. *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount, in base, *vert* surmounted of a fesse *azure*, by WATSON of Saughton.

But if the super-charge be comprehended within the limits of the fesse, then it is said to be charged, or as we say commonly, *on a fesse*, of which I have given

already several examples ; but here I shall add one more, with some variety as to the fesse.

HERIOT of Trabrown, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three cinquefoils of the first. As for the antiquity of this surname, Buchanan says, WILLIAM, JOHN and GILBERT HERIOTS, safely conducted Robert, High Steward of Scotland, out of the reach of his enemies, being narrowly sought after by Edward Baliol and the English. In the Earl of Haddington's Collections, in the Lawyers' Library, there is a double of a charter granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Trabrown, to John Heriot, designed, *Filius & hæres dilecti confederati nostri Jacobi de Heriot, de Nudrie Mariscall* ; which charter I find confirmed by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigton, Lord Eskdale, *anno* 1423, with these witnesses, James Douglas, our brother, William Seaton, son and heir of John Lord Seaton ; which charter is also confirmed by King James I. the 19th year of his reign.

The Heriots of Trabrown, continued in the possession of these lands, lying within the sheriffdom of Berwick, till the latter end of the reign of King Charles I. and about that time got the lands of Elphingston in East-Lothian, which they called Trabrown ; of whom are the Heriots of Long-Niddrie, old tenants to the earls of Winton : As also, George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. famous for his piety in erecting hospitals in England and Scotland ; especially that at Edinburgh, of a curious structure, upon the front and other places whereof are his arms ; *argent* on a fesse transposed, a crescent between two stars of the first, fig. 6. Plate IV.

A fesse *transposed*, is said, when it is placed higher than the centre, and is then a mark of some eminent virtue, as the fesse *chequé*, in the arms of the High Stewards of Scotland before mentioned.

The French have the same practice of transposing, as also of depressing the fesse, either above or below the centre ; and they term it then a fesse *haussé*, when it is high, and when depressed below the centre, *abaissé*. *Haussé*, says Monsieur Baron, is said of the cheveron and fesse when they are placed higher than their ordinary situation, and gives us examples thereof in his *L'Art Heraldique*.

I shall add some examples of a fesse, under other accidental forms.

Fig. 7. Plate IV. *Argent*, a fesse *nebulé* between three escutcheons *gules* ; borne by Mr JOHN HAY, sometime one of the Under-Clerks of the Session.

Item, *Argent*, a fesse embattled *azure*, by the name of BATTLEWALL in England ; this fesse, being only embattled on the upper side, is termed by the English *embattled* or *crenellé* ; but if on both sides, then it is termed *counter-embattled* ; the French say, *bretessé* ; *azure*, a fesse counter-embattled *argent* ; which Mr Holme, in his Academy of Armories, gives to the name of BARNES in England, with other various examples of counter-embattling, which I pass over, as mere fancies of his own.

Fig. 8. Plate IV. *Vert*, a fesse *dancetté ermine*, between a buck's head cabossed in chief, and two escalops *or*, carried by the surname of DUFF, as in Pont's MS. of Blazons ; which blazon is matriculated for DUFF of Craighead, and given to ALEXANDER DUFF of Keithmore, in the L. R.

Dancetté, as I observed before, is a large indenting, with great and few teeth ; the fewest are three, and when but of two great teeth, it is like a capital M, with its legs extended to the two sides of the shield, and it is called a *fesse vivre*. Menertrier gives us several examples of such, as fig. 9. Plate IV. *Azure*, a fesse *vivre*, surmounted of a little cross *argent*, borne by the family MASALKI in Poland ; and is of opinion, that the fesse *vivre* is carried in arms for the letter M, because the most part of the families who carry it have their names beginning with that letter : Mr Holme gives us such an example, which he calls a *fesse double dancetté*, like unto two cheverons conjoined in fesse. In coats of this nature, says he, it is very necessary to number the points, else the tricker of coats may be deceived by its term of blazon : Such a coat he gives to the name of FLOWER, a fesse *dancetté* counter-flowery *gules*.

As the pale is carried in arms, as before, between two endorses, so the fesse is between two *barrulets*, the diminutives of the bar, which are sometimes called *cottises*, but not so properly, being the diminutives of the bend.

For example, I shall give the arms of CONGALTON of that Ilk, as they stand recorded in our Lyon Register, quarterly, fig. 10. Plate IV. first and fourth *argent*, a bend *gules*, and in chief a label of three points *sable*; second and third, *argent*, a fesse *sable* betwixt two cottises *composé azure*, and of the second; crest, a bee, proper: motto, *Magnum in parvo*. And, in the same Register, David Congalton, portioner of Dirleton, descended of Congalton of that Ilk, carries the same arms (without the cottises), and all within a bordure ingrailed *gules*.

The arms of Congalton of that Ilk, which family is in East-Lothian, are otherwise illuminated in our old books of painting, as thus; quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a bend *gules*; second and third *gules*, a fesse *or*, betwixt two cottises *composé argent* and *azure*. And Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, makes the cottises *vair*, *argent*, and *azure*. Sylvanus Morgan gives such another coat of arms, but with some variety, in his Treatise of Heraldry, borne by Sir JOHN HUDDY of Stewel, in Dorsetshire; *argent*, a fesse, parted per fesse, *vert* and *sable*, betwixt two cottises counter-changed.

Besides those accidental forms of the fesse, I shall add only two, *couped* and *voided*, which the other ordinaries are also subject to.

Couped is said of the fesse and other ordinaries, when their extremities do not touch the sides of the shield; *or*, a fesse *couped gules*, carried by Masham of Essex. The English call such a fesse sometimes a *bumet*, as Morgan in his Blazon of the Arms of Brabant, *argent* on a fesse *bumet gules*, three leopards' heads *or*; the French, for *couped*, say *alaisé*; and so of the other ordinaries, whose extremities do not touch the sides of the shield; for which, when the Latins blazon such figures, they say, *a latere scuti disjuncti*.

Voided is said of the fesse and other ordinaries when their middle is as it were cut out, and the field appears, for which the Latins say, *fascia secta introrsum*: Camden says for voided, *evacuata*, and the French, *vuidé*, as Menestrier, "Vuide se dit des croix & autres pièces ouvertes au travers desquelles on voit le champ, ou sol de l'écu." As for example, *argent*, a fesse *gules* voided of the field, as Plate IV. fig. 11. But if the voiding be of a different tincture from the field, as supposing the voided part of this figure was *or*, it would be blazoned by the English, *argent*, a fesse *gules* charged with another.

The fesse, according to the English, is not to be diminished in its breadth, nor to be multiplied; but with the French it is frequently both diminished and multiplied: Of which in the following chapter.

BLAZONS OF ARMS BELONGING TO THIS CHAPTER WHICH HAVE FIGURES AFTER THE FORM OF THE FESSE.

I have given before the armorial bearings of the princely family of STEWARTS, in carrying the fesse *chequé*, which continued in the right line of the family, till Robert the High Steward succeeded his uncle King David Bruce in the throne; he then laid aside the fesse *chequé*, and carried only the imperial ensign of the Kingdom of Scotland. His eldest son, John, before his father's accession to the throne, carried *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, with a label of three points within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, as by old paintings, and his seal appended to charters having the shield *couché*; and for crest, issuing out of a wreath, a lion's head.

When his father came to the crown, he had another seal of arms, whereon was a shield *couché*, charged with a fesse *chequé*, out of which issued a demi-lion rampant, all within a double tressure, to intimate his right of succession to the crown: Which shield of arms was supported by two wild men with long hair hanging down from their head; and for crest, a demi-lion, and the legend round the seal, *Sigillum Johannes senescalli Domini de Kayle*, appended to a charter of his father's, wherein he is witness with others to John Kennedy of Donnour, of certain lands, which for brevity's sake I omit. The charter ends thus, "Testibus venerabili in Christo Patre Willielmo episcopo sancti Andreæ & Johanne primogenito nostro comite de Carrick, & senescallo Scotiæ, Roberto comite de Monteith," &c. dated at Dundonald the 4th of September, the first year of his father's reign.

I have seen another seal afterwards used by John Earl of Carrick, appended to several evidents, which, for brevity's sake, I here forbear to mention as foreign to my purpose, but shall only take notice of the form of the seal, which was equestrian, having the picture of a man on horseback, in his surcoat of arms, brandishing a sword in his right hand, and on his left arm a shield, charged with a lion rampant, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered, and, in chief, a label of three points, to show that he was Prince and Steward of Scotland; which arms are repeated on his surcoat and caparisons of his horse, the head of the man being covered with a forestanding helmet, upon which is a wreath *chequé*, and thereon, for crest, a lion's head betwixt two demi-vols; and the legend round the seal had these words, *Sig. Johannis primogeniti Regis Scotiae, Comitis de Carric, & Senescalli Scotiae*. He is the first son of our Scots Kings that I observe carried the entire arms of the kingdom with a label, and was afterwards King of Scotland by the name of Robert III.

ROBERT, who obtained the earldom of Monteith, a younger son of King Robert II. and afterwards created Duke of Albany by his brother King Robert III. 1399, carried first *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted with a lion rampant *gules*; the shield was adorned with a close helmet, and thereupon a wreath of three tracts *chequé*, as the fesse, out of which issued a wolf's head with its neck, holding in its mouth a rose; supporters, two lions *seiant gardant gules*; and the same was on his seal, appended to a precept of his of the great customs of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Dunbar, *anno* 1399. Afterwards, as by our old illuminated Books of Blazons, he carries quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, and, in chief, a label of three points *azure*, for the title of Albany; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé azure* and *argent*, with a label of three points in chief: He died 1410. His eldest son Murdoch succeeded him in the government, and his other titles of dignity; but, upon the restoration of King James I. he and his two brothers Walter and Alexander were attainted of treason, and lost their heads.

JOHN STEWART Earl of BUCHAN, Constable of France, second son of Robert Duke of Albany, carried for arms, quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Scotland; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, for the earldom of Buchan: He died at the battle of Vernoile, 1429, and left issue only one daughter Jean, who was married to Sir George Seaton of that Ilk, progenitors of the Earls of Winton.

I shall proceed no further downward here in the right line of the Stewarts, being sovereigns, nor to their younger children, because they disused the fesse *chequé*, and carried the sovereign ensign, to show their royal descent, with suitable *brisures*, or by marshalling the sovereign ensign with the arms of their dignified feus;—of which afterwards. But shall now proceed to give some blazons of other branches that came of the stock of Stewart before King Robert II. and who carried the fesse *chequé*, with other figures which they transmitted to their posterity with the surname of Stewart, except those two considerable old branches of the family of Stewarts, who, though they took the surname of Boyd and Monteith, yet they continued the chequer bearing, as BOYD, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*; and MONTEITH, *argent*, a bend *chequé sable*, and of the first;—of which afterwards.

Sir JOHN STEWART of Bonkill, second son to Alexander High Steward of Scotland, born in the year 1246. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir Alexander Bonkill of that Ilk: She bore to him several sons, heads of great families of the name of Stewart; which Mr David Simpson gives us fully in his Genealogical and Historical Account of the Family of Stewart; which families were known by the fesse *chequé*, bend, and buckles. The figures which Sir John Stewart carried in right of his wife, viz. *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles of the first, for Bonkill.

His grandson, (by his eldest son Sir Alexander), JOHN STEWART Earl of Angus, Lord Bonkill and Abernethy, married the daughter of Alexander Abernethy. His son Thomas succeeded him; who quartered with his paternal coat, before blazoned, that of ABERNETHY, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribbon *sable*. He had one daughter and heir Margaret, who was married to William Earl of Douglas: He had by her George, first of the line of Douglas, Earls of Angus, for which they quartered the foresaid arms with their own;—of which in another place.

The second son of John Stewart of Bonkill was ALLAN STEWART; of whom Mr Simpson, in his foresaid book, makes the Lords of Darnley, Earls and Dukes of Lennox, to be descended. Upon several documents, one of them relative to the arms, he says, ALLAN STEWART carried arms as his brother, a fesse *chequé* surmounted of a bend, charged with three buckles: But afterwards his posterity used a bordure *gules*, charged with buckles, which was carried by the Earls and Dukes of Lennox;—but more of this in another place.

SIR WALTER STEWART, to whom King Robert the Bruce gave the barony of Dal-swinton, was descended of a younger son of John Stewart of Bonkill, and was sometimes designed of Dalswinton, and sometimes of Garlies. His grandson, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, was contemporary with Robert III. His daughter, Marion Stewart, became his heir, and was married to Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Tiviotdale, descended of the family of Darnley, progenitors of the Earls of Galloway, as Mr Simpson, historiographer, tells us in his forementioned book. The arms of this family are: *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend ingrailed *gules*, (which bend is a part of the armorial figures of Bonkill, to show their descent from that family), within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the last: The arms of this noble family are supported on the dexter by a savage, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding in his right hand a baton, and on the sinister by a lion rampant *gules*; crest, a pelican feeding her young in a nest, all proper: and for motto, the word *Virescit*.

The cadets of the family of Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies, now Earls of GALLOWAY, are STEWART of Minto, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend ingrailed, and, in chief, a rose *gules*.

WALTER STEWART Lord BLANTYRE, representative of the family of Minto, carries the same, with supporters as the Earls of Galloway; and for crest, a dove with an olive leaf in its mouth: with this motto, *Sola Juvat Virtus*.

STEWART of Castlemilk, *or*, a bend *gules*, surmounted of a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*; so recorded in the Lyon Register for Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, Baronet, with the badge of Nova Scotia in the sinister canton; crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, proper: motto, *Avant*.

STEWART of Torrence, descended of James, second son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, and his lady, Anne, daughter to Robert Lord Semple, carries as Castlemilk, with a crescent *gules*, in the sinister chief point for difference.

From Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, are descended the Stewarts of Innermeth or Lorn, Durisdeer or Rosyth; and, again, from Lorn or Innermeth, the Stewarts Earls of Athol and Buchan; the Stewarts of Gairntully from the Earl of Buchan, as also the Earl of Traquair, the blazons of whose families I shall here insert as I find them in our old Books of Blazons.

STEWART of Innermeth got from King Robert the Bruce, for his good services, a grant of the lands of Garmelton and Dunning in Perthshire, (as Crawford tells us in his History of Renfrew); and, thereafter, his family became possessed of the lordship of Lorn, by marrying the heiress of the surname of Macdougall. The ancientest blazon of Stewart of Innermeth that I meet with, is, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, and, in chief, a garb of the second; (some Books of Blazons, in the reign of Queen Mary, in place of the *garb*, have a *flower-de-luce*; and Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, places a buckle *azure*, which speaks better to the descent from Stewart of Bonkill); second and third *or*, a lymphad or galley, with flames of fire issuing out of the fore and hinder parts, and out of the top of the mast, commonly called *St Anthony's fire*, for the lordship of Lorn. This family came to a period in the person of John Lord Lorn, 1445, who died without issue male; and the lordship was shared betwixt his three daughters, co-heirs, married to Colin Earl of Argyle, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, and to Campbell of Otter;—of whom before.

WALTER STEWART of Innermeth, as nearest heir-male of John Stewart Lord of Lorn, laid claim to the lordship, and was seized therein; but by an agreement with the Earl of Argyle, 1469, he resigned the lordship of Lorn in favours of Argyle, and, in place of it, was made Lord Innermeth, with the precedency of Lorn; and carried the quartered coat above blazoned, without the garb or buckle, supported by two fallow deers; and for crest, a unicorn's head *argent*, maimed and

horned *or* ; with this word for motto, *Wbadder* ; as in Workman's Book of Blazons. This family continued till the reign of King James VI. when James Lord Innermeth having married Mary Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Athol, was, by the favour of that monarch, created Earl of Athol upon the 25th day of March 1596, but he died without succession 1605.

STEWART of Craigie, now called Craighall, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, in chief three buckles of the second, for Stewart of Bonkill ; second and third *ermine*, on a fesse *sable*, three crescents *argent*, for Craigie or Craig, as in Sir James Balfour's and Esplin's Blazons.

STEWART of Durisdeer or Rosyth, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight buckles of the first. Esplin's Blazons.

Sir JAMES STEWART, commonly called the Black Knight of Lorn, being a younger son of the Lord Lorn and Innermeth before-mentioned, married Jean, daughter of John Earl of Somerset, and Queen Dowager of King James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three sons: first, John; second, James Earl of Buchan; third, Andrew Bishop of Murray. The eldest, John, by the favour of King James II. his uterine brother, was created Earl of Athol; which earldom was then in the King's possession, by the forfeiture of Walter Earl of Athol, murderer of King James I. John, as Lieutenant to King James III. in his Majesty's minority, reduced the rebel Donald Lord of the Isles, and brought him to submission; for which action he got the motto, *Furth Fortune and fill the fetters*: His arms were quarterly, first and fourth Stewart; second and third, paly of six, *sable* and *or*, for the title of Athol; crest, a hand holding a key bend-ways, with the foresaid motto; and, as relative thereto, two savages in fetters for supporters.

From this JOHN Earl of ATHOL, was John the fifth Earl in a direct line, who died without male issue, leaving three daughters by his wife Mary, daughter to William the first Earl of Gowrie. First, Dorothea, married to William first Earl of Tullibardin. Second, Mary, wife to James Stewart Lord Innermeth, who, in her right, was Earl of Athol, (of whom I spoke before), and died without issue; so that the estate and dignity came to Dorothea Countess of Tullibardin, of whom John Duke of Athol is the lineal heir, and carries the foresaid quartered arms marshalled with his own,—of which afterwards. The third daughter, Jean, was married to Henry Lord St Colm, and died without issue.

The next collateral branch of the Stewarts of Lorn, that came from Sir James Stewart, commonly called the Black Knight of Lorn, was JAMES, created Earl of BUCHAN by King James II. about the year 1457, and got the lordship of Auchterhouse by his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse. She bore to him Alexander Earl of Buchan, whose great grandson John, Master of Buchan, was killed at the battle of Pinky, leaving only one daughter, Christian, his sole heir. She married Robert Douglas, son of William Douglas of Lochleven, and younger brother of William Earl of Morton, who was afterwards Earl of Buchan. His son, James Douglas Earl of Buchan, had only a daughter, Mary, his heir, who was married to James Erskine, eldest son of John Earl of Marr, by his second wife Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox, and with her obtained the estate and dignity of Buchan, which still continues in the name of Erskine. The Stewarts of Buchan carried the plain coat of Stewart, quartered with these of Buchan, viz. *azure*, three garbs *or*, but left out the buckles, which showed their descent from the Stewarts of Bonkill. The like has been the practice of our heralds and painters of late, in giving the plain coat of a principal family to the cadets, without any difference, whenever they happened to be marshalled with any other bearing; which is a loss to the bearers, and confounding to others curious in genealogies.

The first of the family of STEWART of Traquair, was James Stewart, son of James Stewart first Earl of Buchan; who, by marrying Katherine Rutherford, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Rutherford of that Ilk, in the reign of King James IV. got the lands of Traquair and others. From him was lineally descended Sir John Stewart, created a Lord Baron in 1628, and afterwards, in 1633, Earl of TRAQUAIR and Lord LINTON by King Charles I.; he being that King's High Treasurer, and afterwards High Commissioner to the Parliament 1639. His son was Charles; and his son, again, John Earl of Traquair, who married Lady Anne Seaton, daughter of

George Earl of Winton. Their son Charles, the present Earl of Traquair, married Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert Earl of Nithisdale, by whom he hath a numerous hopeful issue: The eldest son is Charles Lord Linton. The bearing of the family consists of four coats quarterly: first *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, for Stewart; second *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Buchan; third *sable*, a mullet *argent*; fourth *argent*, an orle *gules*, and three martlets in chief *sable*, for Rutherford. The last coat was sometimes placed in the third quarter, as by the paintings on the roof of Fala-hall. Supporters, two bears, proper; crest, a crow standing upon a garb; with the motto, *Judge nought*.

STEWART of Gairntully, as descended from Stewart of Lorn, quarterly, first and fourth the plain coat of Stewart; second and third *or*, a lymphad or galley *sable*, with fire issuing out of the mast; as in Mr Pont's Manuscript of Blazons. But now, as in the Lyon Register, Sir Archibald Stewart of Gairntully, quarterly, first and fourth Stewart; second and third *argent*, a galley, her oars in action, *sable*, for Lorn, (as now carried without the fire), all within a bordure *azure*, charged with eight buckles *or*; crest, two bees counter-volant proper: motto, *Provide*.

WILLIAM STEWART of Innernytie, a second brother of Gairntully, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, in chief two stars of the second; second and third *argent*, a lymphad or galley with oars in action *sable*, with St. Anthony's fire on the top-mast; and, in the centre of the quarters, a crescent, for brotherly difference. L. R.

SIR THOMAS STEWART of Balcaskie, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, whose father was a son of Gairntully, the quartered arms of Gairntully, within a bordure *contre ermine*; crest, a bee volant proper: motto, *Parat & curat*. L. R.

WILLIAM STEWART of Tongorth, descended of the house of Gairntully, the same as Gairntully, with three garbs *azure*, in chief above the fesse *chequé*, for his difference; crest, a bee volant *en arrière* proper: motto, *Providentia fido*. L. R.

But, to proceed to other families of the surname of Stewart, I observe they surmounted or accompanied their fesse *chequé* with other figures, but especially lions, which I think was in imitation of the sons of Robert III. For, as I observed before, the arms of John Stewart, eldest son to King Robert II. had a demi-lion naissant out of the fesse, before he carried the entire lion of Scotland with a label. And his brother, Robert Earl of Monteith, after Duke of Albany, had a lion rampant *gules*, surmounting the fesse *chequé*, before he carried quartered arms.

JOHN STEWART of Ardgowan, a natural son of King Robert III. afterwards designed of Blackhall, carried the same arms which Robert Duke of Albany first carried, and have been continued in the family, and are still carried by the present Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet, viz. *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a lion rampant *gules*, langued and armed *azure*; and for crest, a lion's head erased *gules*; with the motto, *Spero meliora*; as inarticulated in the Lyon Register; and sometimes, *Integritate stabit ingenuus*.

Mr WALTER STEWART, Advocate, brother-german of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, carries *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted with a lion rampant *gules*, the same with his brother, and, for his difference, a bordure *ermine*, (upon account that his mother, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Alexander Crawford of Kilbirny, Baronet, carried *gules*, a fesse *ermine*,—of which afterwards); and for crest, a lion's head erased *gules*; with the motto, *Ladere noli*; as in the Plate of Achievements.

STEWART of Scotston, descended of Archibald, a second son of Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, who got the lands of Scotston by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mr John Hutcheson of Scotston, carried the same figures with Blackhall, but, for difference, transposed them thus: *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted, or bruised, with a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*; matriculated in our New Register; for crest, a boar's head coupéd of the field: motto, *A virtute orta*.

STEWART of Garth, in the same Register, has the fesse surmounted of the lion, and quartered with the coat of Cummin, *azure*, three garbs *or*.

STEWART of Ladywell, descended of Garth, the same within a bordure *argent*; crest, a man's head coupéd proper: motto, *Pro rege & patria*. L. R.

DAVID STEWART of Inchbrock, descended of a second son of the Stewarts of John-

ston, who was a second son of the house of Ochiltree, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between a lion passant in chief, and a rose in base *gules*, all within a bordure ingrailed and gobonated of the second and third; crest, a civet cat couchant proper; motto, *Semper paratus*. L. R.

STEWART of Allanton, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent* in chief, a lion passant *gules*, armed *azure*. Pont's MS.

STEWART of Dalswinton, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, betwixt three unicorns' heads coupéd *sable*.

STEWART of Davingstone, the arms of Stewart, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*. Balfour's MS.

STEWART of Corme, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three wolves' heads coupéd *sable*. *Ibid*.

The STEWARTS of Athol and Buchan, of old, says Jacob Imhoff, in his *Blazons, Regum pariumque magnæ Britanniæ*, accompanied their fesse with wolves' heads; which I have sometimes met with in old illuminated manuscripts, but by whom done I could not learn.

STEWART of Craigins accompanied the fesse with three otters' heads coupéd *gules*; Balfour's MS. of *Blazons*, where he gives us an old coat of Stewart of Bute, thus, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a bend *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, for Stewart; second and third *or*, a ship, and in chief three buckles *sable*, which I take as belonging to one of the sons, or grandsons of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, upon the account of the buckles, and that the fesse *chequé* was turned to a bend, since all his issue, as before, carried buckles or bends; and our historians tell us, that Sir John of Bonkill, was designed also of Bute, and had an interest there.

As for the STEWARTS, Sheriffs of Bute, the first of them was Sir John Stewart, natural son to King Robert II. By several charters of King Robert III. he is designed, *Frater noster naturalis*: What that family carried of old, I know not, but in the Books of *Blazons of Workman*, Pont, and others, Stewart of Bute carried the single coat of Stewart. James the present Earl of Bute, and Lord Mountstewart, has on his paintings and utensils *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; for crest, a lion *naissant* out of a wreath of his tinctures; with the motto on an escrol, *Nobilis ira*; supported on the dexter by an horse *argent*, bridled *gules*, and on the sinister, by a deer, proper, attired *or*, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Avito viret honore*. As for the other families of the surname of Stewart, I shall subjoin the blazons of their arms as I find them recorded in the Lyon Register since the year 1661.

ALEXANDER STEWART of Newhall, lineal representative of Sir John Stewart of Craighall his grandsire; quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, in chief three buckles of the second; second, *ermine* on a fesse *sable*, three crescents *argent*, for the name of Craig; crest, a trunk of an old tree sprouting out, a branch on the right side acorned, proper: motto, *Resurgam*.

Mr JOHN STEWART of Ascog, advocate, descended of Bute, the arms of Stewart within a bordure *sable*, charged with eight mascles *argent*; crest, a greyhound couchant within two branches of bay, proper: motto, *Fide & opera*.

Sir WILLIAM STEWART of Strabork, quarterly, first and fourth Stewart, second and third *azure*, three garbs *or* for Buchan; crest, a phoenix in flames of fire, proper: motto, *Virtuti fortuna comes*.

DAVID STEWART of Inchbrock, descended of a second son of the family of Stewart of Johnston, which was a branch of the house of Ochiltree; *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between a lion passant in chief, and a rose in base *gules*, all within a bordure ingrailed, and gobonated of the second and third; crest, a civet cat couchant, proper: motto, *Semper paratus*.

Captain JAMES STEWART of Rosling, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, in chief a lion rampant gardant *gules*; crest, an anchor in pale *azure*, ensigned on the top with a man's heart, proper: motto, *Fixus ac solidus*; as also at other times, *Tam fidus quam fixus*.

ROBERT STEWART of Burray, second son of Mains, who was a brother of the Earl of Galloway, carries as the Earl of Galloway, within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a pelican vulnerate, proper: motto, *Virescit vulnere*.

LAURENCE STEWART of Bighton, in Orkney, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three mascles of the second; crest, an holly leaf slipped *vert*: motto, *Sic virescit industria*.

ROBERT STEWART of Newark, carries Stewart within a bordure *gules*, charged with three lions rampant, and as many ships at anchor, interchanged *or*; crest, a lion's paw and a palm branch crossing other saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Christus mihi lucrum*.

THOMAS STEWART of Drummin, descended of the family of Kinnerchly; *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three cross croslets, fitché in chief, and as many cushions in base *gules*, all within a bordure ingrailed *azure*; crest, two hands conjoined, and holding a man's heart, proper: motto, *Corde & manu*.

JAMES STEWART merchant in Dundee, descended of Stewart of Garth; the quartered coat of Garth, over all a lion rampant *gules*, all within a bordure *argent*, charged with six wolves' heads erased *gules*; crest, a savage head coupé, proper: motto, *Reddunt commercia mitem*.

WALTER STEWART merchant in London, and third son to Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness, descended of the family of Allanton, descended of Castlemilk; *or*, a bend *gules*, surmounted of a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, within a bordure *chequé* of the same; crest, a thistle and a sprig of a rose tree crossing other in saltier, proper: motto, *Juvant aspera probum*.

Having insisted upon the fesse *chequé* of the family of Stewart, and its branches, some of whom anciently, though they took not upon them the surname of Stewart, but other surnames, as Boyd and Monteith, yet they carried their figures, *chequé*, to show their descent. I shall now speak of them.

The first of the surname of BOYD, was Robert, son of Simon, third son of Allan, second Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died 1153; which Robert is designed in the charters of Paisley, nephew to Walter, the son of Allan *Dapifer*, Great Steward of Scotland. Robert Boyd is witness in a charter, in the year 1205, as Crawford in his History of Renfrew, page 55.; and Sir James Dalrymple, in his preface to his Scots Collections, page 80. says, I find *Robertus dictus de Boyd*, in a charter by Sir John Erskine about the year 1262. And doubtless he was predecessor to the Lords BOYD, and Earls of KILMARNOCK, who carried *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*; crest, a hand issuing out of a wreath, pointing with the thumb and two fingers: motto, *Confido*; supporters, two squirrels collared *or*.

BOYD of Pinkell, a second son of one of the Lord BOYDS, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, and in base a cross moline *or*; and for crest, another cross moline *sable*; with the motto, *Prudentia me sustinet*. L. R.

BOYD of Pitcon, a second son of another Lord Boyd, the arms of Boyd, within a bordure *or*; crest, a hand coupé, pointing two fingers to the sun in the heavens, proper: motto, *Spes mea in cælis*. L. R.

BOYD of Trochrig, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between two cross croslets *fitché* in chief, and as many stars in base of the second; and for crest, a sun-dial: motto, *Eternitatem cogita*. L. R.

JOHN BOYD, sometime bailie in Edinburgh, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between three roses in chief, and a crescent in base of the second; with the crest and motto of the Lord Boyd. L. R.

As to the surname of MONTEITH, I shall speak to it in the chapter of the bend. There are many other families of different surnames, who, in imitation of the Stewarts, or as vassals to them, have chequered their armorial figures, as the SEMPLES, ROSSES, HOUSTONS, SPRUELS, BRISBANES, FLEMING of Barachan, and SCHAW of Bargaron; of whom in their proper places.

The ancient and honourable family of the surname of LINDSAY, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*. The first of this family and name, says Hector Boyes, came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling, and Margaret his sister, queen to King Malcolm Canmore. As for the antiquity of the name, Sir James Dalrymple tells us, in his Collections, page 351. that *Walterus de Lindesaya* and *William de Lindesaya*, are witnesses in King David I.'s charters. As for the descent, see Mr Crawford's Baronage, and Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife.

There were two eminent families of this name, the one designed of CRAWFORD, and the other of BYRES. The family of Lindsay of Crawford, was dignified with:

the title of Earl of Crawford, about the year 1398, the 9th year of the reign of Robert III. and carried for their armorial bearing as before: Who, after they married a daughter and heiress of the Lord Abernethy, quartered the arms of Abernethy with their own, and that very early; and have been in use to have for supporters, two lions *seiant gules*, armed *or*; crest, an ostrich, proper, holding in its beak a key; and for motto, *Endure fort*.

The other family, LINDSAY of the BYRES, was *William de Lindsay Dominus de Byres*; by the production of whose rights at the ranking of the nobility 1606, says Sir Robert Sibbald, he was found to have been a peer of the degree of a lord, by marrying Christian, daughter to Sir William Mure of Abercorn. He got with her Abercorn, and Dean, near to Edinburgh, the Mills, and several other lands; and added to his arms, being *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, three stars in chief of the second, the figures of his father-in-law; supported by two griffins *gules*, armed and membered *or*; and crested with a swan with its wings expanded, proper; and for motto, *Love but dread*. His successor, John Lord' Lindsay of Byres, was created Earl of Lindsay 1633. Betwixt him and Lewis Earl of Crawford there was a tailzie, by means of which, when Earl Lewis was forfeited, Earl John succeeded to the titles, arms, and fortune of the Earl of Crawford.

LINDSAY of Edziell, the male-heir of Lindsay of Crawford, carries the arms of the Earl of Crawford as above, as the representative of that noble family, and was for some time earl.

The first of the family of LINDSAY of BALCARRAS, was Sir John, of the family of Edziell, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the year 1595, and the next year Secretary of State to King James VI. in which office he died. His son was created Lord BALCARRAS 1633; and his grandson Colin was created Earl of Balcarras by King Charles II. They carry arms as the Earl of Crawford and Edziell; within a bordure *azure*, charged with fourteen stars *or*; supporters, two lions *seiant gardant gules*, with collars about their necks *azure*, charged with three stars *or*; for crest, a canopy *semé* of stars *or*, and fringed of the last, topped with a pennon *gules*; and for motto, *Astra, castra, numen, lumen*.

LINDSAY of Balgays in Angus, another younger son of Edziell, who was Earl of Crawford, carried the quartered arms of Lindsay, Crawford, and Abernethy, as his father. Pont's Manuscript.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, LORD SPYNIE, a younger son of David Earl of Crawford, and Edziell, who made a resignation of the earldom, carried his father's arms, with a label of three points *argent*: (some books have a crescent in place of the label), supporters, two lions *seiant*, armed and langued *or*; crest, an ostrich head erased, proper, with an horse-shoe *or* in its beak, and a label of three points about its neck, as have also the supporters. This family is now extinct: It was dignified with the title of lord on the 12th day of November 1590. Pont's Manuscript.

The other cadets of the name of Lindsay, whose blazons I find in our old books, especially in Sir James Balfour's Books of Blazons, are these following:

LINDSAY of Linbank, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, betwixt two stars in chief, and a hunting-horn in base of the second.

LINDSAY of Dunrodis does accompany the fesse with three stars *argent*, two and one. Which family was represented by George Lindsay of Blackholm, whose arms, as recorded in the Lyon Register, are, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, and in chief a label of three points of the second; crest, a withered branch of oak sprouting forth green leaves, proper: motto, *Mortua vivescunt*.

DAVID LINDSAY, merchant in Edinburgh, descended of Dunrodis, as in the Lyon Register, carries *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, betwixt three garbs of the second, and banded of the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a branch of olive, proper: motto, *Mutuo amore cresco*.

LINDSAY of Corsbasket accompanies the fesse *chequé* with two stars in chief, and in base a cinquefoil *argent*.

LINDSAY of Payetston accompanies the fesse *chequé* with three stars in chief, and in base a mascle *argent*. Which family is now represented by Lindsay of Wormiston.

LINDSAY of Kirkforthier places the fesse *chequé* betwixt three stars in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *argent*.

LINDSAY of Wauchop placed above the fesse *chequé* in chief a label of three points *argent*.

LINDSAY of Covington carried below the fesse *chequé* in base a mascle *or*. All those are in Sir James Balfour's Blazons: But Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript gives the fesse *chequé* of Lindsay of Covington, between three mascles *argent*.

LINDSAY of Dowhill, an ancient family of the name, as in an illuminated manuscript in the reign of Queen Mary, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, a star of the second in chief.

LINDSAY of the Mount, who was Lyon King at Arms, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three stars in chief, and a man's heart in base *argent*.

Sir ALEXANDER LINDSAY of Evelick, baronet, descended of the old Earls of Crawford, bears the quartered arms of the Earl of Crawford, within a bordure *argent*. And WILLIAM LINDSAY of Kilspindy, brother to Evelick, carries the same; but charges the bordure with eight roses *gules*, recorded in the Lyon Register.

JAMES LINDSAY of Cavill bears first and fourth *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, for the name Lindsay; second and third *or*, a lion rampant, *gules* bruised with a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy, being the armorial bearing as before of the Earl of Crawford, within a bordure quartered *or* and *gules*, charged with eight martlets counter-changed; for crest, an ostrich head erased, proper: motto, *Sis fortis*. L. R.

HENRY LINDSAY of Cairnie, descended of the family of Pitcarly, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a fesse *chequé* within a bordure componed, *argent* and *azure*, second and third, Abernethy, as before; crest, two stalks of wheat disposed saltierways, proper: motto, *Non solum armis*. L. R.

JOHN LINDSAY of Pitscandly, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, a durk or dagger paleways in base, proper; and in chief, a mullet for difference. L. R.

WILLIAM LINDSAY of Culsh, descended of the family of Dowhill, *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, in chief, a mullet of the second, and the base *undé* as the third, all within a bordure ingrailed *or*, for difference; crest, a tower, proper, ensigned on the top, with a crescent *argent*: motto, *Firmiter maneo*. L. R.

The surname of CRAWFURD, anciently gave for arms, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*. And others of that name gave *argent*, a stag's head, erased *gules*. I shall here give the arms of those Crawfurds who carry the fesse *ermine*.

CRAWFURD of Loudon, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*; which family, ending in an heiress, was married to Sir Duncan Campbell, who were progenitors of the noble family of Campbells Earls of Loudon; upon which account half of their girones are *ermine*, of which before.

LAURENCE CRAWFURD of Kilbirny, the male representative of Crawford-John, carried *gules*, a fesse *ermine*; he, in the year 1528, excambed part of the lands of Crawford-John, with Sir James Hamilton of Finart, for the lands of Drumray, in the shire of Dumbarton, which continues with his descendants, by the title of Lord DRUMRAY. He quartered the arms of Barclay of Kilbirny, as his grandfather John Crawford of Kilbirny did; upon the account his father Malcolm Crawford of Garnock married Marjory, daughter and sole heir of John Barclay, Baron of Kilbirny, in the reign of King James III. and got with her that barony; who carried *azure*, a cheveron betwixt three cross pates *argent*.

Sir JOHN CRAWFURD of Kilbirny, lineally descended from them, who for his loyalty to King Charles II. was made a knight-baronet, he left behind him only two daughters; Anne, the eldest, married to Sir Alexander Stewart of Blackhall, and bore to him Sir Archibald of Blackhall, and his brother Mr Walter Stewart, advocate, who carries his paternal coat as before, within a bordure *ermine*, for his difference, upon the account of his mother, as in the Plate of Achievements: The second daughter was Margaret, on whom her father Sir John settled his estate, and to the heirs of her body; obliging them to carry the surname of Crawford, with the arms: She married Mr Patrick Lindsay, second son of John Earl of Crawford, to whom she had issue, three sons and as many daughters. John the eldest was created Viscount of GARNOCK, Lord Kilbirny, Kingsburn and Drumray, the 10th of April 1703. He married Margaret Stewart, daughter to James Earl of Bute; she bore to him Patrick, the present Viscount of Garnock, who carries quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, for Crawford; second and third

azure, a cheveron between three cross pates *argent*, for Barclay ; supporters, two grey-hounds, proper ; and for crest, the beast *ermine* ; with the motto, *Sine labe nota*.

CRAWFURD of Auchinames, an ancient family in the shire of Renfrew, a branch of Crawford of Loudon, as in Crawford's History of Renfrew, who says the family carried *argent*, two spears saltier-ways, between four spots of *ermine* ; but Balfour, in his Blazons, says, Crawford of Auchinames, carried *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, surmounted of two lances in saltier *argent*.

CRAWFURD of Haining, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, betwixt two stars in chief, and a hart's head coupé in base *or*,—Workman's MS. And John Crawford, sometime Dean of Guild in Linlithgow, descended of Haining, carries, as in the Lyon Register, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, betwixt two mullets in chief *argent*, and a hart's head cabossed in base *or*, attired *sable* ; crest, a hart's head coupé proper : motto, *Hactenus invictus*.

CRAWFURD of Lefnoris, or Lochnoris, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, and in chief two stars *or* ; so illuminated in the house of Fala-hall.

CRAWFURD of Ardmillan, *alias* of Bedland, descended of Crawford of Loudon, *gules*, on a fesse *ermine*, between three mullets *argent*, two crescents interlaced of the field : and for motto, *Durum patientia frango*. L. R.

HENRY CRAWFURD of Easter Seaton, descended of Kilbirny, *gules*, a fesse waved *ermine*, between three mullets *argent*, pierced *azure* ; crest, an increscent *chequé*, *argent* and *azure* : and for motto, *Fide & diligentia*. L. R.

THOMAS CRAWFURD of Jordanhill, a younger son of Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, carried the quartered arms as his father, Crawford and Barclay ; but under the fesse, for his difference, he had two swords in saltier, answerable to his military profession, being an eminent captain in the minority of King James VI. : motto, *God shaw the right*.

CRAWFURD of Cartsburn, a second son of Crawford of Jordanhill, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between three mullets in chief *argent*, and, in base, two swords saltier-ways proper, hilted and pommelled *or*, all within a bordure waved of the third ; crest, a sword erect in pale, having a pair of balances on the top or point, all proper : motto, *Quod tibi hoc alteri*.

CRAWFURD of Cloverhill, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between three crows *argent* ; crest, a garb proper : motto, *God feeds the crows*.

JOHN CRAWFURD of Crawfordland, *gules*, a fesse *ermine* ; and for crest, a marble pillar supporting a man's heart, proper : motto, *Stant innixa Deo*.

All these blazons of the name of Crawford are so recorded in the Register of our Lyon Office. I proceed to give examples of bearing the fesse by other surnames, which are to be found there, and other Books of Blazon.

The achievement of the Right Honourable the Earl of HYNDFORD, *argent*, a fesse *tortillé*, *azure* and *gules*, timbred with crown, helmet, and mantlings befitting his quality, and issuing out of a wreath of his tinctures, an arm in armour holding a broken spear, all proper ; supported, on the right, by a man in complete armour, holding in his right hand a batton royal, all proper ; and, on the left, by a horse *argent*, furnished *gules* ; and, over all, on an escrol, for motto, *Toujours pret*, as in the Plate of Achievements : Where may be seen, also, the achievement of his brother-german, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Esquire, Advocate, who carries as his brother the Earl, within a bordure *ermine*, for his difference ; crest and motto as the Earl.

CARMICHAEL of Balmeady, *or*, a fesse wreathed, *azure* and *gules*, charged with a crescent *argent*.—Balfour's Manuscript.

The first of this family was one Captain CARMICHAEL of the Castle of Crawford, so designed in our Histories, who married the Countess Dowager of Angus, in the reign of King James III. and got the heritable Bailiery of the regality of Abernethy.

CARMICHAEL of Balnblae, descended of Balmeady, *argent*, a fesse wreathed, *azure* and *gules*, within an orle of eight crescents of the last,—Mackenzie's Heraldry. But, in the New Registers, a bordure of the second, charged with eight crescents of the first ; crest, a woman's head and neck issuing out of the wreath : motto, *Fortune helps the forward*.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, portioner of Little-Blackburn, *argent*, a fesse wreathed, *azure* and *gules*, within a bordure counter-componé of the second and first, recorded in our Lyon Register; with the motto, *Pro meipso & aliis*.

The surname of WILKIE carries (almost the same with the surname of Carmichael) *argent*, a fesse wreathed, *azure* and *gules*, betwixt a crescent in chief, and a cinquefoil in base of the second, as in Workman's MS.

The surname of ELDER, *argent*, a fesse wreathed, *gules* and *vert*, between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base of the second, in Ogilvie's Collection of Blazons.

MURE of Caldwell, descended of the Mures of Abercorn in West Lothian, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three stars of the first, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*, which stand illuminate in the house of Fala-hall.

MURE of Glanderston, descended of Caldwell, carries the same with Caldwell, with a crescent in base *gules*, for a brotherly difference.

ARCHIBALD MURE of Riccartoun, sometime Provost of Edinburgh, descended of the family of Caldwell, carries as Caldwell; but, for his difference, ingrailes both the fesse and bordure; and for crest, a savage's head and neck from the shoulders, and about the temples of the head a wreath of laurel, proper: motto, *Duris non frangor*.

MR JAMES MURE, Parson of Philorth, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three mullets *or*, and in base a book expanded, proper: motto, *Ora & labora*. L. R.

BOSWELL of Glassmont, descended of the family of Balmuto, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a fesse invected *sable*, three cinquefoils of the first; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy; so recorded in the Lyon Register; with the motto, *Nothing venture nothing have*. Where are also, without a crest, the arms of Boswell of Downen, another cadet of Balmuto, being the quartered coat of that family within a bordure indented *gules*: motto, *I hope for better*.

The surname of WEIR is ancient with us, as Sir James Dalrymple observes in his Collections.

RUNULPHUS DE WEIR is mentioned in the registers of Kelso, Paisley, and Murray, to have lived in the reign of King William, and Thomas de Weir in the reign of Alexander II. Of this surname there are several families in Clydesdale, the two principal of which are those of Blackwood and Stonebyres.

SIR GEORGE WEIR of Blackwood, *argent*, on a fesse, *azure*, three stars of the first, with the badge of Nova Scotia in the dexter chief point, as the Knights Barons use; and for crest, a demi-horse in armour, proper, issuing out of a wreath of his tinctures, bridled and saddled *gules*: and for motto, *Nil verius*. His grandfather was of the name of Lawrie, who married the heiress of Weir of Blackwood, and took upon him the name and arms of Weir.

The surname of M'MICHEL, *sable*, a fesse betwixt three crescents *or*—Pont's MS. And, in the same Book, the arms of the surname of LECKY, *argent*, on a fesse *vert*, three roses of the first; but, in Crawford's MS. Lecky of that ilk, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three roses *gules*.

SIR WILLIAM CRAIGIE of Gearsay in Orkney, a family of an old standing there, carries *ermine*, a boar's head coupéd *gules*, armed and langued *or*; and for crest, a boar *passant argent*, armed and langued *azure*: motto, *Timor omnis abest*, as in the Lyon Register.

LAURENCE CRAIGIE of Kilgraston, parted per pale, *azure* and *sable*, a cheveron *argent*, between three crescents *or*; crest, a pillar proper: motto, *Securum præsidium*.

JOHN CRAIGIE of Dumbarnie, parted per pale, *azure* and *sable*, a cheveron ingrailed *argent*, between three crescents *or*: motto, *Honeste vivo*: L. R.

The surname of ROGER, designed of that ilk in Workman's MS. *vert* on a fesse *argent*, between three piles in chief, and a cinquefoil in base of the last, a saltier of the first. But Mr Pont, in his Book of Blazons, gives to the name of Roger only *vert*, a fesse *argent*; and, to another family of that name, *sable*, a stag's head erased *argent*, holding in its mouth a mullet *or*.

BRYMER of Westerton, *or*, a fesse *ermine*, betwixt three dragons' heads erased

gules; crest, a dexter hand, armed with a gauntlet, proper, holding a pheon: motto, *Per tela per hostes*,—so matriculated in the Lyon Register.

DICK, *argent*, a fesse waved *azure*, between three stars *gules*, in Mr Pont's Blazons.

Sir JAMES DICK of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, *ermine*, a fesse *azure*, between two mullets in chief and a hart's head erased *gules*, in base; and for crest, a ship in distress, proper: motto, *Spes infracta*, matriculated in the Lyon Register; where is also,

SCOTT of Logie, *argent*, a fesse counter-embattled between three lions' heads *gules*.

The surname of ROWAN, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three cross crozlets fitché in chief, and as many crescents in base *gules*.—Pont's MS.

M'CRACH, *argent*, a fesse between three mullets in chief, and a lion rampant in base *gules*.

M'BRAIR, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three stars in chief, and a lion rampant in base of the second.

The surname of DEE, *argent*, a fesse wavey *azure*, between three mullets *gules*, in Ogilvy's Collections.

The surname of DALGARNER, *gules*; a fesse between three boars' heads coupé *argent*. Pont's MS.

C H A P. XI.

OF THE BAR.

THE *Bar* is one of the honourable ordinaries, which the English, as Guillim, describe, saying, "That it is formed by two lines equidistant, drawn over-
" thwart the escutcheon, (after the manner of a fesse before-mentioned), and con-
" taineth only the fifth part of the field."

Seeing then, according to the English, there is no other difference between the fesse and the bar, but that the one possesseth the third part of the field, and the other only the fifth part, and both horizontally, it is evident, that the bar is but naturally a diminutive of the fesse; and if so, why a distinct ordinary more than the diminutives of the other ordinaries, as the pallet, bendlet, and cheveronel?

To this some answer, That the fesse must always possess the centre of the shield, and the bar may be placed in chief, or in base. Yet it is still to be observed, when there is but one bar in the field, it must possess the centre as well as the fesse: And there is no more special reason for the bar to be counted an ordinary by itself than a pallet; for when one pallet appears in the field, it then possesses the centre.

As for the signification of the bar, it is known, by the name, to represent a piece of timber, or other matter, laid traverse over some passes, bridge, or gates, to stop and debar enemies from entrance; and for that effect, says John Ferne, they are called *bars*, which do represent, in armories, force, valour, and strength: And the same says of the pallets, bendlets, and cheveronels, which do represent the pieces of timber in the fortifications of camps, cities, and the barriers of places where tournaments and joustings were celebrated; and from the various position of these pieces came their different names.

To speak generally of the bar, all oblong pieces which thwart or traverse the shield, as the honourable ordinaries do, have been called *bars* by all nations, speaking generally of them. The Spaniards give the name *bar* indifferently to pales, fesses, and bends: Speaking of the arms of Arragon and Barcelona, which are pally *argent* and *gules*, they call them *barras longas*, as relative to the name Barcelona. The Italians call them *sbars*, as Menestrier observes; who adds, that some French heralds have likewise called the ordinaries indifferently *barres*. The house of BARR in France, says he, carried *azure*, a bend *argent*, betwixt two stars of the last; which bend is called a bar, as relative to the name of the family: But, since the term *bar* has been appropriated particularly to the bend sinister, by the French, this family have made their bend dexter a bend sinister, to make the allu-

sion more direct to the name of the family of Barr. With us, I find a bend and fesse blazoned indifferently a bar, in allusion to the bearer's designation or surname.

LOCKHART of Barr, an old family of that name, carried *argent*, on a bar *sable*, (which was a bend dexter), three fetter locks *or*.

The name of BARR, or BARRY, gave *azure*, an eagle displayed *argent*, surmounted of a bar, which is represented as a fesse *sable*, charged with two mullets of the second.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, chap. 13. observes, that a fesse of old with us was taken for a bar, as in the blazons of the arms of the surname of DEMPSTER, *gules*, a sword *argent*, hilted and pommel'd or bend-ways, surmounted of a bar of the last, now called a fesse, to show they were heritable Dempsters; who are criminal officers, an honourable office of old, and therefore carry a sword as a sign of power in criminals, which is called *Fus Gladii*; and because the Dempsters used to stand at the bar, and pronounce the verdict, therefore they got the bar, which seems to represent the same. Which arms quartered with those of Abernethy, viz. *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribbon *sable*, were carried by JOHN DEMPSTER of Pitliver, descended, and representative of the family of Muireisk; and for crest, a demi-lion *gules naissant* out of the torse, holding in his dexter paw a sword erected, proper; with the motto on an escrol, *Fortiter & strenue*, as in the Plate of Achievements, which family ended in an heiress who was married to Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, baronet; of whom before.

Mr JOHN DEMPSTER, minister of the Gospel, carried the same quartered arms within a bordure, parted by pale, *argent* and *sable*; for crest, a leg bone of a man, and a branch of palm, disposed saltier-ways, proper; with the motto, *Mors aut vita decora*. L. R.

The bar then, according to the English, possesses the fifth part of the field, whereas the fesse occupies the third part. And it is not confined to any certain or prescribed place as the fesse is, but may be transferred to any part of the escutcheon; yet if there be but one in the field, by the rules of heraldry, it is ever blazoned a fesse, and not a bar. For, says Holme's, it cannot be a bar, except there be two or more in the field:

I have not met with one bar, and so called, carried by the English for arms, save in one book called, The Art of Heraldry, printed at London 1693, which gives for arms, to Captain John Burken of London, Esq. *argent*, a bar *azure*, as fig. 12. Plate IV. to show the diminution of the bar from the fesse, which the French blazon a fesse *en divise*, the Latin heralds, *trabs*, as John Ferne; but Mr Gibbon calls it *vectis*: Sylvester Petra Sancta has for a bar, *teneâ transversa*, and the German, Jacob Imhoff, uses the word *fasciola*. In carrying of one bar in a field, I find but one instance in our books of blazon, which is the bearing of the surname of MELDRUM, *argent*, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar waved *sable*, as fig. 13. Plate IV. but here the bar is made too large by the engraver.

By the practice then in Britain, there are to be two in a field before they can be properly called bars; but by the French they are still called *faces*, for the bar with them is the bend-sinister; of which afterwards. The family of REFUGE in France, *argent*, two bars *gules*, surmounted of as many serpents nowed, and *affronté* in pale *azure*; Menestrier blazons these arms thus, *d'argent à deux faces de gueules et deux serpens d'azur, tortillez, où ondoians en pal et affrontez brochans sur le tout*; as fig. 14. Plate IV.

The surname of GIFFORD, *gules*, three bars *ermine*, fig. 15. The first of this surname with us, is said to have come from England to Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and *Hugo de Gifford* is to be met with as a witness in charters of William King of Scotland. The principal family of the name was Gifford of Giffordhall, in East-Lothian; which family ending without issue-male, having only daughters: The eldest was married to Hay of Lochquharat, of whom is descended the present Marquis of Tweeddale, the family has been in use ever since the fore-said match to quarter the arms of Gifford with their own.

GIFFORD of Sheriff-hall, in Mid-Lothian, a cadet of Gifford-hall, carried *gules*, three bars *ermine* within a bordure *argent*. John Gifford of Sheriff-hall was forfeited by King James III. for keeping correspondence with the English, and entertaining

the English pursuivant, called *Blue-mantle*. Those of the surname of GIFFORD, in Devonshire in England, carry *gules*, three lozenges ranged in fesse *ermine*, as Morgan gives them, retaining the tinctures of the GIFFORDS in Scotland.

FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie, *ermine*, three bars *gules*, as in fig. 16. Plate IV. ; crest, a griffin *seiant*, proper ; supporters, two naked men wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, proper. The like arms are thus blazoned by Mr Gibbon, *Gerit tres fasciolas coccineas in parmula argentea muris Armenia maculis interstincta*. The first of this family is said to have come from Hungary with Margaret, King Malcolm Canmore's queen. Sir George Mackenzie observes, as in his Manuscript of Genealogies, that this family got the lands of Wester-Powrie by marrying a daughter of the family of Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, about the year 1399, of whom is lineally descended the present Laird of Powrie.

The surname of MAIR, of old *De la Mare*, carried *or*, three bars *dancetté gules* ; as in Balfour's Manuscript.

The surname of AUCHENLECK, *alias* AFFLECK, *argent*, three bars *sable*, as in the Lyon Register. The chief of this surname was in the shire of Angus, and had their name from their lands ; as Sir George Mackenzie, who tells us in his Manuscript, they had a charter of the lands of Auchenleck from King David I. There was another family of this name in Kyle, called AUCHENLECK of that Ilk, of which family Sir John Auchenleck of that Ilk, having only two daughters, the eldest of whom being married to William Cunningham of Craigens, *anno* 1499, disposed his estate to him and his said daughter, and to the heirs-male of that marriage, they bearing the name and arms of Auchenleck. But the conveyance being without consent of the king, who was superior, the barony of Auchenleck fell into the king's hands by recognition. King James IV. gave these lands to Thomas a younger son of Balmuto in Fife, who married the other daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Auchenleck of that Ilk ; of whom is lineally descended Mr James Boswell of Auchenleck, advocate ; as in Crawford's History of Renfrew.

There was another family of the surname of AUCHENLECK, in the shire of Perth, designed of Balmanno, who carried for arms, *argent*, a cross counter-embattled *sable*, being the arms of Balmanno, which the first Auchenleck of this family took when he married the heiress of Balmanno of that Ilk, as Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript and Science of Heraldry.

Sable, three bars waved *or*, by the surname of LOGIE, being those of Sir John Logie of that Ilk ; as in Balfour's Manuscript, whose daughter Margaret was second wife to King David II.

The name of LAUHLAN, *azure*, two bars waved *argent*, between as many cross crozlets fitched *or* in chief, and a swan in base, proper ; crest, a swan ; with the motto, *Divina sibi canit*, as in Pont's Manuscript.

Bars do sometimes represent in armories, especially when waved or undy, as we blazon them, waves of the sea and waters.

The arms of the surname of DRUMMOND, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, relative to the name Drummond. *Drum*, in old Scots, says Hawthornden, a famous historian and antiquary, signifies high, and *und*, or *ond*, from the Latin word *unda* a wave ; and so Drummond, an high wave. The first ancestor of this family, is said by Vanbassan, a Dane, as in his Manuscript in the Lawyers' Library, to have been one Maurice, son of George, a younger son of Andreas King of Hungary, who succeeded his brother Solomon, whose queen was aunt to St Margaret, with whom Maurice came to Scotland ; and to make good this extract, he urges the similitude of the arms of Drummond, with those of Hungary, consisting also of bars ; of which immediately.

John Abel, a Franciscan friar, and John Leslie bishop of Ross, make also the first of the family of Drummond an Hungarian, and captain of the ship in which Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret arrived in Scotland, at the place now called from her Queensferry. The same, says William Drummond of Hawthornden, viz. that one Maurice was captain of that ship : And, besides his former derivation of the surname of Drummond, says, Drommont, or Drummond, in several nations signified a ship of swift course, the captains of which were called Drommont, or Drommoners ; for which he quotes William of Newberry in his Guide to Languages. And the Honourable William Drummond, first Viscount of

Strathallan has writ a full Genealogical Account of the family of Drummond, with its rise from the Hungarian Maurice to this time, with the collateral branches of the family; some of which I shall only mention here, with their arms, as I have found them in old and new books of blazons.

The first then of the ancient and noble family of DRUMMOND, was Maurice, who took the name and arms upon the account abovementioned: He is said to have got from King Malcolm III. a barony in the shire of Dumbarton, and the stewardship of Lennox; which barony and office was enjoyed by his successors. Sir William Drummond, the fifth in a lineal descent from Maurice, is mentioned in the Ragman-Roll, who was the father of Malcolm Drummond, who married a daughter of Maldwin Earl of Lennox. She bore to him several children: Their eldest son, Sir John Drummond, married Mary Montifex, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William Montifex, with whom he got several lands in Perthshire, near to other lands which formerly belonged to his progenitors, as the baronies of Stobhall and Cargill, where he fixed his residence; which gave occasion thereafter to his posterity to be sometimes designed barons of Stobhall, and sometimes of Cargill. He had several sons and daughters: The eldest of the last, the beautiful Annabella Drummond, was queen to King Robert III. and mother of King James I. of Scotland.

The fifth, in a lineal descent from him, was JOHN DRUMMOND of Cargill, who entered into an indenture and contract with Colin Earl of Argyle, *anno* 1472, that his eldest son, Malcolm, should marry Lady Isabel Campbell, Earl Colin's daughter; and in case of failzie by death, the next son and daughter were substitute to marry. But Malcolm died young, and his immediate younger brother William married Lady Isabel, in his father's lifetime; whom I find, in a discharge of 400 merks, as a part of the tocher, designed John Drummond of Cargill, *anno* 1478; to which his seal of arms was appended, having a shield *couché* by the sinister chief point, charged with three bars waved, timbred with an helmet; and thereupon for crest, an eagle or falcon volant; and supported by two wild men, with battons in their hands: But there was no compartment as now used. This John Drummond of Cargill, was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Drummond, in the year 1487: He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter to David Earl of Crawford, commonly called Earl Bardy, and with her he had issue; and from whom was lineally descended,

JAMES sixth Lord DRUMMOND, who was created Earl of Perth 1605: He married Isabel Seaton, daughter to Robert first Earl of Winton, and with her had only one daughter, (being succeeded by his brother John in the earldom of Perth) Jean Drummond, who was afterwards married to John Earl of Sutherland, of whom is descended the present Earl of Sutherland. James Earl of Perth died in the palace of Seaton, and was interred in the collegiate church of Seaton: Over him his lady caused erect a stately marble monument, where his achievement is curiously carved; as by the following blazon used by his successors, Earls of Perth, viz.

Or, three bars waved *gules*, adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting their quality; and, upon a ducal crown, in place of the wreath, standeth a slow-hound, proper, collared and leished *gules*; supporters, two savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding battons over their shoulders, standing upon a compartment, like to a green hill *semé* of gall-traps; and for motto, *Gang warily*. As for the arms of the branches of this family, severals of them shall be added in the end of this chapter.

Fig. 18. *Argent*, four bars counter-embattled *sable*, in the centre an inescutcheon *gules*. *Counter-embattled* is said of the fesse, bar, bend, and cross, &c. when both the sides of these figures are embattled. These arms were carried by the name of STRAITON of Lauriston. Alexander Straiton of Lauriston was killed in the battle of Hairlaw 1411; and another Alexander Straiton of Lauriston is witness in a charter of King James III. confirming the lands of Kinnaird to Allan Kinnaird of that Ilk.

There was an old family of this name, designed of that Ilk, from the lands of Straiton, of which King David I. gave them a charter. Alexander Straiton of that Ilk, and Andrew Straiton of Craig, are two of the inquest of serving Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, heir to his grandfather Sir Alexander, in the thanedom of

Cowy. Sir James Balfour, in his Book of Blazons, gives for arms to STRAITON of that Ilk, barry *nebulé* of ten pieces, *argent* and *azure*. Bars then are carried plain, ingrailed, waved, embattled, and of other forms of lines before given in Plate II.

There are divers opinions concerning the number of bars that can be contained in one field: Some say more, others less; but, according to the proportion of the bar, without diminishing it, the field will contain but three: Yet to the number of four they are ordinarily blazoned bars; and if they be above that number, they are termed *barrulets* or *closets*.

When the field is filled with such pieces, as fesses and bars, we must consider whether they be of equal or unequal numbers; if of the last, we mention those of the greatest number first, taking the same for the field, and the smallest number last, as being the charge. Thus, in the former blazons, for example, that of Straiton of Lauriston, *argent*, four bars counter-embattled *azure*: Here there are five pieces of *argent*, the field, and four of *azure*, the charge. But, when the pieces are of equal number, then we say, fessy, barry, and barruly of four, six, eight, or ten, as in the following examples:

Fig. 19. Plate IV. The province of ZEALAND in the Netherlands, barry wavey of four pieces, *argent* and *azure*, on a chief *or*, a lion *naissant* *gules*. Which Chiffletius blazons thus, *Fasciæ quatuor ex argenteo & cyano undulatim fusæ, caput scuti aureum, leone coccineo (qui symbolum Hollandicum est) emergente impressum*. Here the bars waved, as in the arms of Meldrum, Lochlin, Drummond, and Zealand, as we observed before, are taken for the waves of the sea, or of water; so also in the following blazon. The arms of Hungary, barry of eight pieces (the French say *facé*, the Latins, *fasciolæ*) *argent* and *gules*. The four pieces *argent*, are said, by heralds, to represent the four principal rivers that thwart the country of Hungary; and the other four pieces *gules*, the fertile red ground of the country.

When the number of these pieces exceed eight, the French, in place of barry, say *burellé* of ten; and some of the English will say *barry* of ten: As Sandford, in his Blazon of the Arms of VALENCE, barry of twelve pieces, *argent* and *azure*, an orle of eight martlets *gules*; which John Hastings Earl of Pembroke quartered as a coat of alliance with his own. And our heralds also say, *barry of ten pieces*, *argent* and *azure*, over all a lion rampant *gules*, carried by the name of JACKSON; as Mr Pont, in his Manuscript.

The abstract or diminutive of the bar to the half, is called by the English a *closet*, and the fourth part of a bar is called by them a *barrulet*; yet when the field consists of twelve of them, they do not say *closetté* or *baruletté*, but *barry of ten or twelve*, and say also sometimes, *twelve pieces bar-ways*: So that closets and barrulets are not mentioned in English blazons, but when the pieces are of an odd number, as *argent* five closets *azure*: The French, as is said before, for a bar, say, *face en devise*; and the diminutive of it, they call a *trangle*; which I take to be the same with the English closet, of which Menestrier gives an example, viz. *argent*, five *trangles* *gules*; and says, that *trangles* are never borne in arms, but of an odd number: So that the French never say *tranglé*, nor the English *closetté*, when the pieces are of an even number. Menestrier in his description of the *trangle*, or *tringle*, says, it is a straight line made by a carpenter's rule, and that the glaziers in France, call the bars of windows, to which the glass is fastened, *tringles*; and the ropes, which are stretched from one side of a river to the other, for drawing boats back and fore, are called *trangles*.

When these diminutives of the fesse or bar, are placed two and two in a shield, they are called, *bars gemels*, from the word *gemelli*, twins; being in couples: And upon the same account, the French call them *jumelles*; the Latins, *fasciolæ geminæ*, or *geminatæ*; and when three and three are joined together, they are called by the French, *tierces*; as by the following examples; *argent*, three bars *gemels* *gules*; over all, a lion *sable*, by FAIRFAX Lord Fairfax in England. Our heralds make these arms barruly of twelve, *argent* and *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*; and do not join the bars *gules*, two and two, as in fig. 28.; for example of tierces, *azure*, three tierces *or*, which Menestrier gives; as also Monsieur Baron, for the arms of Bourburg in France.

The French say of the *faces*, as of the *pales* before, when they are opposite to one another in metal and colour; and call them then *contre facé*, fig. 21. as in the

Blazon of the Arms of Juron in France, by Menestrier and Baron, *Contre facé d'or et de gueules de huit pieces.* We would say of such a bearing, *parted per pale, barry of four, or and gules counter-changed*; or as Mr Morgan, in his Blazon of the Arms of Sir Edward Barret of Avely in Essex, *parted per pale, argent and gules, barry of four pieces counter-changed*: Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, gives us the arms of the surname of PEIT, thus, *parted per pale, argent and gules, barry of six counter-changed.* It may be objected, that there cannot be six bars in one field, since one bar possesses the fifth part of the field; notwithstanding of which, the English and we say, ordinarily, *barry of six or more*, understanding, as I suppose, that there are six pieces bar-ways.

Having spoken to the bar, and the diminution of its breadth, I shall speak a little as to the losing of its length. When it does not touch the sides of the shield, it is said, with us, to be *couped*; and *alaisé* or *alezé* with the French; as fig. 22. *or, three bars couped gules*, by the family of HAMYDES in Flanders, which Mr Gibson blazons thus, *In campo aureo tres miniatos vectes a latere scuti disjunctos*: French heralds blazon these arms, *d'or à trois hamydes de gueules.* And from them Gerard Leigh, when a fesse is couped, says it is *humet*, from the *bumydes*, which signify a cut or piece of a tree; and therefore, Menestrier takes them in the above blazon of the family of Hamydes, to represent what we call *gantrees*, or oblong pieces of trees, after the form of fesses couped, upon which they set hogsheads and barrels of wine, called in Flanders *bames*; and from which the surname and blazon of Hamydes. The Dictionary of Arms, lately published by Mr Kent, gives the arms of the name of ABRISCOURT, *ermine, three bars humetté gules.*

Having thus treated of the fesse and bar, in their forms, multiplication and diminutives, I am now to show what denomination other figures have, when situate after their position; as when many small figures are ranged in the middle of the field, after the position of the fesse, they are said to be in *fesse*; the French say, *Rangés où misés en face*, and the Latins, *Faciatis in loco asciæ*, or, *ad modum fasciæ*; as in the bearing of MONTAGUE Earl of SALISBURY, *argent, three fusils, (some call them lozenges) in fesse gules*, and with us *argent, five fusils in fesse sable*; for which some of our heralds say, *argent, a fesse fusilly sable*, by LEITH of Restalrig, as fig. 23. Others of the name have them otherwise disposed; of which in the chapter of fusils.

When small figures are ranged horizontally, above or below the middle of the shield, they are said then with us, to be in *bar*; but the French, whether figures be ranged in chief or in base, say *en face*. As for example, some of the surname of OUSTON, with us, give for arms, *gules, a crescent between two stars ranged bar-ways in chief, and three stars bar-ways in base argent*, as in Mr. Workman's Illuminated Manuscript. The French would blazon this bearing thus, *gules, a crescent between two stars in fesse haussé, or transposed, and other three stars in fesse abaissé argent*, as Menestrier, in his blazons of the arms of GROLIER in France, just such another as the former, fig. 24. viz. *d'azure à trois étoiles d'argent, en face sur trois besants d'or, disposés de meme en face abaissé, i. e. azure, three stars in fesse, and as many besants in fesse below the middle of the shield.* *Abaissé* is a term used by the French, when a chief or fesse is situate in the shield below their proper and fixed places: For example, the chief is always placed on the top of the shield; but when another chief is placed above it, (as in the following chapter of the chief, Plate IV. fig. 31, and 32.) then the lowermost of the two is called a chief *abaissé*, and so of a fesse, whose proper place is the middle third part of the field; but if it be placed below that, it is called a fesse *abaissé*, in opposition to the fesse *haussé*, of which before; and so they say the same of other figures situate after the position of these fesses high or low.

When oblong figures are placed in the field of arms horizontally, one above another, they are said to be *bar-ways*; as some do blazon the arms of England, *gules, three leopards bar-ways in pale or*, but these being lions *passant gardant*, need not, by their position after that of the bar, be said to be *bar-ways*, since *passant* intimates the same. For a more specific example of which, I shall here give the arms of BERTIE Marquis of LINDSEY, in England, *argent, three battering rams bar-ways, proper, armed and garnished azure.* This family was dignified with the title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, 1580; and, in the year 1626, with the title of Earl of

Lindsey, and honoured with the office of Great Chamberlain of England, which is hereditary to the family since the death of Henry de Vere Earl of Oxford, and, afterwards, with the title of Marquis of Lindsey, 1706. The first of this family is said to be one LEOPOLD DE BERTIE, Constable of Dover Castle, in the time of King Ethelred, whose ancestors are said to have come from Bertiland, on the borders of Prussia, with the Saxons. The above arms they quarter with those of Willoughby, being *or*, a fret *azure*. There are several noble branches of this family, as BERTIE Earl of ABINGDON, as in the Peerage of England, who carries the same arms, with an annulet, for his difference.

BLAZONS BELONGING TO THE CHAPTER OF THE BAR.

The surname of HARE with us, *azure*, two bars, and a chief indented *or*.—Balfour's MS.

Sir THOMAS HARE of Howbardsolph, in Norfolk, Baronet, *gules*, two bars and a chief indented *or*.

KIRBY of Kirbyhall, in Lincolnshire, *argent*, two bars and a canton *gules*, charged with a cross moline *or*.

Or, three bars *azure*, these were anciently the arms of one FULK DE OYRAY, an English Baron, whose only daughter and heiress was married to one of the name of Constable, who assumed the arms of the said Fulk, his father-in-law; and from him was lineally descended Henry Lord Constable of Halsham, who carried the same arms as his paternal ones. He was, by King James I. of Great Britain, created Viscount of Dunbar, 1621.

FOTHERINGHAM of Lawhill, a second son of the family of Powrie, *ermine*, three bars *gules*, and, for his difference, charges each bar with a buckle *or*; crest, a griffin's head couped, proper: motto, *Be it fast*.

FOTHERINGHAM of Bandon, another younger son of Powrie, carries the arms of the family within a bordure *gules*, for difference; crest, a griffin's head erased, proper: motto, *Be it fast*. Both matriculated in the Lyon Register.

The Right Honourable JOHN Earl of MELFORT, second son of James Earl of Perth, and his lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter to George, second Marquis of Huntly, and Lady Anne Campbell, daughter to Archibald Earl of Argyle. John, before he was dignified with any titles of honour, married, first, Sophia Lundin, heiress of Lundin, and with her had issue; secondly, he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk; and with her he has issue. He was first made Constable of the Castle of Edinburgh, and Master of the Ordnance; he was a Privy Counsellor, and soon after made Secretary of State by King Charles the II. and was continued in that post by King James VII. who farther honoured him with the title of Earl of Melfort, Viscount of Fortia, Lord Drummond of Riccarton, Castlemain, and Glaston. His armorial bearing, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three bars waved *gules*, for Drummond; second and third *or*, a lion rampant within the double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *gules*, all within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*, the arms of LUNDIN of that Ilk, as descended of a natural son of William King of Scotland.

The royal bearing, within the foresaid bordure, was granted by a special concession of King Charles II. under his royal hand, to John Laird of Lundin, (afterwards Earl of Melfort), the tenor of which concession, or allowance, is as follows:

“ CHARLES REX,

“ **W**HEREAS by a declaration, under the hand of our Lyon-Depute, in our ancient kingdom of Scotland, bearing date the 2d of September last, it doth appear to us, that it is sufficiently instructed, by original charters and other ancient documents, that the ancient family of Lundin, (or London), in our said kingdom, is lineally descended of Robert of London, natural son of William the Lion King of Scotland, and brother to King Alexander II. and that in regard of

this descent, it may be proper (if we please to allow the same) for the Laird of Lundin to bear the royal arms of Scotland, within a bordure *componé*, or *gobonated*, *argent* and *azure*; and for the crest, a lion *gules*, issuing forth of an open or antique crown *or*; and, for supporters, two lions *gardant gules*, having collars *or*, charged with three thistles *vert*: with this motto, *Dei dono sum quod sum*. And we being graciously desirous, upon all fit occasions, to give testimony of the esteem we have of that ancient and honourable family, do, by these presents, give full power, and warrant, and authority, to the present Laird of Lundin, and his lawful successors of the name of Lundin, and descending from that family, to bear &c. as above. For doing whereof, this shall be to him, and to our Lyon King at Arms in that our kingdom, now for the time being, for extending and giving out the said arms in due form, a sufficient band. Which we do hereby appoint to be recorded in the Books of Registers of our Lyon Office, and this original band to remain in custody of the said Laird of Lundin and his successors aforesaid.

Given under our royal hand and signet, at our Court at Whitehall, the 27th day of October, One thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, and of our reign the thirty-one year.

By His Majesty's Command,

LAUDERDALE."

The Lairds of Lundie, or Lundin, have been, and still are in use to carry only these arms in the above grant, disusing their old bearing, (of which before in the Chapter of the PALE). And in the Lyon Register it is added, "That it is further allowed to the said Laird of Lundin, to add to the lion, the crest, a sword erect in his dexter paw, and a thistle slipped in the sinister, all proper." See the same engraven among the Achievements.

DRUMMOND of Carnock, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, within a bordure of the last. William Drummond, the first of this family, was a second son of Sir John Drummond, and brother to Annabell, Queen to King Robert III. and mother of King James I.

DRUMMOND of Midhope, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight crescents of the first for his difference, being a younger son of Carnock.

DRUMMOND of Hawthornden, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, within a bordure of the last, being the same with Carnock, as representative of that family; crest, a pegasus proper, maned and winged *or*: motto, *His gloria reddit bonores*. The first of the family of Hawthornden was Sir John Drummond, second son to Sir Robert, first Laird of Carnock, and his wife Marjory, daughter to Robert Lord Elphinston. Of them was lineally descended William Drummond of Hawthornden, a learned gentleman, a famous antiquary, a renowned poet, and author of the History of the five King James's; whose son was the late Sir William, father of the present Laird of Hawthornden. L. R.

GEORGE DRUMMOND of Blair, descended of a third son of Sir Walter Drummond of Cargill, and his lady, a daughter of Graham of Gorthy, carries *or*, three bars waved *gules*, each charged with an escalop of the field, being a part of the Graham's bearing; crest, a nest of young ravens, proper: with the motto, *Deus Providebit*. L. R.

DRUMMOND of Innermay, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, on a canton *argent*, a fountain *azure*; crest, a hand holding a flaming heart erected proper: motto, *Loyal au mort*. The first of this family was David, second son of John Drummond of Drummerinock, a fourth son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Cargill, and his lady, a daughter of Tullibardin. L. R.

GEORGE DRUMMOND of Riccarton, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three bars waved *gules*, within a bordure *azure*; second and third *argent*; a lion rampant *azure*, for Crichton; crest, a lion *azure*, issuing out of a wreath: motto, *Dum spiro spero*. He was descended of a second son of Innerpeffry, younger son of the first John Lord Drummond. N. R.

JAMES DRUMMOND, a younger son of David Lord Drummond, and his lady, a

daughter of William Lord Ruthven, was first styled Lord INCHAFFRY, being Comendatory of that Abbacy, and afterwards created Lord MADERTY, by King James VI. in the year 1607. He married Jean, daughter to Sir James Chisholm of Cromlicks, and with her got the lands of Innerpeffry, which were her mother's portion, being heiress of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry. He had by his said lady two sons, John Lord Maderty, and Sir James the first Laird of Machony. The achievement of the Lord Maderty is, *or*, three bars *undé gules*, and; on a canton *argent*, a lion's head erased, within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*; crest, a falcon proper, armed, chessed, and belled *or*; supporters, two savages proper, holding clubs over their shoulders, wreathed about the head and middle with laurels, standing upon a hill *semé* of gall-traps: and for motto, *Lord have mercy*.

Sir JAMES DRUMMOND of Machary, descended as above, carries the same with the Lord Maderty, with a crescent for a brotherly difference; crest, a falcon hooded, chessed, and belled, proper: motto, *Prius mori quam fidem fallere*.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Viscount of STRATHALLAN, Lord Drummond of Cromlicks, eldest son of William Drummond, a younger son of John second Lord Maderty, was a Lieutenant-General in Muscovy; and, upon his return home, was advanced, for his merit, to the like post in Scotland; and, by King James VII. created Viscount of Strathallan. He was succeeded to that same title of honour by his son William, who also succeeded to the last Lord Maderty, who died without heirs-male of his body; and carried, for arms, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three bars waved *gules*, for Drummond; second and third *or*, a lion's head erased *gules*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the last, as a coat of augmentation; crest, a goshawk with wings displayed, proper; motto, *Lord have mercy*; supporters as the Earl of Perth, without the compartment. In some paintings, his crest is a falcon standing upon one foot, and holding up with the other a garland of laurel: with the motto, *Virtutem coronat honos*.

Sir JOHN DRUMMOND of Logiealmond, as a third son of John second Earl of Perth, the arms of Drummond, within a bordure waved *gules*; crest, a dexter arm from the shoulder holding a broad sword: and for motto, *Nil timeo*. N. R.

JOHN DRUMMOND of Colquhalzie, descended of the Earl of Perth, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, and, in chief, as many stars *azure*; crest, a turtle dove standing on the top of a rock, proper; with the motto, *Sto mobilis*. N. R.

JOHN DRUMMOND of Pitkellanie, descended of Concraig, *or*, three bars *undé*, and, in chief, a boar's head erased *gules*, for Chisholm of Cromlicks, with whom this family matched; crest, a sword and garb, proper, placed saltier-ways: motto, *Et Marte & arte*. N. R.

Mr JAMES DRUMMOND of Cultmalundy, descended of the Earl of Perth, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, in the centre a man's heart counter-changed of the same; crest, a hand grasping a man's heart, proper: motto, *Cum corde*. N. R.

Mr DAVID DRUMMOND, sometime Minister at Monedie, a younger son of Colquhalzie, carried as Colquhalzie, all within a bordure *gules*, for his difference; crest, an anchor in pale, and a dove standing on the top of it: with the motto, *Spes mea res mea*. N. R.

GEORGE DRUMMOND of Carlowrie, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, and, for a brotherly difference, a mullet surmounted of an annulet; crest, a dexter hand holding a curling stone: with the motto, *Have at all*.

Sir GEORGE DRUMMOND, sometime Provost of Edinburgh, *or*, three bars waved, and, in chief, a martlet betwixt two crescents *gules*; crest, a pheon *or*: motto, *Consequitur quodcumque petit*. N. R.

GAVIN DRUMMOND, descended of Kildies, who was a cadet of the family of Pitkellanie, *or*, three bars *undé gules*, over all a naked man *naiant* in pale, grasping in his dexter hand a sword, and having his sinister hand and feet in action, all proper; crest, a dexter hand holding a spear, proper: motto, *Per mare per terras*. N. R.

Mr JOHN DRUMMOND, representative of Midhope, *or*, three bars *wavey gules*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight crescents of the first; and for crest, three stars placed in cheveron *or*: motto, *Ad astra per ardua*. N. R.

The ancient family of GREY, Earls of KENT in England, now Dukes of Kent, carry barry of six, *argent* and *azure*, for their paternal coat. And Grey Earl of

STAMFORD, a branch of the family of Kent, carries the same, with this addition, viz. barry of six *argent* and *azure*, in chief three torteauxes, with a label of three points *ermine*.

The two branches of the family of GECIL, Thomas and Robert, two brothers, were both created Earls by King James I. of Great Britain, the third year of his reign.

THOMAS, (the eldest by birth, though the youngest in the title), Earl of EXETER, carries the principal bearing, viz. barry of ten, *argent* and *azure*, over all, six es-cutcheons *sable*, each charged with a lion rampant of the first: And ROBERT, the younger, though first in the dignity of Earl, by the title of SALISBURY, carries the same arms, with a crescent for his difference.

The family of the surname of THYNNE in England were anciently surnamed BOUTEVILLE. The first of that name came from the countries of Ponton and Gascony in France, with forces to assist King John of England in his wars against the Barons; and his successors, for a long time famous in England, went under the name of Bouteville, till the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. that John Bouteville of Stratton was first named John le Thynne, and from him the name of Thynne was derived to the family of Boutevilles. His grandson, Thomas Thynne, *alias* Bouteville, in the reign of Henry VIII. married the daughter and heir of Bleek, and Bleek a daughter and heir of Gataker, who married with a daughter and heir of Sir John Burleigh; upon which account, the Thynnes now quarter the arms of those three families with their paternal arms, viz. barry of ten *or* and *sable*. This family was raised to the honour and dignity of Baron Thynne of Warminster, and Viscount of Weymouth, by letters patent, bearing date 11th December 1682.

The surname of MACALZON with us, *or*, five bars *gules*, accompanied with two spear-heads in chief, three martlets in the centre, and four spear-heads in base of the last. Pont's Manuscript.

MONTAGUE Earl of MONTAGUE, *argent*, three fusils in fesse *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, for his difference from Salisbury, who carries only the plain coat.

MONTAGUE Earl of MANCHESTER, descended of Montague Earl of Montague, carries as he does, with a crescent for a brotherly difference: And MONTAGUE Earl of SANDWICH, another younger brother, carries the same with Montague Earl of Montague, with a star for his difference.

The surname of LEITH, of old, *argent*, five fusils in fesse *sable*: Some say, *argent*, a fesse fusil *sable*.

LEITH of Leith-hall, *or*, a cross croset fitchéd *sable*, between three crescents in chief, and as many fusils in base *gules*, bar-ways.

LEITH of Overhall, *or*, a cheveron between three fusils *azure*, here the fusils are two and one; and LEITH of Hearthill carries his figure that same way, viz. *or*, a cross croset fitchéd *azure*, between two crescents in chief, and a fusil in base *gules*.

C H A P. XII.

OF THE CHIEF OR CHEF.

THE *Chief* is that honourable ordinary which possesses the third upper part of the shield horizontally; and the French describe it, *Une pièce honorable qui occupe le tiers le plus haut de l'écu*. The Latins call it *scuti coronis vel caput*, taking it to represent the crown or sign of sovereignty and eminency; upon which account, the republics in Italy, jealous of any thing that may be said to represent sovereignty, will not allow a *chief* to be used in the armorial ensigns of their nobility: So that most of their arms are *coupé*, in imitation of the *chief*, as Menestrier and others observe; who likewise tell us, that the *chief*, in arms, represents the upper part of the consular garment, called *capicium*, (which word is used in blazon by some for a *chief*), and that none can carry a *chief* in those republics, but by a special licence or concession; but in other countries, and with us, it is not in so high esteem.

It is generally taken as a mark of wisdom and prudence, for *chief* signifies the

head. And any concessions of armorial figures, granted by sovereign princes to their deserving friends and subjects, are ordinarily placed on a *chief*, or in *chief*, as all these concessions of armorial figures, made by the emperors to the free states in Italy, viz. Genoa, Mirandola, Massa, &c. are placed in *chief*. And Sir George Mackenzie very well observes, that the reason why this ordinary, the *chief*, is so frequently charged with figures, or that figures are placed in *chief*, is the respect our gentry had to their superiors or over-lords, by using some of their figures on a *chief*, or in *chief*, in their bearings.

When there is a chief of concession to be added to any coat of arms that has a bordure about it, the bordure must not go round the chief but cede to it.

The *chief*, saith Leigh and Guillim, containeth in depth the full third part of the field; which may in some cases be augmented or diminished a little, notwithstanding of this rule, but in no case divided into halves horizontally,—of which afterwards.

Fig. 25. Plate IV. *argent*, a chief *gules*, by Sir ALEXANDER MENZIES of that Ilk; crest, a savage's head erased, proper: motto, *Will God, I shall*. N. R.

MENZIES of Weem, and others of that name, of whom afterwards, give *ermine* a chief *gules*. This surname is ancient with us, and our historians, as Hector Boyes and others, mention it among the first of our surnames in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; of which surname there have been many eminent families, who stood firm for their country against the English, under the usurpations of the Edwards, Kings of England.

Argent, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, a chief *ermine*, by Sir JOHN MONCRIEF of that Ilk, Baronet, in the shire of Perth; crest, a demi-lion rampant as the former; supporters, two men armed cap-a-pee, bearing pikes on their shoulders, proper: motto, *Sur esperance*. N. R. Which surname is from their land: Alexander III. grants a charter of confirmation of the lands of Moncrief to *John de Moncrief*, whose family was chief, and continued till of late.—More examples of bearing a chief plain at the end of this chapter.

The *chief* may be parted per pale, bend, dexter or sinister, as also quartered; but the English say it cannot be parted per fesse. It is also subject to be counter-changed, and to all other accidental forms of lines above-mentioned, of which I shall add a few examples.

Fig. 26. Plate IV. *or*, a chief parted per pale, *azure* and *gules*, by ARCHIE of that Ilk, with us. The French say, *d'or au chef parti d'azure et de gueules*. Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us such another bearing, thus: *scutum aureum cum coronide scutaria bipartita ex ciano & ostro*.

Fig. 27. Plate IV. parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, a chief indented and counter-changed of the same, by the surname of LAING, as in Pont's Manuscript. Where also SHEWEL of that Ilk, *argent*, a boar's head erased *sable*, on a chief inverted of the last, three mullets of the first. Having given examples of arms with a *chief*, and of its accidental forms, I shall now give a few with a *chief charged*, for which we ordinarily say *on a chief*; and afterwards a few examples of what we call *in chief*.

By one of the rules of blazon, when a *chief* is in a coat of arms, it is the last figure to be mentioned, except it be surrounded with a bordure.

Fig. 28. Plate IV. *argent*, on a chief *gules*, three pallets *or*; but in several paintings, the chief is paly of six pieces, *or* and *gules*, the ancient bearing of the surname of KEITH. The occasion of this bearing is not unlike that of the Prince of Catalonia, his carrying such figures, of which before; but of a more general and certain tradition, being of a later date. Thus, in *anno* 1006, at the battle of Panbride, one Robert, a chieftain amongst 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, where 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. 17. tells us, Camus was slain in the fight by a young man called Keith; who, for his singular valour, got lands in East Lo-

thian, which he called after his own name. And Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, page 42. says, The chief of the family of Keith was, in the year 1010, by Malcolm II. advanced to the hereditary dignity of Marischal 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 Inch-Keith 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; as also in his Manuscript of Genealogies, amongst which is the genealogy of this noble family; where he, by charters, instructs, that this family was in possession of the office of High Marischal of Scotland long before the reign of King Robert the Bruce. Afterwards it was unquestionably hereditary in the family; which was, by James II. dignified with the title of Earl of MARISCHAL, and the succeeding Earls in a lineal descent, heads of that ancient and noble family, ever since have carried the above arms, (never marshalled with any other), adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting their quality; and, on a wreath of their tinctures, and sometimes, in place of it, a ducal coronet; for crest, a hart's heart erased, proper, armed with ten tynes *or*; supporters, two harts proper, armed as the crest: and for motto, *Veritas vincit*. And behind the shield, two battons *gules*, *semé* of thistles, ensigned on the top with imperial crowns placed saltier-ways, as badges of the office of High Marischal of Scotland.

The blazons of the arms of several branches of this family will be found in the end of this chapter.

Fig. 29. *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, now the paternal coat of the name of DOUGLAS. The old arms of the family, before Douglas became a surname, were *azure*, three stars *argent*, two and one. Some say, *azure*, three stars in chief; which were carried by all the ancient branches of that family, of different designations, long before Douglas became a surname to all the descendants.

The same arms were carried by the Scoti, a considerable family in Plaisance in Italy; who were descended of one William, a son of one of the old ancestors of the family of Douglas, who accompanied (with many other brave Scotsmen) William, brother to Achaius, in an embassy to Charlemagne King of France; and who assisted that King in his wars in Italy. Some of those Scotsmen were founders of great families in Italy, amongst whom was this William (of the Douglasses ancestors) designed Scotus, of whom the Scoti in Plaisance. From other Scotsmen also, who settled there, came the Riarii Scoti in Bononia, Mariscoti in Mantua, the Baroni Scoti in Florence, and the Paperoni Scoti in Rome; all of which carried the paternal arms of their respective families in Scotland, from whom they were descended; and by their arms they were known: For surnames were not in use for a long time after, as John Leslie in his History, "Uti etiam, ante aliquot sæcula, alii Scoti, (fixis in Imbria ac Italia sedibus) clarissimarum familiarum cognominibus oblivione deletis," &c. "Ex insignibus, tamen, quæ præferunt, facile collegi potest, ex quibus, quaque familia, parentibus Scotis, profluerit." And the same author, speaking of William, the ancestor of the Scoti in Plaisance, and of his arms, which were the same with those of the ancestors of the Douglasses, Lib. 8. says, "Unde, certissima conjectura assequimur, illam per-antiquam comitum familiam, quibus Scoti cognomentum confirmavit jam usus loquendi, Placentiæ florentem, ex nobilissima nostrorum Douglassiorum comitum (eadem namque sunt insignia) prosapia oriundam fuisse." Hume of Godscroft, in his History of the Douglasses, tells us also, that the arms of Scoti in Plaisance, were the same with those of the Douglasses of old, viz. *azure*, three stars *argent*, which were to be seen in St Laurence's church in Plaisance, where that family have twelve monuments. And further adds, that he saw a letter from Mark Anthony Scoto d'Agnazo, to the Earl of Angus, by which it was evident enough, that the arms of the Scoti in Plaisance were once the very same with the old arms of the Douglasses, and continued so till the war between the Guelphs and Gibelines; at which time the Scoti being of the French interest, were chosen to head the Guelphs; and because the Gibelines had all of them in their arms, figures of an odd number, the Scots, during that war, carried only two stars, with the addition of a bend dexter, to distinguish themselves from the Gibelines, who bore a bend

sinister; and that the Emperor Henry IV. afterwards honoured the Scots in Plaisance with a pelican for their crest.

The ancient arms of the DOUGLASES then, were *azure*, three stars *argent*; which, it seems, were altered, after that Good Sir James Douglas carried King Robert the Bruce's heart to Jerusalem, thus, *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, by some called mullets.

WILLIAM Lord DOUGLAS, and Baron of Cavers, nephew to Good Sir James, carried these last arms, as by his seal of arms, which I did see appended to a charter of his, granting the church of Meikle-Cavers to the abbacy of Melrose; which charter was in the custody of Mr David Simpson historiographer: The seal was of red wax, on which was a shield *couché*, charged with a man's heart, and on a chief three stars, supported by one lion only, *seiant*, having his head in a helmet, which timbred the sinister high angle of the shield. The man's heart was not ensigned with an imperial crown in the arms of Douglas, till some ages after.

The Earls of DOUGLAS, of this line, afterwards quartered other arms with their own, upon the account of alliances and noble feus. They ordinarily carried, quarterly, first Douglas, as before; second, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Galloway; third, *azure*, three stars *argent*, upon what account I cannot learn, being the same with their old arms before mentioned; fourth, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, for the lordship of Annandale. And when Dukes of Touraine in France, they quartered that duchy's arms in the first quarter; being *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*. I shall give the arms of the branches of this noble family, in the end of the chapter, after I have treated of the chief and its various attributes more fully.

Fig. 30. Plate IV. *Or*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first, by the surname of GRAHAM; which, when surnames came in use, is said to have been taken in memory of that valiant man, called Graham, general of King Fergus II's army, who made a breach upon the trench or wall, which the Emperor Severus had made betwixt the Scots frith and the river Clyde, as the outmost bounds of the Roman Empire, to keep out the Scots from molesting them in their possessions; which Graham threw down; and ever since it has been called Graham's Dyke. He was the progenitor of a noble family in Scotland, who, when surnames came in use, as is said, took the name Graham from this their famous ancestor.

The principal family of the name is that of the Earls of Montrose, now honoured with the title of duke; and, for their antiquity, I shall mention here some documents. In the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse by King David I. *William de Grabam* is a witness; which principal charter I saw lately, and is now in the archives of the town of Edinburgh. King William gave a charter of the lands of Kinnabyr, *Davidi de Grabam militi, pro homagio & servitio suo*; and the same Sir David got also the lands of Muckram. To him succeeded his son Sir David, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. and got from that King the lands and barony of Kincardine. This family was very zealous in vindicating the independency of Scotland against the English, and was sometimes designed of Dundaff, sometimes of Kincardine, and sometimes of Mugdock. Sir Patrick Graham, son and heir of *David de Grabam de Dundaff*, is one of the hostages sent to England, for the ransom of King David II.; which Sir Patrick was sometimes designed of Kincardine: His son and successor, Sir William Graham, was, designed of Mugdock; and his grandchild, Sir Patrick Graham, was by our King James II. created Lord Graham: His grandson again, William Lord Graham, was, by King James IV. in the 5th year of his reign, *anno 1504*, created Earl of Montrose, and had those lands erected into a free barony and earldom, which formerly belonged to his progenitors, by the gift of King Robert the Bruce, narrated in a charter of King James IV's, which is to be seen in the chartulary of Dunfermline, and in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, in the Lawyer's Library.

This Earl of Montrose was killed with King James IV. at the battle of Flodden, the 9th of September 1513. Of him was lineally descended James Earl of Montrose, who was created Marquis of Montrose 1643, by King Charles I. He was that King's High Commissioner, and Lieutenant-General of Scotland; who, with a small army for the King, did feats beyond belief against the Covenanters. His great-grandson James, the fourth Marquis of Montrose, was raised to the dignity

of a duke 1707; whose achievement is, quarterly, first and fourth, *or*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first, for the name of Graham; second and third, *argent*, three roses *gules*, for the title of Montrose; crest, a falcon, proper, armed and beaked *or*, standing on an heron *argent*, membred *gules*: motto, *Ne oublie*; supporters, two storks, proper. As for the arms of the honourable branches and cadets of this noble family, they are to be found at the end of this chapter.

Having treated of a *chief*, and *on a chief*, or a *chief charged*, as we sometimes speak, and having illustrated them by suitable examples, before I proceed to blazons in *chief*, I shall speak to those arms we sometimes meet with, which have two *chiefs*, or the diminutive of a *chief*.

The English tell us, that the *chief* is subject to all the partition lines in heraldry, but cannot be parted per fesse, that is, coupéd horizontally through the middle: Yet, say they, such a partition may be, when three parts of the *chief* are above, and but one below; and this they call a *combel* or *fillet*, viz. the diminutive of a *chief*, representing that ligament which ties up the hair, like what our common people in Scotland call a woman's snood: And heralds call it a *fillet*, because of the length and narrowness of it, as also because of the place where it is placed; for did it occupy any other place than the *chief*, it should go under another name.

We frequently meet with two chiefs in one coat, especially of foreign arms; as those of Pope Innocent III. who was of the family of EDISCALKIE, thus, *vair*, on a chief *gules*, a leopard *argent*, surmounted of another chief *or*, charged with an eagle displayed *sable*, crowned *gules*. Here the chiefs are not the diminutives one of another, but both of an equal breadth, and proportioned as a chief should be to the body of the escutcheon; and when it so happens, then the two chiefs take up the half of the escutcheon.

That which occasions two chiefs, in one coat, is the concessions made by sovereign princes, of their royal figures to their deserving friends or subjects; who having before, a chief in their paternal arms, place those of their sovereign's on another chief, as those of the emperor's, in the last example, and several others I could here add, so carried by subjects of the empire.

The Knights Templars of St John of Jerusalem, have ordinarily two chiefs, especially those knights who have a chief in their paternal bearings; who, in that case surmount it, with another of the arms of that order, which they are by custom obliged to do, being *gules*, charged with a cross *argent*: For example, fig. 31. the arms of Le BAILLI de VALENCE, of the House of ESTAMPES in France, being a principal Knight of that Order, carried *azure*, two girones placed cheveron-ways *or*, on a chief of the last, three ducal crowns *gules*, being the paternal coat, surmounted with another chief, (of the order of St John of Jerusalem) *gules*, a cross *argent*. Which arms Menestrier blazons thus, *d'azure à deux girones d'or, misés en cheveron au chef d'or, chargés de trois couronnes ducales de gueules, ce chef est abaissé sur celui de la religion*: The term *abaissé*, as I have observed already, is said of all the proper figures in armories, that are lower situate than they should be; and the chief of this Order, he calls a chief of religion: So also, Mr Thomas Crawford calls it; who tells us, that one of the name of DUNDAS, Lord St JOHN, principal Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem with us, carried *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, for Dundas, and a chief of the last, charged with a cross *argent*, the cross of religion.

When the uppermost of the two chiefs is broader than that below, then it is said to be *soutenu*, that is, supported by the undermost; which being a diminutive of a chief, is called a *triangle* by the French, and a *fillet* by the English; as in the arms of the family of URCINS in France, fig. 32. thus blazoned by Menestrier, *Bandé d'gueules et d'argent, au chef de meme, chargé d'une rose de gueules, et soutenu d'un triangle d'or, chargé d'une aiguille ondoyante d'azure, i. e.* bendy of six *gules*, and *argent*, on a chief of the last, a rose of the first, supported by a triangle, (the diminutive of a bar, a *fillet*, with the English, for the diminutive of a chief, of which before), *or*, charged with a serpent gliding *azure*. Sylvester Petra Sancta describes these arms, beginning first at the chief, thus, *Gerunt Urcini, rosam puniceam, in coronide scutaria argento illusa, cum subjecta insita* (the diminutive of a

bar), *coloris auri, aquatili collubrio cœruleo impresso, & cum una scuti semisse lem-niscata, balteis ternis argenteis totidemque puniceis.*

With the French, there is a chief, which they call *chef cousu*, that is, when a chief is of metal upon metal, and of colour upon colour; which cannot be said to be laid upon a field as other chiefs are; being contrary to the general received rule, that metal must be upon colour, and colour upon metal; and is called a *chief cousu*, that is, sewed and not laid on the field, but added to the upper part of the shield. *Cousu*, says Menestrier, *Se dit du chef quand il est de metal sur metal, où de couleur sur couleur*; Sylvester Petra Sancta calls it, *Scutarium caput ascitum, adventitium, ac sutile*. There are several examples of this chief in French books of blazons, as that of the family of BONNE de LESDIGUIERES in France, *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, on a chief *cousu, azure*, three roses *argent*, as fig. 32. I have met with no such practice of carrying a chief *cousu*, in the arms of any family in Britain.

There are several other accidental forms of a chief used abroad, and to be found in English books; as a chief *couvert, chaperonné, mantelé*. *Couvert* they say when the chief is shadowed with hangings of tapestry; and *chaperonné*, which the English call *shapournet*, derived from the French word *chaperon*, which signifies a hood, which they place upon a chief: *Mantelé* is said, when a chief is covered with a mantle of a different tincture, like *tierce en mantelet* beforementioned. There are several other varieties given us by French and English heralds, particularly Mr Holme, in his Academy of Armories, which I pass over as mere fancies; seeing they are carried by no families in Britain, nor by any considerable family in other nations, and proceed to speak of the blazon *in chief*.

In chief, is said, when natural or artificial figures are placed in the upper part of the shield, where the *ordinary*, the chief, is placed, and that without any *purfle*, or line, separating them from the under part of the shield.

Fig. 34. *Azure*, in chief three stars (called spur-rowels in the Lyon Register) *argent*, the armorial bearing of DALMAHOY of that Ilk, an ancient and honourable family in Mid-Lothian, now honoured with the dignity of baronet. Amongst the gentlemen of inquest, at serving William Lord Somerville heir to his father Thomas, the first lord of that name, in the year 1435, there is mentioned Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk. The lairds of Dalmahoy having been for a considerable time Under-Masterhouseholds to our kings; and for supporters, they have two serpents' nowed, cottising the shield; and for crest, a hand brandishing a sword: motto, *Absque metu*.

Fig. 35. WAUCHOPE of Niddry, *azure*, a garb *or*, and in chief two mullets of the last; more of which family near the end of this chapter. So much then shall serve for the various forms and attributes of the *chief*; I shall add here several blazons of noble families, whose bearings are relative to the *chief* in the same order as I have treated of it from the beginning of this chapter.

The surname of DEWAR, *or*, a chief *azure*; the surname of SQUARE, *or*, a chief *gules*; the surname of AIRTH, *argent*, a chief *sable*, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry.

DURWARD, of old Lord DURWARD, as in Sir James Balfour's Blazons, *argent*, a chief *gules*. *Alanus Durward, Ostiarius Regis*, after the forfeiture of David Hastings, Earl of Athol, was by King Alexander II. created Earl of ATHOL. He lived but two years after he was made Earl, and died without issue. He carried for arms, *argent*, on a chief *gules*, a lion *passant gardant* of the first.

BELCHES of that Ilk, paly of six, *or* and *gules*, a chief *vair*; crest, a greyhound's head coupéd *argent*, coloured *azure*: motto, *Fulget virtus intaminata*. L. R.

BELCHES of Tofts, in the Merse, *or*, three pallets *gules*, a chief *vair*; crest, the trunk of an oak tree eradicate, with leaves sprouting out, proper; the motto, *Revirescit*. L. R.

The surname of CAUSTON, *argent*, two stars and a crescent in base *sable*, a chief *cheauté, argent* and *vert*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of BRUCE carries *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*; but more of them in the chapter of the saltier.

BURNET of Barns sometimes designed of Burnetland, in the shire of Tweeddale, carries *argent*, three holly leaves *vert*, and a chief *azure*.

MR ROBERT BURNET, Commissary of Peebles, a younger son of Barns, the same ; and for his difference, the undermost line of the chief is embattled ; but more of this name afterwards.

The surname of BIGHOLME, *argent*, an oak tree eradicate *vert*, a chief *chequé*, *or* and *azure*.

HIS GRACE the Duke of ORMOND, Earl of OSSORY, &c. *or*, a chief indented *azure*: This noble family is said to be descended from the old counts of Brion in Normandy, and were hereditary chief butlers of Ireland ; who, by reason of the office, introduced the surname of BUTLER into the family ; as also took arms relative to the name and office, *azure*, three cups *or* ; which they quarter with their paternal coat. James Butler was created Earl of Ormond by King Edward III. of England. Of him was descended James Duke of Ormond, who was made a peer of England, by the same title, by King Charles II. the 34th of his reign, 1682.

The Right Honourable CHARLES BUTLER Earl of ARRAN in Ireland, and Lord Butler of Weston in England, gives the same quartered arms, with a crescent for difference.

SIR ROBERT PASTON of Paston, descended of a family in the county of Norfolk ; for his loyalty to King Charles I. and assisting in the restoration of King Charles II. was created by that king a baron, by the title of Lord PASTON Viscount of YARMOUTH, in 1673, and thereafter Earl of YARMOUTH, 1679. He carries *azure*, six flower-de-luces, 3, 2, and 1, and a chief indented *or*.

MANNERS Earl of RUTLAND, and Baron Roos of Hamlock ; so dignified by King Henry VIII, and Baron Manners of Haddon by King Charles II. 1679, *or*, two bars *azure*, a chief quarterly of the second and *gules*, the first charged with two flower-de-luces *or*, and the last with the lion of England ; which figures were given to this family, as an augmentation of honour by Henry VIII. as being descended of the royal blood of England, the chief formerly being altogether *gules*. And, as it is observed before, the chief is the ordinary place for receiving additional marks of honour.

The surname of PECKHAM in England, *ermine*, a chief quarterly, *or* and *gules*.

The Right Honourable JOHN KEITH Earl of KINTORE, Lord Keith of Inverury and Keith-hall, and Knight Marischal of Scotland, second son to William Earl Marischal, and Lady Mary Erskine, daughter to John Earl of Marr, by his lady Mary Stewart, sister to Ludovick Duke of Lennox and Richmond. He, for his loyalty and faithful services to King Charles II. and for being instrumental in preserving the regalia of the kingdom from falling into the hands of the English, in the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, had these regalia added to his own arms by way of augmentation ; and was honoured by the said King with the titles of dignity above-mentioned. His achievement is quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a sceptre and sword in saltier, with an imperial crown in chief, within an orle of eight thistles *or*, as a coat of augmentation ; second and third *argent*, on a chief *gules*, three pallets *or*. Sometimes the chief, as I observed before, is represented paly of six, *or* and *gules* ; and sometimes the chief, for the name of Keith, is *argent*, three pallets *gules*, which is not good armory to lay a chief *argent* on a field *or* ; so that the first is better than the last. This noble family has been in use to carry for crest, a demi-woman, richly attired, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel, proper ; and, for supporters, two men in complete armour, each holding a pick in a sentinel's posture, proper : and for motto, *Quæ amissa salva*, relative to the regalia : For it was given out that he had carried them over to King Charles II. who was then in France, and, by this means, they were preserved at home. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, sister to the Earl of Haddington, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his eldest son William Earl of Kintore, who married a sister of the Viscount of Stormont, and left issue.

SIR ALEXANDER KEITH of Ludquhairn, Baronet, *argent*, a cross croset *fitché*, and an escalop in fesse *azure*, on a chief *gules*, three pallets *or* ; crest, a dexter hand casting an anchor in the water : motto, *Remember thy end*. N. R.

KEITH of Ravenscraig, *argent*, on a chief *gules*, three pallets *or*, quartered with *or*, three cushions *gules*, within a double tressure counter-flowered of the last, for RANDOLPH. Pont's MS.

KEITH of Harchill, *or*, a cross croset fitched *azure*, between two crescents and a fusil in base *gules*. Pont's MS.

KEITH of Troop, an old cadet, quartered the arms of Keith with *azure*, a garb between three falcons' heads *or*,—as in Pont's MS.

KEITH of Tillygone, parted per fesse, *or* and *argent*, on the first three demi-pallets *gules*, and in base a man's heart of the last; crest, a lure proper: motto, *Venit ab astris*. L. R.

Major GEORGE KEITH of Arthurhouse, Sheriff-depute of the Sheriffdom of Kincardine, descended of the family of the Earl Marischal, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with three pallets *or*, all within a bordure *composé azure*, and the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a pick erect, proper, headed *argent*: motto, *Iusta sequor*. L. R.

KEITH of Auquhorsk, descended of the Earl Marischal, *argent*, a chief paly of six, *gules* and *or*, on the second a buckle of the first. L. R.

Major ROBERT KEITH of Craig, *argent*, on a chief embattled *gules*, three pallets *or*, a bordure *crenellé* of the second; crest, a stag standing at a gaze *or*, in a watching posture under a bush of holly, all proper: motto, *Fortiter qui sedulo*. L. R.

KEITH of Inverugie, *argent*, a chief paly of six pieces, *or* and *gules*, within a bordure ingrailed *sable*. Esplin's MS.

They of the surname of DICKSON, as descended of one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard, (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves to be descended of Keith Earl Marischal, they carry the chief of Keith. There are several families of the name of Dickson, of a good old standing, in the shire of Berwick.

DICKSON of Bughtrig there, *azure*, three mullets *argent*, on a chief *or*, as many pallets *gules*; crest, a hand holding a sword in bend, proper: with the motto, *Fortes fortuna juvat*. L. R.

DICKSON of Belchester, now the only old family of that name since Bughtrig has failed, carries the same as Bughtrig. The next to it is DICKSON of Newbigging, who carries the same also, with additional figures for his difference.

Mr ALEXANDER DICKSON of Wester-Binning, descended of Bughtrig, carries as Bughtrig, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a man's heart, proper, winged *argent*: motto, *Cælum versus*.

Sir ROBERT DICKSON of Sornbegg, now designed of Inneresk, *argent*, three stars *gules*, on a chief of the last, as many pallets *or*; crest, a hart *couchant* and *gardant* proper, attired *or*, within two branches of laurel disposed orle-ways. L. R.

The arms of the branches of the principal family of DOUGLAS, which were nobilitate, as they are to be found in our old Books of Blazon, are as follows:

WILLIAM DOUGLAS Lord LIDDISDALE, natural son to Archibald Earl of Galloway, quarterly, first and fourth Douglas, bruised with a batton sinister *sable*; second and third *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Liddisdale.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS Earl of MURRAY, third son of James Earl of Douglas, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three cushions within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *gules*, for the earldom of Murray; second and third *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas.

HUGH DOUGLAS Earl of ORMOND, fourth son of James Earl of Douglas, *ermine*, a man's heart *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three stars *argent*. Which two last Earls were forfeited for their rebellion, in going with William Earl of Douglas against King James II. and III. so that in this William the chief family of the Douglasses ended.

The principal and chief family of DOUGLAS, since the extinction of the old line of the Douglasses, is that of ANGUS; the first of which family was George Douglas, son of William first Earl of Douglas, by his third wife Margaret Stewart, daughter and heiress to John Stewart Earl of Angus, son to Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, brother to James Lord High Steward of Scotland, father to Walter Lord High Steward, father to King Robert II.

MARGARET, Countess of ANGUS, bore to her husband William Earl of Douglas, a son George, in whose favour she resigned the earldom of Angus in Parliament, the 9th of April 1389: This George Douglas Earl of Angus, married Mary, eldest

daughter to King Robert III. and had issue William Earl of Angus, father of James and George, successively Earls of Angus. I have seen the seal of arms of this James Douglas Earl of Angus, Lord Abernethy, appended to a charter of his to one Robert Imrie, of the lands of Stukerland, in the shire of Perth, dated at Tamtallan, the 8th of May 1434: On which seal was a quartered shield, first, a lion rampant; second, a man's heart, and on a chief three stars; third, a fesse *chequé*, surmounted of a bend, charged with three buckles; fourth, a lion rampant, bruised with a ribbon: Which shield was ensigned with an old fashioned helmet; and, upon the top of it, for crest, a plume of feathers, supported, on the dexter, by a hart or deer, and, on the sinister, by a woman in a genteel habit. The whole achievement was surrounded with the impalement of a wood or forest, such as that now used as a compartment under the present achievement of the family,—as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry; and the legend round the seal was, *S. Jacobi Comitatus Anguisiæ Dom. de Abernethie & Jedworth forest.*

He was succeeded by his brother George Earl of Angus, of whom was lineally descended William Earl of Douglas, who was created Marquis of Douglas the 17th of June 1633, and from him the present Duke of Douglas, who have been in use to carry, as at this time, quarterly, first *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, for the earldom of Galloway; second *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon *sable*, for the Lord Abernethy; third *argent*, three piles *gules*, for Wishart of Brechin; fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles of the first, for Stewart of Bonkill; over all, on an escutcheon *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, the paternal coat of Douglas; above the shield, a crown, helmet, and vollets, befitting their dignity; and, in place of a wreath, a *chapeau*, or cap of state *gules*, turned up *ermine*, and, upon it, for crest, a salamander *vert*, in the middle of flames of fire: motto, *Jamais arrière*: Supported, on the dexter, by a savage, proper, holding a batton erected, and wreathed about the middle with laurel *vert*, and, on the sinister, by a stag, proper, armed and unguled *or*; both which supporters stand within a pale of wood wreathed and impaled, for a compartment.

The Right Honourable the DOUGLASES Earls of MORTON, were originally from the Douglasses of Dalkeith; who were descended of John Douglas, half-brother to good Sir James Douglas, in the reign of Robert the Bruce: Which John Douglas was Captain of the Castle of Lochleven in the reign of David II. His son and heir was Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and Aberdour; who had by his lady, Agnes Dunbar, daughter to the Earl of March, James Lord Dalkeith, who married the Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. by whom he had James, his successor, Lord Dalkeith, father of James Lord Dalkeith, who, by King James the II. was raised to the dignity of Earl of Morton, in Parliament, the 14th March 1457, as by charter and instrument in the custody of the present Earl of Morton; which Earl married Lady Jean, daughter of King James the I. Dowager Countess of Angus, by whom he had John, his successor, the father of James Earl of Morton.

Which James married Katherine, natural daughter of King James IV. with whom he had only three daughters, Margaret, married to James Earl of Arran; Beatrix, to Robert Lord Maxwell; and Elizabeth, to James Douglas, son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendrich, brother to the Earl of Angus. He, in her right, was Earl of Morton, upon the renunciation of the Earl of Arran and Lord Maxwell, who married the two elder daughters. This James Earl of Morton was Regent of Scotland in the minority of King James VI. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Archibald Earl of Angus, who also died without issue; and William Douglas of Lochleven, by virtue of a tailzie, became Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour. He was succeeded by William, his grandson and heir, who was High Treasurer of Scotland, and one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the reign of King Charles I. He married Anne, daughter to the Earl Marischal, by whom he had Robert Earl of Morton, his successor; who married Anne Villars, daughter to the Viscount Grandison, by whom he had William Earl of Morton, his successor; who married Grissel, daughter to John, first Earl of Middleton, by whom he had Charles Lord Dalkeith, who died before his father, and was succeeded by Sir James Douglas, his uncle, second

son to the Treasurer. He married Anne Hay, daughter to Sir James Hay of Smithfield, by whom he had James Earl of Morton, his successor, who died a bachelor, and is succeeded by Robert, present Earl of Morton, his brother-german.

The achievements of the Earls of Morton are quarterly, first and fourth Douglas as before; second and third *argent*, three piles issuing from a chief *gules*, on the last two stars of the first, for the Douglasses of Dalkeith, who carried a chief *gules*, and the Douglasses of Lochleven, who carried the three piles in chief, charged with two stars; but since these two families were united in the house of Morton, they join the chief and piles together: The Earl of Morton's crest is a *sanglier*, proper, sticking between two clefts of an oak-tree, with a chain and lock holding them together: motto, *Lock sicker*; supporters, two savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with oak-leaves *vert*, as in the Plate of Achievements of the Nobility.

DOUGLAS Duke of QUEENSBERRY, Marquis of Dumfries-shire, Earl of Drumlanrig, Viscount of Nith, and Lord Douglas of Kinmount, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas; second and third *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross croslets fitched *or*, for the title of Marr, all within a bordure *or*, charged with a double tressure *gules*; crest, a man's heart proper, winged and ensigned with an imperial crown *or*; supporters, two pegasuses *argent*, winged *or*: with the motto, *Forward*.

The first of this family was Sir William Douglas, son of James second Earl of Marr; who got from his father the lands of Drumlanrig, Hawick, and Selkirk, which were afterwards confirmed by King James I. to the family. Of him was lineally descended Sir William, the tenth laird of Drumlanrig, who was created a Lord of Parliament, and honoured with the title of Viscount of Drumlanrig; *anno* 1630; and, in the year 1633, was advanced by King Charles I. to the dignity of Queensberry: His grandson William, third Earl of Queensberry, was, by King Charles II. dignified with the title of Marquis, and soon after with the title of Duke of Queensberry. He had issue by his lady Isabel, daughter to William Marquis of Douglas, James, who succeeded him, and William, the first Earl of March.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS Earl of MARCH, Viscount of Peebles, Lord Douglas of Neidpath, Lynn, and Mannor: His achievement quarterly, first and fourth as Queensberry; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for the title of March; supported on the sinister by a lion *gules*, and on the dexter, by one of the supporters of Queensberry; with his crest and motto as above.

Sir JAMES DOUGLAS of Kellhead, Baronet, descended of a second son of William first Earl of Queensberry, and his lady Isabel Ker, daughter to the Lord Newbattle, afterwards Earl of Lothian, and now Marquis of Lothian, carries the quartered arms of Queensberry within a bordure ingrailed *gules*, charged with eight besants *or*; crest, a man's heart proper, powdered with besants, crowned and winged *or*: motto, *Forward*. N. R.

DOUGLAS Lord CARLYLE, first and fourth *argent*, a cross flory *gules*, for Carlyle; second and third *gules*, a cross *or*, for Corsby; over all, by way of surtout, the paternal coat of Douglas; crest, two dragons' heads and necks in pale *addossé azure*; supporters, two peacocks, proper: motto, *Humilitate*. The first of this family was George Douglas, natural son to Sir George Douglas of Pittendrich, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Douglas of Parkhead, and with her had two sons, first, Sir JAMES DOUGLAS of Torthorald, his son and heir.

Second, Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS of Mordington, of whose armorial bearing I have seen no vestige or memorial.

Sir James was succeeded by his son Sir James, who, marrying Elizabeth, grandchild and heir of Michael Lord Carlyle, was, in her right, Lord Carlyle of Torthorald; their son, James Lord Carlyle, married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, but having no issue, he resigned his honours to William first Earl of Queensberry, in the year 1638, who had acquired his estate; and thereby the title became extinct in this family.

The Right Honourable ARCHIBALD Earl of FORFAR, Lord Berredale, only son of the second marriage of Archibald Lord Angus, who in his father's lifetime, Wil-

iam Marquis of Douglas, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Angus and Forfar, by King Charles II. 1651; which last title of Earl of Forfar, was to descend to the eldest son of the second marriage with Lady Jean Wemyss, daughter to the Earl of Wemyss, who bore the above Archibald Earl of Forfar. He married Mrs Rabina Lockhart of the house of Lee, with whom he had Archibald late Earl of Forfar, who died at Stirling of the wounds he received at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He and his father carried for their achievement, quarterly, first *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, for the earldom of Galloway; second *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy; third *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief, conjoined at the points in base *gules*, for Wishart; fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles *or*, for Stewart of Bonkill, and over all the coat of Douglas, (where I must observe by the way, that these arms differ not from the bearing of his elder brother the Marquis of Douglas, but by transposition of the quarters, which, in my opinion, is not a sufficient difference for a younger brother, some diminution or addition of other figures being necessary); which arms are adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings, besitting his quality; and, on a wreath of his tinctures, for crest, a salamander in flames, proper: motto, *Extinctus orior*. Supported on the dexter by a savage, wreathed about the middle with laurel, proper, and about the neck a chain of gold, at which did hang before his breast a heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, and holding in his right hand a baton erected, on the sinister, supported by a hart, proper, attired *or*, with a collar *azure*, charged with three stars *argent*, having a heart ensigned with an imperial crown hanging thereat.

LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, son of the foresaid William first Marquis of Douglas, and younger brother of Earl Archibald, by a second marriage with Lady Mary Gordon, daughter to George the first Marquis of Huntly, was made Earl of Selkirk, and, upon marrying Anne Dutchess of Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton for life; and quartered the arms of Hamilton with those of the Marquis of Douglas, before blazoned,—of which afterwards.

LORD GEORGE DOUGLAS, brother-german to the last mentioned Lord William, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, was created Earl of Dumbarton, and carried the arms of his father, the Marquis of Douglas, within a bordure of France and England, quarterly, viz. first and fourth *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*; second and third *gules*, three lions *passant gardant or*, supported as the Duke of Douglas before-mentioned; and for crest, a peacock proper.

DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, quarterly, first and fourth the paternal coat of Douglas; second and third *argent*, a cross counter-embattled *sable*, for Auchinleck. The first of this family was Sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald Earl of Angus, surnamed *Bell-the-cat*, who lived in the reign of King James III. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Auchinleck, (or Asleck), of that ilk, and with her he got the estate of Glenbervie; on which account the family quarters the arms of Auchinleck as above. Their grandson, Sir William, succeeded, as nearest heir-male, to the earldom of Angus, and had with his lady, Giles, a daughter of Robert Graham of Morphié, three sons; first, William Earl of Angus; second, Sir George, who died without issue; third, Sir Robert of Glenbervie, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Auchinleck of Balmanno: He by her had two sons, the eldest Sir William of Glenbervie, whose issue failed in his grandson, Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Colonel of the Scots Royal Regiment; he had the bad fortune to be killed at the battle of Steenkirk in Flanders, 1692, leaving only one daughter, who died young. Sir Robert of Glenbervie's second son was George Douglas, Doctor of Divinity, who married Cicely Drury, daughter and co-heir to Sir Robert Drury of Rucham in Sussex. Their eldest son, William Douglas of Airdit, married Agnes Scott, a daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum; and their son, Robert Douglas of Airdit, upon the death of his cousin, Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Baronet, killed as above, and the decease of his young daughter, succeeded as heir-male to the estate and honours of the family of Glenbervie. The present Sir Robert married first, Mary, daughter of Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas, and his lady, Katharine Douglas, daughter of William first Marquis of Douglas, by his second lady, Mary Gordon, daughter of George the first

Marquis of Huntly, the only son of which marriage is William. Secondly, he married Janet Paterson, a daughter of the Laird of Denmuir, and has with her issue. This account is taken from the genealogical tree of this knightly family, who have been in use, on their paintings and carvings, to adorn their above arms with the crest, motto, and supporters of the Marquis, now Duke of Douglas,—of which before.

DOUGLAS of Cavers, descended of a son of James Earl of Douglas and Marr, and brother to Sir William, the first of the family of Queensberry, carries the paternal coat of Douglas, within a bordure *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding a broken lance bend-ways, proper: with the motto, *Do or die*. So matriculated in the Lyon Office.

DOUGLAS of Whittinghame was descended of a second son of James Lord Dalkeith, and his lady, a daughter of the Lord Borthwick. He carried *ermine*, on a chief *gules*, two stars *argent*, as in Esplin's and Pont's Books of Blazons; but Mr Thomas Crawford, in his Manuscript, says, he placed in base a cinquefoil *sable*, being his maternal figure for Borthwick.

DOUGLAS of Bonjedward carries only the paternal coat of the name, and, for difference, in the collar point, a label of three points *gules*; as on the paintings of the genealogical tree of the house of Douglas, which makes the first of the family of Bonjedward to have been William Douglas, a third son of William Earl of Angus, and brother of George Earl of Angus, who married the daughter of Sibbald of Balgonie, sometime Thesaurer of Scotland.

Mr WALTER DOUGLAS, minister at Linton, and third son of George Douglas of Bonjedward, carries the above arms within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a hand holding a scimiter: motto, *Honor & amor*,—as in the Plates of Achievements.

DOUGLAS of Kilspindy was a third son of Archibald Earl of Angus, and a younger brother to Glenbervie. He was Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of King James V. and carried only the paternal coat of Douglas, with a mullet for difference, as I have observed.

DOUGLAS of Moffat carried the same, but without the crescent.

DOUGLAS of Pittendreich, *ermine*, a hart *gules*, ensigned with an open crown *or*, on a chief *azure*, three stars *argent*.

I shall add some other blazons of the name of Douglas, as they are matriculated in the Lyon Register.

ROBERT DOUGLAS of Bridgeford, grand-child of a third son of the Earl of Angus, bears as the Marquis, now Duke of Douglas, quarterly, within a bordure indented *or*; and for crest, a dexter hand grasping a sword, erected proper: motto, *Petit ardua virtus*.

JAMES DOUGLAS of Bads, descended of the family of Dalkeith, *argent*, a man's heart with a dart piercing the same fesse-ways *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field: motto, *Sapientia & veritas*.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, sometime Bailie of Musselburgh, *argent*, a heart crowned *gules*, betwixt three mullets *azure*.

JOHN DOUGLAS of Inchmarle, descended of Morton, the same as that Earl within a bordure counter-componed, *or* and *sable*; crest, a dexter hand appearing out of a bush, holding an oak leaf, proper: motto, *Tandem fit surculus arbor*.

JOHN DOUGLAS of Mains, *argent*, a fesse *chequé gules*, and of the first, between three stars in chief *azure*, and a man's heart in base, proper; crest, an oak tree proper, with a lock hanging upon one of the branches: motto, *Quæ serata secura*.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of Cliftonhall, *ermine*, on a chief *azure*, three stars *argent*, a bordure *gules*; crest, a hand holding a man's heart proper, ensigned with a crescent *argent*: motto, *Meliora speranda*.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Esquire, only son to the deceased Sir Robert Douglas of Tiliquhally, quarterly, first, the paternal coat of Douglas; second, Douglas of Lochleven; third, *argent*, three mascles *sable*, on a chief of the last, as many lions *passant gardant* of the first, for the name of Ogstoun; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, holding a sword erect, proper: motto, *God for us*.

Mr JAMES DOUGLAS of Earnslaw in the Merse, who got those lands by marrying the heiress thereof, whose name was Graiden: He was the eldest son of Mr Robert

Douglas, a presbyterian minister, descended of the house of Lochleven, *argent*, three piles *gules*, and on a chief *azure*, as many stars of the first, within a bordure *vair*.

The blazons of the cadets of the noble family of Graham, which have occurred to me, are these :

SIR PATRICK GRAHAM, second son of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, progenitor of the Duke of Montrose, married Eupham, daughter and sole heir of David Stewart Earl of Strathern, eldest son of the second marriage of King Robert II. and his Queen Eupham Ross. He, by his lady, was Earl of STRATHERN, and carried for arms, quarterly, first *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops *or*, for Graham; second and third *or*, a cheveron *gules*, for Strathern, (the old Earls of Strathern carried two cheverons); fourth *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, for Stewart. Their son, Malise Graham, was one of the hostages sent to England for the ransom of King James I. and after he returned to Scotland, it was found, by the laws of the kingdom, that the earldom of Strathern was a masculine feu and could not descend to his mother; but, in place of it, King James I. invested him in the earldom of Monteith, which was in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Murdoch Stewart Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Monteith; which dignity continued in the posterity of Malise Graham till of late. The Earls of Monteith carried quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops *or*, for Graham; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, and, in chief, a cheveron *gules*, for Stewart of Strathern; crest, an eagle's head, proper, beaked *or*; supporters, two lions *gardant gules*, collared *sable*, and charged with three escalops *or*: motto, *Right and Reason*.

GRAHAM Viscount of PRESTON was descended of Graham Earl of Monteith, whose progenitor went to England, and got a good possession there. One of the family, viz. Sir Richard Graham of Netherby in Cumberland, Baronet, was honoured with the dignity of Lord Viscount of Preston in Scotland, by King James VI. whose shield of arms, as in Guillim's Display, is *coupé* one, *parti* two, which makes six areas or quarters; first *or*, a chief *sable*, charged with three escalops of the first; second *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, and in chief a cheveron *gules*; these two are the arms of Graham Earl of Monteith, of whom the Viscount of Preston and others are descended; third *azure*, five annulets, 2, 2 and 1; fourth *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the first; fifth *argent*, a cross *gules*, fretted *or*; sixth *argent*, on a bend *azure*, six flower-de-luces *or*, 2, 2 and 2, supported on the right by a heron proper, and on the left by a lion *gardant gules*, collared *sable*, charged with three escalops *or*; crest, a vol, proper: motto, *Reason contents me*.

SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Gartmore, Baronet, another branch of the family of Monteith, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a pale *gules*, charged with a mullet *argent*, and, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, and, in chief, a cheveron *gules*; crest, an eagle displayed, in his dexter talon a sword in pale, proper: motto, *For right and reason*. Sir William's only son, Sir John Graham of Gartmore, died unmarried 1758, and was succeeded by Robert Graham of Gallagad, his cousin-german; who is now the male representative of Sir John Graham of Kilbride, second son to Malise, the first Earl of Monteith, as in Mr Crawford's Peerage. The above armorial bearing of Gartmore is to be seen in the Plate of Achievements.

WALTER GRAHAM of Gartur, whose great-grandfather was a second brother of the Earl of Monteith, bears the arms of that family, as above blazoned, within a bordure *chequé*, *sable* and *or*; crest, a dove resting, with a twig of a palm-tree in its beak, proper: motto, *Peace and grace*. L. R.

GRAHAM of Morphy, an ancient branch of the house of Graham, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, got the lands of Morphy confirmed to the family by the charters of King David Bruce. Sir Robert Graham of Morphy was knighted by his chief John Earl of Montrose, Chancellor and Viceroy for King James VI. whose arms were *sable*, a cheveron *argent*, between three escalops *or*, as in Balfour's Books of Blazons.

ROBERT GRAHAM, son to Sir William Graham of Mugdock, (one of the progenitors of the Duke of Montrose), and his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. and widow of William Earl of Angus, and of James Kennedy

of Dunmore; which Robert was the first of the family of Fintry. His arms, in the old Books of Blazons, are *or*, on a chief indented *sable*, three escalops of the first. But, by our modern Blazons, the indenting of the chief is as large as piles, and surrounded with the double tressure of Scotland, as a badge of their descent from the royal family, and so carried by the branches of this family.

GRAHAM of Claverhouse, a younger son of Fintry, of whom was lineally descended John Viscount of DUNDEE, who carried *or*, three piles waved *sable*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*, and, on a chief of the second, three escalops of the first.

GRAHAM of Duntroon, descended of Claverhouse, carries the same, but ingrailes the chief for his difference; crest, a flame of fire issuing out of the torce: motto, *Recta sursum*. L. R.

GRAHAM of Pottento, another cadet of Claverhouse, gives the same, but makes the chief *indenté* for his difference; crest, a flame of fire issuing out of the torce, proper: motto, *Semper sursum*. L. R.

Sir JOHN GRAHAM of Gogar, *or*, a cross croslet issuing out of a crescent *gules*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *sable*, on a chief of the last, three escalops of the first.

Sir WILLIAM GRAHAM of Claypots, *or*, three piles issuing from a chief *sable*, charged with three escalops of the first, and in base a rose *gules*, all within a double tressure counter-flowered of the last.

Sir WILLIAM GRAHAM of Ballargus carries the same, but, in place of the double tressure, he had a bordure *azure*: Which last three gentlemen, says Mr Workman, a famous herald, were descended of Fintry, and were knighted with Sir David Herring of Lethendy, by John Earl of Montrose, Chancellor and Viceroy to King James VI. the first day of May 1604, to which he was a witness, as in his MS.

JAMES GRAHAM of Monargan, a second son of Fintry, *or*, three piles *sable*, on a chief of the last, as many escalops of the first, all within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*, and a crescent for difference; crest, a flame of fire issuing out of the torce or wreath, proper: motto, *Nunquam deorsum*. N. R.

GRAHAM of Inchbrakie, the first of this family was Robert, a younger son of William first Earl of Montrose, killed at the battle of Flodden. Inchbrakie gives for arms, *or*, a dike (or wall) fesse-ways, broken down in some places, and in base, a rose *gules*, on a chief *sable* three escalops of the first. The dike (or wall) here is assumed not only to difference, but to perpetuate the valiant action of Graham beforementioned, in throwing down the wall and ditch, which the Romans made betwixt Forth and Clyde, to keep out the Scots, which is to this day called Graham's Dike; crest, a hand holding a garland, proper: motto, *A Deo victoria*. N. R.

MUNGO GRAHAM of Gorthy, descended of Inchbrakie, *or*, three roses within a bordure *gules*, on a chief *sable*, as many escalops of the field; crest, two arms issuing from a cloud erect, and lifting up a man's skull incircled with two branches of a palm tree, and over the head a marquis's coronet: motto, *Sepulto viresco*. N. R.

GRAHAM of Grahamshall, descended of Gorthy, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, between three roses *gules*, and on a chief *sable*, as many escalops of the first; crest, a lion *couchant* under a sword in pale, proper: motto, *Nec temere nec timide*. N. R.

GRAHAM of Brackness, descended of Inchbrakie, *or*, a lion's paw erased and erected between three roses *gules*, and, on a chief *sable*, as many escalops of the first; crest, a lion's paw, as the former, grasping a sword erected in pale, proper: motto, *Nec temere nec timide*. L. R.

GRAHAM of Bachlavy, descended of Inchbrakie, *or*, a stag current between three roses *gules*, on a chief *sable*, as many escalops of the first. L. R.

JOHN GRAHAM of Killearn, descended of William Graham, Rector of Killearn, lawful son of William second Earl of Montrose, and Lady Janet Keith, daughter of William Earl Marischal of Scotland; quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first for Graham; second and third, *argent*, three roses *gules*, for the title of Montrose; and, on a chief of the last, three pallets *or*, as descended by the mother from Keith Earl Marischal; crest, a falcon killing a stork, proper: motto, *Memor esto*. L. R. and Plate of Achievements.

JAMES GRAHAM of Orclhill, descended of Mungo Graham, another lawful younger son of William second Earl of Montrose, and Lady Janet Keith, daughter of William Earl Marischal, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a boar's head couped *gules*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first; second and third *argent*, three roses *gules*; crest, an eagle *volant*, proper: motto, *Prosequor alis*. L. R.

JOHN GRAHAM, sometime Commissary Clerk of Dumblane, descended of a third brother of a second son of the family of Montrose, *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops *or*; and, for a brotherly difference, a crescent of the third, surmounted of a mullet of the second: motto, *Prosequor alis*. L. R.

Mr JAMES GRAHAM, Advocate and Solicitor to King James VII. a fourth son of Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, descended, as before said, of the eldest son of a second marriage of the first Earl of Montrose, carries *or*, three roses 2 and 1 *gules*, and on a chief *sable*, as many escalops of the first; crest, a hand issuing out of a cloud, reaching to a garland, all proper: motto, *Numen & omnia*. L. R.

Sir WILLIAM GRAHAM of Braco, Baronet, descended of a second son of John first Earl of Montrose, carries the quartered arms of the Earl of Montrose; but, for his difference, ingrailes the chief; crest, two hands issuing out of a cloud, in each a sword, the right hand flourishing aloft, the left holding it in a defensive posture: motto, *Defendendo vinco*. L. R.

Colonel HENRY GRAHAM, whose grandfather was William Graham of Killearn, lawful brother-german to John Earl of Montrose, Viceroy and Commissioner to the Kingdom of Scotland, from King James VI. carries the quartered arms of Montrose, within a bordure quartered *gules* and *sable*, supported by a falcon, proper, on the dexter, and by a stork on the sinister; and for crest, a falcon, proper; with the motto, *Prædæ memor*. L. R.

ROBERT GRAHAM of Newark, sometime Provost of Dumfriës, *or*, a bear's head erased *sable*, and, on a chief of the same, three escalops of the first; crest, a pelican's head couped, proper. L. R.

GRAHAM of Garvock, descended of the family of Montrose, *or*, three piles *gules*, issuing from a chief *sable*, charged with as many escalops of the first; crest, a lion rampant *gules*; motto, *Noli me tangere*. L. R.

DAVID GRAHAM of Meiklewood, descended of the family of Montrose, the paternal coat of Graham; but for his difference, he has the chief embattled; crest, a star, proper: motto, *Auxiliante resurgo*. N. R.

JOHN GRAHAM of Dougalston, *or*, a heron *volant*, proper, and on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first; crest, an escalop as the former: motto, *Pignus amoris*. N. R.

Mr JOHN MITCHELSON of Middleton, Advocate, *argent*, a demi-lion rampant *naissant* out of the base *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, and, on a chief indented *sable*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first; on a wreath of the tinctures, for crest, an inerescent *argent*; with the motto, *Crescam ut prosim*, so illuminated in Workman's Manuscript; see Plate of Achievements. This family is of a good old standing in Mid-Lothian, being heritors of the lands of Mitchelston, Luggat, and Blackhaugh, for some generations past, and were designed of Mitchelston, before they purchased the lands of Middleton, about an hundred and fifteen years since, and have from that time been designed of Middleton; of which family the above Mr John Mitchelson is lineally descended, and representative.

The surname of SIMPSON, *argent*, on a chief *vert*, three crescents of the first, by George Simpson of Udoch, who has for crest, a falcon *volant*, proper: motto, *Alis nutrior*. N. R.

HOWISON, *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*. P. MS.

The name of SQUARE, *or*, on a chief *sable*, two mullets *argent*. P. MS.

COUSLAND of that ilk, *argent*, two mullets and a crescent in base *sable*, a chief *chequé* of the same tinctures. P. MS.

I shall add here, for examples of a *chief* charged, some honourable families in England, from Mr Dale, pursuivant, his Catalogue of the Nobility of England, and from Jacob Imhoff's *Historia Regum pariumque Magnæ Britanniaë*.

RUSSEL Duke of BEDFORD, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first; thus by Imhoff, *Russellorum Comitum Bedfordiaë tessera gen-*

tilitia leone rubeo constat, qui scutum argenteum implet cephalo nigro, cui tres conchæ argento tinctæ inscriptæ sunt, distinctum. This noble family derives its descent from an ancient family in Dorsetshire; John Russel of Berwick, was advanced to the title of peerage by Henry VIII. and, in the third year of the reign of Edward VI. was created Earl of Bedford; and in April 1694, his successor William Russel Earl of Bedford, was created Marquis of Tavistock, and Duke of Bedford.

HENRY CLINTON Earl of LINCOLN, Baron Clinton and Say, dignified with the title of Baron Clinton by writ of summons to Parliament the 6th of February 1298, the 27th of Edward I. and with the title of earl the 4th of May 1572, 14th of Elizabeth, as Dale, pursuivant, gives for his paternal bearing, *argent*, six cross crozlets *fitché*, 3, 2, and 1 *sable*, on a chief *azure*, two mullets *or*, pierced *gules*: But of late the crosses have been disused: Imhoff says, *Digma Clintonorum gentilitium sex cruciculas cruciatas & in imo spiculatas nigras refert, impressas scuto argenteo, cui cephalus est caruleus, stellis sive rotulis calcaris duabis aureis fulgens.* This author, because the English do not make a distinction betwixt stars and mullets, says, *stellis sive rotulis*, for a mullet pierced, which is the rowel of a spur; and he makes use of the words *rotula calcaris*: But more of this afterwards under the title *mullet*.

PAULET ST JOHN Earl of BOLINGBROKE, and Baron of St John of Bletsoe; this family was dignified with the honour of baron by Elizabeth 1558, and earl by King James I. *argent*, on a chief *gules*, two mullets pierced *or*, as Mr Dale; but Imhoff, *argent*, a bend *gules*, and on a chief of the same, three stars *or*. Anno 1711, the title of the Earldom of Bolingbroke became extinct upon the decease of Paulet St John, the last earl, without heirs of his body, and the barony of Bletsee devolved upon Sir Andrew St John, who carries *argent*, on a chief *gules*, two mullets pierced *or*.

LOVELACE LORD LOVELACE of Hurley was dignified with this title by King Charles I. 1627, *gules*, on a chief indented *sable*, three martlets *argent*.

Sir JOHN WAUCHOPE of Niddry, chief of the name, and head of an ancient family in Mid-Lothian, gives for arms, *azure*, two stars in chief, and in base a garb *or*; crest, a garb *or*: motto, *Industria ditat*. N. R.

They are said to have their surname from Wauchopdale, which they possessed of old, in the reign of Alexander II. Alanus Wauchope got the lands of Coulter, in the shire of Aberdeen, which were confirmed to him by that king, as Sir George Mackenzie in his MS. Which lands went with a daughter of Sir Adam Wauchope's to Cumin of Inneralachie, of whom is lineally descended Cumin of Coulter. The heads of this family of Wauchope of Niddry, were hereditary bailies to Keith Lords Marischal, and Marischal-Deputes in Mid-Lothian: From the Lords Marischal they had the lands of Niddry, designed Niddry-Marischal; and therefore on a tomb-stone in the chapel of Niddry, are engraven these words, *This tomb was bigged by Robert Wauchope of Niddry-Marischal, 1387.*

Amongst the gentlemen of the inquest that served James Forrester heir to his father James Forrester of Corstorphine 1547, is Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry-Marischal, who married Margaret Douglas, daughter to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, grandfather to the first Earl of Queensberry; and in the inquest of serving Alexander Lord Home, heir to his father Lord George 1551, there is mentioned Cuthbert Wauchope of Niddry-Marischal. There is honourable mention made of one Robert Wauchope of Niddry-Marischal, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and Primate of Ireland, by Leslie, in the tenth book of his History, by Labeus a Jesuit, in the 14th tom. of his Chronicle, and by John Cone a Scotsman, in his Book *De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos*. Several sons of this family were very eminent in military affairs, and in high posts abroad and at home.

JOHN WAUCHOPE of Edmonstone, a second son of Wauchope of Niddry, and sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, his arms in the Lyon Register are two coats impaled, viz. first, *azure*, two mullets in chief, and a garb in base *or*, for Wauchope, differenced with a crescent in the collar point *argent*; second, *or*, a cross ingrailed *sable*; having married Rait the heiress of Edmonstone; crest and motto as Niddry. L. R.

They of the name of WAUGH, by our old books of blazons, carry the same with Wauchope, sometimes adding a fesse, as WAUGH of Glenboy in the parochin of

Methie, in the sheriffdom of Forfar. I have seen a charter of the lands of Glenboy, to Alexander Waugh, of the date 1587, and another to his son, Alexander Waugh, of these lands 1624, whose daughter and heir Eupham Waugh, was married to David Ogilvy son to John Ogilvy of Millhall.

KIRKALDY of Grange, *gules*, two stars in chief, and a crescent in base *or*; Esplin's MS. As for the antiquity of the name, we find William Kirkaldy submitting to Edward III. as in Prynne's History. Marjory Kirkaldy, daughter and heir to John Kirkaldy, was married to Reginald Kinnaird, who got with her lands in the barony of Inchtute, as by a charter of King Robert III. 1399. James Kirkaldy of Grange is one of the witnesses in the charters of King James V. to Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine. Sir John Kirkaldy of Grange, baronet, *gules*, a cheveron *argent* between three stars in chief, and a crescent in base *or*; crest, a man's head with the face looking upwards, proper: motto, *Fortissima veritas*. N. R.

The surname of INGLIS, *azure*, a lion rampant, and in chief three stars *argent*.

INGLIS of Manor carried the same, as did Inglis of Torbet, who quartered them with the arms of Torbet or Tarvit of that ilk; *argent*, a cheveron between three wolves' heads, couped *sable*, as in Sir James Balfour's Blazons.

In the 6th year of King Robert III.'s reign, William Inglis got from that king the barony of Manor, for killing *Thomas de Struthers*, an Englishman, as the charter bears: "In remunerationem facti nobilis, viz. interfectionis Thomæ de "Struthers Anglici militis, quem super marchiis in duello interfecit."

John Inglis of Manor obtains a charter of confirmation of his lands of Manor, to himself, and his son and heir Thomas Inglis, from his superior, Archibald Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas; and the three stars in chief, carried by the name of Inglis, I take to be arms of patronage, and carried by that name, upon the account that they were vassals to the Douglasses. Thomas Inglis of Manor made an excambion of his lands of Brankesholm, Branshaugh, Goldylands, Quhitelaw, Quhitrig, Todshaw-hills, and Todshaw-wood, which he held of the Douglasses, with Sir Walter Scot of Murthouston, for the lands of Murthouston and Heartwood, lying in the barony of Bothwell in the shire of Lanark; as by the charter of excambion, dated at Edinburgh the 23d of July 1446, in which he is designed, *Nobilis vir Thomas Inglis de Manners*; and afterwards he and his family in other writs were designed, *Domini de Murthoustoun*, or Murdistoun.

JOHN INGLIS, portioner of Newtonlees, whose grandfather Cornelius Inglis was lawful son of Murdistoun, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, on a chief ingrailed of the second; three stars of the first; crest, a star environed with clouds, proper: motto, *In tenebris lucidior*. N. R.

Sir JOHN INGLIS of Cramond, Baronet, *azure*, a lion *salient argent*, on a chief *or*, three mullets of the field; crest, a demi-lion rampant *argent*, holding in his dexter paw a mullet *or*: motto, *Nisi dominus frustra*. N. R. As in the Plates of Achievements.

Mr JOHN INGLIS, Advocate, descended of Inglis of Manor; *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, on a chief of the last; three stars of the first within a bordure *gules*; crest, a demi-lion as the former, issuing out of the wreath: motto, *Recte faciendo securus*. N. R.

GREY Earl of KENT, chief of the ancient and illustrious House of Grey, so dignified in the reign of Edward IV. from whom are descended and branched the Barons of Rotherfield, Codnore, Wilton, Ruthine, Groby, and Rugemont, the Viscount of Lisle, the Earl of Stamford, the Marquis of Dorset, and the Duke of Suffolk, all of that surname; derived from the Castle and honour of GREY (or Croy as some write) in Picardy, their patrimony before the conquest, give for their paternal bearing, barry of six, *argent* and *azure*, in chief three torteauxes *gules*; as Robert Dale, pursuivant, in his Catalogue of the Nobility of England. Henry Earl of Kent 1706, was created Marquis of Kent, Earl of Harold, and Viscount Goodrich; and afterwards in the year 1710, was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Kent. In an old manuscript of arms, illustrated by the monks of Ely in the reign of William the Conqueror, are the armorial bearings of his chief officers; amongst whom is *Paganus de Grey*, *equitum* signifier to King William; his arms, thus, *facé d'argent & d'azur*, as Menestrier in his Origin of Armories, where he

says, "That this Manuscript is in the English College of Benedictines at Douay;" for the antiquity of the family of Greys, see the Peerage of England.

EDWARD DEVEREUX, Viscount of Hereford, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, in chief three *torteauxes*. This family has its surname from a town in Normandy, from whence they came; and was dignified with the title of Viscount of Hereford 1549, by Edward VI. and is the Premier-Viscount in England, as in the foresaid book.

C H A P. XIII.

OF THE BEND.

THE *bend*, say the English, is made by two lines drawn over-thwart the *escutcheon*, from the dexter chief to the sinister base point, by an equal distance, containing the fifth part of the field, when not charged, and the third part when charged: But others make no such distinction, and tell us, that the *bend* possesses the third middle part of the field diagonally, from the right chief angle, to the left angle in base.

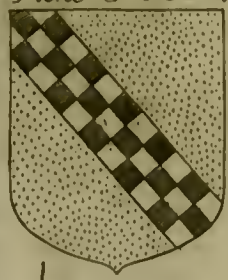
Menestrier says, "Bande est une pièce honorable, qui occupe diagonalement le tiers de l'écu par le milieu de droit a gauche." Some bring *bend* or *bande* from a barbarous Latin word, *bandum*, which signifies an *ensign*, made of a piece of silk or stuff, more long than broad, which distinguished companies of men; and from whence we say *bands of soldiers*; but the *bend* is more generally taken, to represent in arms the *shoulder-belt*, and is commonly Latined *balteus*. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his 29th chap. *De Balteo Tesserario*, says, "Balteum voco vittam oblique ab latere dextro exaratum, quæ trientem continens parmulae nostrae teserariæ, eam perinde ac militem balteus præcingit."

The old Latin Blazoners for a *bend* said *benda*. The author of the book *Le Trophée d'Armes Heraldiques* will have the *bend* to represent *le baudrier*, which Peacocham describes to be a sign of honour, called the *baudrick*, which knights used to wear of old over their shoulder, and under the left arm, whereat hung the sword: But Camden and Minshew will have the *fesse* to be the *knighly belt*, or *cingulum honoris*; yet, with others, I think, the *bend* may represent that piece of honour as well as the *fesse*, since some nations used the girding of the belt close about the waist at their making of knights, and others, in the like ceremony, by putting it loose over their shoulder, so that both *bend* and *fesse* may be latined *balteus* or *balteum*, with a proper adjective annexed for distinction, such as *obliquus* or *humeralis balteus* for a *bend*, and *transversus* or *lumbaris balteus* for the *fesse*.

What I have said before of the *fesse chequé*, the armorial figure of the Stewarts, I shall not here repeat again, but give some examples of a *bend* of that form.

Fig. 1. Plate V. *or*, a *bend chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, by the name of MONTEITH. The first of this name was Walter, third son to Walter, and brother to Alexander High Steward of Scotland, who being made Earl of Monteith, took the surname of Monteith, which descended to all his posterity; and, to show they were originally of the stock of the Stewarts, they turned the *fesse chequé* to a *bend*; for, to change a *fesse* to a *bend*, and a *bend* to a *fesse*, has been an ancient practice for differing descendants with us; thus, LESLIE of Balquhan turned his figure, the *bend*, to a *fesse*, of which afterwards, and so of several other cadets.

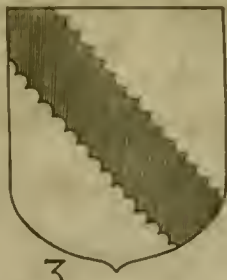
Anno 1291, WALTER Earl of MONTEITH is one of the arbiters, or auditors, of the competition for the crown, betwixt John Baliol Lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce Lord of Annandale. He had for wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Walter Cumin Earl of Monteith, and, in her right, succeeded to the honours, and a part of the estate. She bore to him two sons, the eldest Alexander, designed, in his father's lifetime, in charters, *Alexander de Monteith, filius Comitis de Monteith*; the second son John, anno 1297, (*Fœdera*, tom. 2. pag. 782.), is designed, *Johannes de Monteith, frater Comitis de Monteith*. These two gentlemen were the first that assumed the surname of Monteith; and all of that name are supposed to be descended from them. In anno 1296, Alexander Earl of Monteith is ranked, by Prynne, with others, in that concussive bond commonly called *Ragman's Roll*, extorted by Edward I. from the most considerable of the Scots nation, and designs



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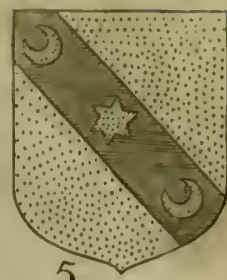
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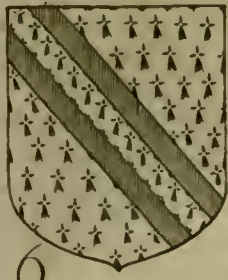
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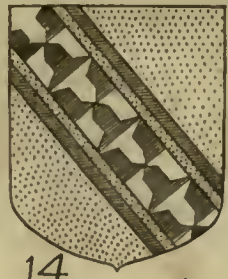
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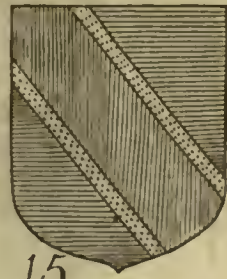
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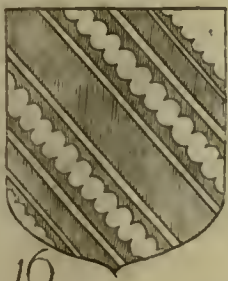
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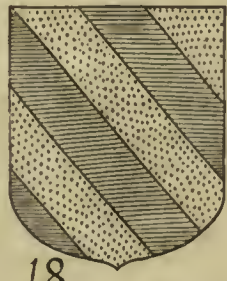
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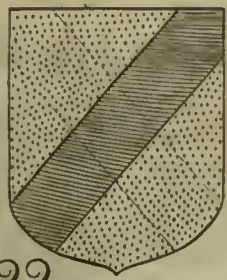
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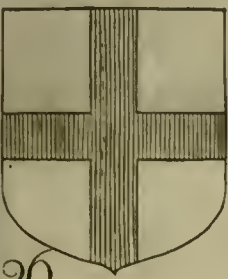
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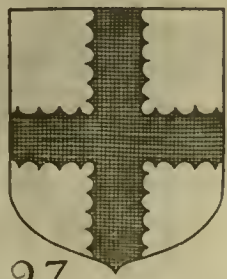
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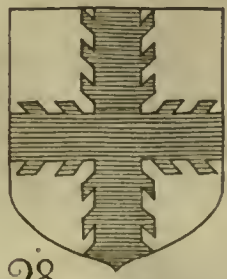
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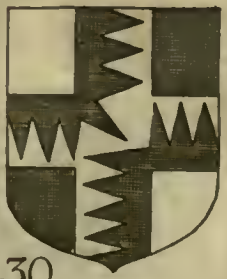
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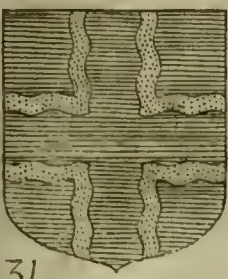
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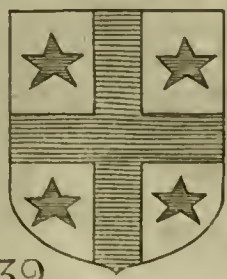
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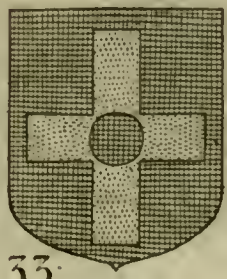
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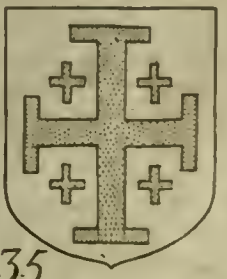
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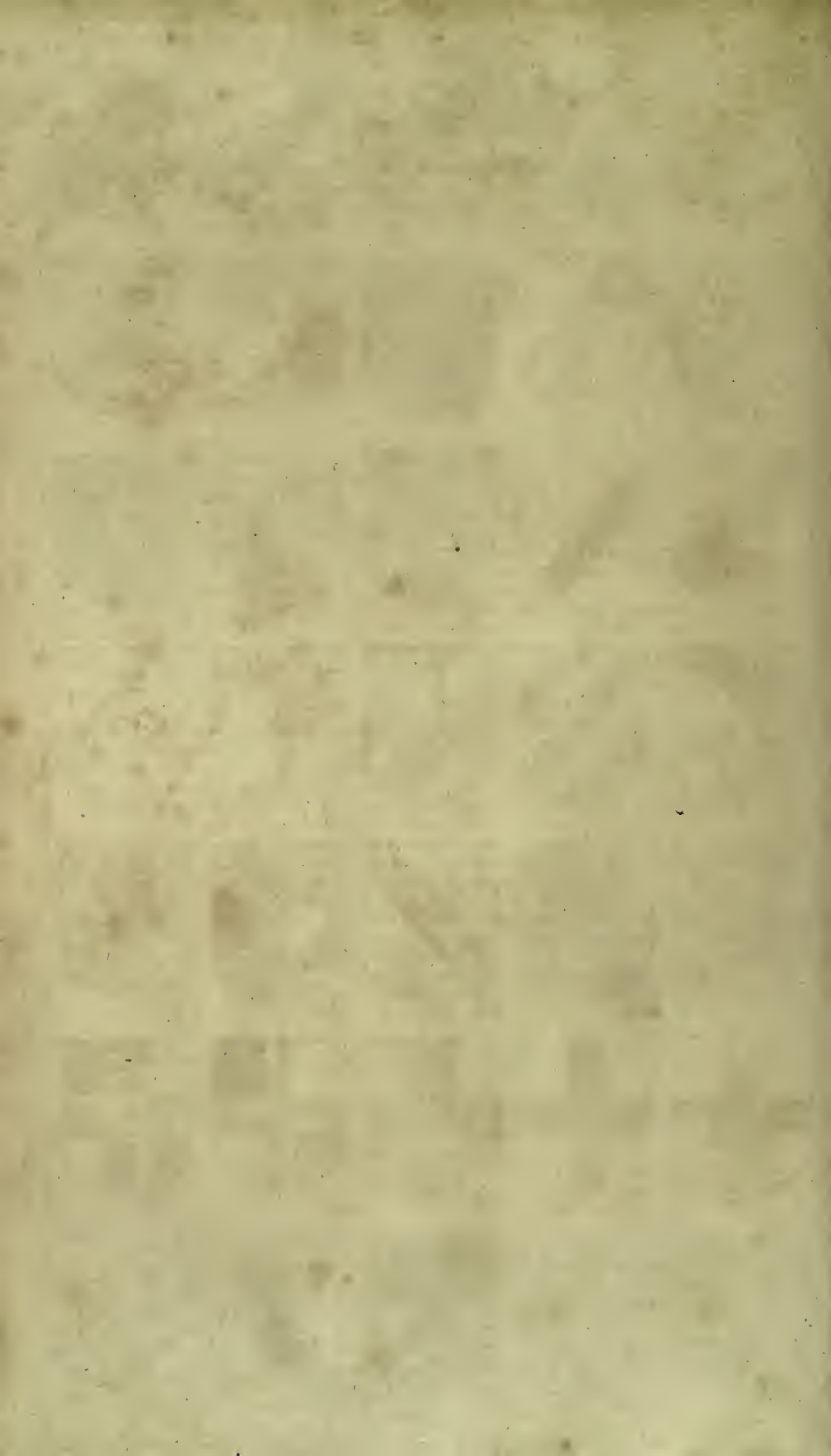
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him, *Alexander de Monteith*. He had three sons, Allan and Murdoch, successively Earls of Monteith, and the third son, Alexander, was the first of the family of Monteith of Ruskie; which family was in use to carry quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a bend *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, for Monteith; second and third *azure*, three buckles *or*.

The MONTEITHS of Carss were in use to carry quarterly, first and fourth, Monteith as before; second and third *or*, a lymphad, or ship, with one mast *sable*, and, in chief, three buckles *azure*, as in Sir James Balfour's Manuscript of Blazons.

Allan Earl of Monteith, before-mentioned, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Murdoch, who left behind him a daughter, his heir, who was married to Sir John Graham in the year 1341.

Johannes de Graham Comes de Monteith, is frequently mentioned in charters. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Durham, the 17th of October 1346; and, by order of Edward III. was barbarously murdered with Duncan, tenth and last Earl of Fife. The wife or daughter of this John Graham Earl of Monteith, was married to Robert Stewart, third son to King Robert II. who, in her right, was Earl of Monteith, and thereafter Duke of ALBANY. She bore to him several children, the eldest Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany Earl of Monteith, who was executed and forfeited by King James I. That King gave the earldom of Monteith, in lieu of the earldom of Strathern, to Malise Graham, of whom before.—
But to return to the bend.

Fig. 2. Plate V. *azure*, a bend *argent*; by some Books, *argent*, a bend *azure*, by the name of BISSET. There was an ancient family of that surname with us in the reign of King Alexander II.: One Walter Bisset is a witness in a charter, by that King, to the abbacy of Paisley; and again I find him a witness, with William Bisset, in another charter of that King's to the abbacy of Dunfermline; and, by the chartulary of Melrose, Walter Bisset, in the year 1233, married a daughter of Rowland Earl of Galloway.

In the year 1258, Sir John Bisset of Lovat mortifies an annuity out of his lands to the Bishop of Murray. He died without heirs of his own body, leaving his estate to his three daughters; the eldest married to David Graham, thereafter designed of Lovat, as in an agreement betwixt him and the Bishop of Murray, concerning the fishing of the water of Torn; the second daughter was married to Sir William Fenton of Beaufort; and the third to Sir Andrew de Bosco. In the year 1291, amongst the Barons convened at Berwick, at the desire of Edward I. as arbitrators between the competitors for the crown of Scotland, is William Bisset, on whose seal of arms there is a shield charged with a bend, and over it a label of three points. His grand-child, Thomas Bisset, by marrying Isabel M'Duff, eldest daughter and heiress of Duncan Earl of Fife, was Earl of Fife four years, and died without issue, in the reign of David II.

BISSET Lord Beaufort, carried *azure*, a bend *argent*, as Workman in his Manuscript. Sir James Balfour, says in his Blazons, *azure*, a bend sinister *argent*; and that BISSET of that ilk carried *argent*, a bend *gules*.

Fig. 3. Plate V. *argent*, a bend ingrailed *gules*, by the ancient name of COLEPEPER in England. Sir THOMAS COLEPEPER of Bedgebury, was governor of one of the Cinque-ports in the reign of Edward II. whose arms were *argent*, a bend ingrailed *gules*; of which the famous Drayton, in the Barons' wars, in the reign of Edward II. enumerating the arms of the noted families of each side, says,

“ And Colepeper, with silver arms inrail'd,
“ Bare thereupon a bloody bend inrail'd.”

Sir JOHN COLEPEPER, a branch of the family of Bedgebury, was a knight of the shire of Kent in the Parliament which met in the year 1641. He was a man of perfect loyalty and great ability, as appears by all the accounts of these times, being one of the first, that, on the irruption of the civil wars, stood up for the King; and, after twenty years service to the crown, and twelve years exile with King Charles II. he returned with his said Majesty into England, and died Master of the Rolls, in July 1660. The supporters to the arms of this Lord, granted by Sir Edward Walker Garter, principal King of Arms, are two dragons *argent*, each of

them collared with a ducal coronet. He was created Lord Colepeper by letters patent, the 21st of October 1644, from whom is John, now Lord Colepeper. For other examples of carrying a bend, by honourable families in Britain, they are to be found in the end of this chapter; and, to follow my former method, I shall add here an example or two of a bend charged with figures, for which we say *on a bend*; and I observe it has been a custom anciently to charge the bend, rather than to accompany it with figures.

Fig. 4. Plate V. the ancient surname of LESLIE gives *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*.

The first of this name is said to be one Bartholomew, son of *Walter de Lesblin*, from a castle so called in Hungary where he was born, and a near friend to Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmore, who came to Scotland with her, and got several lands there, as in a fragment of history, of a Norwegian, in the Lawyers' Library. In Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, Andrew Leslie, the sixth in descent from the above Bartholomew, married one of the co-heiresses of Abernethy about the year 1317, on which account they have since quartered the coat of Abernethy with their own; and the fourth in descent from the above Andrew, was Normand Leslie, first of ROTHES, great-grandfather of George Leslie, son of Normand Leslie, and Christian Seaton, daughter to William Lord Seaton, which George was served heir to his father Normand, 1439, and married Christian Halyburton. In a perambulation, *anno* 1457, of Easter and Wester Kinghorns, he is designed Lord Leslie, and was created Earl of Rothes by King James II. *anno* 1457. John the seventh Earl, lineally descended from George the first Earl, was created Duke of Rothes, for his lifetime, by King Charles II. in the year 1680: He died 1681, and left issue by his lady, Anne Lindsay, daughter to the Earl of Crawford, two daughters; Margaret Countess of Rothes, married to Charles Earl of Haddington, whose eldest son, John, takes upon him the name and arms of Leslie, and is the eighth Earl of Rothes, and married Lady Jean Hay, daughter to the Marquis of Tweeddale. His Lordship's achievement, as in the Copperplate, with others of the nobility, is quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leslie; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy; which are adorned with crown, helmet, and volets, befitting his quality; and, issuing out of a wreath of the tinctures, for crest, a demi-griffin; supporters, two griffins, proper: motto, *Grip fast*.

[The blazons of other families of the name of LESLIE, with those of other surnames who carry bends, are to be found at the end of this chapter, and, therefore, I proceed here to treat of the bend under its various forms.]

Fig. 5. *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first, by the surname of SCOT. As for its antiquity, amongst the witnesses in a charter of King David I. to the abbacy of Selkirk, there are *Uchtred filius Scott*, and *Ranulphus Anglus*, who may have been the first of the surname of Scott and Inglis.—see Sir James Dalrymple's Collections.

The eldest family of the name of Scott was that of Balwylie, as Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, and MS. of Genealogies, tells us; and that one Walter Scott, a son of that family, married the only daughter and heiress of Murdiston of that Ilk, in the reign of Robert the Bruce; who, though he retained the surname of Scott, yet he laid aside his paternal arms, *viz.* *argent*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, and carried those of Murdiston, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first.

WALTER SCOTT, his grand or great-grandson, designed of Murdiston, exchanged these lands, with Thomas Inglis of Manor, for other lands, as I mentioned before. Sir Walter Scott got several lands from King James II. for killing Archibald Douglas Earl of Murray, and apprehending Hugh Douglas Earl of Ormond, the King's enemies; his son and successor Walter Scott, designed of Kirkurd, for his special services against the Douglasses, the King's enemies, got from King James III. at Edinburgh, the 7th of December 1463, a new charter to himself and to David Scott, his son and apparent heir, erecting the lands of Brankholm into a free barony, with several other lands: "Pro fideli & laudabili servitio progenito

“nostro & nobis, per dilectum militem Walterum Scott de Kirkurd & Davidem Scott, filium ejus & heredem apparentem, in rebellione Jacobi de Douglas & fratrum suorum, invasione & expulsionem, multipliciter impenso.” This family rose by the fall of the Douglasses.

The above DAVID SCOTT, son and heir of Walter, was designed Baron of Branksholm; and from him was lineally descended, by four generations, Sir Walter Scott of Branksholm, who was advanced to the dignity of a Lord in Parliament by the title of Lord BUCCLEUGH, whose son, Walter Lord Buccleugh, was solemnly created Earl of Buccleugh at Holyroodhouse, the 30th of March 1619, by Alexander Seaton Earl of Dunfermline, Commissioner to his Majesty King James VI. He married a daughter of Francis Earl of Errol, who bore to him Francis second Earl of Buccleugh. He married Margaret Leslie, daughter to John Earl of Rothes, and widow of the Lord Balgonie, who bore to him two daughters; Margaret, married to Walter Scott of Haychester, who was made Earl of Tarras for life, but she died without issue; the second daughter, Anne, was created Dutchess of Buccleugh by King Charles II. and married to that King's natural son, James Duke of Monmouth, to whom she had two sons, James Earl of Dalkeith, who died 1705, left issue by Henrietta his wife, daughter of Laurence Earl of Roehester, Francis, now Lord Dalkeith, and other two sons and two daughters; her Grace's second son, Lord Henry Scott, was, in the year 1706, created Earl of Deloraine, Viscount Hermitage, and Lord Scott of Goldilands, all in the county of Roxburgh, she married a second husband, Charles Lord Cornwallis, and to him has a daughter, Lady Isabella. Her Grace's achievement is, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first; crest, a stag *passant* proper, armed and unguled *or*; supporters, two women, richly attired, in an antick habit, with their hair hanging down over their shoulders; and, for motto, the word, *Amo*.

The bend, is not only subject to all the accidental forms of lines, which compose it, but to be voided. *Voided* is not only said of the *honourable ordinaries* when so, but of other figures *natural* and *artificial*; that is, when the middle of the figure is cut out, as fig. 6. *ermine*, a bend *gules* voided of the field, by the name of HACKET in England, as in Holmes's Academy of Arms.

Fig. 7. Plate V. *argent*, a bend *sable* voided of the field *wavey*, by the name of WIGMUR of Wigmur, as in Workman's Manuscript of Blazons. This last example would be blazoned by some, *argent*, a bend *sable*, charged with another waved of the field; because the term *wavey* being an accidental form of the ordinaries, cannot be properly attributed to the field; wherefore they say, that the bend *sable* is charged with a bend *argent wavey*, because of the accidental form. For if it had been voided with plain lines, it would have been blazoned properly, *a bend voided of the field*.

WILLIAM BOHUN Earl of NORTHAMPTON, Knight of the Garter in the reign of King Edward III. had on his seal of arms, as a Knight of the Garter, *argent*, on a bend *gules*, voided of the field betwixt six lioncels *azure*, three stars *sable*; as Ashmole, in his Institution of the Garter, page 708.; and, in the same book, page 714. he gives us the arms of Sir ANTHONY BROWN, Knight of the Garter, in the reign of King Henry VIII. *sable* on a bend *argent*, voided of the field, three lions of the second, as fig. 8.: But some would blazon this last bearing, *sable*, three lions in bend between two bendlets *argent*.

Having treated of a *bend* under accidental forms, and a *bend charged*, or, as we say, in short, *on a bend*, I proceed to give examples of a *bend cotoyed*, or *accompanied*, that is, when figures are placed in the field at the sides of the bend, and then we say with the English, a *bend between* such figures, for which the French say, *accompagné*; but when the figures are placed diagonally after the position of the bend, they say *cotoyé*, and when figures are erected, we say *betwixt* or *accompanied*.

Fig. 9. Plate V. *sable*, a bend accompanied with six billets *or*, by the name of CALLENDER, an ancient family with us, which ended in an heiress, who was married to William Livingston, a son of Livingston of Weems in Fife; of whom were descended the Livingstons Earls of Linlithgow, who quarter those arms of Callender, in the second and third places, with the arms of Livingston in the first and fourth,—of whom afterwards.

JOHN CALLENDER of Kincardine, descended of Callender of Mayners, *sable*, a bend *chequé*, *or* and *gules*, betwixt six billets of the second; crest, a hand holding a billet *or*; with the motto, *I mean well*. N. R.

The ancient Earls of Marr carried *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross croslets fitched *or*; which was afterwards quartered by other families honoured with the title of Earls of Marr:—But more examples of the bend, accompanied with figures, towards the end of this chapter.

A bend is said to *surmount*, when it lies over other ordinaries or other figures, keeping its just length and breadth; but by the French it is said to be *brochant*.

SPENCE of Wormiston, an ancient family with us, said to be descended of the old Earls of Fife, has been in use to carry the lion of M'Duff, Earls of Fife, with an addition thus: fig. 10. *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted with a bend *sable*, charged with a buckle, between two mascles *argent*, as in Mr Pont's Manuscript of Blazons. Sir James Spence of Wormiston was Ambassador for King James I. of Great Britain to the King of Sweden, to effectuate a peace betwixt that King and the King of Denmark.

The *bend*, as is said, is subject to all the accidental forms, as to be *ingrailed*, *invected*, *waved*, *nebulé*, and *counter-embattled*, to be *couped* and *counter-changed*, to be parted of divers *tinctures*, and carried *quarterly*: Of which accidental forms I have given already several instances; and the like will occur again in this Treatise, in other figures which I am to speak to in all their various forms, according to the practice of Great Britain.

In Germany, sometimes the ordinaries, or proper figures, are put under very odd fantastical forms, with which I forbear to fatigue my reader, and to swell my book beyond its designed bulk, but refer the curious to the *Wapen Book* of Germany, to Sylvester Petra Sancta, the Italian, and others; and shall proceed now to the diminutives of the bend, and the multiplication of them in one field, with their various blazons, by a few examples, to show their general practice and use with us.

The first diminutive of the bend is called a *bendlet*, which possesseth in breadth the sixth part of the field diagonally. The French call it a bend *en divise*; as Meneustrier, in his blazon of the arms of Toure in France, *d'argent, à une bande en divise d'azur, enfilée dans trois couronnes ducales d'or*; i. e. *argent*, a bendlet *azure*, invironed with three ducal crowns *or*, fig. 11. Plate V.

The *bendlet*, says Ferne in his *Lacies' Nobility*, page 102. does represent a scarf which soldiers wore over their shoulder, from one side to the other under the arm. When there is but one in a field of arms, it is blazoned, by inadvertent heralds, a *bend*, and that is the reason, says he, we do rarely meet with a *bendlet* mentioned in a blazon. In Sir James Balfour's *Blazons* I have frequently met with a *bendlet* mentioned, as in the arms of the surname of LANTON, *azure*, an eagle with two heads displayed *or*, surmounted of a bendlet *sable*; and in the blazon of the arms of the name of PORTERFIELD, in Sir George Mackenzie's *Science of Heraldry*, *or*, a bendlet betwixt a stag's head erased in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, garnished *gules*; so recorded in the Lyon Register for the arms of ALEXANDER PORTERFIELD of that ilk; and for his crest, a branch of palm: with the motto, *Sub pondere sursum*.

I find no instance of a single bendlet carried in any arms of England except this, given us by Guillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, fig. 12. Plate V. and the same by Randle Holmes, in his *Academy of Armories*. And though they give us the figure of a bendlet, yet they do not tell us by whom it is carried, because they suppose that a bendlet is not carried singly; for, says Holmes, if the field contains more than one bend, then they are not called *bends*, but *bendlets*: Notwithstanding of which, Ashmole, in his *Institutions of the Order of the Garter*, gives us a bendlet in the arms of Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, Knight, and one of the most honourable Order of the Garter, in the reign of King Henry VII. barry of six, *or* and *vert*, surmounted of a bendlet *gules*.

Sandford, in his *Genealogical History*, gives us the arms of HENRY of LANCASTER, Lord MONMOUTH, second son of Edmond Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III. of England, thus: *gules*, three leopards *or*, surmounted of a bendlet *azure*, as upon his seals, tombs, and other pieces given us by this author; who tells us, when he became Earl of Lancaster, by succeeding to his elder brother Thomas, in the reign

of Edward II. he disused the bendlet, and carried, as his father and brother, over the leopards, a label of three points *azure*, each charged with three flower-de-luces *or*; and this is one of the ancientest instances of carrying a bendlet as a mark of cadency in England.

I shall add another instance of a bendlet, from *Olivarius Uredus de Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*, in the arms of GUIDO, second son of William Lord Dampetra, and his lady, Margaret Countess of Flanders, who carried the arms of Dampetra, two leopards, bruised with a bendlet for difference, in the year 1251, which he also laid aside when he succeeded his elder brother William. So much then for a bendlet, by some English heralds called a *gartier* or *garter*; which is a bearing, says Mr Holmes, of much esteem with us in England, from that renowned order of Knighthood: Notwithstanding of which, in all his numerous Collections of Blazons, he gives us not one where either the *bendlet* or *garter* is mentioned.

The other sub-division of the bend is called a *cost*, which containeth in breadth the half of the bendlet. When it is borne alone, it is always called a *cost*, say the English, but if by couples, then they are called *cottises*. The diminutive of the cost is called a *ribbon*, and doth contain the eighth part of the breadth of the bend; the name agrees well with the form and quantity of the same, in that it is long and narrow, which is the right shape of a ribbon. Such an one is carried in the arms of ABERNETHY, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted with a ribbon *sable*, quartered in the bearings of several of our nobility,—of which before.

The French have diminutives of the bend, but bend *en devise*, *i. e.* the *bendlet*, *baston*, and *cottise*, which two last contain in breadth the third of the bend, as in the arms of the Duke of ORLEANS of old, *azure*, *semé* of flower-de-luces *or*, a *cottise argent*, fig. 13. Favin calls it a *fillet*. The *baston* (or *batton*) differs from a *cottise* thus; when in arms, it is always a *brisure*, that is a mark of cadency; if not, then a *cottise*; as Menestrier: *Cottise est une bande diminuée, des deux tiers, quand elle est pour brisure, ou le nomme baston, autrement elle est cottise*, to distinguish better the *batton* from the *cottise*: All nations make the *batton coupé*, that is, when its extremities do not touch the dexter chief and sinister base points of the shield. The *baton* is made now very short by the French, who call it *baton peri*, and is always a *brisure*, frequently made use of by the younger sons of France, of which I have treated in my marks of cadency, and shall do so again in this treatise.

Cottise comes from *cost*, and it from the Latin word *costa*, a *rib*; but *cottises* are seldom or never carried, unless when a bend is betwixt two or more of them; and when placed at the sides of the bend, they either immediately touch it, or are placed at a distance from it, with the field appearing between them, as fig. 14. Plate V. *or*, a bend *vair* betwixt two *cottises azure*. When they touch the sides of the bend, then it is said to be *cottised*; and when the field and bend are both of colour or metal together, then the *cottises* are contrary of metal or colour; and so placed close to the bend, that colour touch not colour, nor metal metal; as fig. 15. the arms of RUFFOLI in Florence, given us by Sylvester Petra Sancta, *azure*, a bend *gules*, *cottised or*. Here the *cottises* are of metal, to interpose betwixt the bend *gules*, and the field *azure*; to preserve the general rule in heraldry, that metal touch not, nor lie upon metal; nor colour upon colour; and for proof of this nice preservation, I shall add our author's words, who latins *cottises*, *laciniolæ*, or *fimbriæ*: "Et si tamen raro baltei ex uno colore astringunt alterius coloris parmulas symbolicas, uti puniceus balteus in sapharini coloris alveolo, quando id contingit, tamen ne color sit supra colorem, laciniolis, tunc, ex metallo, iidem baltei colorati muniuntur." In this case the bend is necessarily *cottised* and *fimbriated* as the cross; of which afterwards.

I have seen the arms of Doctor JOHN TILLOTSON, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the frontispiece of his works, impaled with those of his episcopal see, his paternal coat, being *azure*, a bend of the same, *cottised argent* between two garbs of the last. If the *cottises* had not been too small, the blazon might have been *azure*, a bend *argent*, voided of the field.

I have not found a bend so necessarily *cottised* with us, as that of Ruffoli above. As for that of Whiteford's, given us by Sir George Mackenzie, of a bend *cottised*, where there is no necessity for it (because the bend is of colour upon metal, *viz.* *argent*, a bend *cottised sable*, betwixt two garbs *gules*) it would have

been more heraldiack, if the bend had been betwixt two cottises, the field appearing betwixt them and the bend, than to join the cottises close to the bend; and the same blazon is given to the arms of Colonel WALTER WHITEFORD, in the Lyon Register. But it may be imputed to a mistake in the engraver, or in the blazon, in not distinguishing a bend betwixt cottises, from a bend cottised.

As for the antiquity of the surname of Whiteford, we find one Walter Whiteford, for his good services at the battle of Largs, against the Norwegians, in the year 1263, to have got some lands in Renfrew, from Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland, which he called after his own name; from him rose the family of WHITEFORD of that Ilk, and from it Whiteford of Milton, and Whiteford of Balquhan, who has but one garb accompanying the bend.

When the cottises touch not the sides of the bend, the field appearing between them and the bend, as the endorses stand with the pale, of which before, then the bend is blazoned, *between two cottises*; for examples, I shall mention these.

HUMPHRY DE BOHUN Earl of Hereford, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward I. of England, carried, as Sandford gives us, *azure*, a bend *argent*, between two cottises, and six lions rampant *or*. This family ended in two heirs-female, the eldest, Eleanor, was married to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; and, the other, *Mary de Bohun*, was wife to Henry of Bolingbroke Earl of Derby; and in her right, was created Duke of Hereford, and afterwards became King of England, by the name of Henry IV.

These cottises we are speaking of are subject to accidental forms, as well as the bend, of which I shall give one instance, as fig. 16. the arms of the surname of HONYMAN, with us, *argent*, three bendlets, each of them between two cottises ingrailed, on the outer side *gules*.

When the field contains more than one bend, then they are not called *bends*, but *bendlets*; though all partitions of fields that way, are termed *bendy*, if there be never so many pieces of them.

Fig. 17. Plate V. *Argent*, three bendlets *sable*, by the name of SANDERSON, as in Pont's Manuscript, though others make them *gules*.

In England the name of TRACY, *or*, two bendlets *gules*; and there also the name BRANTWART, *or*, two bendlets ingrailed *sable*; the bendlets are subject to all the abovementioned accidental forms, as well as the bend.

As for example, the bearing of BYRON Lord BYRON of Rochdale, by letters patent, the 4th of October 1643, given us by the English heralds, and blazoned thus; *argent*, three bendlets enhanced *gules*; the term *enhanced*, I never met with before in any blazon, neither do I apprehend the import of it. The three bendlets are on the sinister side of the shield, which may be more distinctly blazoned—*parted per bend dexter*: First, *bendy* of six pieces, *gules* and *argent*; second, of the last, as Jacob Imhoff, in his *Blazonia Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britannia*, “*Insignia Byronorum scuto constant oblique dextrorsum secto, cujus superior regio fasciis transversis rubeis argenteisque distincta est, inferior tota candet*.” Here this author, for *bends*, or *bendlets*, has *fasciis transversis*.

When the field is filled with such pieces, and of an even number, alternately of metal and colour, heralds say then *bendy* of so many pieces, as in the Blazon of the arms of BURGUNDY ANCIENT, fig. 18. Plate V. *bendy* of six, *or* and *azure*: The French, *bandé d'or et d'azur*, and the Latins, as Chiffletius, blazon these arms thus, *scutum sexies, auro & cyano oblique dextrorsus fatiscatum*; so that we say *bendy*, as before we said *paly*, *barry* of eight, ten, or twelve pieces. If they be of the number twelve or more, they say then *twelve pieces*, *bend-ways*; and the French would say, instead of *bandé*, *cottisé*; as in the Blazon of the Arms of ANOIS in France, *cottisé d'argent, & d'azur de dix pièces, i. e.* *bendy* of ten pieces, *argent* and *azure*.

As I said before of the pales and fesses, when opposite to one another in metal and colour, the same is said of *bendy* and *cottisé*, according to their number, as fig. 19. Plate V. The arms of GONTIN in France, given us by Monsieur Baron, *contre-bandé de sable & d'argent, de quatorze pièces, i. e.* fourteen pieces *bend-ways*, counter-changed per bend sinister, *sable* and *argent*. Sylvester Petra Sancta, speaking of such another bearing, says, “*Si exiliores baltei reciprocant jubar coloris ac metalli, ut baltei sex semi-argentei ac semi-punicei in uno atque*

“ eodem contextu aræ symbolicae, quæ est tessera gentilitii DAMUGLIAE FAMILIAE cum Venetiis,” which with us would be blazoned, bendy of six, *argent* and *azure*, counter-changed per bend sinister, and by the French, *contre-bandé d'argent & d'azur de douze pièces*.

When bendlets are placed two and two together, they are with us called *bendlets gemels*, as before of the bars *gemels*, and by the French, *jumelles*, the Latins, *gemini*.

Having treated of the bend in all its common variations, and as we blazon a *bend*, on a *bend*, or *bend charged*, *bend between*, or *accompagné*, or *cotoyé* of figures, *bend cottised*, *bendlets* and *cottises*, it follows now to treat of *figures*, *natural* and *artificial*, which are situate after the position of the bend, for which we say *in bend*, and *bend-ways*, as of the former ordinaries. The first respects the situation of small figures, the one above the other in bend; and the second respects the position of an oblong figure, after that of the bend; for an example of the first, fig. 20. Plate V. *argent*, three martlets in bend between two cottises *sable*, carried by the name of NORVILLE, as in Pont's MS. Some of this name carry *sable*, on a bend between two cottises or, three martlets of the first, by NORVILLE of Boghall, and for crest, a martlet rising, proper: motto, *Spem renovant aëæ*. N. R.

Sable, three lions *passant* in bend, between two double cottises *argent*, borne by BROWN VISCOUNT MONTAGUE; which family was dignified with the title of Viscount, by Philip and Mary of England, in the year 1554.

As for example of an oblong figure, placed bend-ways, I shall add the arms of the surname of SYMINGTON, with us.

Fig. 21. Plate V. *Gules*, a two handed sword bend-ways between two mullets or, as in Mr Pont's MS. and in Esplin the same, but with one star in chief.

I proceed now to give blazons of families with us, and in England, with all the variations of the bend that I have treated of: And first of examples of a *bend*.

BIZZET, or BISSET of that Ilk, of old, *azure*, a bend *argent*: As in Sir James Balfour's MS.

This surname is said to be old with us, being in the reign of Malcolm III. as Hector Boece, in his History. In a charter of King Alexander III. to the abbacy of Paisley, Walter Bisset is a witness; and he again with William Bisset are witnesses in another charter of that king's to the abbacy of Dunfermline. In the reign of King Alexander III. Sir John Bisset of Lovat, mortifies an annuity out of his lands to the Bishop of Murray; he died without heirs-male, and left his estate to his three daughters, the eldest was married to *David de Graham*, afterwards designed of Lovat, as in an agreement betwixt him and the Bishop of Murray, relating to the fishing in the water of Torn; the second daughter was married to Sir William Fenton of Beaufort; and the third to *Sir Andrew de Bosco*, (Had. Coll.) in anno 1292. Amongst the barons convened at Berwick, upon the desire of King Edward of England, he was chosen arbitrator between the competitors for the crown of Scotland; there is one *William de Bisset* (says Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript) upon whose seal the bend is surmounted with a label of five points.

In our old books of blazons, BISSET of Beaufort carried *azure*, a bend *argent*, as in W. MS. and in B. MS. *azure*, a bend sinister *argent*.

BISSET of Fairnyfleet, and BISSET of Lessendrum, carried of old, *azure* on a bend *argent*, three mullets *gules*, for difference: But now BISSET of Lessendrum, as chief, carries the plain coat, viz. *azure*, a bend *argent*, as matriculated in the Lyon-Office. And there WILLIAM BISSET, Merchant in Aberdeen, *azure*, on a bend *argent*, three mullets *gules*.

These of the name of BISSET in England, as I have observed, carry for arms, *azure*, *semé* of besants or.

The surname of VASS, or VAUSS with us, *argent*, a bend *gules*: This surname, says Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections, is the same with the name *De Vallibus*, in the charters of Malcolm IV. *James* and *Alexander de Vallibus* were lairds of Dirleton, in the reigns of Alexanders II. and III. of them were descended VASS Lord DIRLETON, who carried the foresaid arms, which were quartered afterwards,

upon account of a maternal descent, by Halyburton Lord Dirleton, and after that by Hepburn Earl of Bothwell.

VANS of Barnbaroch, *argent*, on a bend *gules*, a star *or*. This family lived in the shire of Wigton. P. MS.

FENTON of that Ilk, *gules*, a bend ingrailed *argent*. In the reign of Alexander III. lived Sir William Fenton Lord Beaufort, who was one of the auditors, at Berwick, of the claims of the Bruce and Baliol; and on his seal of arms, used on that occasion, there was a shield charged with a bend ingrailed, and a mullet in chief. It was he, or his son Sir William, that married Cecilia Bisset, one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Bisset of Lovat, whose successors were known by the title of Lord FENTON; in the registers, there is a contract betwixt two mighty lords, William Fenton, Lord of Fenton, and Hutcheon Fraser, Lord Lovat, and his wife Janet Fenton, daughter to the said Lord William, the 16th September 1430. This family ended in an heiress, who was married to WHITELAW of that Ilk.

FENTON of Baiky, *argent*, three crescents *gules*. William Fenton Lord Baiky is so designed in a perambulation with Alexander Ogilvie, sheriff of Angus 1410: And in a contract betwixt Thomas Dunbar Earl of Murray, and Henry Fraser Lord Lovat, the Earl gives to the Lord Lovat the barony of Abertauch, with the ward and relief of William Fenton Lord Baiky. Haddington's Collections from the Registers.

FENTON of Ogile, FENTON of Carden, and FENTON of Kelly, were cadets of Fenton of Baiky, as by their arms in our old registers, being *argent*, three crescents *gules*.

SANDILANDS Lord TORPHICHEN, quarterly, 1 and 4, parted per fesse, *azure* and *or*; on the first, an imperial crown, proper; and on the second, a thistle *vert*, as a coat of augmentation; 2 and 3, grand quarter, quarterly 1 and 4, *argent*, a bend *azure*, the paternal bearing of the name of Sandilands; 2 and 3, the arms of Douglas as arms of patronage, as some will, viz. *argent*, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown, proper; and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first. Which shield of arms is supported by two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding in their hands battons, all proper; and for crest, an eagle displayed *or*; with the motto, *Spero meliora*; as in the Plate of Achievements of the Nobility.

The name of SANDILANDS is very ancient with us, being barons of Sandilands and of Wiston in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale. Sir James Sandilands, Baron of Sandilands and Wiston, in the reign of King DAVID BRUCE, married Eleanora Bruce, the only daughter of Alexander Bruce Earl of Carrick, son to Edward Bruce King of Ireland, brother-german to Robert Bruce King of Scotland; and uterine sister to William Earl of Douglas, who, upon account of that marriage, gave to the said Sir James Sandilands the barony of West-Calder, called *Calder Comitis*. Sir James Sandilands of Calder married Jean, second daughter to King Robert II. and his first wife Elizabeth Mure, relict of Sir John Lyon of Glamis and Kinghorn, Chancellor of Scotland, for which there is a charter (*in Rotulis Roberti II.*) of the lands of Slamannan, and others, "Jacobobo Sandilands militi & hæredibus inter ipsum & Joannam filiam nostram procreandis quam Deo duce duxit in uxorem." Sir Alexander Sandilands of Calder, gave a charter of the lands of Meikle-Harwood, and Little-Harwood, in the barony of Calder, to his eldest son and apparent heir Sir James Sandilands, and to his wife Margaret in liferent, in the year 1466; to which Sir Alexander's seal of arms was appended, having a shield *couché*, with two coats quarterly first and fourth, a bend for Sandilands second and third, a man's heart, and on chief three stars for Douglas: Which shield is timbred with a helmet, and thereupon for crest, the head and neck of a horse, and having only one supporter on the left, viz. a lady holding the helmet and crest, which I did see in the custody of Mr Crawford, Author of the Peerage, where there is a more particular account of this noble family, whose successors have been barons of very great respect in the kingdom, and many good families of that name have been descended of them, as Sir James Sandilands Lord of St John, Great Prior of the Knights of Rhodes in the Kingdom of Scotland, and others. I have seen a charter amongst our archives in the Parliament House, granted by James Lord St John, Preceptor of Torphichen, Knight of the Order of

Jerusalem, to Gavin Dundas of Brestmill, of all and hail the lands of Brestmill, and the hail thirlage of the barony of Auldliston, in the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, dated at Edinburgh, the last of February 1538. The seal thereto appended had the impression of a man in complete armour, holding in his left hand a cross, standing on a pedestal, whereon was a shield of arms, quarterly first and fourth, a bend for Sandilands, second and third Douglas. This Sir James Lord St John, in the year 1559, was sent ambassador by the Parliament of Scotland to the King of France, and to Francis and Mary of Scotland, Dauphins of Vienne: This Sir James became protestant, was created Lord Torphichen by Queen Mary 1563, and allowed to have all the dignities and privileges belonging to the Lord St John; and, after that, he quartered another coat, which some call the arms of the Lord St John, which, as I have shown, was not on the seal of arms of James Lord St John, so that I take it for a coat of concession, by way of augmentation, being the imperial crown and thistle, quartered in the first and fourth places, as above. Sir James Lord Torphichen, for want of heirs-male of his body, his fortune and honours came to his chief the Baron of Calder, his cousin, whose successors enjoy the same with the above achievement, sometimes supported with lions.

Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of St Monans, descended of the family of Torphichen, was created by King Charles I. in consideration of his good services, Lord ABERCROMBY, by letters patent, bearing date the 12th of December 1647. He had a son by his lady, Anne Carnegie, daughter of David Earl of Southesk; which son, James, dying without succession, that dignity became extinct: They carried two coats quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend *azure* for Sandilands, second and third, the arms of Douglas, as before.

WILLIAM SANDILANDS of Coiniston, as second son of the Lord Torphichen, carried as the Lord Torphichen (except the supporters) with a crescent for a brotherly difference, as in the Lyon Register. And there also are these three following blazons:

Mr JAMES SANDILANDS of Craibston, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend counter-embattled *azure*, the paternal coat of Sandilands, differenced from the chief bearing; second and third *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, and, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field for Douglas; crest, a star issuing out of a crescent *argent*; with the motto, *Justi ut sidera fulgent*.

WALTER SANDILANDS of Hilderston, a second son of Torphichen, quarterly, first *argent*, on a chief *azure*, an imperial crown *or*, crowning a thistle in base *vert*, flowered *gules*; second, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend *azure*, second and third *argent*, a heart *gules*, crowned *or*, and, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field; third quarter, *argent*, a shrike-fork *sable*, for Cunningham, and the fourth quarter as the first; crest, an eagle *volant*, proper: motto, *Victoria non præda*.

JAMES SANDILANDS, Merchant in Rotterdam, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend *azure* for Sandilands; second and third *argent*, a man's heart crowned, proper, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field for Douglas, all within a bordure waved *gules*, for his difference; crest, a palm tree, proper.

ALEXANDER SANDILANDS, one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh; in the year 1660, whose father and grandfather were eminent merchants in that city, descended of the Sandilands in Clydesdale, carried the arms of Sandilands and Douglas quarterly, with a suitable difference; for crest, an eagle displayed. He married Agnes, daughter to Robert Sandilands, dean of guild of Edinburgh, who bore to him several children; William, who died unmarried; Mr Robert Sandilands present minister of the gospel in Edinburgh, who has issue by his wife, a daughter of Carse of Cockpen; and Alexander Sandilands, who left issue. Their grandfather, by the mother's side, the above Robert, dean of guild, was a younger son of Gavin Sandilands of Lumford in West-Lothian, and his lady, Mary, daughter of Robert Wauchope of Niddry, descended of Sandilands of Middleridge, descended of Sandilands of that Ilk, and of Wiston in Upper-Clydesdale, as by a Genealogical Account of the Family which I have seen.

The surname of DAMILSTON, *argent*, a bend *sable*, as in Sir James Balfour's Blazons: Robert Damilston obtains a charter from King David II. of the lands of Crapwood in Lennoxshire, which had fallen into the king's hands by the forfeiture of one of the name of Horsley.

The name of WALLOP with us, *argent*, a bend waved *sable*, and the same carried by WALLOP of Forleigh-Wallop, Esq. in Hampshire in England.

GAMMEL of Clerkinshiels, *gules*, a bend ingrailed *argent*, as in Pont's Manuscript. And there also is

M'GACHEN of Tulliquhat, *or*, a bend *gules*.

The bend is carried, says Lasius, by the best families in Europe, as a mark of dignity and honourable employment, as in the armorial ensigns of the LANDGRAVES of ALSATIA, *gules*, a bend ingrailed between six crowns *or*; to show that the Lords of that family had been Majors of the French King's palace. And the house of HENEN, famous in Picardy and Hainault for being descended from the Landgraves of Alsatia, carry *gules*, a bend *argent*.

The house of CHALON, *gules*, a bend *or*, quartered with the arms of the principality of Orange, *or*, a hunting-horn *azure*, virolled and stringed *gules*.

RADCLIFFE Earl of DERWENTWATER, descended of Sir Thomas Radcliffe, eminent in the reign of Henry V. whose second son, John, married the heir-general of the ancient family of Derwentwater in Cumberland, of whom was descended Sir Edward Radcliffe of Derwentwater, who was created a Baronet the 17th of James I. 1619. His son and heir, Sir Francis Radcliffe, was created Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley in Cumberland, and Baron Radcliffe of Tindale, by letters patent dated the 7th of March 1688. He died *anno* 1697, and was succeeded by his son Francis Earl of Derwentwater, who married, in his father's lifetime, Mary Tudor, natural daughter to King Charles II. by whom he had James Earl of Derwentwater; the paternal bearing of his family is, *argent*, a bend ingrailed *sable*.

WIDDRINGTON Lord WIDDRINGTON, an ancient family in the county of Northumberland, of whom was descended Sir William Widdrington, who was created baronet by King Charles I. and having distinguished himself by singular services to that king, in the time of the grand rebellion, for his good service was created a peer of that realm 1643, by the title of Baron Widdrington, and carried for arms, quarterly, *argent* and *gules*, a bend *sable*.

The name of KENDAL in England, *argent*, a bend *vert*.

The name of CLARKE there, *or*, a bend ingrailed *azure*.

The name of MARSHALL there, *gules*, a bend ingrailed *or*.

To follow my former method, I shall add here examples of bearing of a bend charged with figures.

LESLIE Earl of Ross, a branch of the House of Leslie, carried the arms of Leslie as before, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*. Afterwards Sir Walter Leslie, *anno* 1366, married Eupham Ross, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Earl of Ross, and, in her right, was Earl of Ross, and carried quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, for the earldom of Ross; second and third, Leslie, as in Sir James Balfour's Books of Blazons.

I have seen two different seals of arms of this Earl's; the first was appended to a charter of his, to Alexander Fraser of Philorth, of the date 1375, upon which was an eagle displayed, holding before him, on his breast and wings, three shields fesseways; that in the middle was charged with three lions rampant, for Ross; that on the right hand had a bend charged with three buckles, for Leslie; and the other, on the left hand, had three garbs, for Cumin: And, within three years after, he had another seal, quartered Ross with Leslie, as above blazoned. His lady bore to him a son and a daughter; the daughter, Eupham Leslie, who was married to Donald of the Isles: The son, Alexander, was Earl of Ross, and married Isabel Stewart, daughter to Robert Duke of Albany, and with her had only one daughter who was unfit for marriage. After the death of Alexander Earl of Ross, her father, she, by persuasion of her grandfather, Robert Duke of Albany, resigned her right of the Earldom of Ross in favours of her uncle John Earl of Buchan, younger son of the Duke of Albany: But Donald, who married Eupham Leslie, Earl Alexander's sister, in her right, claimed and took possession of the Earldom of Ross; which occasioned the battle of Hairlaw.

LESLIE of that Ilk, an ancient family in Garioch, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; crest, a griffin's head; supporters, two griffins, all proper; with motto, *Grip fast*. As in Mr. Pont's Manuscript.

ALEXANDER LESLIE of Balquhain, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three buckles *or*; crest, a griffin's head erased, proper: motto, *Grip fast*. L. R.

The first of this family was George, second son to *Andrew de Leslie*, one of the progenitors of the Earl of Rothes, and his spouse Elisabeth, daughter to James Lord Douglas, in the reign of Robert the Bruce. He got from his father the lands of Balquhain, and married a daughter of Keith of Inverugy. Sir William Leslie of Balquhain, lineally descended of him, was made a knight at the coronation of King Charles I. and married Elisabeth Fraser, daughter to Lovat; she bore Alexander, of whom the lairds of Balquhain, and William Leslie, the first of the House of Kincaraigie, who carried *argent*, on a fesse between two cross crosetts fitched *azure*, three buckles *or*; crest, a griffin's head coupé, proper, charged with a cross croset fitched *argent*; motto, *Firma spe*.

ALEXANDER LESLIE of Wardis, a younger son of William Leslie of Kincaraigie, by his wife Agnes Irving, daughter to the laird of Drum, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, betwixt two holly leaves *vert*, (his maternal figures) three buckles *or*: So matriculated in the Lyon Office.

BALQUHAIN carries a fesse and not a bend, notwithstanding of which all the cadets of the family do not so. For, to change a fesse to a bend, and a bend to a fesse, has been an old practice of differencing younger sons with us, not only by this family, but by Stewarts Earls of Monteith, of whom before, as also Scott of Bevelaw.

DAVID LESLIE, first laird of Pitcaple, was the eldest son of a second marriage of William Leslie, first laird of Kincaraigie, and his wife Eupham Lindsay, daughter to William Lindsay of Cairny, and carried *argent*, on a bend *azure*, betwixt two mullets *gules*, three buckles *or*; as in Pont's Manuscript.

GEORGE LESLIE, sometime Bailie in Aberdeen, descended of a younger son of Wardis, *argent*, on a bend embattled *azure*, three buckles *or*: motto, *Deus provi-debit*. So matriculated in the Lyon Register; as also the following blazons of the name of Leslie:

JOHN LESLIE of Colpnayshiels, descended of the family of Balquhain, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, within a bordure invected of the second, and charged with eight crescents of the first; crest, a buckle issuing out of a crescent *argent*: motto, *Conamine augeor*. And JOHN LESLIE of Kininvie, another cadet of Balquhain, carries the same, but has his bordure indented, and not charged: motto, *Qua juncta firma*.

WALTER LESLIE of Tulloch turns his bend to a fesse, with buckles as the rest, as descended of Balquhain; and accompanies it with three flower-de-luces *azure*; crest, an eagle's neck, with two heads erased *sable*: motto, *Hold fast*.

ROBERT LESLIE of Torry, a second son of the family of Findrassie, descended of Rothes, carries the quartered coat of Rothes, within a bordure indented, and parted per pale, *azure* and *argent*; crest, a buckle *or*: motto, *Hold fast*. N. R.

LESLIE Lord LINDORES, quarterly, first and fourth Leslie, second and third Abernethy, and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *gules*, charged with a castle triple towered *argent*, and massoned *sable*, for the title of Lindores; supporters, two griffins *argent*, armed *gules*; crest, a demi-angel with wings *or*, holding in the right hand two greyhounds' heads erased, proper; with the motto, *Stat promissa fides*. The first of this family was Sir Patrick Leslie, second son to Andrew fifth Earl of Rothes, and his lady Isabel Hamilton, daughter to Andrew Lord Evandale: Sir Patrick Leslie was created a lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Lindores, by King James VI. the 25th of December 1600, of whom is lineally descended the present Lord Lindores.

DAVID LESLIE Lord NEWARK was a younger son of Patrick first Lord Lindores, who served in the wars abroad under Gustavus Adolphus, and afterwards at home under King Charles II. in the quality of lieutenant-general; and, upon that king's restoration, was created Lord Newark, and carried for arms as the Lord Lindores, with a crescent for difference. Upon the death of his son and successor without heirs-male, Dame JEAN LESLIE, his grandchild, present Baroness of Newark, did succeed to the dignity and honours; of which family more afterwards, when I come to towers and castles. She is married to Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, a son

of Sir PHILIP ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk. See the arms of Lord Newark quartered with those of Anstruther, in the Plate of Achievements.

LESLIE Earl of LEVEN, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a thistle, proper, ensigned with an imperial crown *or*, as a coat of concession; second and third *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leslie; crest, a man in armour holding a sword, all proper, and other two for supporters after the same fashion, sometimes represented with colours over their shoulders; with the motto, *Pro rege & patria*.

The first raiser of this family was one David Leslie, who served under Gustavus Adolphus, and became rich by the industry of his wife Anne Renton, said to be of the family of Renton of Billy, in the shire of Berwick. On his return to Scotland, he was by King Charles I. the 11th of October 1641, created Lord Balgonie and Earl of Leven: He had, by his wife a son, Alexander Leslie Lord Balgonie, who married Margaret Leslie, daughter to John sixth Earl of Rothes, and with her had a son, Alexander, who outlived his father and grandfather, and was Earl of Leven; and a daughter, Katharine, married to the Lord Melville, afterwards Earl of Melville. Alexander Earl of Leven, married a daughter of Howard Earl of Carlisle, and died without issue. David Melville, son of the Earl of Melville, and his lady Katharine Leslie, sister to Alexander the last Earl of Leven, in right of his mother, and taking upon him the name and arms of Leslie, is Earl of Leven, and carries the above achievement: He married Lady Jean Wemyss, sister to the present Earl of Wemyss, and has issue.

GEORGE LESLIE of Findrassie, quarterly, as the Earl of Rothes, within a bordure *chequé gules* and *or*; crest, a buckle *argent*: motto, *Firma durant*. L. R.

THOMAS LESLIE of Oustons, son of David Leslie, who was eldest son to William Leslie of Ladywall, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, between three oaken branches slipped *vert*, acorned, proper, as many buckles *or*; crest, a hand holding a writing pen, proper: motto, *Soli Deo Gloria*. Lyon Register.

NORMAN LESLIE, sometime Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, *argent*, a pair of wings conjoined, proper, surmounted of a fesse *azure*, charged with three buckles *or*: motto, *God guide all*. Lyon Register.

WILLIAM LESLIE of Burdsbank, whose grandfather was a son of the family of Rothes, carries the quartered coat of the Earl of Rothes, within a bordure parted *per pale chequé* and counter-componed, *gules* and *or*; crest, a buckle *or*: motto, *Keep fast*. Lyon Register.

Mr JAMES LESLIE, Advocate, second son to George Leslie, sometime provost of Aberdeen, and descended of the family of Balquhan, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three buckles *or*, within a bordure of the second, charged with as many stars of the first; crest, a griffin, proper, winged *or*, and holding in the dexter talon a buckle of the last: motto, *Probitas & firmitas*. Lyon Register.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT of Thirlestane, Baronet, *or*, a bend *azure*, charged with a mullet pierced, betwixt two crescents of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second; which arms are timbred with helmet and mantlings befitting his quality, and upon a wreath of his tinctures; for crest, a mural crown, and issuing thereout, six horsemen's lances or spears, with pennons thereat, three and three, disposed in saltier; supporters, two men in coats of mail, with steel caps, holding in their hand, each of them, a spear with pennons, all proper; and for motto, *Ready, ay ready*: As in the Plate of Achievements.

This family was anciently designed of Eskdale, *alias* Houpayslay, as by the genealogical account of the family. Arthur Scott of Eskdale, father of Robert Scott of Eskdale, *alias* Houpayslay, who was warden of the West Border, and great grandfather of Robert Scott of Houpayslay, the first of the family that took the designation of Thirlestane. Which last mentioned Robert of Thirlestane married a daughter of Johnston of that Ilk; which family is now honoured with the title of Marquis of Annandale.

JOHN SCOTT of Thirlestane, their son, a gentleman of entire loyalty, for his ready services to his sovereign James V. was honoured by that king, as a special concession of his favour, with a part of the royal ensign and other suitable figures, to adorn his armorial bearing, under his majesty's hand, and the subscription of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, secretary, as follows:

“ JAMES REX,

WE James by the Grace of God King of Scots, considerand the faith and good servis of right traist friend, JOHN SCOTT of Thirlestaine, quha command to our host at Sautra Edge, with threescore and ten launciers on horseback, of his friends and followers. And beand willing to gang with us into England, when all our nobles and others refused, he was ready to stake all at our bidding; for the which cause, it is our will: And we do strictly command and charge our Lion Herauld and his deputis for the time beand, to give and to grant to the said John Scott, an border of flower-de-lisses, about his coat of arms, sick as in our royal banner, and alseswæ an bundle of launces above his helmèt, with thir words, *Readdy, ay readdy*; that he and all his aftercummers may bruck the samen, as a pledge and taiken of our good-will and kindness for his trew worthiness. And thir our letters seen, ye naeways failzie to do. Given at Falamuire, under our hand and privy casket, the 27th day of July, 1542 years.

By the King's special ordinance,

THOMAS ARESKINE.”

ROBERT SCOTT of Thirlestane, eldest son of the above John Scott of Thirlestane, was warden-depute of the West Border, and married Margaret Scott, sister to the first Lord Buccleugh, and with her had two sons. The eldest son, Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane; the second son, Walter Scott, father of Patrick Scott of Thirlestane, who married Isabel, daughter to Sir John Murray of Blackbarony; and by her had several children.

Their eldest son and successor, Sir FRANCIS SCOTT of Thirlestane, Knight and Baronet, being first made a Knight, and after honoured with the dignity of baronet in the year 1666, he married Lady Henrietta Ker, daughter to William Earl of Lothian.

Their son and successor Sir WILLIAM SCOTT of Thirlestane, Baronet, married first Elizabeth Napier, daughter to the Lady Napier, mother, by him, of the present Francis Lord Napier: Secondly, Sir William married Dame Jean Nisbet, only daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, and widow of Sir William Scott of Harden; she died without issue.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT of Harden, as descended of Buccleugh, carried *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star of six points, betwixt two crescents of the field, and, in the sinister chief point, a rose *gules*, stalked and barbed *vert*, for a difference; but of late, as descended of Scott of Sinton, he carries *or*, two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base *azure*; supporters, two mermaids, proper, holding mirrors in their hands; and for crest, a lady richly attired, holding in her right hand the sun, and in the left, a half moon; with the motto, *Reparabit cornua Phæbe*, as in the Plate of Achievements.

SCOTT of Highchester, eldest son of the Earl of Tarras, as descended of a second son of Harden, carries the first arms of Harden, and surmounts the rose, with a crescent; crest, a stag tripping armed with ten tynes, all proper: motto, *Pacem amo*. So matriculated in the Lyon Register, with the following blazons.

SCOTT of Thirleton carries the same coat of Harden, and charges the rose with a martlet; with the crest, and motto, as Highchester.

SCOTT of Whiteslide, as descended of Sinton, *or* on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first, and in chief, a broken lance, *gules*; crest, a hand issuing out of the torce, holding a broken spear as the former: motto, *Amore patriæ*.

HUGH SCOTT of Galashiels, as descended of Harden, Harden's first arms, within a bordure *sable*, charged with six escalops *argent*; crest, a lady from the waist richly attired, holding in her dexter hand, a rose proper: motto, *Prudenter amo*, as in the Plate of Achievements.

WALTER SCOTT of Ræburn, a third son of Harden, carries as Harden, with a suitable difference.

SCOTT of Wool, the same with Harden, but surmounts the rose, with an annulet.

SCOTT of Scotstarvet carries as Buccleugh, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a right hand holding an annulet, and therein a carbuncle proper; with the

motto, *In tenebris lux*. SCOTT of Letham, a younger son of that family, carries the same, with a mullet for difference; and Mr GEORGE SCOTT, sometime Stewart of Orkney, another cadet of Scotstarvet, carries the arms of that family, quartered with *azure*, three boars heads coupé, within a bordure indented *or*, for Gordon of Cluny; crest, a boar's head coupé *or*, holding in his mouth four arrows *gules*, feathered and headed *argent*: motto, *Do well and let them say*.

WALTER SCOTT of Harwood, *or*, an oak tree *vert*, surmounted of a bend *azure*, charged with a star betwixt two crescents of the field; crest, a stag's head erased proper: motto, *Ardentem amo*. Here the tree is assumed as relative to the designation of the family of Harwood, of which there were several brothers, as Francis Scott of Greenhill, whose eldest son Robert is a Lieutenant in the Gray Regiment of Dragoons; and Gideon Scott of Falnash, another brother of Harwood, who carries as Harwood, with their suitable differences. See Harwood's arms in the Plate of Achievements.

JOHN SCOTT of Malleny, son and representative of Sir William Scott of Clerkington, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the arms of Buccleugh; and for difference, in base, an arrow bend-ways proper, feathered and barbed *argent*; crest, a stag lodged proper: motto, *Amo probos*.

WILLIAM SCOTT of Balmouth *or*, a bend *azure* between three crescents of the last, within a bordure ingrailed, and quartered *gules* and *argent*, crest, a star *or*: motto, *Lucet*.

ADAM SCOTT of Hassenden, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star of six points between two crescents *argent*; and in base, a bow and arrow of the second; crest, a hand erect, holding a pole-axe proper: motto, *Trusty and true*.

FRANCIS SCOTT of Gorrenberry, the same with Buccleugh, within a bordure gobonated; *gules* and *argent*; crest, an anchor in pale, inwrapt with a cable proper: motto, *Sperandum*.

MR LAURENCE SCOTT of Bevelaw, *or*, on a fess *azure*, instead of a bend, a star of six points between two crescents of the field; crest, a dexter hand holding a scroll of paper.

JAMES SCOTT of Vogrie, son of Mr Robert Scott, one of the clerks of the chancery, a younger son of Scotstarvet, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, all within a bordure parted per pale, *gules* and *azure*, the dexter side ingrailed, and the sinister indented; crest, a dexter hand holding a ring proper: motto, *Nescit amor fines*.

THOMAS SCOTT of Todrick, a second brother of Whiteslide *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, and in chief, a broken lance *gules*, with a crescent for difference; crest, the head of a lance proper: motto, *Pro aris & focis*.

MR GEORGE SCOTT of Bunraw, representative of the family of Sinton, *or*, two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base *azure*; crest, a nymph, in her dexter hand the sun, and in her sinister the moon, all proper: motto, *Reparabit cornua Phœbe*.

WILLIAM SCOTT, a second son to the deceased Mr Laurence Scott of Bevelaw, *or*, on a fesse *azure*, a star of six rays between two crescents of the field, all within a bordure componed of the second and first; crest, a star of six points proper: motto, *Potior origine virtus*.

GEORGE SCOTT of Pitlochrie, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*, and a mullet for difference; crest, a dexter hand erected, holding an amulet, and therein a carbuncle, proper: motto, *In tenebris lux*. He was a second son of Scott of Tarvet.

MR JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff-Clerk of the shire of Edinburgh, descended of the family of Scott of Knightpottie, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first, all within a bordure ingrailed *gules*, charged with eight besants; crest, an arm and hand holding a book half opened, proper: motto, *Fidelitas*.

Having given the blazons of such families of the name of Scott, descended of Buccleugh, as are recorded in the Lyon Register, I shall here add another recorded there, of a family of that name in Holland, also descended of Buccleugh, viz.

MR JAMES SCOTT, eldest son to Apollonius Scott, Judge, and afterwards President of the High Court of Justice at the Hague, lawful son of James Scott, who hav-

ing fled from Scotland on the account of some variance happening between him and some neighbouring family, and for certain violences committed by the one upon the other, was entered into the service of William Prince of Orange, and under his conduct served as colonel and brigadier at the taking of Middleburg in Zeeland, *anno* 1574, and thereafter was deputed for Zeeland, to be one of the States-General, bears parted per fesse *or* and *gules*, in chief a bend *azure*, charged with a star of six rays, betwixt two crescents of the first, and in base an eagle's-leg couped at the thigh in pale *or*: That in the upper part, being the coat of Buccleugh, and that in base being assumed by his predecessor upon his fleeing to Holland, where acquiring new honours, he caused marshal them so; and for crest, an eagle rising *or*, and looking up to the sun, appearing from under a cloud proper, supported by two ladies richly arrayed, each holding in their hands a thistle slipped proper: motto, *Anno inspicio*.

SCOTT of Ely, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star betwixt two crescents of the first, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight besants.

SCOTT of Spencerfield, *or*, on a bend *azure*, between two spur-rowels *gules*, three crescents of the first.

SCOTT of Whitehaugh, *or* on a bend *azure*, a mullet *argent* betwixt two crescents of the first: These three last blazons are to be found in Pont's manuscript. And as for the other families of the name of Scott, who carry lion's heads, their blazons will be found at the title of the *Lion's head*.

The surname of ELLIOT in the south is said to have come from a village called Elliot in the north, and with that name came to the south border, in the reign of King James I. of Scotland.

ELLIOT of Redheugh, now called Lawriston in Liddisdale, *gules*, on a bend *or*, a pipe (or flute) of the first.

In an old book of blazons illuminated in the reign of Queen Mary, are the arms of the name of ELLIOT, *gules*, on a bend betwixt two cottises *or*, as many pheons in chief and base of the second, a flute or pipe of the first.

Sir GILBERT ELLIOT of Stobbs, baronet, *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *or*, a batton *azure*; crest, a dexter arm holding a cutlass proper, with the motto, *Peradventurè*. As matriculated in the Lyon Register.

Sir GILBERT ELLIOT of Minto, baronet, of late one of the senators of the College of Justice, descended of Stobbs, *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *or*, a batton *azure*, all within a bordure *vair*; crest, a dexter hand issuing from a cloud, and throwing a dart, all proper: motto, *Non egit arcu*. N. R.

Mr ADAM ELLIOT, third son to the deceast Mr Henry Elliot, minister of Bedrule, who was lawful son to William Elliot, sometime provost of Peebles, who was third brother to Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *or*, a flute *azure*, all within a bordure ingrailed of the second, and charged with eight mullets of the third; crest, a dexter hand holding a flute, proper; with the motto, *Inest jucunditas*; which shows the figure on the bend, to be a pipe or flute. N. R.

WALTER ELLIOT of Erkelton, a second son of Elliot of Unthank, who was descended of the family of Lawriston, *gules*, on a bend indented *or*, a flute of the first; crest, a demi-man in armour, proper; with the motto, *Pro rege & limite*.

SIMEON ELLIOT of Binksnaw of Swinside, descended of the family of Lawriston, *gules*, on a bend *or*, a batton *azure*, all within a bordure of the second, charged with six garbs, as the third; crest, a gentleman holding a pike in his hand, in a watching posture. N. R.

The surname of TOWERS, the principal family of which name was Towers of Inverleith, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three mullets of the first; the first of this family was Walter Towers, by descent a Frenchman, merchant in Edinburgh, who, for his assisting to recover the castle of Edinburgh out of the hands of the English by a stratagem, got from King David II. the lands of Inverleith, Water of Leith, Dalry, and others. *William Towers de Inverleith, Dominus de Dalray*, so designed in a tack of a mill on the Water of Leith, to Thomas Fulton, in the year 1478. Sir James Towers of Inverleith was one of the Privy Council in the minority of King James V. and this family ended in an heiress, in the reign of King Charles II., who was married to Sir John Sinclair of Lochend and Longfor-

macus, and their son, the present Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, quarters the arms of his mother with his own, as in the Plate of Achievements.

TOURRIN or TURING of Foveran, an old family in the shire of Aberdeen, originally from France, now extinct *, or, on a bend *gules*, three boars' heads of the first: As in James Esplin, Marchmont Herald, his book illuminated in the year 1630.

KINNEAR of that Ilk, in the shire of Fife, *sable*, on a bend *or*, three canary birds proper; Mr Pont, in his blazons, *sable*, on a bend *or*, three papingos *vert*; but the first blazon given by Sir George Mackenzie seems to be the most proper one, being relative to the name, which is ancient with us; for in the register of the abbacy of Balmerino, there is a donation of William Kinnear of that Ilk, of certain lands to the Monks of that abbacy, to pray for the soul of his father, and of Emergalda, Queen to King William. This family, says Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections, has a charter of the lands of Kinnear from King Alexander II.

The surname of DISHINGTON, *gules*, on a bend *argent*, three mullets *sable*. Sir William Dishington, for his faithful services to King Robert I. got a charter from that King of the lands of Ball-Glass in the Thanedom of Aberdeen.

DISHINGTON of Ardross, *or*, on a bend *sable*, three escalops of the first, as in Mr Pont's blazons, with the motto, *Unica spes mea Christus*; and so illuminated in Esplin's book of arms. John Dishington of Ardross is one of the assessors in the perambulation between the marches of Easter and Wester Kinghorn 1457. As in the chartulary of the Abbacy of Dunfermline.

NEWALD of Cargow, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three martlets of the field. As in Esplin's illuminated book of blazons.

BINNING of that ilk, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *sable*, a mullet of the first.

BINNING of Easter-Binning, descended from the former, carries the same arms, but placed on the bend a waggon *argent*, because one of the heads of that family, with his seven sons, went in a waggon covered with hay, surprised and took the castle of Linlithgow, then in possession of the English, in the reign of David II.

Sir WILLIAM BINNING of Walliford, sometime provost of Edinburgh, descended of Easter-Binning, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *sable*, a waggon *or*, within a bordure of the second; crest, a demi-horse, furnished for a waggon, proper: motto, *Christo duce feliciter*. In the Lyon Register.

JAMES BINNING of Carlowriehall, carries the same with Easter-Binning; and for crest, a horse's head furnished for a waggon, proper: motto, *Virtute doloque*.

The surname of HALYBURTON, *or*, on a bend *azure*, three mascles of the first. The principal old family of this name was Halyburton of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick: the chapel of Halyburton was a pendicle of the church of Greenlaw, as appears from the charter of David the son of Truck, giving and disposing to the abbacy of Selkirk, his chapel of Halyburton, in the reign of Malcolm IV. Which charter is confirmed by his *pronepos Philip de Halyburton*, in the year 1261; and in that charter Philip calls David, son of Truck, his *proavus*. The name of the lands and chapel, is said to be from a religious man named Burton, who had his residence in these lands which were called after him, Halyburton, *i. e.* Holyburton, or St Burton's lands.

In the reign of King Robert I. *Adam de Halyburton*, and Margaret Pourboure, his wife, got a charter from Patrick Dunbar Earl of March, of the lands of Trapran, *cum monte Dumpelder*, and the tenement of Southall, which belonged to *Hugh de Gourly* forfeited; and which charter is confirmed by King David II. *Philippus de Halyburton, filius & haeres Domini Willielmi de Halyburton militis*, makes a donation of an annuity out of the lands of Mellerstain to the abbacy of Kelso, in the chartulary of Melrose; *Adam Halyburton Dominus de Halyburton*, with the consent of his superior, Patrick Earl of March, grants the like, 1357, which is confirmed afterwards by James Bishop of St Andrews. *Dominus Johannes de Halyburton* is witness to a charter of Richard Edgar, granted to Robert Edgar of Wadderly, of the date 1378. And, in another charter, confirming the former, in the year 1384, *Dominus Johannes de Halyburton*, is designed *Dominus de Dirleton*: which two charters I see in the custody of Edgar of Wadderly, the last of which ends thus, "In cujus rei testimonium usus sum sigillo Domini Johannis Halyburton Domini de Dirleton." Richard the disposer and granter of the charter,

* The family of Turing is represented by the present Sir Robert Turing, Bart. of Foveran. E

used then the seal of Sir John Halyburton Lord Dirleton, which I see appending to the said charter entire, whereon were the same quartered arms which our books of blazons now give to Halyburton Lord Dirleton, thus, quarterly, first *or*, on a bend *azure*, three mascles of the first for Halyburton. Second, *or*, three bars *gules*. Third, *argent*, a bend *gules*, for Vaus Lord Dirleton; and the fourth as the first. I have likewise seen a tack of the lands of Lamden given by John Lord Halyburton to Thomas and Alexander Heatlies tenants, of the date 1447, which tack begins thus: "We John Lord Halyburton," &c. (*penes* Edgar of Wadderly) to which his seal of arms is appended, and the transumpt of it afterwards judicially taken, to which Richard Lamb was notar; who, being ignorant of armoury, confusedly describes the seal in the transumpt, which yet may be known to be the same with the above blazon, which I here add. "Literam as-
 " sedationis stipatam sigillo nobilis Domini Johannis de Halyburton, in quo sigil-
 " lo sculptum fuit unum scutum, in dicto scuto bend lossyne (a bend charged
 " with lozenges or mascles) & trias faces (in the second quarter three bars) & in
 " inferiore parte dicti sigilli unum simplex bend; (in the third quarter a bend)
 " & unum bend lossyne;" (that is the fourth quarter as the first.) Anciently our notars were obliged, in transumpt of rights, to describe or blazon the seal, because it was the seal only that verified the deeds, or evidents, which then were not subscribed by the granters. I have met with several such descriptions of blazons by our notaries in transumpt, some of them awkwardly and some handsomely done.

The family of HALYBURTON Lord DIRLETON ended in three daughters co-heiresses, in the reign of King James V. The eldest, Janet, was married to William Lord Ruthven. The second, Marion, was married to George Lord Home; she bore to him Alexander Lord Home, who quartered the paternal coat of Halyburton, viz. *or*, on a bend *azure*, three mascles of the first, as on the seals of that family, of which afterwards: As also did the issue of William Lord Ruthven, grandfather of the first Earl of Gowry, who married Janet Halyburton, the other co-heiress of the Lord Dirleton; of which before: And the third daughter, Margaret, was married to George Ker of Faudenside, in the shire of Roxburgh, who did the same. The exterior ornaments of the arms of HALYBURTON Lord DIRLETON, as in our illuminated books of arms, are these; for crest, a Moor's head banded *argent*; supporters, two naked Moors banded about the head and middle *argent*; and for motto, *Watch well*.

The heir-male of Halyburton Lord Dirleton, is HALYBURTON of Pitcur, now representative of the principal family, who carries *or*, on a bend *azure*, between three boars' heads erased *sable*, as many mascles of the first; I know some make them lozenges, which I do not think so right. The boars' heads were assumed by this family, for marrying Chisholm heiress of Pitcur; crest, a negro's head and neck coupéd at the shoulders, armed with an helmet, proper; supporters, two cats: motto, *Watch well*. N. R.

HALYBURTON of Egliscairnie, *or*, on a bend waved *azure*, three lozenges of the first, by some old books of blazon. But in the Lyon Register the bend is not waved, but plain, as descended also of the Lord Dirleton; crest, a boar's head coupéd and erect, proper: motto, *Watch well*.

WILLIAM HALYBURTON, son of a second brother of Egliscairnie, descended of the Lord Halyburton, *or*, on a bend, the upper side waved, and the under side ingrailed *azure*, three lozenges of the first; crest, a boar's head erected and coupéd, proper: motto, *Majores sequor*. N. R.

JOHN HALYBURTON of Newmains, descended, and representative of Morton, *or*, on a bend *azure*, three mascles, and in the sinister canton a buckle of the first; crest, a stag at gaze, proper: motto, *Watch well*. N. R.

DANZELSTON or DENNISTON of that Ilk, *argent*, a bend *sable*.

DENNISTON Lord DENNISTON's arms as illuminated in our old books of blazon, are *argent*, a bend *sable*, between an unicorn's head erased *gules*, horned *or*, and a cross croset *fitché* of the third, supported on the dexter by a lion *gules*, and on the sinister by an antelope *argent*, unguled and horned *or*; and for crest, a right hand holding aloft an antique shield *sable*, charged with a star *or*. So illuminated in Workman's Book of Blazons.

The lands of Denniston, in the sheriffdom of Renfrew, were named from the first possessor, Danziel, as appears by a charter of the barony of Houston, in the reign of Malcolm IV. which is bounded with the lands of Danziel, (see Crawford's History of Renfrew) whose successors both assumed their name and designation from them. King David the Bruce gives a charter to Robert Danzelston, son and heir of Sir John Danzelston, knight, of the barony of Glencairn: And Sir Robert Danzelston of that Ilk, upon his own resignation, obtains a charter from King Robert II.

This family at last ended in two heiresses; Margaret, the eldest, was married to Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn, who got with her the baronies of Danzelston, Finlayston, Kilmarnock, in Dumbartonshire, and the barony of Glencairn, in the shire of Dumfries; and the second daughter, Elizabeth Denniston, was married to Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, and with her he got the lands of Mauldsly, Kilkaydow, Stanley, &c. Upon which account, the family of Calderwood quarter still the arms of Denniston with their own, having *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Denniston: Of which afterwards.

There were other families of this name, as Denniston of Cowgrane in the shire of Dumbarton, who is reputed the heir-male and representative of the principal family of Denniston of that Ilk, and carries *argent*, a bend *sable*, an unicorn's head erased in chief of the last, and in base a cross croset *fitché azure*; crest, a dexter hand pointing at a star, proper: motto, *Adversa virtute repello*: As in the Lyon Register; and in Pont's Manuscripts of Blazons, are the arms of these two following families of the name of Denniston.

DENNISTON of Duntraith, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, between two unicorns' heads erased *sable*, armed *or*, three rings, with carbuncles of the last.

DENNISTON of Mountjohn, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, between two unicorns' heads erased *sable*, armed *or*, three cross crosetts fitched of the last.

The surname of HERRING, or HERON, with us, *gules*, on a bend *argent*, a rose, between two lions rampant of the field: There was an old family of this name in Clydesdale, and another in Mid-Lothian, who possessed the lands of Edmonstone and Gilmerton. A daughter of this family, Giles Herring, was married to Sir William Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, in the year 1375, who with her got half of the lands of Gilmerton, and the lands of Drum, of whom is descended the present laird of Drum, as by the charters and evidents of these lands, which I have seen in the custody of Somerville of Drum.

There was also another family of this name, designed of Lethendy and Glascuine, in Perthshire; John Drummond of Blair, married Agnes Herring, daughter of Sir David Herring of Lethendy, whose arms, in Pont's Manuscripts, are quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a bend *argent*, a rose between two lions rampant of the field; second and third *azure*, a cheveron *argent*; and the same arms for Herring of Lethendy, stand illuminated with those of other barons, Members of Parliament in the year 1604, in the House of Falahall, but there are two roses, one before each lion upon the bend. In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright there is a family of this name, who write themselves HERON of that Ilk, and carries the paternal coat of Herring or Herin, as above; and our heralds have been in use to place these arms on their funeral escutcheons; having for crest, a demi-lion *argent*; with the motto, *By valour*.

LOCKHART of Barr, an ancient family of that name, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three fetterlocks *or*. As in Mackenzie's Heraldry.

ALEXANDER BRAND of Baberton, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mascles of the first, and on a chief of the second, as many spur-rowels *or*; and for crest, two proboscides of elephants in pale, coupéd, flexed, and reflexed *argent*; that on the dexter charged with three mascles; and the other on the sinister, with as many spur-rowels *sable*; with the motto, *Ay forward*. As recorded in the Lyon Register, with these two following blazons.

JOHN COOK, sometime Bailie of Pittenweem, *gules*, on a bend *or*, two cinquefoils *azure*, and, in the sinister chief point, a crescent surmounted of a cross croset of the second; crest, a sea cat, appearing out of the wreath; with the motto, *Tutum monstrat iter*.

MR WALTER COMRIE, Doctor of Divinity, *or*, on a bend *azure*; an annulet of the first, betwixt two pheons issuing out of the same; crest, an archer shooting an arrow out of a bow, proper: motto, *Ad metam.*

The surname of WIGMURE or WIGMER, *argent*, a bend *sable*, charged with another waved of the field. As in Workman's Manuscript.

The surname of LEGGET, *azure*, on a bend *argent*, three mens' hearts *gules*, and on a chief of the second, as many martlets *sable*. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

The surname of LEITCH, *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *or*, betwixt six fusils of the second; three escutcheons *azure*.

I shall add here some blazons with a *bend between*, accompanied or cotoyed with figures.

The surname of CHEYNE, says Sir James Balfour, in the year 1290, carried as now, *azure*, a bend *argent*, between six cross patees fitched of the last; I have seen a charter of Reynold Cheyne, son of Reynold, who was son of another Reynold Cheyne, of the lands of Durie in Fife, to Gilbert, son to Robert of Strathern; which charter was confirmed by *Adam de Kilconbaugh* Earl of Carrick, in the reign of Alexander III. King Robert the Bruce gives a charter to Sir Reginald Cheyne, of the barony of Dunumainie, which formerly belonged to Roger Mowbray. And so much for the antiquity of the name.

CHEYNE of Straithloch, *azure*, a bend *argent*, betwixt six cross patees fitched *or*. As in Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

CHEYNE of Esselmont, quarterly, first and last *azure*, a bend *argent*, between six cross patees fitched *or*, for the name of Cheyne; second and third *argent*, an episcopal pale *sable*, between three laurel leaves *vert*, for the name of Marshall of Esselmont, (but in the blazon of the Lyon Register, the episcopal pale is left out;) crest, a cross patee fitched *argent*; and for motto, *Patientia vincit.*

The surname of COLLESS, *azure*, on a bend *or*, betwixt three cross croslets fitched of the last, as many mascles *gules*; Andrew Colless, merchant in Aberdeen, gets a charter of the barony of Kelly, from Robert Lord Marr, 1404.

COLLESS of Balnamoon, *argent*, a cross moline, between two mascles in chief *gules*, and a boar's head erased in base *sable*; Pont's Manuscript: and there also, COLLISON, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three roses *gules*, a sword of the first, hilted and pommel'd *or*.

ROBERT COLLISON, Gentleman in His Majesty's guards of horse, descended of the family of Collison of Auchinlounes, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, betwixt three roses in chief *gules*, and as many peasecods in base *vert*; a sword bar-ways of the first, hilted and pommel'd *or*; crest, a falcon's head erased, proper: motto, *Hoc virtutis opus.* L. R.

The surname of CRAMOND, *argent*, a bend *gules*; (*aliter*) *argent*, three hearts *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

CRAMOND of Auldbar, *azure*, a bend *or*, between three pelicans feeding their young *argent*; some place the pelicans on the bend. I find one *Hugh de Cramand* mentioned by King Robert the Bruce, in his charter to the monks of Jedworth. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of MASON, *argent*, a bend waved *azure*, betwixt two mullets in chief, and a flower-de-luce in base *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of CANT, *argent*, a bend ingrailed betwixt two crescents *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

LUDOVICK CANT of Dryburnford in East-Lothian, *argent*, a bend ingrailed betwixt a crescent and a star of eight points, or rays, in chief, and a mullet in base *sable*; crest, a dove, proper: motto, *Alis reposita.* In the Lyon Register; and there also,

The surname of WYLLIE, *azure*, a bend accompanied with a fox current in chief, and two mullets in base *argent*, by Thomas Wyllie merchant in Edinburgh. L. R.

MAXTON of Cultequhay, *or*, a bend *gules*, (some books have it a cheveron) between three cross formees fitched *azure*. I have seen the seal of arms of Robert Maxton of Cultequhay, appended to his discharge to Sir Alexander Murray of

Abercairn, of the date 1410, whereon was a bend ingrailed between three cross crozlets, one in chief, and two in base.

The surname of ARCHIBALD, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, between two mullets of the second, a crescent of the first; as Mr Pont. But in Sir James Balfour's Blazons, *argent*, on a bend between three stars *azure*, as many crescents of the first; which was carried by ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD of Blackhall in Fife: Which family ended in an heiress, who was married to Alexander Seaton, a younger son of Carriston, whose issue now enjoys that fortune.

Mr WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, Governor to Mr William Talmash, son to the Dutchess of Lauderdale, descended of Archibald of Blackhall, has the last blazon of Blackhall within a bordure ingrailed *sable*; crest, a branch of palm tree slipped, proper: motto, *Ditat servata fides*. Lyon Register. And there also,

ALEXANDER GARIOCH of Kinstair, *azure*, a bend betwixt a stag's head coupéd in chief *argent*, attired *or*, and three cross crozlets fitchéd, in base, of the second; crest, a palm tree growing out of a mount with a trefoil, proper; motto, *Concussus surgo*.

The surname of GLASSFORD, *argent*, a bend ingrailed accompanied with two spur-rowels *gules*. Pont's Manuscript, and in the New Register.

JOHN GLASSFORD, Collector of the Customs at Borrowstownness, *argent*, a bend ingrailed, accompanied with two spur-rowels in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *gules*, garnished *sable*: motto, *Mente & manu*.

Major JOHN BIGGAR of Woolmet, *argent*, a bend *azure*, accompanied with three mullets *gules*; crest, a pelican's head coupéd, proper; with the motto, *Giving and forgiving*. Lyon Register.

WILLIAM BIGGAR, Merchant in Edinburgh, *argent*, a bend counter-embattled *azure*, between two mullets *gules*; crest and motto as the former. There was a family of old of this name designed of that ilk. Robert Bigris is a witness in the charter of King David I. to the abbacy of Dunfermline; and there are severals of the name of Biggar, witnesses in the chartulary of Kelso. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, says, he has seen a charter, *Roberti filii Walderi de Biggar*, granted to *Ricardo Baird de magna & parva Kyp*, in the reign of Alexander III.

LIVINGTON or LETHINGTON of Saltcoats, an ancient family in East-Lothian, *argent*, a bend between two otters' heads coupéd *gules*; Pont's Manuscript; some call them boars' heads: I have seen the armorial seal of this family; which had a bend with an otter's (or boar's) head coupéd in chief, and the circumscription round it was, *Sig. Patricii Livingtoun de Saltcoat, 1593*.

The honourable families of Howard in England, give, for their paternal arms, *gules*, a bend between six cross crozlets *fitché argent*.

THOMAS HOWARD Duke of NORFOLK, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, premier duke and chief of the illustrious family of the Howards, descended from William Howard, a learned judge and counsellor to King Edward I. got an addition to these arms from Henry VIII. in memory of the victory he obtained over King James IV. and his army in Flodden-field, the 9th of September 1513, being an escutcheon *or*, charged with a demi-lion rampant, (pierced through the mouth with an arrow) within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*; which escutcheon is placed by those of that family on the bend. The first duke of this name was Thomas, created by King Richard III. being descended by Lady Margaret Dutchess of Norfolk, daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, descended of a younger son of Edward I. for which the family quarters the arms of England, with a label of three points; and in the third place, the arms of Clifford, *chequé, or and azure*; and in the fourth, *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, for Mowbray Duke of Norfolk.

The many noble branches of this family in England carry the paternal coat of Howard, with the minute differences, such as crescents, mullets, flower-de-luces, &c. as in the English books of blazon.

STOURTON Lord STOURTON, *sable*, a bend *or*, betwixt six fountains, proper. This ancient family was dignified with the title of Lord Baron Stourton in the 28th year of the reign of Henry VI.

PETRE Lord PETRE, *gules*, a bend *or*, between two escalops *argent*; as in Mr Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England. This family was dignified by the

title of Lord Petre of Writtle in Com. Essex, by King James I. the 21st of July 1603.

ALLINGTON Lord ALLINGTON of Wymondly in England, and Baron Killaird in Ireland, *sable*, a bend betwixt six billets *argent*.

I have spoke to a bend surmounted with figures; as also when it surmounts other figures; and having given some few examples, I shall here add only two.

STEWART of Fothergale, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a bend *sable*; as in Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript of Heraldry.

Mr JOHN AIKMAN of Cairnie, Advocate, *argent*, a sinister hand in base fesseways, holding an oaken batton in pale, with a branch at the top, proper, surmounted of a bend ingrailed *gules*; crest, an oak tree, proper, as relative to the name; with the motto, *Sub robore virtus*. Lyon Register.

I have spoke before in this chapter of the diminutives of the bend, and of the situation and disposition of natural and artificial figures *in bend* or *bend-ways*, and given some few examples; so that having treated sufficiently of the bend, I shall put an end to this long chapter, and proceed to the bend-sinister.

C H A P. XIV.

OF THE BEND-SINISTER; THE BAR WITH THE FRENCH.

THIS ordinary possesses a third middle part of the field diagonally from the upper left to the lower right angle. With the English it possesses the third part of the field, when charged, and when not, only the fifth part of the field.

The French call this ordinary the *bar*, but do not take the diminutive of the fesse for the bar, as the English, and describe it, *La barre occupe l'autre milieu de gauche à droite*.

It is said to represent a military belt, whereat hang the quiver, now the carabine belt.

The *bend-sinister*, or *bar* with the French, is not frequent in the arms of the Britons, French, Spaniards, and Italians, because it has some resemblance with the common note of illegitimation: It is frequent with the Germans, and is as honourable, in the opinion of heralds, as the *bend-dexter*. What Sylvester Petra Sancta says of it, I shall here add:

“ Balteus hic sinister, intra gloriam est ingenuorum natalium; neque enim cum spuria clavula, seu cum notha illa lineola confundi debet, quæ vitiosæ prosapiæ index habetur. Rarus est quidem hic balteus sinister in tesseris gentilitiis nobilium Italiæ, Galliæ, Hispaniæ, atque Britannicæ: Sed suum decus retinet tamen in tesseris non adeo paucis nobilium Germaniæ. Fuerit vero militare cingulum fortasse pharetris ferendis aptum. Quemadmodum hodieque simili cingulo utuntur milites, gestandis ab humero pendulis ahenis fistulis longioribus quas vulgo appellant charabinas.”

Of old the bend-sinister was more frequent in arms with us, than of late, when almost all of them are turned to the right; fancying that it carries some mark of illegitimation with it. Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, says, of old, BISSET of that ilk carried *argent*, a bend-sinister *gules*; and these of the name of Sowles, in anno 1292, carried barry of six, *or* and *gules*, a bend-sinister *sable*. The name of BARBER, *or*, a bend sinister *azure*, charged with a mullet of the first, plate V. fig. 22. But now some of that name, as ROBERT BARBER of Mulderg, *argent*, a St Andrew's Cross betwixt a garb in chief, two, escalops in the flanks, and another in base *azure*: motto, *Nihil nisi cruce*, L. R. In the borough rolls of Exchequer, in the year 1328, I find one John Barber, who, by order of King Robert the Bruce, got a sum of money from Sir Alexander Seaton of that ilk, as governor and feuer of the town of Berwick upon Tweed, one of the progenitors of the Lords of Seaton, and Earls of Winton. It was this Sir Alexander Seaton's two sons, whom Edward III. caused most perfidiously to be hanged, because their father would not surrender the town of Berwick.

LIDDEL of Halkerton, of old, (says Sir James Balfour), carried *gules* on a bend-sinister *argent*, a mullet *sable*; but now it is a bend-dexter, charged with three mullets *sable*. Sir James Liddel of Halkerton is witness in a charter of Alexander Duke of Albany, to Alexander Bonneston of that Ilk, of the lands of Upsatlington in the Merse, (*penes Comitum de Home*). Robert Liddel, merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Halkerton, *gules*, on a bend, betwixt a cross croset fitch in chief, and a flower-de-luce in base *argent*, three spur-rowels of the first; crest, a rose slipped proper: motto, *Hinc odor & sanitas*, L. R.

The name of KAY or CAY, in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, *argent*, a bend-sinister *sable*, between an annulet in chief *gules*, and a griffin's head erased in base of the second, in its beak, a key *azure*; fig. 23. plate V. He gives us also there the arms of the name of WESTON, fig. 24. *gules*, on a bend sinister *argent*, three crescents *sable*. Pont's Manuscript. In the borough rolls of Exchequer, Thomas Weston got sixty-six pounds eight pennies from Sir Alexander Scaton, governor and steward of Berwick, as by his accounts given in the 21st of January 1327.

The bend-sinister is subject to all the accidental forms that the bend-dexter is, and the other ordinaries: As, to have its diminutives, and to be multiplied also, which I shall only here name, since their practice in armories is very rarely to be met with in Britain.

The first diminutive of the bend-sinister, with the English, is called a *scarp*, which contains in breadth the half of the bend-sinister, and comes from the French word *echarpe*, a *scarf*, an ornament made use of by commanders and field-officers, over their left shoulder, thwart the body, and so under the arm, on the right side, as Guillim says, who tells us, that in blazons, it should be named *scarp*, without mentioning the word *sinister*, and that it is an honourable armorial figure; yet neither he nor others in England give us any instance by whom it is carried; the French call it a *barre*, and if there be six of them in the field, they say *barré*; and if more, *cottisé*.

The half of the *scarp*, with the English, is called a *batton-sinister*; by the French, *baton-sinister*; it is never carried in arms, but as a mark of illegitimation, commonly called the *bastard bar*.

Guillim, in his Display of Heraldry, says, that the *batton-sinister* represents a cudgel, being latined by some, *bacillus*, to show that bastards are not free men, but as servants liable to be cudgelled; but this is both unmannerly and unreasonably said, for the *batton-dexter* and *sinister*, are both latined *bacilli*; the first used by the most polite nations, to difference the lawful younger sons of sovereigns and nobility, as the *batton-dexter* in the arms of the younger sons of France, and which was used by the family of Bourbon, over the arms of France, before its accession to the throne. The *batton-sinister* differs only from the former, by position, to distinguish the illegitimate from the legitimate, carried by natural children, not only of the nobility, but sovereigns; and does not expose them as *villani*, as Guillim will have it, but shows that they are cut off from the succession to their father's honour and inheritance, by the lawful children, from which it is sometimes called a *fissure*, as Upton, "Fissura pro eo quod findit arma paterna in duas partes, quia ipse bastardus finditur a patrimonio patris sui."

I shall take occasion here, for my reader's satisfaction, to speak a little to its ancient and modern form, the antiquity of its use, its continuance in a coat of arms, and give some examples by whom it is carried as a mark of illegitimation.

As to its form and length, (having shown its breadth before) it passed anciently from the left chief corner of the shield, to the right flank over the arms, of which I have seen several instances with us; and shall here only mention, that of JOHN HOME of Hilton in the Merse, natural son of Alexander Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of King James IV. who had on his seal of arms, appended to a right of reversion of the lands of the Fleurs in Roxburghshire, granted by him to Elizabeth Home, Lady Hamilton; fig. 25. plate V. Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Home; second and third *argent*, three papingoes *vert*, for Pepdie of Dallas, (the arms of his father), and over all a *batton-sinister sable*, as a mark of illegitimation, passing from the left chief corner to the right flank.

Such another instance of a batton-sinister, passing from corner to corner, over the paternal quarter, and not over the other quarters, is that of Robert Stewart, a natural son of King James V. begot upon Eupham, daughter of Alexander Lord Elphinston; who being prior of Holyroodhouse, he exchanged that abbacy with Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, for his right of that bishoprick, in the year 1570, and was created Earl of Orkney, by King James VI. by patent the 21st of October: He carried the arms of Scotland, bruised with a batton-sinister *sable*, quartered, in the first and fourth places, with the feudal arms of Orkney; in the second and third places, being *azure*, a ship with her sails furled up *or*. His son Patrick, whom he had by his wife Jean, daughter to Gilbert Earl of Cassilis, succeeded him in his honours: but the batton-sinister (it seems by favour allowed) was turned to the right, as a ribbon *sable*, bruising the lion, so illuminated in the Manuscript of James Workman, herald-painter, with these exterior ornaments; for crest, a king inthronized, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left, a falcon; with the motto, *Sic fuit est & erit*; supported on the dexter by an unicorn; and on the sinister, by a griffin. This Earl Patrick was forfeited for treason, for which he lost his head in the year 1614.

By our modern practice, the batton does not touch the extremities of the shield, nor the extremities of the quarter where the paternal arms are placed, for the batton is coupé, that is, cut short, as in all British paintings and engravings; the French make it much shorter than we, and call it *baton-sinister peri*.

As to the ancient use of the batton-sinister, it has not been in practice of arms, as a mark of illegitimation above three hundred years; for of old, the natural sons, whether of subjects or sovereigns, did not carry the arms of their fathers, as now, with differences; but carried other arms, which they got from their sovereign, or those of their mothers or wives being noble.

The natural children of the Kings of Scotland, and our nobility, had no names or arms of old from their fathers, and those they had were either from the places of their birth, or from their mothers or wives, as also their names or designations. Robert, natural son of King William, having married the heiress of Lundy of that ilk, he and his issue took upon them the name of LUNDY or LUNDIN, and the arms of that family, viz. pale of six, *argent* and *gules*, over all on a bend *azure*, three cushions of the first, which the family continued till of late, carrying now, by warrant from the crown, as before, the arms of Scotland within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*, as the natural sons of our kings have been in use to do only since the reign of King James I. of Scotland; For the bordure gobonated was not then a mark of illegitimation as now.

The same practice was in England; WILLIAM LONG-ESPEE, natural son of Henry II. begot on the fair Rosamond, had for arms a long sword, relative to his name; but after he had married Ella, daughter and heir of William D'Eureux, Earl of Salisbury, and being confirmed earl thereof by Richard I. he then took the arms of his wife, viz. *azure*, six lions rampant, *argent*, 3, 2, and 1. and no part of his father King Henry's arms: as Edward Walker, and Sir John Ferne have observed. And Sandford, in his Genealogical History, also tells us, that the unlawful children of JOHN of GAUNT, Duke of LANCASTER, begot on Katharine, daughter of Sir Payen Rouet, Guienne King of Arms, did not carry the arms of their father the king, though nobilitate with a batton-sinister, as now used; but their arms were parted per pale *argent* and *azure*, over all a bend *gules*, charged with three lions *passant gardant or*: but after the legitimation of these three natural sons, by act of Parliament, they then assumed the sovereign ensign of England, being France and England quarterly, within a bordure gobonated *argent* and *azure*. Of which afterwards.

Sir JOHN CLARENCE, natural son of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. who was killed at the battle of Bauge in France, by the Scots 1421, did not presume, as Sandford observes, to carry his father's arms, which were France and England, quarterly, with a label of three points *ermine*, each charged with a canton *gules*, for Clare; but carried only parted per chevron *gules* and *azure*, two lions rampant *affronté or*.

So that till about the fourteenth century, I have not found natural children carrying the arms of their fathers with a batton-sinister, as a mark of illegitimation;

for before and about that time, if natural children carried any figures belonging to their father, they were placed in fields of various partitions, different positions and situations.

ANTIGONE, natural daughter of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the fourth son of Henry IV. whose arms were France and England, quarterly, within a bordure gobonated *argent* and *sable*, carried her father's arms, over which she placed a batton-sinister *azure*: and this is the first instance which Sandford gives of that figure. The next was that of ARTHUR PLATAGENET, natural son of Edward IV. who carried his father's royal arms bruised, with a batton-sinister *azure*.

It cannot then be precisely determined when the natural children began to use the arms of their supposed fathers, with the now known marks of illegitimation: For in some countries the practice was sooner than in others; and some tell us it is but rare yet in Germany.

The practice of natural children carrying the arms of their fathers with brisures had its rise and progression from a custom, says Sir John Ferne, which began from the presumption of natural children, and the acts of legitimations of sovereigns. How soon this practice was in France, I cannot be positive; but that the lawful younger sons of sovereigns there, were not in use to carry their father's arms, till about the thirteenth century, is certain; much less could the natural children, even for a long time after. Menestrier tells us, that it is the custom of France, for bastards not to take their surnames from their supposed fathers, but from their seignories and titles; and when they began to carry their arms with a *sinister traversé*, or *baton peri*, he does not tell us, but says, that a bastard cannot cancel nor alter the batton, without the consent of the chief of the family, unless the bastard carry them in a *faux escu*, i. e. a cartouch, or false shield: and the son of a bastard, procreate in lawful marriage with a gentlewoman, may use the arms of his father and mother, quarterly, having always the batton-sinister on his paternal quarter.

As for the continuance of this mark of illegitimation in arms, some are of opinion, that it should always continue with the bastards descendants by lawful marriages, until the sovereign or chief of the family dispense with it.

Gerard Leigh says, The legitimate of a bastard, may, with consent of the prince, change the batton-sinister to the right side, keeping still the just quantity of the batton; and that it should be broken, of which he gives us an example in his accidents of armories, and blazons it thus, *azure*, a bend double *dancetté argent*. But I find none has followed him as to the form of this traverse.

It is usual for princes to dispense with this known mark of illegitimation even to bastards themselves, either by carrying it dexter, or cancelling it. Charles VII. of France allowed John the bastard of Orleans, for his valour against the English, to turn his sinister traverse to the dexter, with which he and his issue afterwards bruised the arms of Orleans as DUKES of LONGUEVILLE.

I have observed in a book of arms illuminated in the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland, the arms of JAMES Earl of MURRAY, natural son to King James V. having the sinister traverse turned to the dexter, bruising the lion and tressure of Scotland; and quartered with the feudal arms of the Earldom of Murray, which I suppose were dispensed with by the Queen: and the arms of Scotland, carried by this family since, are surrounded with a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*.

The general opinion, and most commonly received, is, that the bastard bar, after three lawful generations, may be borne to the right, or omitted without the sovereign's consent; and, in place thereof, some remote mark of cadency added; but what these remote remarks are, I cannot determine here, not being to my present purpose, and therefore shall only name the bordure gobonated, which is frequently carried in place of the batton-sinister with us and the English, not only by the lawful issue of bastards, but by bastards themselves; as in the late practice of the natural children of King Charles II.

JAMES Duke of MONMOUTH and BUCCLEUGH carried the arms of Great Britain, with a batton-sinister *or*.

HENRY FITZROY Duke of GRAFTON, natural son of King Charles II. begot on Lady Barbara Villiers, Dutchess of Cleveland, carried over the arms of Britain a

batton-sinister, componed *azure* and *argent*; which was also used by his lawful son and heir, Charles Duke of Grafton.

CHARLES FITZROY, another natural son of that king with the dutchess of Cleveland, had his batton-sinister *ermine*.

GEORGE FITZROY, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, another natural son of that king, with the same dutchess, to differ himself from his two elder brothers, gave his batton-sinister componé *azure* and *ermine*. (as Jacob Imhoff says) *Similem bacillum ex bermionis & ceruleis segmentis compositum*.

CHARLES BEAUCLERK Duke of St ALBANS, another natural son of King Charles II. carried, over the arms of Great Britain, a batton-sinister *gules*. Let these examples suffice for carrying batton-sinisters as marks of illegitimation.

C H A P. XV.

OF THE CROSS, AND ITS ACCIDENTAL AND PROPER FORMS.

THE CROSS is so generally known, that I need not give a long description of it, as some do by lines perpendicular and horizontal, but only shew, as in fig. 26. Plate V. it is as it were composed of the pale and the fesse: which two do not lie upon, or bruise one another, but are corporally united in the centre.

This is called a *plain cross*, and possesses a third part of the field, whether charged or not: but the English say, when not charged, it should only possess the fifth part. And some of their Heralds, as Gerard Leigh and Sylvanus Morgan, begin with the cross, as the first and most honourable of all the ordinaries; because it has been of great esteem, since our Saviour suffered upon it. And though this be true, yet I think it more methodical to rank it after these ordinaries which seem to compose it.

The cross has been anciently and frequently used by Christians on their ensigns, flags, and armories. Constantine the Great is said to be the first who assumed it, and carried a red cross in a white field, which is the ensign and flag of England; assumed by the Britons, says Edward Bolton, in his Elements of Armories, p. 73. because that Emperor was born in Britain. Other English say again, they took this cross from Joseph, the son of Joseph of Arimathea, who first preached Christianity in Britain, and, when dying, drew a red cross with his own blood on a white banner, telling them, that if they continued in the faith, they should always be victorious under such a banner. Some again ascribe it to their patron St George, and now is become the badge of the Noble Order of the Garter.

The republic of GENOA carries the like ensign, *argent*, a cross *gules*; upon the account that one St George is the patron of that republic. But whether he be the same with St George the patron of England, I know not.

The ensign of DENMARK is *gules*, a cross *argent*. Some Danish writers say, that such a banner dropped from Heaven, when their King, Waldimer II. was fighting against the infidels in Livonia; at the sight of which the Danes took courage, and obtained a complete victory over the infidels: and, to perpetuate that favour from heaven, they have always made use of it as their ensign. But others tell us, with more probability, that Waldimer, observing his own men giving ground to the enemy, who had beat down his ensign, upon which was an eagle, he reared up a new one with the cross, which he had sent him from the Pope, rallied his forces, and recovered the victory; and the people were made to believe that it was sent from heaven, founding upon an ordinary custom of the Popes, in those days, to send consecrated banners to princes, to encourage them to war against infidels and heretics.

I shall not insist here upon the public ensigns of kingdoms or countries, and of the occasion of their rise and assumption; which I think would be out of my road. For there are few old ensigns or banners which are not supported with legendary stories.

The DUKE of SAVOY's ensign, *gules*, a cross *argent*, is placed by way of surtout over his shield of arms, being the cross of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, with which they complimented Amadeus, the great Duke of Savoy, who came to

their assistance against the Turks, in defence of Rhodes, in the year 1315. And, for his great success and valour, they added these four letters by way of device, F, E, R, T. which import, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodem tenuit*, i. e. his courage preserved Rhodes. But, to forbear to give instances of crosses as signs of sovereignties and fraternities, I shall speak of them as merely armorial, in the bearings of families, where we will find them of many different forms, occasioned by the frequent expeditions to war, against the infidels in the Holy Land, for the recovery of Jerusalem.

They who engaged in that war received from the hands of bishops and prelates, consecrated crosses, made of cloth or taffeta, which were sewed on the left side of their upper coats, and thereupon they were said to undertake the cross: and those expeditions were called *crusades*. So that of necessity there behoved to be various forms of crosses, to distinguish the numerous companies of men, out of many different nations, who engaged in these expeditions. Besides, afterwards, the civil wars in Europe between the Emperors and Popes, likewise contributed to the frequent use of crosses, and their various forms in armories, so that they cannot be but numerous.

Francis Fosse, who wrote a Treatise of Arms in the reign of Richard II. of England, and undertook in person a crusade to Jerusalem, gives us an account only of twelve sorts of crosses. But Nichol Upton, who wrote sometime afterwards, says, that there were so many sorts of crosses, that he durst not undertake to give a description of them all. Neither can I promise to perform that task, which would be both tedious and useless. I shall therefore here mention so many various forms of crosses as are frequently to be met with in the armorial bearings of Britain and France; and if my reader be not satisfied with these, I recommend him to Randle Holmes, his Academy of Armory, where he will find 132 various forms of crosses.

For the better understanding of these forms, I divide them into *accidental* and *proper forms*. By the first, I understand these which are communicable to the other honourable ordinaries; as *ingraillé, nebulé, indenté*, &c. of which before: by *proper ones*, those which are peculiar only to the cross.

When the cross is under neither of these forms, it is by some said, in blazon, to be *plain*; *Crux simplex & plana*, by the Latins; as that of England, *argent*, a plain cross *gules*, fig. 26.

CROSBIE of that Ilk, an ancient family sometime with us, gave arms equivocally relative to the name, *or*, a plain cross *gules*, as in Mackenzie's Heraldry. And there also,

GUTHRIE of that Ilk, another ancient family, *argent*, a cross *sable*: some books make it azure, quartered with the arms of Cumin, *azure*, three garbs *or*. Esplin's Book of Arms.

DAVID GUTHRIE of that Ilk was Comptroller to King James III. and Captain of his Guards, and so designed as a witness in that King's charters, granted by him to Thomas Boyd Earl of Arran, and to his wife Mary Stewart the King's sister, *Davide Guthrey de eodem, nostrorum computorum rotulatore*, and as a witness in another charter of that King's to James Lord Hamilton, giving him licence and power to recover lands out of the sea at Kinneil, and to build a castle there, amongst the witnesses *Davide de Guthrey de eodem Capitano nostræ Guardie*, which are to be seen in the Earl of Haddington's Collections in the Lawyers' Library.

GUTHRIE of Lunan, in place of the cross, carries a lion, as in Workman's Manuscript, viz. quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*.

SIR HENRY GUTHRIE of Kingedwards, baronet, quarterly first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *regardant gules*, holding in the dexter paw a cross croset fitché *azure*, for Guthrie; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Cumin; crest, a lion's paw issuing out of the torse, grasping a twig of a palm tree, all proper; supporters, two naked men wreathed about the loins with bay leaves, proper: motto, *Sto pro veritate*. L. R.

THOMAS GUTHRIE, sometime provost of Forfar, descended of Guthrie of Halkerton, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *regardant gules*, second and

third Cumin, all within a bordure indented *argent*; crest, a cross crozier fished *azure*: motto, *Ex unitate incrementum*. Lyon Register.

JAMES GUTHRIE of Carsbank, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cross *sable*, second and third, as before, Cumin, all within a bordure ingrailed *gules*: motto, *Pietas & frugalitas*. Lyon Register.

The name of OSBORNE in England, quarterly, *ermine* and *azure*, a cross *or*.

Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, son of Sir Edward Osborne, in right of his mother, one of the coheirs of John Nevil Lord Latimer, for adhering to the royal interest in order to the restoration of King Charles II. was erected Viscount of Dunblane in Scotland, and Baron of Kiveton, and Viscount of Latimer in England, 1673; and in the year following, by the same King, Earl of Danby, and installed Knight of the Garter. Afterwards, in the year 1689, he came to be Marquis of Carmarthen, and in the year 1694, Duke of LEEDS. He carries, quarterly, *ermine* and *azure*, a cross *or*, for his paternal bearing.

The ancient and honourable name of SINCLAIR, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*; of which more afterwards. Fig. 27. Plate V.

There is another accidental form, to which the other ordinaries are subject, but especially the cross, which the English term *raguled* or *trunked*. As in the bearing of the Lord SANDYS in England; *argent*, a cross raguled *sable*, fig. 28. Plate V. Guillim, in his Blazons, uses the word *trunked*; which term cannot relate here to the body of the cross, or the trees which are supposed to compose it; for *trunked* or *truncatum* is said of a tree cut in two, and of the head of any animal couped, *i. e.* cut clean off. But it seems he makes it relate to the stumps or knobs that remain of the branches cut off, and so the *nodi sunt truncati*. The word *raguled* seems to be more proper, for which Camden, in his Blazons, makes use of the word *nodosa*; and Mr Gibbon blazons such a cross, *Crucem nodis truncatis aspersam*, making the word *trunked* relate to the stumps of the branches. The French say *ecoté*, for any *ordinary raguled*. "Ecoté" says Menestrier, "se dit des troncs & branches de bois dont les menues branches sont occupées." Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us such another coat of arms, borne by the family of BERKÆ in Germany, which he describes thus, *Crux arbori simillima, quæ decisis & decussis ramalibus undique asperatur sabulo expicta, in arvo aurei metalli, i. e. or*, a cross raguled *sable*: a St Andrew's cross thus knotted hath been the ancient sea standard of the Dukes of Burgundy.

The cross is subject to be *counter-changed*, as fig. 29. quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a cross counter-changed of the same. Which blazon is given us by Gerard Leigh, and latin'd by Mr Gibbon thus, *Scutum argenteo & nigro quadripartitum, cruce plana e dictis coloribus commutatis insignitum*. The author of the Synopsis of Heraldry gives us this figure cantoned with four escalops, borne by the name of HOOK in England, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a cross cantoned with four escalops, all counter-changed.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, in his Science of Heraldry, gives us such another blazon of the arms of GLENDINNING of that Ilk, as fig. 30. quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a cross parted per cross indented, counter-changed of the second and first. Mr Pont, in his Manuscript of Blazons, says, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a cross indented of the one and the other; as the French say for counter-changed *de l'un en l'autre*. Of this family there have been several brave men, as our historians tell us, and particularly one Sir Simeon Glendinning, who died fighting valiantly against the English with the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Otterburn, in the year 1388.

The Cross is also subject to be *voided*, that is, when its middle part is cut out, and the field appears through the middle in all its parts; for which the Latins say, *Crux evacuata*, as fig. 31. Plate V. *azure*, a cross *or*, waved and voided of the field.

If the voiding be of another colour or metal than the field, the cross is then said to be *charged* with another cross; for which our English heralds have some needless terms, as *sarcelled*, and *resarcelled*; which I industriously omit, being of no use but to confuse the blazon, and amuse the reader.

When a cross is accompanied with figures, the English, in their blazons, use the word *betwixt* or *between*, as frequently we do; and sometimes we follow the

French, in saying, *a cross cantoned* with such figures. *Cantoned* is said of the cross and saltier, when they are placed between figures, which appear between the branches of the cross and saltier, in the cantons.

BANNATYNE of Corhouse, *argent*, a cross between four stars *azure*, as fig. 32. Plate V. The French, *d'argent à la croix cantonné de quatre étoiles d'azur*. The Latins, *In scuto argenteo crucem planam, ad quatuor scuti angulos singulis stellulis itidem cæruleis percinctam*; crest, a demi-griffin, holding in his right paw a sword upright, proper: motto, *Nec cito nec tarde*. L. R.

BANNATYNE of Newhall, as descended of Corhouse, *argent*, on a cross *azure*, between four mullets *gules*, a crescent *or*; crest, a demi-griffin holding in its dexter paw a sword, with the motto, *Dum spiro spero*. So matriculated in the Lyon Register. Other ancient families of the surname of Bannatyne carry a cheveron in place of the cross; of whom afterwards.

When a cross is charged with any figure, we say of it, as of the other ordinaries, *on a cross*: as Sir George Mackenzie in the blazon of the arms of the name of SPALDING, *or*, on a cross *azure*, five cross crosetts of the first. The first of the name of Spalding with us was an Englishman, who assisted Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, in recovering the town of Berwick from the English, in the year 1318; for which good services he got several lands in Scotland. I have seen a charter of confirmation of Prince David's, eldest son of King Robert III. to Richard Spalding, of the lands of Lumlethen and Craigaw, in the shire of Fife.

Crosses are sometimes pierced in the middle, so that the field is seen through the same. When the piercing is round, it suffices to say, *pierced* or *perforated*, as fig. 33. *sable*, a cross coupéd *or*, pierced of the field. If pierced after the form of a lozenge, then they say, *pierced Lozenge-ways*; when pierced after the form of a square, it is mentioned in the blazon.

If the piercings be in any other part of the crosses but in the middle, then they are not to be taken for piercings, but for *charges*.

Coupéd or *aliecé* is said of a cross or saltier, when their extremities do not touch the sides of the shield, but when there are more than one cross in the field, they cannot but be coupéd, and then that term is not added in the blazon, more than to other common charges, when they accompany the ordinaries.

Crosses, for the most part, are coupéd, because they have their proper forms in their extremities: of which *proper forms of crosses* I shall now proceed to show some examples.

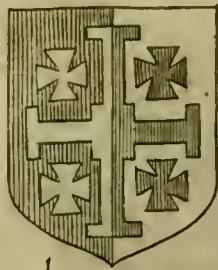
Fig. 34. *argent*, a cross potent *azure*; here the traverse is placed on the top of the stem or paler part. Guillim says it may be called *a cross crutchy*, for the resemblance it has to a crouch, which in old English was called *potent*. The French call it *potence*, which signifies *a crouch* or *a gibbet*; for which the Latins say, *crux patibulata*.

THE name of BUTTER of old with us carried *argent*, a cross potent *azure*, between four men's hearts *gules*. Mr Pont, in his blazons of these arms, calls it *a cross batune*, following Gerard Leigh; the reason for its being so called, is from its composition of two battons. But BUTTER of Gormach has it a plain cross, as in his blazon in the Lyon Register, *viz. argent*, a cross *sable*, between four men's hearts proper; crest, two hands issuing out of a cloud, drawing an arrow in a bow: motto, *Diriget Deus*.

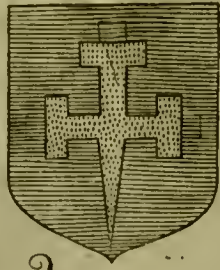
Menestrier gives an example of *cross potents* in the arms of Chabeel *Originaires de Dauphiné*, which he blazons "d'azur, a la Bande d'argent, chargé de trois rocs de sable, a l'orle potences tournées d'argent brisé d'un mullet d'argent a l'angle senestre de l'ecu," *i. e.* *azure* on a bend *argent*, betwixt two orles of cross potents *ournée*, three chess rooks *sable*, and, for a mark of cadency, a mullet in the sinister chief point of the last. These *cross potents* here are like T's, contrary to one another, as the pieces of the furr, called *potent counter-potent*, the one opposite to the other: of which before in the chapter of Furrs.

Fig. 35. Plate V. *Potent counter-potent*, is said of a cross, when its extremities are terminate with short traverses; as Monsieur Baron says, *Potence contre potence si ces extremités en dedans en facon de T contre T*; as that cross in the arms of Godfrey of Boulogne King of Jerusalem, *argent*; a cross potent counter-potent, cantoned with four cross crosetts *or*. Chiffletius blazons these arms thus, *Crux pedata*.

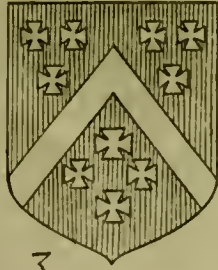




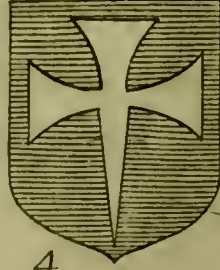
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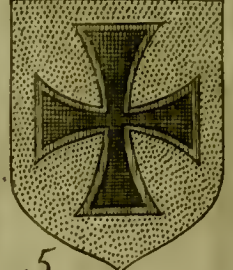
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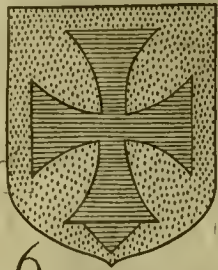
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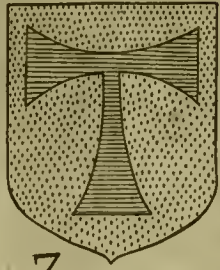
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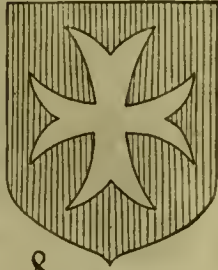
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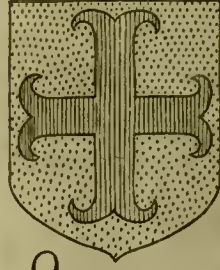
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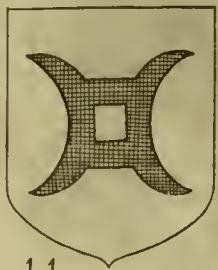
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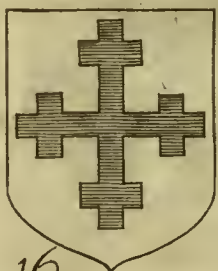
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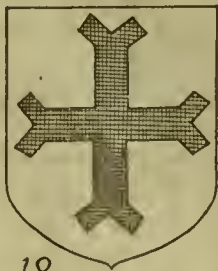
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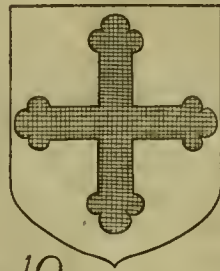
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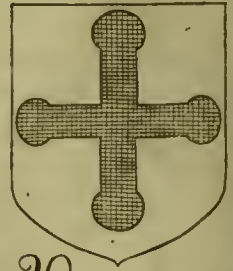
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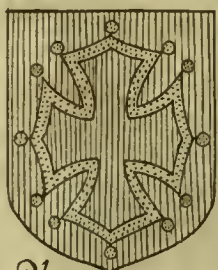
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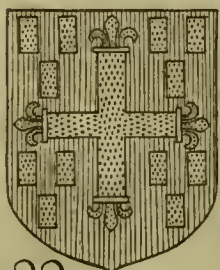
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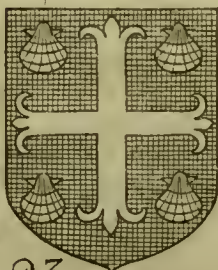
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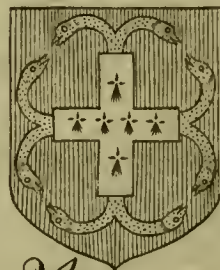
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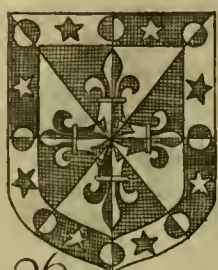
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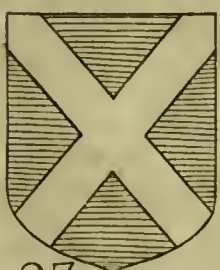
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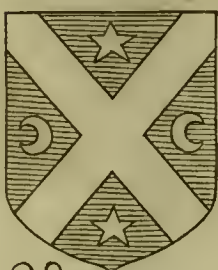
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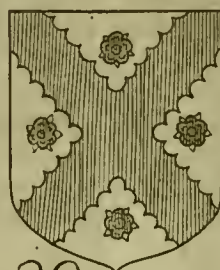
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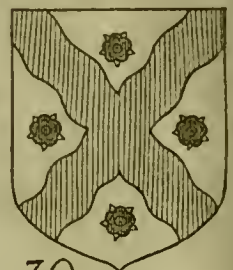
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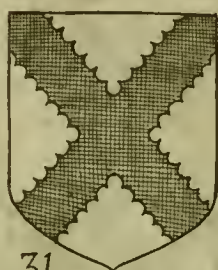
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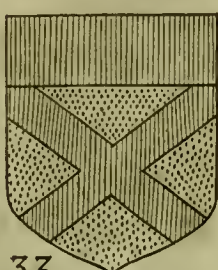
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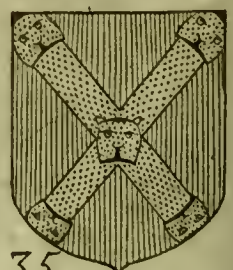
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oram scuti minime pertingens, ad quatuor scuti angulos singulis crucibus itidem aureis præcincta in solo argenteo.

Sylvester Petra Sancta says, this cross of Hierusalem is made by the two initial letters H I, of Hierusalem interlaced, and several antiquaries are of his opinion; but Menestrier is in the contrary opinion, and tells us, that the Syrian characters H I could never form such a figure as the cross potent: And Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, will likewise have it to be a cross, and gives us an ancient account of it, that it was such an one as that on the gonfanon or ensign of Jerusalem, that George, abbot of Mount-Olivet in Jerusalem, and Felix, abbot in Bethlehem, brought to Charlemagne in the year 792; which ensign was of white silk, and upon it a red cross counter-potent, cantoned with four little crosses; which five crosses, says he, did represent our Saviour's five wounds. And afterwards when Godfrey of Boulogne was made King of Jerusalem, he assumed these crosses for his royal ensign, and turned them from the red colour, to the metal gold, in a silver field, contrary to the practice in armories, to place metal upon metal, but was done with the consent of the princes of Europe, that his arms might move the beholders to enquire after them; for which they have the special name through all Europe of *Arma inquirenda*.

The King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy as King of Cyprus, the Duke of Loraine, and the Duke of Montserrat, as pretenders to the Kingdom of Jerusalem, do all of them quarter the foresaid arms with their own.

Such a cross, says Randle Holmes, in his Academy of Armories, was carried by those that were inrolled for the voyage to the Holy Land, about the year 1187, and was sewed on the left side of their garments, right against the heart; the French wore it red, the English white, the Italians yellow, the Flemings green, and the Germans black: Such a cross as this is carried for arms, for the Episcopal See of Coventry and Litchfield in England, as fig. 1. Plate VI. parted per pale, *gules* and *argent*, a cross potent counter-potent, quadrate in the centre, between four crosses patee, all counter-changed of the same.

When the *cross potent*, or any other cross, of whatsoever form, is made sharp in the under part, it is then termed *fitché* or *aiguisé*; the Latins say, *crucis in imo spiculata* or *cuspidata*. The reason of having them so was from an old custom which Christians then had, who carried, in their pilgrimages, little crosses, of whatsoever form they affected, sharp at the point, which they fixed in the ground before them, in their devotions; so that we find many crosses in arms fitched, of which there are two sorts, *fitché* from the middle or centre of the cross, as the Latins say, *quarum pars inferior ab ipso umbilico spiculata est*; the other *fitché* is when the under part of the cross keeps its specific form, but has a point added to it, then it is said to be the *fitched at the foot*; the French, *fitché en pied*.

An example of the first is the bearing of ÆTHELRED, King of the West-Saxons, who lived in the year 946, as English writers tell us, fig. 2. *azure*, a cross counter-potent fitched or: Mr Gibbon blazons it thus, *portat in scuto cyaneo crucem patibulatam cujus pars ima ab ipso scilicet crucis centro in spiculum prodit. Gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between ten cross patees *argent*, as fig. 3. Plate VI. This is another specific form of a cross, which has its extremities ending broad, for which we say *patee*; the Latins say *patula*, or *crux ad scapos patula*; Menestrier says, *patée des croix du les extrémités se lagissent en forme d'estendue. Gules*, a cross patee or, borne by the name of Islip in England; Gerard Leigh calls this a *cross formé*; such crosses are very frequent in armories, and adorn sovereigns' crowns, as those of Scotland and England, of which afterwards. Camden tells us, in his Remains of his History, page 180. at the title of armories, that one of the Lords BERKELEY or BARCLAY (whose progenitor came to England with William the Conqueror, and took the surname from the castle of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, and carried for arms, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*) he took upon him the cross to the Holy War, inserted ten crosses patees *argent*, in his arms; six of which accompanied the cheveron in chief, and four in base, as fig. 3. Which family had a numerous issue; some of which came to Scotland, but the right male-line, it seems, of this family failed in the reign of Henry II. and was represented by a daughter, Alice Berkeley the heiress, who was married to Robert Fitzharding, a powerful man in those times, whose descendants were called Berkeley-Hardings; of whom is descended

the present James Earl of Berkeley, who carries *gules*, a cheveron between ten crosses patee (six above and four below) *argent*; this family was honoured with the title of Baron Berkeley, the 23d of June 1295, by Edward I. and with the title of viscount and earl by King Charles II. the 11th of September 1679.

There is another branch of this family in England, which was dignified by King Charles II. the 29th of May, with the title of Baron Berkeley of Stratton.

As for the branch of the old stem of Barclays that came to Scotland, in the reign of King William, we have it mentioned by several English historians, as by Edmond Howes, in his History of England page 153. where he says, that amongst the younger sons of the noblemen of England, that came to Scotland with King William, after he had given security for his ransom, was one Barclay. We find in King William's charters to the abbacy of Dunfermline, amongst the witnesses are *Walter de Barclay*, and *Robert de Barclay*; and in the reign of Alexander II. Malcolm Earl of Angus, married the daughter of Sir Humphry Barclay, as in the Register of Arbroath, in a charter granted by Malcolm Earl of Fife, (who lived in the reign of Alexander III.) to *Andrew de Swinton*, *Roger de Barclay* is a witness; Hugh Barclay obtains a charter from King Robert the Bruce, the 18th year of his reign, of the lands of Upper and Nether-Westerton, to himself and his wife Helen, as in the Registers of Melrose, page 48. And, in the same Register, page 62. *Walter Barclay Miles*, sheriff of Aberdeen, is so designed in a charter of King Robert the Bruce to that town: I have seen his seal of arms affixed to evidences, too long here to insert, which was the same with the Lord Berkeley's arms in England, having a cheveron accompanied with ten cross patees. And Sir James Balfour, in his Manuscript of Blazons, says, the surname of Barclay with us, in the year 1247, carried *gules*, a cheveron between ten crosses patees *argent*, six in chief, and four in base.

I am not to give a deduction of the descents of the families of the name of BARCLAY with us, which I leave to our genealogists, and shall only mention some of the families of this name, with their blazons at the end of this chapter, as I find them in our old and modern books of blazons; but to proceed to the crosses.

The cross patee is sometimes carried fitched at the foot, and sometimes fitched from the middle; for an example of the first, I give here that as given us by the English, fig. 6. Plate VI. The arms of EDMOND IRONSIDE, King of England, *or*, a cross patee fitched at the foot *azure*; thus latined by Mr Gibbon, *in parmula aurea crucem cœruleam ad quatuor ejus extremitates patulam, & ejusdem ima pars est ad pedem cuspidata*; the same arms are given by the English to CADWALLADER, last King of the Britons; but Mr Holmes, in his Academy of Armories, gives the following blazon to him, as fig. 4. Plate VI. *azure*, a cross patee fitched *argent*.

This cross, as others, may be used sometimes of two tinctures; the Canons regular of the holy cross, the chief of whom is at Huy in the country of Liege, carries, in a round shield, a cross patee, whereof the stem (or paler part) is *gules*, and the traverse *argent*; they use it on a black scapular.

The Trinitarians of the Redemption of Captives, carry *argent*, a cross patee, whereof the stem is *gules*, and the traverse *argent*; the reformed of that Order in France carries the same, but surround it with a bordure of France, and those of Spain with a bordure of Castile, as Menestrier observes.

Fig. 5. Plate VI. *Or*, a cross patee *azure*, fimbriated (or bordured) *gules*, borne by the name of Fombrial, says Holmes. This cannot be said to be *voided*, because the field does not appear in voiding, nor to be a cross charged with another, because of colour upon colour; therefore it is called by the English, a *cross fimbriated*, that is, edged with another colour. Bara and Sir John Ferne call it a *cross resarcelée*, which signifies to edge or hem; if a voidure of the field appear between the cross and the edging, it may be then called a *cross cottised*; the Knights of St Mary the Glorious, in Italy, carried for their badge, a cross patee *purple*, fimbriated *or*.

Fig. 7. The *cross Tau*, or cross of St Anthony, because that saint is always represented in paintings with this cross on his shoulder; and the Emperor Maximilian permitted those of the Order of St Anthony, to place on the breast of the Imperial eagle, which he granted to them as their arms, being an escutcheon *or*,

charged with a cross Tau *azure*. This cross is always represented *patulus*, and is almost the same with the cross potent, or pôtence, and so blazoned by Favin.

Fig. 8. Plate VI. This is called a *cross of eight points*; and now commonly the *cross of Malta*. It was worn by the Knights of the Order of Hospitallers of St John Baptist in Jerusalem; which Order was institute by King Baldwin 1104; they carried a white cross of eight points upon their red cassocks; and after these Knights were expelled Jerusalem and Rhodes, they betook themselves to the Island of Malta, in the year 1520, where they reside; from which place this Order and cross have now the name of the Order and cross of Malta. The cross, which hangs at the collar of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France, is after that form.

Monsieur Baron says, a cross may have its extremities ending in eight, twelve, or sixteen points, and gives us for example, the arms of Meline in France, *d'azur à la croix à seize points de argent, i. e. azure, a cross of sixteen points argent*.

Fig. 9. *Cross anchorie* is when its extremities turn back, like the velocks of an anchor; "ancre" says Monsieur Baron, "convient aux croix & aux sautoirs, lorsque leurs extrémités sont terminées en double points recubées en façon d'ancre;" and gives for example the arms of *Aubusson de la Feuillade, d'or, une croix ancrée de gueules, i. e. or, a cross anchor gules*: In Latin, *refert in scuto aureo anchoratam crucem coccineam*. The Knights of the Order of St Saviour in Arragon, institute by Alphonso King of Spain, in the year 1118, have, for their badge, a red cross anchorie in a white field; the English ordinarily call this cross, a *cross moline*; whereas the cross moline is always pierced in the middle, as by the following figure.

The *cross moline* is much after the form of the *cross anchorie*, but always pierced, square or circular in the middle, fig. 10. it represents the mill-rind, or the ink of the mill; the Latins say, *crux molendinaria*, or *ferrum molendinarium*; and the French call it *amillée, ou fer de moulin*. Boswell, in his Book of Heraldry, intitled the Armories of Honour, says, the cross moline is after the form of an iron instrument, fixed in the nether-stone of a mill, which beareth and guideth the upper-millstone equally in its course, and is a fit bearing for judges and magistrates, who should carry themselves equally to every man in giving justice; and Menestrier says, in arms, it is a mark of superiority and jurisdiction of a baron, that has tenants and vassals thirled and bound to their mills: For of old none but barons had right to erect mills, and by some it is carried as relative to their names, as Milne and Miller.

The shape of this cross moline varies a little, according to the fashion of the countries; sometimes given thus, as fig. 10. by Menestrier, in his *La Science de la Noblesse*, borne by the family of Montfort in the Low-Country of Gueldres, *argent, à trois anneles de gueules*.

The surname of COLVIL, with us, *argent, a cross moline sable*, fig. 10. By our painters and engravers it is often represented not perforate, which it should be, and is so expressed in old books of blazons, as in those of Sir James Balfour, COLVIL of Ochiltree, *argent, a cross moline sable, square pierced of the field*.

As for the antiquity of this name, I find *Philippus de Colvil* a witness in a charter of King William the Lion, *Randulpho Rupho Kinaird, penes Dominum de Kinaird*. And in another charter (in the custody of Lauder of Fountainhall) granted by Robert Lauder, *Miles Dominus de Quarrelwood*, of some lands in Lauder, to Thomas Borthwick, in the reign of Alexander III. *Willielmus de Colvil* is a witness. And another *William de Colvil* gets a charter from King Robert I. of half the lands of Whitsom, in the shire of Berwick, *in rotula Robert I.* And King David II. gave a charter to Robert Colvil of the barony of Ochiltree. Richard Colvil of Ochiltree was slain by the Earl of Douglas for killing John Affleck of that ilk, in the year 1449.

Sir William of Ochiltree, in the beginning of the reign of King James IV. died without issue-male, leaving two daughters. Robert Colvil of Hilton, whether as heir-male, or otherwise, I know not, acquired the barony of Ochiltree. He was Director of the Chancery in the reign of King James IV. with whom he lost his life at Flodden. He was succeeded by his son Sir James Colvil of Ochiltree, who was also Director of the Chancery in King James V.'s time. He exchanged the lands of Ochiltree with Sir James Hamilton, natural son to the Earl of Arran,

for the lands of Easter-Wemyss in Fife, in the year 1530; and was afterwards designed, in writs, Sir James Colvil of Easter-Wemyss, Comptroller and Director of the Chancery. His grandchild, Sir James Colvil, a famous soldier in the wars of Henry, King of Navarre, against the Leaguers in France, upon his return home, was advanced to the dignity of a Lord of Parliament by King James VI. the 25th April 1604, and was styled Lord Colvil of Culross: The honour ended in his grandson Robert.

ROBERT COLVIL, son of Sir James Colvil of Easter-Wemyss, got from his father the lands of Cleish, in Kinrosshire, whence he and his descendants were designed of Cleish, till they were raised to the honour of peerage in the person of Robert Colvil of Cleish, by King Charles II. with the title of Lord Colvil of Ochiltree, as by letters patent, 4th of January 1651; but he dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved on Robert Colvil his nephew, father of the present Lord Colvil, who carries, quarterly, 1 and 4 *argent*, a cross moline *sable*, for Colvil; 2 and 3 *gules*, a fesse chequé, *argent* and *azure*, for Lindsay, supported on the dexter by a rhinoceros, proper, and on the sinister by a Hercules, clothed with a lion's skin, with a club in his hand; crest, a hind's head coupéd *argent*: motto, *Oublier ne puis*.

Sir ALEXANDER COLVIL of Blair, son to Mr Alexander Colvil of Blair, sometime Justice-Depute, son to Alexander Colvil, Commendator of Culross, second son to Sir James Colvil of Hilton and Tullicoultry, uncle to the Lord Colvil of Culross, the great soldier, as in the Lyon Register, carries the above quartered arms within a bordure, quarterly, *gules* and *argent*; and for crest, a hind's head coupéd, proper; with the motto, *Non obliviscar*: And there also are the arms of one Matthew Colvil, writer in Edinburgh, third son to William Colvil of Leffnissick, lineally descended of Colvil of Ochiltree, *argent*, a cross moline *sable*, with a mullet for difference; crest, a Hercules from the middle, clothed with a lion's skin, holding in his hand a batton: motto, *Oublier ne puis*.

As for other families carrying cross molines, I shall speak to them and their arms in the end of this chapter.

The English not only give us a *cross moline* perforated in the centre, which then they call *cross fer de moline*, but also a *cross moline*, altogether voided, Plate VI. fig. 12. which some of them call a *cross cercelée*, and Morgan a *cross resarcelée*; and Guillim, a *cross moline voided throughout*, as in the arms of KNOLLES Earl of BANBURY, *azure*, *semé* of cross croslets, a cross moline *or*, voided throughout of the field; and VERNY Lord WILLOUGHBY de BROKE, *gules*, three crosses *resarcelée* voided *or*, a chief *vair*, *ermine* and *ermine*s.

Fig. 13. Plate VI. This is commonly called the *cross of passion*, by some the *long cross*; it has a long stem or paler part, and a short traverse near the top, such an one was that which our Saviour suffered on, and for which it is called the *cross of passion*.

The surname of MANSON, with us, carries such a cross between two stars; the same was on a piece of household-work, belonging to Joseph Manson, carpenter to Queen Mary and King James VI.

Fig. 14. The *cross of Calvary* is the same with the *cross of passion*, set on three steps or degrees, which are said to represent, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The family of BOFFINES, in Dauphiné, carries this cross, because one of the progenitors of that family built the Calvary at Rome, after the form of that at Jerusalem; as Menestrier says.

Fig. 15. Plate VI. The *cross patriarchal* has its paler part crossed with two traverses, the uppermost not so long as that which is below it; which two traverses denote the work of redemption to the Jews and Gentiles. The Patriarch of Jerusalem had for his ensign, *argent*, a cross patriarchal, cantoned with four stars *gules*; and the Patriarch of Constantinople had such another of gold, in a blue field, betwixt two stars in chief, and a crescent in base *argent*; as Favin in his Theatre of Honour. This cross is also called by some, *the cross of Loraine*, as Monsieur Baron in his Blazon of the Arms of MENTES in France, *d'argent, à la croix de Loraine de sable*.

The *Pope's cross staff* differs from that of the patriarch's, in having three traverses.

Fig 16. *Cross croslet* has its extremities ending in little crosses, called by the French *croix recroisée*. Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Si autem ad scapos ejus fuerint repetitæ cruces fit crux recruciata;" which figure is frequently borne in Britain, but more especially when fitched, of which immediately.

The name of TULLOCH, *or*, on a fesse between three cross croslets *gules*, as many crescents *argent*.

RICH Earl of WARWICK and HOLLAND, *gules*, a chevron betwixt three cross croslets *or*.

Fig. 17. *Cross croslet fitched* is when the undermost part of the cross is sharp; by the French, *fitché*. The Latins say, *crux brachata in imo spiculata*, frequently carried with us and the English. The ancient and honourable family of MARR Earls of MARR, had for their armorial ensign, *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross croslets *fitché or*; of which family afterwards with others.

Plate VI. fig. 18. The *cross furchée*, *crux furcata*, has its extremities forked; but since they are blunt or obtuse, says Mr Gibbon, it may be better latined, *crucem obtusis terminis furcatam*. Sir George Mackenzie gives us the form of this cross, and says, he has not found it used in Scots bearings; neither have I met with its practice with us, if that figure in the Cunningham's arms be not a part of it, as some will; of which afterwards.

Plate VI. fig. 19. The *cross bottony*, that is, says Gerard Leigh, a *cross budded*; because its extremities end in buds of flowers: The French call it *croix treflée*, because its extremities end in trefoils. In the little book called The Art of Heraldry, the arms of Sir Ralph Winwood, Principal Secretary of State to King James VII. *argent*, a cross bottony *sable*: And Baron gives us the arms of Caudon in France, *de gueules, à la croix treflée d'or*.

Fig. 20. Plate VI. *Cross pomettée* or *pomée*, which comes from the French word *pome*, an apple; some call it a *cross pomelle*, because its extremities end in a round knob, or globe, like an apple, or the pommel of a sword: Peacham, in his Piece of Heraldry, calls this a *cross bourdonnée*, as if it were made of pilgrims' staffs, which use to have a round ball at the top. The name of POWMALE, in England, *argent*, a cross pomele *sable*. As Holmes in his Academy of Armories.

Fig. 21. plate VI. *Cross clechée*, its parts are like the handle or bowl of a key, voided and terminated with globes. "Cleché," says Menestrier, "se dit des arrondissemens de la croix de Toulouse dont les quatre extrémités sont faites, comme les anneaux des clefs." It is said, that Torsin, who was put into possession of the country of Toulouse by Charles the Great of France, had such a cross, which became afterwards the ensign of the Counts of Toulouse; viz. *gules*, a cross *cleché* voided and *pomettée or*. René, the last Count of that country, who married Jean, only daughter to Alphonso, brother to St Lewis, King of France, died without issue; and that country was annexed to the kingdom of France, in the year 1261. Menestrier gives us another cross of the same, born by the family of Venasques, *d'azur, à la croix voidée et pomettée d'or*.

Fig. 22. *Cross fleur-de-lissée*, by some called *fleurette*, has its extremities ending in a flower of three leaves, or flower-de-luces, with a purple, or line between them and the ends of the cross. Mr Gibbon describes it thus, "Crucem ad singulos ejus terminos (filo linea instita mediante) tria lilia folia apponuntur." Gerard Leigh says, such a cross, which he calls *furtie*, was carried by Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumberland. The family of Villikier in France, *azure*, a cross flower-de-luce, cantoned with twelve billets *or*. Holmes calls this a *cross potence flurt*, and says, the name of Holmshaw carries such a cross *sable*, in a field *argent*.

Fig. 23. This is called a *cross-flory* or *fleury*; it is like the former cross, without the purple or line betwixt the ends of the cross and the flower. Mr Gibbon describes it. "Crucem in liliorum folia (nulla linea seu filo interposito) desinentem:" others call it *crucem floridam*. Gerard Leigh calls it *cross formée fleury*, and says, that Egebert King of England carried such a cross of gold in a blue field.

FLETCHER of SALTON, *sable*, a cross flory between four escalops *argent*, which blazon is matriculated in the New Register: and for crest, a demi-blood-hound

azure, langued *gules*, collared with a ducal crown *or*; supporters, two griffins proper; with the motto, *Dieu pour nous*.

SIR ANDREW FLETCHER of Innerpeffer, an eminent Lawyer, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, purchased the lands of Salton in East Lothian, from Alexander Lord Abernethy 1638, of whom the present Henry Fletcher of Salton is descended.

SIR ANDREW FLETCHER of Aberlady, a brother of Salton, carries the foresaid arms within a bordure ingrailed *argent*, for his difference; and for crest, a demilion *azure*, holding, in his dexter paw, a cross croslet fitched *or*; with the motto, *Fortis in arduis*. In the Lyon Register.

FLETCHER of Maugan, in the county of Cornwall in England, carries *ermine*, a cross moline *sable*, as in Morgan's Heraldry.

When the cross-flory is like to a cross patee, turning broad at the extremities, which are cut out like a flower, it is termed by the English *cross patonce*: *purpure*, a cross patonce *argent*, said by Mr Holmes to be the coat of Boniface, the forty-sixth archbishop of Canterbury.

Fig. 24. plate VI. This is called a *cross gringolée* or *guivrée*; which is said of crosses, saltiers, and other figures whose extremities end with heads of serpents; *guivris* signifying a viper or serpent. The arms of Kaer in France *gules*, a cross *ermine*, *guivrée* (or *gringolée*) *or*. Such crosses with the English are called *crosses anserated* by Mr Holmes, who tells us, that when a cross ends with lions; talbots, eagles, and several sorts of other heads, it may be blazoned a *cross patee*, adorned with lions or eagles heads; and that some blazon them *leoned* when with lions', *aquilated* when with eagles' heads, and *pavonated* when with peacocks' heads; and so forth of any other figures that end the cross; as crosses *annulated*, *crescented*, &c. which end with annulets and crescents.

Fig. 25. *Cross avellane*, *crux avellana*, is made up of four filbert, or hazle-nuts: Crosses after this form top the monds of kings and emperors, and are ensigns of sovereignty and majesty when so placed.

When any natural figures are situate after the position of the cross, they are said to compose a *cross* or *in cross*; as *argent*, a cross of four queves *ermine*, or mouchetures *ermine*, being the tips of the tails of the beasts *ermine*, situate after the form of a cross, borne by the name of Hurleston of Picton, in Cheshire.

Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, gives arms to the knights and brethren of the Inquisition and militia, instituted by S. Dominick, in the 1206, to fight against the Albigenses, which he thus blazons, as fig. 29. *Gironé de huit pièces, d'argent et de sable, et sur celui, une croix de lizée, parti de l'un en l'autre meme, a la bordure composé de huit pièces de meme de sable et d'argent, à huit étoiles de l'un en l'autre, et huit besants torteaux pariellement parti d'argent et de sable*; which is, *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé*, (or girony of eight pieces) *argent* and *sable*, four flower-de-luces placed in cross within a bordure of the same partitions charged with eight stars, and as many besants torteaux, all counter-charged of the foresaid tinctures.

When figures are situate after the form of a cross, the cross takes its name from them, and a cross, made up of lozenges so situate, is called a *cross lozengée*, or we may say also *in cross*; as before of figures after the situation of other ordinaries, as *in pale*, *in fesse*, *bend*, and *bar*; and so much for crosses. Now I proceed to add the blazons of several families in Britain who carry such crosses as I have described:

The surname of LETHEM, with us, *gules*, a cross *ermine*. Balfour's Manuscript. And there also,

The surname of TAYRIE, *gules*, a cross *vert*. John Tayrie, burgess in Perth, mortifies several lands in that town to the church of Perth, the 20th of August 1511, and amongst the witnesses to that mortification, there is one Robert Tayrie burgess and bailie of Perth.

MOHUN Lord MOHUN, *or*, a cross ingrailed *sable*; this family was dignified with the title of Lord, the 15th of April 1628, by King Charles I.

RAYNSFORD of Dallington, *argent*, a cross *sable*.

The name of HUSSEY in England, *or*, a cross *vert*: and there the name of ARCHER, *ermine*, a cross *sable*.

The honourable name of SINCLAIR, originally from the name of St CLAIR, in France, has been very eminent in Scotland, and carry for their paternal arms,

argent, a cross ingrailed *sable*. William Sinclair *miles*, is so designed in a charter, that he got from King Alexander, of the lands of Roslin, *penes Dominum de Rosline*. His son Sir William Sinclair of Roslin or Rosland, in the reign of Alexander III. was Sheriff of Edinburgh, and afterwards one of the arbitrators betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol. He and his son Henry Sinclair swore allegiance to Edward the I. of England, as in Prynne's Collect. page 301. And there one Gregory Sinclair, with the gentry of the shire of Berwick, is said to have sworn also allegiance; he is thought to be the brother of the last Henry, and the first of the family of Sinclair of Longformacus, in the shire of Berwick, upon the account he is recorded with the gentry of that shire, where his land lay, by Prynne: and also on account of his relation, mentioned in Henry Sinclair Earl of Orkney's charter; of which afterwards.

SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, son of Henry Baron of ROSLIN, is one of the subscribers of the famous Letter by the nobility of Scotland to the Pope, in the reign of Robert the Bruce. His son Henry, Baron of Roslin, says Torpheus in his Hist. page 174, was made Earl of Orkney, by Haco King of the Norwegians: and he is designed in evidents, *Henricus de Sancto Claro Comes de Orcaden, & Dominus de Rosselyn*; and also in that obligation granted by him to Sir James Sinclair of Longformacus, his cousin, whereby the earl is obliged to give him a twenty merk land, dated at Roslin the 22d of June 1384. His son Henry Earl of Orkney, Lord Sinclair and Nithsdale, married Giles Douglas, daughter and sole heiress of William, Earl of Nithsdale, and Giles, daughter of King Robert II. He was governor to James, Prince of Scotland, when Robert the III. his father sent him to France; and they were both taken at sea by the English: his armorial bearing, as in Sir James Balfour's blazons, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a ship within a double tressure, counter-flowered *or*; second and third *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*. His son William Sinclair Earl of Orkney, built the chapel of Roslin, and was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of King James II. and by that King was made Earl of Caithness, after the death of John Crichton Earl of Caithness, who had no issue; and got a charter of that Earldom, in compensation of the Earldom of Nithsdale, which he had in right of his mother; which right he renounces in favour of the king as the charter bears, dated at Perth, the last day of April 1456. This Earl had a great estate, and took upon him a great many lofty titles; he was twice married, first to Margaret Douglas; daughter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine in France; and secondly, to Marjory Sutherland, daughter to Alexander, Master of Sutherland, and had issue of both. He was forfeited by taking part with Alexander Duke of Albany, (who married his daughter), and with the Earl of Douglas, (whose daughter he married), in their treasonable designs, and for fortifying his castle of Crichton against King James III. Yet the King was so good as to restore to his children (if not all) at least the better part of his estate. By his first lady, Margaret Douglas, he had a son William Sinclair of Newburgh, Dysart and Ravensheugh, of whom is descended the present Lord Sinclair: and by his second lady, Marjory Sutherland, daughter to Alexander Master of Sutherland, who died before his father, John Earl of Sutherland, he had several sons and daughters; the eldest, Oliver, Laird of Roslin; the second, William, was created Earl of Caithness. To clear the seniority of these sons, I have seen a contract of the date, the 9th of February 1481, betwixt William Sinclair, son and heir of the deceased William, Earl of Orkney, Lord Sinclair and Zetland, and Henry Sinclair, son and apparent heir of the said William Sinclair on the one part, and Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin on the other part; whereby, the said Sir Oliver freely resigns and gives over to the said William and his son, and apparent heir Henry, the lands of Causland, Dysart, and Ravensheugh, with the castles; and obliges himself to deliver all rights and evidences of these lands, that may be profitable to his elder brother William, not being prejudicial to himself and other lands, nor to his younger brother William; and on the other part, William and his son Henry renounces all the right to the barony of Roslin, Pentland-muir, &c. in favours of Oliver and his heirs: and the same Oliver obliges himself, that he shall, in time coming, do worship and honour to the said William, as accords him to do to his elder brother; and if it happen any plea or debate to be betwixt the said William and his younger brother for the earldom of Caithness, the said Sir Oliver shall stand evenly and neuter betwixt them, as he should do

betwixt his brothers, and take no partial part with either of them. The seals appended to this contract were those of the archbishop of St Andrews, Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale, Chancellor of Scotland, and of Colin Earl of Argyle, whose seal was, girony of eight, but not quartered with the coat of Lorn. The seal of William Sinclair was, quarterly, first and fourth, a ship with sails furled up, within a double tressure counter-flowered; second and third, a ship under sail: over all by way of surtout, an escutcheon with a cross ingrailed. And the seal of Sir Oliver had only a cross ingrailed; and of late the same arms are matriculated in the Lyon Register, with this crest and motto, a dove proper, with the word *Credo*.

This WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Ravensheugh had, with his lady, Isabel Leslie, daughter to George Earl of Rothes, the forementioned son, Henry Sinclair, who succeeded his father; he married Jean Hepburn, daughter to Lord Hales, and was created a Lord of Parliament by King James IV. and in that king's first parliament, the 14th of January 1489, is declared chief of that name, as grandchild to William Earl of Orkney, and, in all time coming, to be called Lord Sinclair; he ratifies the contract abovementioned of his father's, with Sir Oliver Sinclair, the 6th of June 1493, where he is designed a noble Lord, Henry Lord Sinclair. From him was lineally descended John Lord Sinclair, who married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and with her had only one daughter, Katharine his heir; she married John Sinclair of Hermiston, and had to him a son, Henry, the present Lord Sinclair, and heir of Hermiston, in right of his father.

The Lords SINCLAIRS' family have been constantly in use to carry the arms of the Earldom of Orkney, upon the account of pretension, or to show their descent from the old Earls of Orkney, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*; a ship at anchor, her oars erected in saltier, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*; second and third *azure*, a ship under sail *or*, over all an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a cross ingrailed *sable*, for Sinclair; which arms, as in our books of blazons, are adorned with exterior ornaments, crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting their quality, and, on a wreath, *or* and *azure*; and for crest, a swan with wings expanded, proper, gorged with a collar and chain thereto affixed, reflexing over its back *or*, as in Mr. Pont's book; (but Esplin, in his Illuminated Book, gives for crest, a griffin's head) supported by two griffins proper, armed *or*; with the motto, *Fight*.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, younger son of William Earl of Orkney, Lord Sinclair and Zetland, by his second wife, Marjory Sutherland, beforementioned, was created Earl of Caithness, by King James III. I have seen a charter of this Earl William's, dated at Edinburgh the 3d of December 1498, who, with the consent of his brothers and sisters, disposes the lands of Swinburgh, in the lordship of Zetland, to which all their seals were appended entire, with their proper differences: of which I shall speak in the chapter of *Marks of Cadency*, and only here describe the seal of William, Earl of Caithness, as it was appended; upon which was a shield *couchy*, and quartered, first and fourth, a ship under sail; second and third, a lion rampant, and over all, dividing the quarters, a cross ingrailed; the shield was timbred with a helmet, ensigned with a flower-de-luce for crest; supported on the dexter by a griffin, and on the sinister by a lion, and the legend round the seal, *Sig. Willielmi; Comitis Cathaniæ*.

In other Books, the arms of the Earl of Caithness are otherwise blazoned and illuminated; in Mr. Pont's they are, quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*, for the title of Orkney; second *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, which he takes for the name of Spar; the third and second, and the fourth *azure*, a ship under sail *or*, for Caithness, and over all a cross ingrailed and interchanged, *argent* and *sable* for the name of Sinclair; which arms was timbred with a coronet and helmet, with a wreath *argent* and *sable*, ensigned with a cock, proper; with the motto, *Commit thy work to God*: supporters, two griffins proper, armed and beaked *or*. But James Esplin, Marchmont Herald, gives these arms otherwise illuminated in his book, viz. quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a ship at anchor *or*; second and third *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, over all, dividing the quarters, a cross ingrailed *sable*, supported on the dexter by a griffin, proper, and, the sinister by a mermaid combing her head, proper; and for crest a demi-bear issuing out of a coronet; with the foresaid motto. Sir George Mackenzie,

in his Science of Heraldry, gives them thus; quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars erected in saltier within a double tressure, counter-flowered *or*, by the name of Spar; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, by the name of— fourth *azure*, a ship under sail *or*, (by some *argent*) by the title of Caithness; over all, dividing the coats, a cross ingrailed *sable*, by the name of St Clair.

SINCLAIR of Herdmanston in East Lothian, another ancient family, has a charter of these lands from *Richard de Moreville Constabularius. Regis Scotorum*, granted to *Henrico de Sancto Claro*, in the year 1162, (Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, page 432;) and *William de Sancto Claro de Hermanston, miles*, obtains a charter from King Robert I. of the barony of Cesswith, *faciendo servitium quatuor architenentium in exercitu regis*. John Sinclair of Herdmanston, upon his resignation of these lands in the hands of King James IV. obtains a new charter of the lands of Herdmanston and Carfrac, in the shire of Berwick; as also of the lands of Pencaitland which were fallen in the king's hands, by the non-entry of John Lord Maxwell, the 3d of March 1504. The Sinclairs of Herdmanston carried *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*. Whether the family of Roslin, or that of Herdmanston be the eldest family, I shall not take upon me to determine; but these of the first very far surpassed the last, and most other families within the kingdom, in grandeur and wealth; but now both these ancient families are centred in the person of Henry, now Lord Sinclair, grandchild and heir to Henry the last Lord Sinclair; who, by his mother, the heiress, and by his father, John Sinclair, is undoubted representative of the Sinclairs of Roslin and Herdmanston.

Sir ROBERT SINCLAIR of Longformacus, Baronet, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cross ingrailed *gules*, for Sinclair; second and third *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three stars of the first, for Towers of Innerleith; crest, a cock with open bill, and wings expanded, proper, having a chain about his neck, and brock *or*; with the motto, *Vincula tenno*. L. R. See the Plate of Achievements.

This family appears, by their evidents, which I have seen, to be the oldest branch of the Sinclairs of Roslin: And it is thought, as I observed before in the account of the family of Roslin, that one Gregory Sinclair, who swore allegiance to Edward I. of England, was brother of Henry Baron of Roslin, and first of the family of Longformacus, in the shire of Berwick. However, it is certain, that the Sinclairs possessed the lands of Longformacus, as soon, if not before the Sinclairs of Roslin were dignified with the title of Earl of Orkney, and Baron of Roslin; for I have presently in my hands, an evident, whereby Henry, the first Earl of Orkney, obliges himself to infest his beloved cousin Sir James Sinclair, Baron of Longformacus, in a twenty merkland. The words of the obligation are, "Unius versis patent, &c. Nos Henricum de Sancto Claro, Comitem Orcadiæ, & Dominum de Roslyn, teneri firmiter, & fideliter obligari carissimo consanguineo nostro, Jacobo de Sancto Claro, Domino de Longfurdmakhuse," &c. Which evident is dated at Roslin, the 22d of June 1384. The witnesses are, Thomas Erskine of Dun, George Abernethy of Soulston, Walter Halyburton of that Ilk, and John Halyburton of Dirleton. Afterwards, James Sinclair of Longformacus, son of James Sinclair of Longformacus, obtains a charter from Henry Earl of Orkney, Lord Sinclair and Nithsdale, of twenty merks yearly, to be uplifted out of the lands of Leny, dated at Roslin 20th February 1418. When and how they came to the lands of Longformacus, I cannot be positive; but, for certain, they had these lands in the reign of Robert II. from the Earl of March. I see a charter of King Robert III. in the fourth year of his reign, confirming a charter of George Dunbar Earl of March, granted to James Sinclair of Longformacus, of the same lands, lying within the Earldom of March, and sheriffdom of Berwick. From this same James Sinclair was lineally descended James Sinclair, eldest son and apparent heir to David Sinclair of Longformacus; who, upon his father's resignation, obtains a new charter of the barony of Longformacus, from Alexander Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord Annandale, and the Isle of Man, dated at the castle of Dunbar, 12th of October 1472, (which evidents are in the custody of the present Longformacus.) From the above James, last mentioned, was descended Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, baronet, an eminent lawyer, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Douglas of Blackerston, in the Merse; by whom he had a son and successor, Sir John. And, secondly, he married Margaret Alexander,

daughter to William Lord Alexander, eldest son of the Earl of Stirling: She bare to him two daughters; the eldest was married to John, Master of Bargeny, and the other to Sir John Swinton of that ilk.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR of Longformacus married Jean Towers, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Towers of Innerleith, who bare to him the present Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, baronet; who quartered his mother's arms with his own, as above blazoned.

Sir ROBERT SINCLAIR of Stevenston, descended of a second son of Longformacus, *argent*, on a cross ingrailed *gules*, five bezants *or*.

SINCLAIR of Blanse, quarterly, first and fourth, the same with Herdmanston; second and third *or*, three martlets *gules*, as in Pont's MSS.

JAMES SINCLAIR of Freswick, eldest son of a second marriage of Sinclair of Rattar, whose grandfather was a third brother of the Earl of Caithness, quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor, with oars in saltier, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*; second, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; third as the second, and the fourth *azure*, a ship under sail *or*; and, over all, dividing the quarters, a cross ingrailed *sable*, all within a bordure *chequé*, *or* and *gules*; crest, a cross patee within a circle of stars *argent*: motto, *Via crucis, via lucis*. N. R.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Dumbaith, descended of the Earl of Caithness, quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars in saltier, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; fourth *azure*, a ship under sail *or*; and over all, dividing the quarters, a cross ingrailed *sable*, all within a bordure *chequé*, *or* and *gules*; crest, a cross pattee within a circle of stars *argent*: motto, *Via crucis, via lucis*. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Dumbaith, descended of the Earl of Caithness, quarterly, first *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars in saltier, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*; second and third *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; fourth *azure*, a ship under sail *or*; over all, dividing the coats, a cross ingrailed *sable*, all within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a man displaying a banner, proper: motto, *Te duce gloriamur*. Lyon Register. And there,

PATRICK SINCLAIR of Ulbster, carries the same three quartered coats, as above, with a cross ingrailed *sable* dividing them, all within a bordure gobonated, *sable* and *argent*; crest, a star issuing out of a cloud, proper: motto, *Aspera virtus*.

THOMAS SINCLAIR, lawful son to William Sinclair, merchant in Thurso, descended of the family of Caithness, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, between two mullets *azure*: motto, *Fear God and live*. L. R.

JOHN SINCLAIR of Brimmes, a son of a second marriage of Mr John Sinclair of Ulbster, descended of the family of Sinclair of Mey, come of the House of Caithness, *argent*, a cross ingrailed on the outer side, and invected on the inner, *sable*, all within a bordure gobonated of the second and first; crest, an arrow, and the branch of a palm crossing other in saltier, proper: motto, *Detur forti palma*. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Dun, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, within a bordure of the second, charged with eight plates *argent*; crest, a man on horseback, proper: motto, *Promptus ad certamen*. *Ibid.*

THOMAS SINCLAIR, descended of the family of Dun in Caithness, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, within a bordure waved of the second, charged with six stars of the first; crest, a demi-man holding in one hand a sea-cat, and in the other, a pair of pencils, all proper: motto, *Sic rectius progredior*. *Ibid.*

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR of Stamstare, third brother to William Sinclair of Dumbaith, descended of the family of Caithness, the same with Dumbaith; but, for difference, has a bordure invected *gules*; crest and motto as Dumbaith. *Ibid.*

FRANCIS SINCLAIR of Stircock, the quartered coat of Caithness, with the cross ingrailed, dividing the quarters, all within a bordure gobonated, *gules* and *or*; crest, a naked arm issuing out of a cloud, grasping a small sword, with another lying by, all proper: motto, *Me vincit, ego mereo*. *Ibid.*

JOHN SINCLAIR, Writer in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Caithness, *argent*, a cross ingrailed between two mascles in chief *sable*: motto, *Cruce dat salutem*. *Ibid.*

SIR JAMES SINCLAIR of Oldbarr, Baronet, *argent*, a cross parted per cross, *sable* and *gules* ingrailed; in the dexter canton, the badge of knight-baronet; crest, an otter issuing out of the wreath: motto, *Quocunque ferar*. *Ibid*.

The surname of RAIT or RHET, *or*, a cross ingrailed *sable*: The first of this name is said to be a German, from the country of Rhetia, from whence the name; and, it is said, to have come to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm IV. and from that king got some lands in the shire of Nairn, which he called after his own name. In the reign of John Baliol, mention is made by our historians of Sir Gervis Rait of that Ilk. In the reign of Robert III. Sir Alexander Rait of that Ilk, having killed the Thane of Calder, fled to the Merns, and lived under the protection of the Earl Marischal; his son, Mark Rait, married ——— Dunnet, heiress of Halgreen, and got with her these lands. David Rait of Halgreen and Drumnagar gets a charter from King James III. of these lands, of whom were descended the Raits, lairds of Halgreen; who carried as above, for crest, an anchor, proper; motto, *Spero meliora*. Lyon Register.

MR WILLIAM RAIT of Pitforthie, descended of a second son of Halgreen, *or*, on a cross ingrailed *sable*, a hunting-horn of the first, stringed *gules*; crest, an anchor, proper, ensigned on the top, with a crescent *argent*: motto, *Meliora spero sequorque*. Lyon Register.

WILLIAM RAIT, Merchant in Dundee, whose father was a second son of Halgreen, *or*, a cross ingrailed within a bordure invected *sable*; crest, a lily: motto, *Sperandum*. Lyon Register.

The surname of WIDDERSPOON, *or*, a cross ingrailed betwixt four crescents *gules*, as in Mr Pont's Manuscript.

AYTON of that Ilk, *argent*, a cross ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*. This was of old an eminent family in the shire of Berwick, in the reigns of Robert the Bruce, and Robert II.; which family continued in a male succession till the reign of King James III.: It ended in an heiress, who was married to George Home, second son to Alexander Lord Home, and has continued in the name of HOME of Ayton, who have been in use to place over the quartered coat of Home in the centre, one of the red roses of Aiton.

AYTON of Dunmure in Fife, being the next heir-male of Ayton of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick. I have seen a seal of ——— Ayton of Dunmure, who was Captain of the Castle of Stirling, in the reign of King James V. upon which was a shield quartered, first, a cheveron between two stars in chief, and a crescent in base; second, the coat of Ayton as before; third, an anchor; and the fourth as first. This family, since, has procured a signature and warrant from the King, for calling the lands of Dunmure, Ayton; and the family is now designed Ayton of that Ilk, and carries only the arms of Ayton, *argent*, a cross ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*; and for crest, a hand pulling a rose proper: with the motto, *Decerptæ dabunt odorem*. So matriculated in the Lyon Register, at the desire of Sir John Ayton of that Ilk, Baronet.

SIR JOHN AYTON of Kippo, a cadet of the immediate family, being sworn Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod in England, in presence of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, the 20th of February, Anno 13. *Caroli II.* carried the foresaid arms, and added, by permission, the badge of his office, being a black batton, ensigned on the top with one of the Lions of England; crest, a rose-tree *vert*, flowered *gules*: with the motto, *Et decerptæ dabunt odorem*.

JOHN AYTON of Kinaldy, descended of the family of Ayton of that Ilk, carries the arms of Ayton as above, within a bordure of the second; crest, a rose-tree *vert*, flowered *gules*: motto, *Decerptæ dabunt odorem*.

JOHN AYTON of Inchdarnie, another cadet, gives the arms of Ayton as above, differenced with the addition of a crescent *argent*; and, for crest, a rose *gules*: with the motto, *Virtute orta occidunt rarius*. Which blazons are in the Lyon Register.

ADINSTOUN of that Ilk, an ancient family in East-Lothian, which ended in an heiress, who was married to ——— Hepburn, descended of Hepburn of Waughton, carried *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, cantoned with four cross cross-

lets fitched *gules*. As in Mr Pont's Manuscript. Other books make the cross croslets *sable*.

BALDERSTON of that Ilk, in the shire of Linlithgow, *argent*, a cross *sable*, with two cross croslets fitched of the last, in the two upper cantons. Balderston and Bauderston are to be found in the Ragman Roll: Prynne's Collections.

GEORGE BALDERSTON, Apothecary and Chirurgeon in Edinburgh, as descended of the same family, carries the foresaid arms, and, for^d difference, charges the cross in the centre with a masle *or*. As in the new Register.

KEIR of the Carse, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, between four roses *gules*. Pont's manuscript.

The name of RIND, *ermine*, on a cross *gules*, a cross croslet fitched *or*, and in the sinister quarter *argent*, two mullets *azure*: as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry.

DUDDINGSTON of that Ilk, *argent* on a cross ingrailed *sable*, between two cross croslets fitched *gules*, in chief of the last, a star *or*. Workman's MS.

DUDDINGSTON of Sandford, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between three cross croslets fitched *or*; crest, a grey-hound's head coupéd, proper: motto, *Recreat & Alit*. Lyon Register.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of DURHAM has for its ensign, *azure*, a cross *or*, cantoned with four lions rampant, *argent*.

The name of BUTTER of old with us carried *argent*, a cross potent (or bottony, as some call it) *azure*, betwixt four men's hearts *gules*; but Butter of Gormach carries now *argent*, a plain cross *sable*, between four men's hearts *gules*; crest, two hands issuing out of a cloud, drawing an arrow in a bow; with the motto, *Diligit Deus*. In the Lyon Register.

Having spoke before of the surname of Barclay, which carries cross patees, I shall here add some more blazons of families of that name, from our old and modern books, in which they have reduced the number of the ten crosses patee, to three, as more agreeable to arms in accompanying a cheveron, according to the opinion of some heralds, and, for their difference, have altered the tinctures of the field.

BARCLAY of Cullerny or Colairnie, an ancient family in the shire of Fife; David Barclay of Colairnie is one of the assessors in a perambulation between Easter and Wester-Knghorn, 1457, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, between three crosses patee *argent*: as in Workman and Pont's Manuscripts.

BARCLAY of Garthie in the year 1421, says Sir James Balfour, carried *gules*, on a cheveron between three crosses patee *argent*, as many hearts of the first.

BARCLAY of Towie, in the shire of Aberdeen, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, between two cross patees in chief, and a lozenge voided in base *argent*. Balfour's Manuscript. And there also,

BARCLAY of Mathers or Madders, *azure*, a cheveron, and in chief three cross patees *argent*.

BARCLAY of Kippo, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, betwixt two cross patees in chief, and a mullet in base *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

BARCLAY of Touch, descended of the family of Colairnie, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, between three cross patees *argent*, within a bordure *chequé* of the last and first; crest, a cross patee: motto, *Crux salutem confert*. Lyon Register. And there,

SIR ROBERT BARCLAY of Pearston, Baronet, *azure*, a cheveron betwixt three cross patees *or*; crest, a sword pale-ways, proper; hilted and pommelled *or*: motto, *Crux Christi nostra corona*.

BARCLAY of Johnston, decended of Barclay of Madders, *azure*, a cheveron between three cross patees, *argent*, within a bordure indented of the last; crest, the sun issuing out of a cloud. proper: motto, *Servabit me semper Jehova*.

WILLIAM BARCLAY of Balmakewan, second lawful son to David Barclay of Johnston, *azure*, a cheveron ingrailed between three cross patees *argent*, all within a bordure indented of the last; crest, a cross patee: motto, *Sola cruce salus*. Both matriculated in the Lyon Register.

DAWSON, *gules*, three cross patees *argent*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

DUGUID of Auchenheuf, *azure*, three cross patees *argent*; crest, a dove hold-

ing a laurel-branch in her beak, proper: motto, *Patentia & spe.* Lyon Register.

BENNET, *gules*, a cross patee *or*, between three mullets *argent*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

SIR GEORGE BENNET, Baronet, living in Poland, *gules*, on a chevron betwixt three stars *argent*, as many cross patees of the first; crest, a demi-lion issuing out of the wreath, and holding, in his dexter paw, a cross patee *gules*. Lyon Register.

SIR WILLIAM BENNET of Grubbet, Baronet, *gules*, on a chevron, between three stars *argent*, a cross patee *gules*; crest, a hand issuing out of a cloud, holding forth a cross patee fitched: motto, *Benedictus qui tollit crucem.* Lyon Register.

SIBBALD of Balgonie, in the shire of Fife, *argent*, a cross moline, square pierced *gules*; some books give the cross *azure*. As for the antiquity of the name, I have met with it in several charters in the reigns of King William and Alexander II. as in that charter of *Rogerus Quincie Comes de Winton, to Serus de Seaton, Duncanus Sibbauld* is a witness. And in *anno 1246, Donatus Sibbauld* is a witness to a charter by the same *Rogerus Quincie* Earl of Winton, or Winchester in England, to *Adam de Seaton, de Maritagio heredis Alanu ae Faside*. For more documents of the antiquity of the name, see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of the Shire of Fife and Kinross, p. 142. Robert Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife grants a charter of the lands of Rossie, and others, to Sir John Sibbald of Balgonie, which appears to have been the principal family of the name. George Douglas Earl of Angus married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie: and of this marriage was born Archibald Earl of Angus, father of the learned Gavin Douglas Bishop of Dunkeld. Sir Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie was principal Treasurer to King James II. And, in the reign of King James IV. Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie was Sheriff of Fife, having no issue but a daughter, Helena Sibbald, his heiress, was married to *Robert de Lunden*, a younger son of the Laird of Lunden of that ilk, who got with her the estate, and kept the surname of Lunden, of whom came the Lundens of Balgonie, who quartered the arms of Sibbald with their own. SIBBALD of Rankeilor, the next family to Balgonie, carried the fore-said arms within a bordure *azure*. Andrew Sibbald of Rankeilor-Over, had, by his lady Margaret, daughter to George Learmonth of Balconie, three sons: The first, James, the father of Sir David Sibbald of Rankeilor, in whom this family ended; the second son, George, Doctor of Medicine, and Professor of Philosophy abroad, he carried for arms, *argent*, a cross moline *gules*, within a bordure componé *sable* and *or*, the last charged with mascles of the second, which were the figures of his mother Learmonth's bearing; the third son, Mr David Sibbald, was Keeper of the Great Seal under Chancellor Hay, father to Sir Robert Sibbald of Kips, Doctor of Medicine, a learned antiquary, who carried for arms, *argent*, a cross moline, within a bordure *azure*, and a star of the last for his difference; crest, a mort-head proper: motto, *Me certum mors certa facit.* L. R.

MR PATRICK SIBBALD, Parson of St Nicholas Church at Aberdeen, and Rector of the Marischal College there, descended of a lawful brother of Sibbald of Kair, who was a cadet of the ancient family of Balgonie, *argent*, a cross moline *azure*, pierced in the centre within a bordure *chêqué* of the second and first; crest, a hand erected, proper: motto, *Ora & labora.* Lyon Register.

The cross moline, as I said before, must be pierced round or square, to distinguish it from the cross anchorie; and it is carried by some representing the Ink of the Mill, as relative to the name. As by the name of Mill and Miller.

ROBERT MYLNE of Balfargie, (his arms and descent are thus in the Lyon Register), his Majesty's Master Mason, nephew and representer of the deceast John Mylne, late Master Mason to his Majesty; which John was lawful son to the deceast John Mylne, also his Majesty's Master Mason; and which John was lawful son to the deceast John Mylne, likewise his Majesty's Master Mason; and which John was lawful son to the deceast Thomas Mylne, likewise his Majesty's Master Mason; and which Thomas was son to the deceast Alexander Mylne, also his Majesty's Master Mason; and which Alexander was son of the deceast John Mylne, also his Majesty's Master Mason; by virtue of a gift granted to him thereof by King James III. carries for arms, *or*, a cross moline *azure*, square pierced of the field

between three mullets of the second ; crest, Pallas's head couped at the shoulders proper, vested about the neck *vert*, on the head a helmet *azure*, a beaver turned up, and on the top a plumash of feathers *gules* : motto, *Tam in arte quam Marte*. Lyon Register.

THOMAS MYLNE of Muirton, *or*, a cross moline *azure*, pierced lozenge-ways of the field betwixt three mullets of the second, within a bordure invected *sable* ; crest, a dexter hand holding a folding book, proper : motto, *Efficiunt clarum studia*. Lyon Register.

JAMES MILL of Balweylo, *or*, a cross moline ingrailed *azure* between three mullets of the last ; crest, a cross moline situate in the sea, proper, surrounded with two stalks of wheat, disposed orle-ways : motto, *Clarum reddit industria*. Lyon Register.

ROBERT MILNE, Writer in Edinburgh, *or*, a cross moline *azure*, pierced lozenge-ways, between three mullets of the last, within a bordure *nebulé* of the second ; crest, a martlet *volant argent* : for motto, *Ex Industria*, and of late, *Prudenter qui sedulo*. Lyon Register.

JAMES MILNE of Blairton, Merchant in Aberdeen, *or*, a cross moline *azure*, pierced oval-ways of the field, betwixt three mullets *sable*, all within a bordure waved of the second ; crest, a galley with oars erect in saltier, proper : motto, *Dat cura commodum*. Lyon Register.

The name of MILLER, *argent*, a cross moline between four hearts *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

MATTHEW MILLER of Glenlee, Apothecary in Kilmarnock, *argent*, a cross moline *azure*, the base wavy *vert*, in chief a lozenge between two mullets of the second ; crest, a hand with two fingers pointing upwards proper : motto, *Manent optima cælo*. Lyon Register.

GEORGE MILLER of Gourliebank, eldest lawful son to James Miller, who married Marion Thomson, heiress of Gourliebank, quarterly first and fourth *argent*, a cross moline *azure*, placed in a loch, proper, and in chief two mullets of the second for the name of Miller ; second and third, a stag's head cabossed and attired with ten tynes *gules* ; on a chief *azure*, a cross croslet fitched *or*, betwixt two spur-rowels of the first, for the name of Thomson ; crest, two arms, their hands joined proper : motto, *Unione Augetur*. Lyon Register.

The name of DEANS of Longhermiston, *argent*, a cross moline *azure*, surmounted of a sword in pale, proper ; and for crest, another sword ensigned on the top with a cross patee : with the motto, *Arte vel Marte*. Lyon Register.

The surname of HUDSON, *argent*, a cross moline between two lozenges in chief, and a boar's head couped in base *sable*, armed *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of MOLINEUX in England, *azure*, a cross moline *or*.

Sir WILLIAM BEVERSHAM of Millbeck, in England, *gules*, a *fer de moulaine argent*, between two martlets *or*.

WILLIAM BENTINCK, who came over with William Prince of Orange to England, afterwards King, was, by letters patent, bearing date the 9th of April 1689, created Baron of Cirencester, Viscount of Woodstock, and Earl of Portland ; and, *anno* 1692, installed Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, carried *azure*, a cross moline *argent*.

EXAMPLES OF A CROSS CROSLET ARE THESE FOLLOWING :

The surname of LINTON of Drumerick, *gules*, a cross croslet *argent*, cantoned with four crescents *or*. As in Balfour's Manuscript. But Pont gives to the name of Linton, *gules*, an eagle with wings displayed *argent*, and on a chief of the last three roses of the first.

The name of SPALDING, *or*, on a cross *azure*, five cross croslets of the first ; some, in place of these cross croslets, have crescents. Sir George Mackenzie gives to SPALDING of Ashnillie, *or*, a two-handed sword in pale *azure*.

JOHN SPALDING, Esq. in France, *or*, on a cross *azure*, five cross croslets of the first ; crest, a cross croslet fitched *or* : motto, *Hinc mihi salus*. Lyon Register.

D'ARCY Earl of HOLDERNESS, Baron Darcy, created by King Charles I. Baron Darcy, and Earl by Charles II. 1682, *azure*, semé of cross crosets, three cinquefoils *argent*.

The ancient and honourable family of MARR, Earls of MARR, carried *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross crosets fitchéd *or*. How soon this family was honoured with the title of Earl I cannot ascertain, some say in the reign of Malcolm III. though before, and in his time, there were *Comites* (Earls); yet it was not customary to name the earls by their countries, till the reign of Alexander I. and Malcolm IV. about which time we find *Gartnach Comes de Marr*, *Morgund Comes de Marr*, and *Willielmus Comes de Marr*. This last, in the reigns of Alexander II. and III. was a benefactor to the prior and canons of St Andrews, as in their Register: He confirmed donations, which his grandfather *Morgund Comes avus suus*, and grandmother *Agnes Comitissa avia sua fecerunt dictis monachis, anno 1260*.

His son, Duncan Earl of Marr, in 1284, was one of the nobility who obliged themselves to own and acknowledge Margaret the maiden of Norway, as lawful Queen of Scotland, in case King Alexander, her grandfather, should die without heirs male of his body. Upon the death of that princess, when the grand competition arose for the crown, he declared for the right of Robert Bruce. This Earl dying about the year 1294, he left a son Gratney, who succeeded him, and a daughter Isabel, married to King Robert the Bruce, by whom he had only one daughter, the Princess Marjory, wife to Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, mother by him to King Robert II. first of the Stewartine line.

GRATNEY Earl of MARR married a daughter of Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, and sister to King Robert II. by whom he had Donald, who succeeded, and a daughter Helen, wife to Sir John Monteith; she bore to him a daughter Christian, married to Sir Edward Keith, whose only daughter and heiress, Janet, was married to Thomas Lord Erskine, mother by him to Robert Lord Erskine, who laid claim to the earldom of Marr, in the reign of King James I.

DONALD Earl of MARR succeeded his father Earl GRATNEY: he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Methven, and detained prisoner by them till after the battle of Bannockburn, but was exchanged for another person of quality, in *anno 1331*. After the death of Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, Governor of Scotland, in the nonage of King David II. he was chosen guardian of that part of Scotland be North Forth, but shortly after he lost his life at the battle of Duplin, 3d August 1332, leaving issue by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, sister to John Earl of Angus, Thomas his son and heir: and a daughter Margaret, married to William first Earl of Douglas, after his decease, married Sir John Swinton.

THOMAS Earl of MARR, in the year 1538, was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland: he married first the heiress of the family of Monteith, and after her death, Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, who dying without issue 1379, his estate and honour devolved to his sister Margaret, Countess of Douglas, married to William the first Earl of Douglas, who, in right of his wife, as in old evidences, is designed Earl of DOUGLAS and MARR, and on his seals appended to them, the arms of Marr as above blazoned, are quartered with these of Douglas; he had by the Lady Margaret, heiress of Marr, a son and a daughter; James the son succeeded his father, was Earl of Douglas and Marr, and had the arms of Marr quartered with these of Douglas: he died without lawful issue, being slain at the battle of Otterburn, on the 31st of July 1388, and was succeeded in the earldom of Douglas by his half brother, Archibald Lord of Galloway; and in the earldom of Marr by his full sister, Isabel Countess of Marr, in right of her mother Margaret. She married, first, Duncan Drummond of Cargill, who died without issue; and secondly, she took for her husband, Alexander Stewart, natural son of Alexander Stewart of Badenoch, Earl of Buchan, fourth son of King Robert II. He was, in right of his wife, Earl of Marr, and quartered her arms, before blazoned, with these of his own, *or*, a fesse *chequé azure* and *argent* (the arms of Stewart) between three open crowns *gules*; which last were the armorial figures of the lordship of Garioch. He was a man of great parts, an ornament to his country, for its honour and profit; he died in the year 1436, without issue, lamented by all: and so the lineal issue of the earldom of Marr ended in his Lady Isabel Countess of Marr.

Sir Robert Erskine claimed right to the earldom of Marr, as descended of a daughter of Gratney Earl of Marr and as nearest of kin to Isabel Countess of Marr: so that, in the year 1438, he was served heir to the Lady Isabel Douglas, *tanquam legitimus & propinquior hæres dictæ Domine Isobellæ*, and was designed Earl of Marr, Lord Erskine and Garioch, and quartered the arms of Marr and Garioch with his own: but King James II. reduced the Lord Erskine's right to the earldom of Marr, and annexed it to the crown, and afterwards gave it, with the lordship of Garioch, to his third son John Stewart Earl of Marr, Lord Garioch in the 1460, who carried, quarterly, first and fourth, Scotland; second and third, the arms of Marr as before, *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross crosetts *fitché or*, and, over all, an escutcheon *or*, a fesse *chequé azure* and *argent*, accompanied with three ducal crowns *gules*, for the Lordship of Garioch; he died unmarried in the year 1479, and that noble feu returned again to the crown, and was bestowed by King James III. on a mean man, Robert Cochran, a favourite of that king's; but he did not enjoy it long; and then he gave that title to John, a younger son of his, who died young. Queen Mary bestowed that dignity on her natural brother James Stewart; but upon better advertisement of John Lord Erskine, his right and pretensions to that earldom, James Stewart resigned it, and, in lieu of it, was made Earl of Murray, and the earldom of Marr was given to John Lord Erskine, and confirmed in Parliament 1567. From him is lineally descended the Earls of Marr, who quartered the arms of Marr with these of Erskine as before: For an exact and full account of this noble family, see Mr Crawford's Peerage, at the title of *Marr*.

SOMERVILLE of Drum, representer of the Lord SOMERVILLE, carries *azure*, three stars *or*, accompanied with seven cross crosslets fitched *argent*, three in chief, one in the centre, two in the flanks, and the last in base; which figures so disposed I have seen on an ancient stone in the house of Drum, and which are so illuminated in our old books of blazon, supported by two hounds proper, collared *gules*; and for crest, a dragon proper, spouting out fire behind and before, standing on a wheel *or*, (the story of which crest I shall give afterwards); with the motto, *Fear God in Life*. These were the armorial ensigns of the old Lords of SOMERVILLE; the present James Somerville of Drum is the twenty-fifth in a lineal male descent from Sir *Gaulter de Somerville*, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and he is the heir and representer of the family of Somerville of Whichnour, in England, now extinct, and in Scotland, of Somervilles of Linton, Lord Somervilles of Carnwath and Drum, and undoubted chief of the name, as by a Manuscript of the family, handsomely instructed by old evidents, since King William the Lion, which I have seen.

The name of RATTRAY or RATHRIE, *azure*, a fesse *argent*, between six cross crosetts fitched *or*. In the reign of Malcolm III. amongst the old surnames, Hector Boece mentions this, the principal of which was Rattray of that Ilk, in the shire of Perth. In the Register of the abbacy of Arbroath, there is a perambulation, of the date 1250, between that convent and *Thomas de Rattray*, about the lands of Kingeldrum: and, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, *Eustachius de Rattray* was falsely accused in the Parliament of Perth for treason against that king, but was fairly acquitted. This family continued in a lineal male descent to the reign of King James V. which then ended in an heiress, Jean Rattray, who was married to John Stewart, Earl of Athol.

The next heir male is RATTRAY of Craighall, who carries the foresaid armorial bearing, as in Pont's Manuscript.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE RATTRAY, son to Sir JOHN RATTRAY, Lieutenant Colonel to the Scots Regiment in France, who was son to Mr James Rattray, son to Rattray of Craighall, heir male of Rattray of that Ilk, *azure*, a fesse *argent* betwixt six cross crosetts fitched 3 and 3 *or*; crest, a dexter hand proper, holding a cross croset *or*: motto, *Ex hoc victoria signo*. I. R.

The name of CHEYNE is ancient with us, and in our old books of blazon, CHEYNE Lord CHEYNE carried *gules*, a bend betwixt six cross crosetts fitched *argent*. For the antiquity of the name I shall here mention a charter (which I saw in the hands of the curious Mr William Wilson, one of the Clerks of the Session) without a date, granted by Reynald Cheyne, son of Reynald, who was son of Reynald of the lands of Durie, which he disposed to Gilbert, son to Robert of Strathern; and which

charter was afterwards confirmed by Adam of Killconhaugh, Earl of Carrick; and after that, King Robert the Bruce gives the lands of Dummány, which formerly belonged to Roger Moubray, to Sir Reginald Cheyne, as that king's charter bears in the Earl of Haddington's Collections.

CHEYNE of Esselmont, another old family of this surname, carried, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a bend between six cross crosets *fitché argent*, for Cheyne; second and third *argent*, three laurel leaves slipped *vert*, for the surname of Marshall: which bearings, finely illuminated, are to be seen in an old genealogical tree of the family of Seaton, since Earls of Winton, impaled on the left side, for Christian Cheyne, a daughter of Esselmont, Lady of Sir Alexander Seaton of that ilk, her husband, Captain and Governor of Berwick: who both, for their singular courage and love to their country (as all our histories testify) stood and saw their two sons hanged before their eyes, by the cruel and perfidious Edward III. of England; because Sir Alexander would not deliver up the town of Berwick to him before the time agreed upon; for which one of his sons was a hostage, and the other a captive.

GEORGE CHEYNE of Esselmont matriculates his arms in our New Register thus; quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a bend between six crosses patee fitched *argent* for Cheyne; second and third *argent*, three leaves slipped *vert*, for the name of Marshall of Esselmont; and for crest, a cross patee fitched *argent*; with the motto, *Patientia vincit*.

CHEYNE of Duffus, another family which carried the like arms, but long since ended in an heiress, who was married to Nicol Sutherland, a younger son of Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland, who with her got the barony of Duffus. Of them is descended the Lords of Duffus, who have been in use to compose with their own figures the three stars, and accompanied them with as many cross crosets *fitché*, (of which, in another place) to perpetuate the memory of Cheyne of Duffus.

The name of ADAMSON, *argent*, a star *gules*, betwixt three cross crosets fitched *azure*. Workman's Manuscript.

ADAMSON of Graycrook, *argent*, a crescent *gules*, betwixt three cross crosets fitched *azure*, as in Pont's Manuscript. I take the surname of ADAM to be the same with Adamson, for they carry the like figures, and the surname of EDIE to be the contraction of Adam.

DAVID EDIE of Moneaght, so recorded in the Lyon Register, *argent*, three cross crosets fitched *gules*; and for crest, a cross croset, and a skein saltier-ways; with the motto, *Crux mihi grata quies*.

In the Chatulary of Dunfermline, and in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, Fol. 577, there is a writ of King Robert the Bruce, the 14th year of his reign, declaring Adam the son of Adam, and his four sons, to be freemen, titled *Libertas Adami filii Adami coram justitiario nostro*; which bears these words, "Compertum & declaratum est quod Adamus, filius Adami, non est homo noster, ligius seu nativus, quin pro voluntate sua, &c. propter quod præfatum Adamum & liberos suos Robertum, Johannem, Reginaldum, & Duncanum liberos nostros fore declaramus, & ipsos ab omni jugo & onere servitutis quietos reddimus, per præsentem in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium &c. has literas nostras perpetuo duraturas, sibi fieri fecimus patentes, apud Aberdeen, 10th September, regni nostri 14th." These letters patent of King Robert the Bruce are the oldest documents I have met with for the surname of Adam or Adamson: and I take them to be the first of that surname with us.

The surname of TULLOCH, *or*, on a fesse between three cross crosets fitched *gules*, as many stars *argent*. Balfour's Manuscript.

I have seen a transumpt of an old charter (*penes Comitem de Kinaird*) taken before William Tulloch, Bishop of Murray, to which his seal of office was appended, having the image of a church-man in his proper habit, holding, with both his hands before his breast, a crucifix, and below his feet was the shield of arms of Bishop Tulloch, a fesse charged with two stars, between three cross crosets fitched. The date of this transumpt was in the year 1481; the witnesses were Sir Thomas Moodie, and Sir Martin Tulloch.

ACHANY of Sorbie, *argent*, a cross croset fitched, issuing out of a crescent *sable*.

Pout's Manuscript. And there others of that name carry *argent*, three roebucks' heads coupéd *azure*, collared *or*, and a bell pendent thereat *gules*.

Before I end with the *cross crosets fiché*, so frequent in arms, I shall add some examples of foreign bearings.

The country of GALLICIA in Spain, *azure*, *semé* of cross crosets fiched at the foot, and a cup covered *or*. The French blazon them thus, *d'azur semé de croix recroisées; au pied fiché, au calice couverté d'or*. They tell us, as especially in that little book *Jeu d'Armories*, that this country was erected into a kingdom by Ferdinand the Great, 1060, in favours of his younger son: which country was afterwards annexed to the kingdom of Castile. The reason given for carrying *semé* of crosses, is upon account of the frequent devotions of Pilgrims to St James of Compostella in that country: and because the crosses there have not been so defaced and beat down as in other countries, by the incursions of the Moors. The Chalice or Cup is speaking and relative to the name of that country, Calice or Galicia; as many armorial figures do in the arms of several countries in Spain: thus the kingdom of Leon carries a lion, and Castile a castle, &c. Many honourable families in England carry cross crosets, as the honourable families of the name of Howard, *gules*, a bend betwixt six cross crosets fiched *argent*, with suitable differences of their descent from the principle house.

CAPEL Earl of ESSEX, *gules*, a lion rampant between three cross crosets *fiché or*.

Arthur Lord CAPEL, by the special favour of King Charles II. in respect of his father's loyalty, was advanced to the title and dignity of Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex, in the 13th of his reign, *anno* 1661.

CRAVEN Lord CRAVEN, *argent*, a fesse betwixt six cross crosets *fiché gules*. This family was dignified with the title of Baron by King Charles I.

CLINTON Earl of LINCOLN, *argent*, six cross crosets fiched *sable*, 3, 2, and 1, on a chief *azure*, two mullets pierced *gules*.

WINDSOR Earl of PLYMOUTH, *gules*, a saltier *argent* between twelve cross crosets *or*, which properly is the bearing of Windsor. Thomas Lord Windsor was created Earl of Plymouth by King Charles II. 1682.

WINDSOR Lord MOUNTJOY, the same as the Earl of Plymouth, with a crescent for difference, being a younger son of Thomas Lord Windsor, and Earl of Plymouth.

RICHARD, Earl of WARWICK and HOLLAND, by King James I. of Great Britain, *gules*, a cheveron between three crosses bottony *or*.

CAIRLYLE of CARLYLE, *argent*, a cross flory *gules*. Sir William Carlyle in Anandale married Margaret Bruce, a sister of King Robert I. as by a charter of that King to them of the lands of Crumanston, (Haddington's Collections.) Afterwards the family was designed of Torthorald, and King James III. raised the family to the dignity of a Peer, by the title of Lord Carlyle of Torthorald, in the person of Sir James Carlyle, in the year 1473. Which dignity continued in the family till it ended in an heiress, Elizabeth Carlyle, in the year 1580, who married Sir James Douglas of Parkhead, of whom came the Douglas Lord Carlyle, of whom before: The achievement of the Lords Carlyle of Torthorald, quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a cross flory *gules*, for Carlyle; second and third, *or*, a cross *gules*, for the name of Crosbie, and by way of surtout *argent*, a saltier *azure*; crest, two dragons' necks and heads *adossé vert*; supporters, two peacocks, proper: motto, *Humilitate*. So illuminated in old books.

C H A P. XVI.

OF THE SALTIER OR SAUTOIR.

IT is formed by the bend-dexter and sinister, not lying the one upon the other; but as if they were incorporate in the centre. In our old books of blazons, I find the arms of NEWTON, being *sable*, a saltier *argent*, thus described; *sable*, two bends in saltier *argent*: The French say, *sautoir est disposé comme la bande et la barre*; the saltier is as it were composed of the bend and bar. The *bend-sinister*, by the French, is called a *bar*, as I have told before.

For the *saltier*, the Latins use the words, *crux transversalis*, or *decussis*; because it represents the letter X. This honourable ordinary with the English, possesses the fifth part of the field, the same being not charged; but if it be charged, then it should take up the third part of the field.

The Spaniards call this figure sometimes *aspas*, from the name of an instrument after the form of an X; as Menestrier observes. Having given a description of its name and form, I shall now speak to its nature and signification, which are various, according to different authors.

It is taken for a specific form of a cross, with us, the English, and other nations; and carried upon account of devotion to saints, who suffered upon such a cross, as that of St Andrew, on our ensigns.

Menestrier will have it, in some armorial bearings, to represent an old piece of furniture, used by horsemen, which hung at their saddles in place of stirrups; and that the word *sautoir*, comes from *sauter* to leap, he instances an old Manuscript of Laws of Tournaments, whereby knights were forbid to come with breeches of mail, and with *sautoirs a selle*, i. e. with *saltiers at their saddles*, which he says were made of iron, or cords like a *decussis*, covered with cloth or taffety; as he found in the accounts of *Estenne de la Faunton*, cashier to the King of France, in the year 1352, in one of the Articles of Horse-furniture.

Upton and Spelman, two famous heralds, say, that the *saltier* represents trees or long pieces of timber laid cross-ways, one over the other, for shutting the entries of parks and forests, called by the French *saults*; and by the Latins *saltus*; from which *sautoir* and *saltier*, and the Latin word commonly used for them, *saltuarium*.

Gerard Leigh and his followers are of opinion, that it was an instrument used of old by soldiers, in place of ladders, to scale the walls of towns. Sylvanus Morgan, favouring this opinion, says, though it may be taken as an instrument of manhood in scaling of walls, it may be likewise called *scala cæli*, for many have ascended to Heaven by this cross.

This figure, as well as others, may have various significations, and has been assumed upon different accounts in armories; but the *saltier* here is generally taken for a cross, and that which contributes most to its frequent bearing in arms, was devotion to the Christian religion, and to patron saints, who suffered on crosses, after the form of the *saltiers*, as that of the Apostle St Andrew. Heralds tell us, some carry it *plain*, to show their willingness to suffer for the faith; others *raguled*, to show the difficulty thereof, as these crosses of St James and St Laurence; some bear them in their arms *fitché*, to show the sharpness of the cross, and others *flory*, to testify their victory over it.

Fig. 27. Plate VI. *Azure*, a *saltier* (or *St Andrew's cross*) *argent*; so called, because he suffered upon one after this form. It has been anciently used by the Scots for their ensign, upon as well grounded a tradition for its appearing in the air, as other nations have for their crosses coming down from Heaven. Our historians are not wanting to tell us, that Achaius, King of the Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, having joined forces to oppose Athelstan, King of the Saxons, superior to them in force, they addressed themselves to God, and their patron St Andrew; and, as a token that they were heard, the white *saltier cross*, upon which St Andrew suffered martyrdom, appeared in the blue firmament: Which so animated the Scots and Picts, that they defeat the Saxons, and killed King Athelstan in East-Lothian; which place to this day is known by the name of Athelstanford, corruptly pronounced Elshinford. After the victory, the two confederate kings, out of a sense of singular mercy, went in procession to the church of St Andrew's, (where his arm was said to be kept as a relic) to thank God and his apostle for the victory; purposing, that they and their successors should, in all time coming, use on their ensigns the cross of St Andrew. How well the Picts performed I know not, being overcome and expelled afterwards by the Scots; but it has been the constant practice of our kings to carry a white *saltier* cross on a blue banner.

The Spaniards carry the *cross of St James* on their ensigns, since the famous battle in the plains of Toulouse; where Alphonsus, King of Castile, with his confederates, Peter King of Arragon, and Sanchez of Navarre, gave a notable defeat to the Moors. In the beginning of the fight there appeared a great many miracles

and prodigies, which, whether true or false, gave occasion to these confederate kings, and their eminent subjects, to use such figures, as then appeared, afterwards on their ensigns and coats of arms. From St James appearing with his cross and a bloody sword, the Castilians took the red saltier cross; and the bloody sword became the badge of the Order of St James: And the King of Navarre placed on his ensigns the form of the chains which fortified the Moors camp, which he cut and broke by his own valour. This battle gave rise to many figures used by families in these countries, of which in another place.

With us many families carry St Andrew's cross, upon the account that it is the badge of the kingdom.

HAIG of Bemerside, an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, carries for arms, Plate VI. fig. 28. and in the Plate of Achievements, *azure*, a saltier cantoned with two stars in chief and base, with as many crescents *adossé* in the flanks *argent*. Some say this family is of a British extract, upon what account I know not, but the family is of an old standing; for, in the reign of Malcolm IV. Richard Norvel, Constable of Scotland, gives a mortification of the chapel of St Leonards in Lauderdale, to the abbacy and Monks of Dryburgh, to which *Petrus de Haga* of Bemerside is a witness: And in a charter of *William de Norvel*, to *Henry de Sinclare*, of the lands of Carfrae, amongst the witnesses is *Petrus Odell de Haga*; which was in the reign of King William, as in the Chartulary of Dryburgh.

In the Chartulary of Kelso, at Edinburgh in the Lawyers' Library, there are three charters, where *Petrus de Haga* is amongst the witnesses. The first is an amicable composition between the abbot and convent of Kelchow, and *William de Veteri Ponte*: The witnesses (not naming the church-men) are *Willielmo filio Willielmi*, *Alano filio Rollandi de Galweya*, *Alano de Thurleston*, *Ricardo Nano*, *Alano de Claphan*, *Vicecomite de Lawder*, *Willielmo filio Rogeri*, *Petro de Haga*. This charter is dated 1203, *feria quarta ante Pentecosten*. The second charter is granted by *Alanus, filius Rollandi de Galoweya, Constabularius Regis Scotorum*; the witnesses there, beside church-men, are *Thoma de Colewill* and *Petro de Haga*: And in the third charter by the above *Alanus, Petrus de Haga* is a witness. These two last charters have no date; it is thought they have been granted in the reign of Alexander II. or in the beginning of the reign of Alexander III. There is another charter granted by *Petrus de Haga, Dominus de Bemerside*, with the consent of his son John, to the abbot and convent of Melrose, to pay yearly ten salmons, and half a stone of wax; witnesses, beside the church-men, *Willielmo de Burduimilite*, *Hugone de Persibi*, *Vicecomite de Rokisburg*, *Willielmo de Hately*, *Thoma Rymor de Ercildoun*. This charter wants also a date, and I think it has been granted after the death of Alexander III. which was foretold by Thomas Rymer, being so designed in this charter, and afterwards, upon the account of his prophecies in rhyme, for in other old charters he is designed *Thomas Learmount de Ercildoun*, which is in the neighbourhood with Bemerside; and what he, as neighbour to Bemerside, in his prophecies, mentions of this family, I have told before in my marks of cadency. In the Ragman-Roll, Haig of Bemerside is one of the barons that submitted to Edward I. of England; which family has continued, in a male descent, to the present Haig of Bemerside.

Those, who undertook the expeditions to the Holy Land, for the most part were crossed with that form of crosses used by their own country; so that many families with us carry *saltiers*. Sir James Balfour, in his Manuscript of the Nobility of Scotland, tells us, that *Malcolm de Lennox*, one of the progenitors of the Earls of Lennox, went to the Holy Land, and was crossed: for which he and his posterity carried for arms, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *gules*, cantoned with four roses of the last; Plate VI. fig. 29. This family was dignified with the title of Earl of Lennox by King William the Lion, and continued in a noble and splendid condition till Duncan Earl of Lennox was attainted of high treason, with his son-in-law, Murdoch Duke of Albany, in the reign of King James I. He was execute at Stirling, upon the 23d of May 1426, and his estate came to the crown by forfeiture. He left behind him three daughters, Isabel, married to Murdoch, Duke of Albany; Elizabeth to Sir John Stewart of Darnly, ancestor of the Stewarts, Dukes and Earls of Lennox; Margaret to Robert Monteith of Rusky, by whom he had Robert Monteith of Rusky his son, who left two daughters co-heirs to him; Agnes married to

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and Margaret to Sir John Napier of Merchiston. All these families, upon the account of their alliance with the family of Lennox, carried the arms of that family as above blazoned, either marshalled with their own, or in place of their own; of whom in their proper places.

MACFARLANE of Arroquhar, commonly designed of that Ilk, in the shire of Dunbarton, the principal family of the name, Plate VI. fig. 30. carries *argent*, a saltier waved and cantoned with four roses *gules*; crest, a naked man holding a sheaf of arrows, proper, with an Imperial Crown standing by him: and for motto, *This I'll defend*. L. R. The first of this family is said to be one Pharline Lennox, a son of the old Earls of Lennox, who, for slaughter, fled to the North; and his posterity, after the Scot's way of patronimicks, were called Macfarlane, *i. e.* Pharline's son; for this, they have a charter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Duncan Macfarlane, in the year 1308; to which Umfredus of Colquhoun *Dominus de Luss*, is a witness: and they carry the arms of Lennox, with this difference, having the saltier waved instead of ingrailed.

Plate VI. COLQUHOUN, *argent* a saltier ingrailed, *sable*. Some will have the first of this name to be of the old house of Lennox, upon the account of the armorial figure; but others say the first of this family came from Ireland, and was a son of the King of Conach there, in the reign of King Gregory; and the lands which he got in Scotland, he called them Conach, now by corruption, Colquhoun; and when surnames came in fashion, they took the name of Colquhoun from the lands. The family continued in a male descent to the reign of Robert II. that Colquhoun of Luss, a branch of the family, married the heiress of Colquhoun of that Ilk, since which time that family has been designed, promiscuously, sometimes of that Ilk, and sometimes of Luss. In the beginning of the reign of King James II. say our historians, John Colquhoun of Luss, a noble person, was slain by the rebel Highlanders.

Sir JOHN COLQUHOUN of that Ilk was Treasurer to King James III. and is so designed in a charter of the baillery of Coldinghame, with the consent of the prior, to Alexander Lord Home, 1465. From him is lineally descended the present Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, whose family was honoured with the title of Knight Baronet, the 30th of July 1628; and, being chief of the name, carries the foresaid blazon, supported by two ratch-hounds *argent*, collared *sable*; crest, a hart's head coupéd *gules*, attired *argent*: with the motto, *Si je puis*, as in the Plate of Achievements.

Having given examples of a *saltier under accidental forms*, and *cantoned with figures*, I shall here give an example of a *saltier charged with figures*, and *carried with a chief*.

POWRIE of Woodcocksholm, in the Shire of Linlithgow, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *gules*, charged with another *or*, and cantoned with four bugles *sable*; crest, a hunting-horn *azure*, garnished *gules*: motto, *Vespere & mane*. Lyon Register Plate VI. fig. 32.

The ancient Lords of ANNANDALE gave for arms, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*. Plate VI. fig. 33. The field is *or* in several blazons.

ANNAN of Auchterallan, *argent*, a chief and saltier *gules*, cantoned with two mascles, in the collar and base points *azure*, and in the flanks a spot of *ermine*, or moucheture *sable*. As in our old books of blazons.

Not only those of the surname of ANNAN carried a saltier and chief for their paternal figures; but even other great families carried these arms for their own, when they came to get possessions in that country; and their vassals carried the like, as arms of patronage. Robert BRUIS, or BRUCE, son of Adilind, of a Norman extract, having married *Agnes de Annandia*, heiress of that country, laid aside his paternal arms, *viz.* *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, and carried those of Annan Lords of Annandale, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*: as the custom was of old upon marrying of heiresses, before the use of marshalling many coats in one shield; of which afterwards. All the descendants of this Robert carried the arms of Annan, making the field sometimes *or*, sometimes *argent*. Robert the Bruce, when he came to be King, carried the Imperial Ensign of Scotland; but his brothers and others, descended of him, carried those of Annan, whose blazons I shall add with others, after I have given some various blazons of the saltier.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of BATH and WELLS in England, *azure*, a saltier, quarterly quartered, *or* and *argent*.

The family of ROSE, in France, by Monsieur Baron, *d'argent au sautoir alaisé de gueules, i. e.* a saltier coupéd *gules*. And again, *gules*, a saltier ingrailed and coupéd *argent*. Sometimes three of these saltiers are borne in a coat, and then the word *coupéd* may be omitted, being understood to be so when they are removed from the centre of the escutcheon; but when one, and in the centre of the escutcheon, *coupéd* must be added: *argent*, a sword *gules*, hilted and pommelled *or*, point upwards, ensigned with a mullet of the second, and surmounted of a saltier coupéd *sable*. Plate VI. fig. 34.

Gules, à saltier *engoulée* of five leopards' mouths *or*. *Engoulée* is said, when the extremities of the bend, cross, saltier, and other such pieces enter the mouths of lions, leopards, dragons, &c. as the arms of GUICHENON, Plate VI. fig. 35. And the arms of TOUAR in Spain; *d'azur à la bande d'or engoulée de deux têtes de lion de meme*.

Argent, a saltier crossed, having little crosses at the ends. Some say it may be called a *saltier saltiered*, as we say a cross croslet, when its extremities are crossed. Gerard Leigh calls this *St Julian's Cross*.

When the extremities of the saltier end like the extremities of the crosses above-treated of, these denominations given to such a cross, may likewise be given to the saltier; as to be *anchorie, treflée, flower-de-luce, patee, &c.*

When other figures are situate after the position of the saltier, if they be small ones, as besants, torteaux, &c. they are said then to be in saltier; as *azure*, five besants in saltier; that is two, one and two, for which the French say, *rangée en sautoir*. If oblong things, we say *saltier-ways*, the French, *posée en sautoir*; the Latins, *in decussim trajecta*.

ECCLES of Kildonan, an ancient family of that name, now possessed and represented by Mr William Eccles, Doctor of Medicine, as in Plate of Achievements, *argent*, two halberts crossing other saltier-ways *azure*; crest, a broken halbert: with the motto, *Se defendendo*; so matriculated in the Lyon Register. And there ECCLES of Shanock, decended of Kildonan, the same, within a bordure *gules*, for his difference.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of PETERBOROUGH, *gules*, two keys saltier-ways, *adossée*, and cantoned with four cross croslets bottony, and fitched *or*.

Having treated sufficiently of the saltier, and its various forms, I now proceed to give the arms of such families as carry saltiers according to the method proposed.

JAMES COLQUHOUN of Dunyelder, descended of the family of Luss, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, and in base a rose *gules*, for his difference; crest, a branch of laurel slipped, proper: motto, *Dum spiro spero*. L. R.

JOHN COLQUHOUN of Kilmardinny, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, with a flower-de-luce for difference; crest, a stag's head erased, proper: with the motto, *Festina lente*. His second son Walter Colquhoun, Merchant in Glasgow, has, for his difference, added to his father's arms, a crescent in base *gules*: with the motto, *Viget sub cruce*.

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN of Garscadden, a cadet of Luss, has a buckle *or* on the saltier, for his difference; crest, a man's hand proper, holding a buckle, with the motto, *Omnia firmat*. Which blazons are recorded in the Lyon Register.

The surname of MAXWELL, *argent*, a saltier *sable*. According to our historians, it is amongst the first surnames, with us, in the reign of Malcolm III. taken from the lands they then possessed in Dumfriesshire, called *Macchus Macuswell*, now *Maxwell*. They had also other lands of that name, both in Tiviotdale and East-Lothian. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 406. says, he has often met with the name Macchus, which is likely a Saxon name, as witness in the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Selkirk by King David I. and no doubt, says he, *Herbert de Macuswell*, the donor of the church of Macuswell, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. and King William, has been possessor of these lands, which gave to this Herbert, and his successors, the surname of Macuswell, now Maxwell. *John de Macuswell* was Great Chamberlain and Sheriff of Roxburgh, in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II.; and the next I meet with is *Homerus or*

Eumerus de Macuswell, who, in the same king's reign, was Justiciar of Galloway. According to some genealogical manuscripts, he married Mary Macgenchen, heiress of Merns in Renfrewshire; and with her got these lands, which continued with the family till the time of King Charles I. He had two sons, Sir Herbert, his successor, and Sir John, who was the first of the MAXWELLS of Nether-Pollock.

Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, designed of Carlaverock, obtains a charter of the lands of Macuswell and Wester-Pencaitland in East-Lothian, from *John de Pencaitland*, in the year 1274. The principal charter I saw in the hands of Maxwell of Middleby. The fourth head of the family in a lineal descent from this Sir Herbert (as in Mr Crawford's Peerage) was John, who designed himself *Joannes de Macuswell de Pencaitland*. And the third in descent from John, was Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. *anno* 1423. I have seen (in the custody of Maxwell of Middleby) a principal indenture, passed betwixt a worshipful and honourable man, (the words of the indenture) Sir Herbert Maxwell, knight, Lord of Carlaverock, on the one part, and John Sinclair Lord of Herdmanston, on the other part; in which they obliged themselves to stand, and submit to the arbitration and determination of the gentlemen mentioned in the indenture, as judges betwixt them, about the holding of the lands of Macuswell and Bykerton in the barony of Pencaitland; whether they ought to be holden of the Lords of Maxwell as Barons of Pencaitland, or of the Lord of Herdmanston. The indenture is dated at Edinburgh the 19th of January 1427; and, on the 22d of June 1428, sentence was pronounced by Robert Graham in favours of Herbert Lord Carlaverock. Herbert, designed *Dominus de Carlaverock*, in *anno* 1438, one of the conservators of a peace concluded betwixt Scotland and England (as in Crawford's Peerage), married first a daughter of Herbert, heiress of Tereagles, with whom he had Robert his successor, and Sir Edward, of whom the Maxwells of Finnald and Monreith; and, after her death, he married Katharine, daughter to the Lord Seaton, widow of Sir Allan Stewart of Darnly, of whom descend the Maxwells of Garnsalloch, and the Maxwells of South-Bar in Renfrewshire.

Robert, the first of the family, who is dignified with the title of Lord Maxwell, in the reign of King James II. was succeeded by his grandson John Lord Maxwell, who was slain at Flodden with King James IV. He was again succeeded by his son Robert Lord Maxwell, who had, by Janet his lady, Robert his heir; and Sir John Maxwell of Tereagles, thereafter Lord Herries. Robert Lord Maxwell, married Beatrix, daughter of James Earl of Morton, who bare to him one son, John Lord Maxwell; who being made Warden of the West-Marches by King James VI. was also created Earl of Morton, 1581, upon the death and forfeiture of James Earl of Morton the regent. About this time this earl's arms were illuminated, in a book of arms, now in my custody, thus; quarterly, first *argent*, on a chief *gules*, two stars of the first, for Douglas of Morton; second *or*, an eagle displayed *sable*, as Lord Maxwell; third *argent*, three hurchions *sable*, for Herries; fourth *gules*, a cross *or*, for Crosbie; and over all, by way of surtout, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, for Maxwell. The title of Earl of Morton did not continue long with him; for Archibald Earl of Angus, nephew to the regent, was restored to the Earldom of Morton, 1585: And Robert Lord Maxwell, brother of John Lord Maxwell, who was forfeited and beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, 21st of May 1623, for murdering the laird of Johnston, in *anno* 1620. His brother was restored to the lordship of Maxwell, by the favour of King James VI. and created Earl of Nithsdale, with the precedency from the time of his father's being Earl of Morton 1581. By virtue of which, he was ranked in the precedency of the Peerage, immediately before the Earl of Winton, and took his place accordingly in the Parliament 1621. Robert his son and heir died unmarried 1667; so that his estate and honour devolved to his cousin and heir-male John Lord Herries. This earl, so succeeding, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor to the Viscount of Kenmure, by whom he had Robert Earl of Nithsdale, who married Lucy, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had Mary, married to the Earl of Traquair, and William his son and successor Earl of Nithsdale, who married Winifred, daughter of William Marquis of Powis of the Kingdom of England, and has issue with her.

The achievement of the Earl of NITHSDALE, *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, surmounted of an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, and surcharged in the centre with a hurcheon *or*; crest, a stag, proper, attired *argent*, couchant before an holly bush, proper; supporters, two stags, proper, attired *argent*; for motto, *Reviresco*. Of the branches of this ancient and noble family, the eldest and principal one is Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, in the shire of Renfrew; the first of which was Sir John, brother to Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, in the reign of Alexander III.: Of whom is descended Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, possessor and representative of that family, who was honoured with the dignity of knight-baronet by King Charles II. the 12th of April 1682; and in the year 1699, came to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk. He carries for arms, *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, an annulet *or*, a maternal difference from the House of Eglinton; crest, a stag's head; with the motto, *I am ready*; supporters, two monkeys or apes, proper; as in the Plate of Achievements. Which supporters I have seen on a seal of one of his progenitors, lairds of Pollock, in the reign of Robert III. appended to a charter, in the custody of the present Lord Pollock; which is an early instance of barons having supporters.

MAXWELL of Calderwood is a branch of Nether-Pollock; the first of which House was Robert, second son of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, from whom he got the lands of Calderwood, in the year 1401. He married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Sir Robert Denniston of that Ilk, and got with her several lands; upon which account the family for a long time has been in use to quarter the arms of Denniston with their own, thus, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltier *sable*, and a chief paly of six pieces of the last and first, as in our old books of blazon, so illuminated, in the House of Falahall, with other barons, members of Parliament, in the year 1604: But, in the Lyon Register, Alexander Maxwell of Calderwood's arms are thus recorded; quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltier *sable*, within a bordure counter-composed of the second and first; second and third quarters, *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Denniston; crest, a man's head looking upright, proper: motto, *Think on*.

Colonel WILLIAM MAXWELL of Cardiness, only son of Mr William Maxwell, whose grandfather was William Maxwell of Newland, a second son of Sir Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood, carries the quartered arms of that family as last blazoned, all within a bordure embattled *gules*, for his difference; crest, a man's head looking foreright, within two laurel branches, disposed orle-ways *vert*: motto, *Think on*. Lyon Register. See the Plate of Achievements.

EUSTACHE MAXWELL of Teyling in Angus, second son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, got the lands of Teyling, by marrying Agnes, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Gifford of Yester, whose seal and arms had only a saltier, in the year 1421, as I told before in my Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Arms, page 98. He was the first of the family of Teyling, who afterwards had a suitable difference in the Lyon Register since the year 1601.

PATRICK MAXWELL of Teyling, *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, a man's heart *or*; crest, a falcon looking to the sun, proper: motto, *I'll bide Broadalbine*.

JOHN MAXWELL of Lackiebank, descended of the house of Teyling, *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, between two stars in chief and base *azure*, a man's heart *or*; crest, a falcon looking to a star: motto, *Tendit ad astra*. Lyon Register.

Sir ALEXANDER MAXWELL of Monreith, Baronet, descended of Sir Edward Maxwell, second son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, and his Lady _____, daughter of Herbert Herris of Tereagles, progenitors of the Earls of Nithsdale, carries *argent*, a double eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, on its breast an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, surcharged in the centre with a hurcheon, *or*; all within a bordure *gules*, with the badge of Knight Baronet by way of canton, in the dexter chief point; crest, an eagle rising *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*: motto, *Reviresco*. Lyon Register.

JOHN MAXWELL of Barucleugh, descended of a second brother of Kirkonel, who was descended of Thomas, a second son of Robert, first Lord Maxwell, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight lozenges of the first;

crest, an eagle's talon holding a writing quill, proper: motto, *Non sine usu*. Lyon Register.

WILLIAM MAXWELL of Loch, descended of the family of Nithsdale, *argent*, a saltier within a bordure *sable*, the last charged with eight roses of the first; crest, a hart *couchant*, his attirings wreathed about with holly leaves, all proper: motto, *Semper viridis*. Lyon Register.

ROBERT MAXWELL of Garnsalloch, descended of George, eldest son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, and his second Lady, Catharine, daughter to the Lord Seaton, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, with a bordure of the last, charged with eight crescents *or*, the figures of Seaton; crest, a stag rising from an holly bush, proper: motto, *Viresco & surgo*. Lyon Register.

Colonel THOMAS MAXWELL, Quarter-master General to his Majesty's forces in England, son to James Maxwell of Littlebar, who was a second son of Maxwell of Kirkonell, a second son of Robert, first Lord Maxwell, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, within a bordure embattled *gules*; crest, a stag lodged under a bush of holly, proper: motto, *Non dormio*. Lyon Register.

Many of the surname of NAPIER carry a saltier; and some of that name carry a bend. The Napiers were numerous of old with us about the year 1296. In Prynne's History, page 655, there are *Matthew de Napier le Agbelerk* in Forfarshire, *John le Napier* in Dumbartonshire, and several others of that name who swore allegiance to King Edward the first of England. William Napier got from King David II. the lands of Kilmacheugh in Dumbartonshire, which formerly belonged to the co-heiresses of Sir William Montefix, as by that king's charter of the date 1346, in Pub. Arch. The armorial bearing of John Napier of Kilmacheugh, as recorded in the Lyon Register, is, *gules* on a bend *argent*, three crescents *azure*, and, in the sinister chief point, a spur-rowel of the second; crest, a man's head adorned with laurel, proper: motto, *Virtute gloria parata*.

NAPIER of Wrightshouses carried *or*, on a bend *azure*, a crescent between two spur-rowels of the first, as in Mr Pont's Book of Blazons.

What NAPIER of Merchiston, the most eminent family of the name, carried of old, I know not; but since John Napier of Merchiston married Margaret Monteith, daughter and co-heir of Murdoch Monteith of Ruskie, and one of the heirs of line to Duncan Earl of Lennox, in the reign of King James II. they have been in use to carry only the arms of Lennox, viz. *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*; their sons were, Archibald who succeeded, and John Napier of Balerno. Archibald's son, Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, lost his life at Flodden Field, 9th September 1513, as did his son Alexander, at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, whose son and successor, Sir Archibald, was knighted by King James VI. and made Master of the Mint 1587. He went generally by the title of Edinbelly, and married first Janet, daughter of Mr Francis Bothwell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of King James V. ancestor to the Lord Holyroodhouse; by whom he had John, his son and heir. After her death he married a daughter of Moubray of Barnbogle, by whom he had Sir Alexander Napier of Lauriston, one of the Senators of the Collège of Justice in the reign of King Charles I.

JOHN NAPIER of Merchiston succeeded his father, and was very famous for his learning, especially in the mathematics; his logarithms, and his other works that have been published, remain as monuments of his sublime parts and penetration. He married, first, Margaret, daughter to Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had Sir Archibald; and after her death he married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlicks, by whom he had (as in Mr Crawford's Peerage) John Napier of Easter Torry, Mr Robert Napier, of whom the branch of the Napiers of Kilcroich, Mr Alexander Napier of Gellies, William Napier of Ardmore, of whom also is Napier of Craiganet, Adam, of whom the Napiers of Blackston are descended. The great Merchiston died 3d of April 1617, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who was Lord Treasurer Depute 1624, as also Justice Clerk, and afterwards by King Charles I. made a lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Napier, in the year 1627. He stood firm in his loyalty to his Majesty in the worst of times, and accompanied James Marquis of Montrose to the battle of Philiphaugh, whose sister, Margaret, he had for his lady. She bore to him Archi-

M m.

bald Lord Napier, who married Elizabeth, daughter to John Earl of Marr, by whom he had Archibald, his son and successor, and John, who lost his life in the sea fight against the Dutch 1672; as also three daughters, Jean, married to Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Margaret to John Brisbane, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Navy, and resident from King Charles II. at the Court of France, and Mary who died young. Archibald Lord Napier made a resignation of his honour in the hands of King Charles II. who was pleased to confer the title again by a new patent, of the date the 7th of February 1677, on him and the heirs of his body; which failing, on the heirs of the bodies of his sisters successively. And he dying a bachelor 1683, the honour of Lord Napier devolved to

Sir THOMAS NICOLSON of Carnock, his nephew, by his sister: but he dying young, the honour devolved on Margaret his aunt, who, by Mr Brisbane, her husband, had issue John Master of Napier, who died unmarried 1704; likewise a daughter Elizabeth, married 1699 to Mr William Scott, then son and heir apparent to Francis Scott of Thirlestane, Baronet, to whom she had a son, Francis, the present Lord Napier, and daughters who died young. She dying 1705, and her mother Margaret Lady Napier 1706, the honour of Lord Napier devolved to her grandson by her daughter, Sir William Scot's son, Francis, the present Lord Napier, who quarters the arms of his father with these of the Lord Napier, thus, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*, for Napier; second and third *or*, on a bend *azure*, a mullet betwixt two crescents of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second, for Scott of Thirlestane; which arms are timbred with crown, helmet, and mantlings befitting his quality, and issuing out of a wreath of his tinctures; for crest, a right arm from the elbow grasping a crescent, proper; and above, on an escrol, for motto, *Sans tache*; supported on the dexter by an eagle, proper, and on the sinister by a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a spear with a pennon, all proper; and below the shield, by way of compartment, on the embattlement of a tower, *argent*, massoned *sable*, six lances disposed saltier-ways; with this motto, *Ready ay ready*.

The arms of the branches of this family, as they stand recorded in the Lyon Register, are these,

ALEXANDER NAPIER, descended of a sixth son of Napier of that Ilk, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed, between four roses *gules*, a flower-de-luce *or*, for his difference; crest, a dexter hand erected, holding a crescent *argent*: motto, *Sans tache*.

ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Balwhaple, descended of a third son of Napier, carries Napier with a mullet for difference; crest, an eagle's leg erased in bend, proper, armed *gules*: motto, *Usque fidelis*.

WILLIAM NAPIER of Ballikinranie, in the Lennox, one of the oldest cadets of Napier, carries Napier within a bordure *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding an eagle's leg erased in bend, proper, armed *gules*: motto, *Nil veretur veritas*.

Mr THOMAS NAPIER of Ballicharne, descended of a second son of Ballikinranie, carries as Ballikinranie; but, for his difference, charges the bordure with eight crescents *argent*; crest, an eagle's leg erased, proper, armed *gules*, disposed fesse-ways: motto *Vincit veritas*.

Mr ROBERT NAPIER of Falside carries Napier within a bordure indented *gules*, for his difference; crest, two hands conjoined, and both grasping a sword, proper: motto, *Absque dedecore*.

JAMES NAPIER of Harrieston, a second brother of Mr Robert Napier of Falside, carries the same with him; but, for difference, charges the bordure with eight crescents *argent*.

WILLIAM NAPIER of Tayock carries Napier, within a bordure indented *gules*, charged with eight martlets *argent*: motto, *Patientia vincit*.

WILLIAM NAPIER of Culcreuch, descended of a third son of the House of Napier, carries Napier, thus; *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed betwixt four roses *gules*, five mullets of the field; crest, a hand holding an eagle's leg erased, proper, the talons expanded *gules*: motto, *Fides servata secundat*. As in the Plate of Achievements.

GLENEAGLES of that Ilk in Perthshire, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*; which family ending in an heiress, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, was married to Haldane of that Ilk, an ancient family in the south, descended from *Haldenus* a

Dane, who possessed these lands in the Borders, called after him Haldane, or Haldenrig, progenitor of *Roger de Halden*, who had a charter from King William, of lands in Perthshire, as Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 392. He carried for arms, as I observe in our old books, and in Mr Pont's Manuscript, *gules*, two leopards *argent*; but Haldane of that Ilk, it seems, when he married the heiress of Gleneagles, laid aside his proper arms, and carried these of his wife; but retained the name of Haldane: Afterwards, this family, having matched with one of the name of Graham, quartered the arms of Graham, and that anciently: For Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles, who married a daughter of William Lord Seaton, has the arms of Graham, viz. *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops *or*, quartered with Gleneagles, before blazoned, impaled with his lady's, as is to be seen on the genealogical tree of the House of Seaton. His son, John, married Agnes Monteith, one of the co-heiresses of Monteith of Ruskie, and of Duncan Earl of Lennox by her mother. He left out the arms of Graham, and placed the arms of Monteith and Lennox, as now in the bearing of the present John Haldane of Gleneagles; quarterly, first *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, for Gleneagles; second *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*, for Lennox; third *or*, a bend *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, for Monteith of Ruskie; and the fourth as the first; crest, an eagle's head erased *or*: motto, *Suffer*. Lyon Register. Supporters, two eagles, proper. For the aforesaid marriage with Monteith, I have seen a principal charter of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and his wife Agnes Monteith, to Matthew Forrester, of the lands of Ballen, 1463, wherein he is designed *Johannes de Halden, filius hæres apparens Bernardi de Halden de Gleneagles, & Agnes de Monteith sponsæ suæ*. His seal was appended to the charter, but it had only a saltier ingrailed; and his wife used the seal of William Murray of Touchadam (of which afterwards), because she had not a seal of her own, as the charter bears, *quia proprium sigillum non habui*.

PATRICK HALDANE of Lanrick, as a second son of the family of Gleneagles, carried the same with Gleneagles, with a crescent in the centre for his difference. Lyon Register.

KINNAIRD of that Ilk, in the shire of Perth *gules*, a saltier ingrailed and cantoned with four crescents *or*. This was the original family of the name, in the shire of Perth. Radolphus Rufus got the barony of Kinnaird from King William the Lion: The principal charter I saw in the custody of Mr George Kinnaird, brother to the late Lord Kinnaird, with another charter from the same king confirming it: From these lands Radolphus Rufus took his surname Kinnaird, which descended to all his issue. The principal family was long since extinct; but the next branch thereof, was Kinnaird of Inchtüre, which began in Reginald Kinnaird, son of Sir Richard Kinnaird of that Ilk. He married Marjory, daughter and heir of Sir John Kirkaldy, and with her got the lands of Inchtüre, of which I have seen a charter of confirmation to him and her, and to the children to be begotten betwixt them, granted by King Robert III. dated at Perth, the 28th of January 1399, the 10th year of his reign: Sir George Kinnaird of Inchtüre was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Kinnaird of Inchtüre, in the year 1663, by King Charles II. whose achievement is, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fesse waved between three stars *gules*, upon what account I know not; second and third *gules*, a saltier cantoned with four crescents *or*, for Kinnaird; crest, a crescent arising from a cloud, having a star from between the horns thereof, all within two branches of a palm-tree, disposed orle-ways, proper; supporters, two naked men wreathed about the head and middle, with oaken leaves, their hands, that support the shield, in chains, hanging down to their feet, and their other hands holding garlands of laurel, all proper; and for motto, above the crest on an escrol, *Errantia lumina fallunt*, and below, on the compartment upon which the supporters stand, *Certa cruce salus*.

SIR GEORGE KINNAIRD of Inchtüre, his arms recorded in the Lyon Register 1673, are, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a saltier between four crescents *or*, for Kinnaird; second and third *gules*, three stars *argent*, for Kirkaldy of Inchtüre; crest, a garland of laurel *vert*: motto, *Qui patitur vincit*.

The Illuminated Book of the herald Esplin gives for arms to KINNAIRD of that Ilk, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three mullets *azure*, for the name of Innes; second and third *gules*, three crescents *argent*, for Kinnaird. But Mr Pont, in his

Blazons, gives to Kinnaird of that Ilk, as before ; and to KINNAIRD of the Carss, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three crescents *or*, for his paternal coat ; second and third *argent*, three mullets *azure*, for Innes : So that I observe the family of Kinnaird has been very unfixed in their armorial bearing.

WINTON of Strathmartin, *ermine*, a saltier *sable* ; Pont's Manuscript ; and so says Esplin. But in our New Register,

PATRICK WINTON of Strathmartin has *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three turtle-doves *azure* ; and for crest, a dove *volant*, proper.

The name of CHAPMAN, *vert*, a saltier ingrailed betwixt four boars' heads erased *argent* ; as in Sir James Balfour's and Mr Pont's Manuscripts.

Some of the name of SMITH, *or*, a saltier *azure*, betwixt four crescents *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

SMITH of Gibliston, *argent*, a saltier *azure*, between two crescents in chief and base *gules*, and as many garbs of the second in the flanks, banded *or*, in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry.

JOHN SMITH, Portioner of Dirleton, *argent*, on a saltier *azure*, between three crescents *gules*, one in chief, two in the flanks, and a chessrock in base *sable*, a garb of the field ; crest, a dexter hand holding a writing quill, proper : motto, *Ex usu commodum*. L. R.

The surname of ANDREWS, *gules*, a saltier *or*, charged with another *vert*. Pont's Manuscript. And there,

ANDERSON, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, betwixt four mullets *gules*.

JAMES ANDERSON of Wester-Airderbreck, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, between two mullets in chief *gules*, and as many boars' heads erased in the flanks *azure* ; crest, an oak tree ; with the motto, *Stand sure*. Lyon Register. And there,

JOHN ANDERSON of Dowhill, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, betwixt a crescent in chief, and three mullets in the flanks, and base *gules*, all within a bordure *azure*.

JOHN ANDERSON in Aberdeen, *argent*, a saltier waved, between two mullets in the flanks, and a crescent in base *gules* ; crest, a cross-staff erected, marked with the degrees of latitude ; with the motto, *Per mare*. In the Lyon Register ; and there the following Andersons, viz.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Merchant in Edinburgh, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with a mullet in chief, two crescents in the flanks, and a cross croset *fitché*, in base *gules*.

JAMES ANDERSON of Stabcross, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, betwixt a crescent in chief, and two mullets in fesse, and one in base *gules*.

JOHN ANDERSON, Captain and Merchant in Glasgow, descended of the family of Tillielum, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with two mullets in chief and base, as many crescents in the flanks *gules* ; crest, a cloud : motto, *Recte quod honeste*.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Merchant and Bailie in Edinburgh, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, betwixt a crescent in chief, and three mullets pierced of the field, two in fesse, and one in base *gules* ; crest, an eagle issuing out of the wreath ; with the motto, *Qui honeste fortiter*.

The surname of ANDREW or ANDREWS, with us, does not carry the saltier as the Andersons, though their name be as much relative to St Andrew's cross as the former ; as in our own Register.

PATRICK ANDREW of Clockmill, *argent*, on a fesse *sable*, three mascles *or*, in base a crescent *gules*, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the field ; crest, a dexter hand holding a laurel branch, proper : motto, *Virtute & fortuna*.

ROBERT ANDREW of Nether-Tarvet, parted per bend, *argent* and *azure*, three mullets counter-changed, two and one ; crest, a star *or* : motto, *Give and forgive*. Lyon Register.

The COMPANY of SCOTLAND, trading to Africa and the Indies, established by the 8th Act of the 5th Session of King William's Parliament, the 26th of June 1695, and endowed with many privileges, as also with power, as the act bears, to have a common seal, and to alter and renew the same at their pleasure, with advice always of the Lyon King at Arms, carried *azure*, a saltier (or St Andrew's cross *argent*) cantoned, with a ship under sail, flagged of Scotland in chief, proper ; and

in base, a Peruvian sheep, in the dexter flank, a camel loaded, and, in the sinister, an elephant bearing a turret, all of the second; crest, a rising sun, proper, supported on the dexter by an Indian, and on the sinister by a negro, in their proper dress, each bearing on his shoulder a cornucopia, proper, standing on a table of compartment, whereon are these words, *Vis unita fortior*, and above all, on an escrol, for motto, *Qua panditur orbis*. Lyon Register.

Which arms are to be seen on the one side of the medal that was struck by order of the Company for Colonel Alexander Campbell of Fin nab, of whom afterwards. See Plate of Achievements.

PITTENDREICH of that Ilk, an ancient family, now extinct, *argent*, a saltier *azure* between four roses *gules*.

BEATSON of Contle, *or*, a saltier *vair*; Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry; crest, a bridge of three arches, proper: motto, *Pro patria*. Lyon Register.

The surname of WEDDEL, *azure*, a saltier *chequé*, *or* and *gules*, between four buckles *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

LITTLE of Meikledale, *sable*, a saltier ingrailed *argent*. The same is carried by LITTLE of Libberton, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, with a crescent for difference; crest, a leopard's head *or*: motto, *Magnum in parvo*. Lyon Register.

POWRIE of Woodcocksholm, in the shire of Linlithgow, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *gules*, surmounted of another *or*, cantoned with four bugles *sable*; crest, a hunting-horn *azure*, garnished *gules*: motto, *Vespere & mane*. Lyon Register.

Sir MARK CARSE of Fordelcarse, *argent*, on a saltier *vert*, betwixt four cross croslets fitched *gules*, five crescents of the field. But Pont gives to the name of Carse, *azure*, a fesse ingrailed between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base within a bordure ingrailed *or*.

The surname of CURRIE, *gules*, a saltier with a rose in chief *argent*. The same was borne by CURRIE of Newby; and CURRIE of Kelwood carried the same with a chief *sable*, as in Pont's Manuscript.

CLARKSON, *argent*, a saltier *vert*, between two crescents *gules* in chief and base, and as many cross croslets fitched *sable* in the flanks.

The surname of CHRISTIE, *or*, a saltier cantoned with four mullets *sable*. The same is carried by CHRISTIE of Craigton; but the saltier is invected; crest, a holly branch withered, with leaves sprouting out anew: motto, *Sic viresco*. Lyon Register.

PATRICK CHRISTIE, Merchant in Aberdeen, *or*, a saltier indented betwixt four mullets *sable*.

JAMES CHRISTIE of Balluchie, *or*, a saltier ingrailed between four mullets *sable*. Lyon Register.

The name of WALSH, *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, five annulets *or*. Pont's Manuscript. These of that name in England carry *azure*, six mullets, three, two, and one, *or*.

RIGG of Carberry, *argent*, on a saltier *azure*, between four mullets, a crescent *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

I have seen the armorial seal of Mr Hugh Rigg of Carberry appended to a writ of his, as tutor to Margaret, daughter to George Lord Home, in the year 1546; upon which was a saltier between three mullets, one in chief, two in the flanks, and a crescent in base.

Mr THOMAS RIGG of Riggsland, descended of Carberry, *vert*, a St Andrew's Cross ingrailed *argent*, between a mullet in chief, two garbs in fesse, and three roses in base *or*, within a bordure of the third, charged with eight crescents of the field; crest, a cock *sable*, beaked and armed *gules*: motto, *Virtute & labore*. Lyon Register.

GARTHSHORE of that Ilk, *argent*, a saltier between four holly leaves *vert*; crest, an eagle displayed, proper: motto, *I renew my age*. Lyon Register.

Having given before, in this chapter, the armorial bearings of the principal family of Bruce, I shall now add the bearings of some of the families of that name.

BRUCE of Clackmanan, in our latter times, has worn out all brisures and marks of cadency, and carries now the principal bearing, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*. But

I have seen a seal of arms of John Bruce of Clackmanan, appended to a writ in the year 1481, which had on the chief a star or mullet.

The first of this family was ROBERT BRUCE, who got a charter of the castle and barony of Clackmanan from King David the Bruce: In which charter he is designed, by that King, *Dilectus consanguineus noster*. From the lairds of Clackmanan all the families of the Bruces, since the reign of that King, seem to be descended.

BRUCE of Airth, the first of which family was David, second son to Robert the first laird of Clackmanan, and his wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter to Sir Robert Stewart of Rosyth. This family carried of late as Clackmanan did of old; viz. *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with a mullet of the field.

BRUCE of Blairhall, another branch of the house of Clackmanan, carries the same arms with Clackmanan, with some small difference.

This family ended lately in an heiress married to Mr Dougald Stewart, Advocate, brother to James Earl of Bute.

BRUCE Earl of Elgin in Scotland, and Aylesbury in England, being descended of Edward Bruce, a younger son of Bruce of Blairhall, a man of singular parts, was sent ambassador with the Earl of Marr, from King James, to Queen Elizabeth; and being eminently instrumental in the peaceful entrance of King James, after the death of that Queen, into the throne of England, by the intelligence which he privately held in her lifetime, with Sir Robert Cecil her Secretary of State. In recompense of this his faithful service, he had the great office of Master of the Rolls conferred on him for life, in the first year of the reign of King James I. of Great Britain; and the next year, was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and Earl of Elgin in Scotland. He died the 14th of January 1610, having issue by Magdalen his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, Edward and Thomas, and a daughter, Christian, married to William Earl of Devonshire. Edward succeeded his father in his honours, but had the hard fate to be killed in a duel by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset; whereupon Thomas, his brother, became his next heir, and succeeded him in the honours, and had additional ones bestowed on him by King Charles I. the 17th year of his reign, being advanced to the dignity of a baron in England, by the title of Lord Bruce of Whorleton. His son and successor Robert was, by King Charles II. in the 16th year of his reign, created Lord Bruce of Skelton, Viscount Bruce of Amphil, and Earl of Aylesbury in England. The arms of this noble family are, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*; which last are the original arms of the Bruces of Skelton, thus blazoned by Jacob Imhoff; *Scutum, quo Comes Alisburry utitur, aureum est, decussim continens rubeum cæphaloque distinctum ejusdem coloris; cujus angulus dexter argenteus leonem cæruleum defert*. Which arms are supported by two savages, proper; and for crest, a lion rampant: with the motto, *Fuimus*.

The other cadet of the family of Blairhall was Sir GEORGE BRUCE of Carnock, third son to Edward Bruce of Blairhall, predecessor to the Earl of KINCARDINE; who carry quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, the ancient arms of the Bruces of Skelton; second and third *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the arms of those descended of the Bruces of Annandale; supporters, two men in armour with targets: and for crest, a naked arm flexed, issuing out of a cloud, and holding a man's heart, proper; with the motto, *Semper fidelis*. This family was honoured with the title of Earl of Kincardine by King Charles I. 26th December 1647.

BRUCE of Kennet, carries the old arms of Clackmanan, viz. *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with a mullet *argent*; crest, a hand holding a sceptre, proper: motto, *Fuimus*. The first of this family was Thomas Bruce, a younger son of Robert Bruce, *Dominus de Rate & Clackmanan*, who got from his father the lands of West-Kennet, as by the charter of the date the 2d May 1389; which is confirmed by another charter of King Robert III. *anno* 1399; from whom is lineally descended the present Laird of Kennet, Brigadier-General James Bruce.

JAMES BRUCE of Wester-Kinloch, descended of the family of Airth, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, with a mullet in the dexter chief point *or*; all within a

bordure indented of the second; crest, a star *or*; with the motto, *Ad summa virtus*. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDR BRUCE of Garvet, a cadet of Airth, *or*, a saltier *gules*, on a chief embattled of the same a mullet *argent*; crest, a hand holding a sword, proper; with the motto, *Venture forward*.

SIR WILLIAM BRUCE of Balcaskie, Baronet; descended of Clackmanan, *or*, a saltier and chief waved *gules*; crest, a sun going down: motto, *Irrevocabile*; supporters, two cranes proper. These three last blazons are in the Lyon Register.

BRUCE of Earlshall, sometime designed of Byrgham in the Merse. In the reign of King James IV. Sir Alexander Bruce exchanged his lands called *Escario*, in France, which his predecessors had acquired by their valour there; with the Lord Monypenny, for the barony of Earlshall in Fife, which was anciently one of the seats of the old Earls of Fife. As in Sir Robert Sibbald, his History of Fife. The armorial bearing of this family is, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, in the collar point a flower-de-luce *azure*.

BRUCE of Wester-Abten, descended of Earlshall, *or*, a saltier *gules*, on a chief of the last, three flower-de-lucés of the first. Lyon Register.

BRUCE of Newton, *argent*, a saltier and chief embattled *gules*; crest, an eagle's head couped, proper: motto, *Spes mea superne*. Lyon Register.

ANDREW BRUCE of Mowance, descended of the family of Cultmalins, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with a mullet of the field; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrailed *argent*, for the name of Gray; crest, a dexter hand holding a heart, proper; with the motto, *Omnia vincit amor*.

WILLIAM BRUCE of Pitterthie, of the family of Standstill in Caithness, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, with two spur-rowels in the flanks of the last; crest, a horse-head couped and furnished, proper, with the word *True*. Lyon Register.

MR JOHN FRANK of Boughtridge, *vert*, on a saltier ingrailed *argent*, five flower-de-luces of the first; crest, a lion *salient*, with a forked tail, proper; and with the motto, *Non omnibus nati*. Lyon Register.

The surname of WALKER, *or*, three pallets *gules*, surmounted of a saltier *argent*, and on a chief *azure*, a crescent of the third, between two spur-rowels of the first. Pont's MS.

The surname of BAKER, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, five escalops of the first, and, on a chief of the second, a lion *passant* of the field. Pont's Manuscript.

Many honourable and ancient families with us carry the saltier and chief; as those of the surname of JOHNSTONE gave for arms, of old, *argent*, a saltier and chief *sable*, on the last, three cushions of the field, as in our old books of blazons; but of late *argent*, a saltier *sable*, and, on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*, as descended of the *Tribus Alani*, of which that noble patriot, Thomas Randolph, was chief; the cushion being the paternal figures of the Randolphs. The JOHNSTONES were very numerous, says Hector Boece, in the reign of Robert II. Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk, upon that king's accession to the crown, defeat a great body of the English invading Scotland, on the West Border; and in the year 1448, according to Buchannan, the Maxwells and Johnstones obtained a noble victory over the English, in the battle at Sark, near Salway. This family was dignified with the title of Lord Johnstone by King Charles I. the 20th of January 1633; and thereafter with the title of Earl of Hartfield, which, by King Charles II. was changed to that of Annandale, and of late dignified with the title of Marquis of Annandale. The Right Honourable William Marquis of Annandale, chief of this name, carries the foresaid arms of Johnstone, quartered with *or*, an anchor in pale *gules*, having married the heiress of FAIRHOLM of Craigiehall: which arms are supported with two horses *argent*, furnished *gules*; crest, a spur with wings *or*, and leather *gules*: motto, *Nanquam non paratus*.

SIR GILBERT JOHNSTONE of Elphingston in East Lothian, was eldest son by a second marriage of Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk, one of the progenitors of the present Marquis of Annandale, and his wife ——— Dunbar, daughter to the Earl of March, and widow to John Lord Seaton. This Sir Gilbert married Agnes Elphingston, sole heiress of Elphingston of that Ilk; who, by the assistance of his uterine brother, George Lord Seaton, superior and Over-Lord of Elphingston, got

possession of these lands in the reign of King James II. He was succeeded by his son Gilbert Johnstone, and the family continued in a lineal male succession till the reign of King Charles II. who carried for arms, quarterly, first *or*, three crescents within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, for Seaton, as superior and over-lord; second *argent*, a saltier, and, on a chief *sable*, three cushions of the field for Johnstone; third *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Buchan, as carried by the Lord Seaton; and the fourth as first which arms are curiously embossed and illuminated on a roof of a Hall in the house of Seaton. But in the Illuminated Book of Arms by James Esplin, Marchmont Herald 1630, they are, quarterly, first Seaton; third and fourth Johnstone, and the fourth for the name of Elphingston *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three boars' heads coupéd *gules*.

JOHNSTONE of Gratney, another cadet of Johnstone of that Ilk; on an old stone on the front of the house of Gratney, of the date 1598, is the shield of arms of Johnstone of that Ilk, with the addition of two mullets, the one in the collar, and the other in base points; crest, a man armed cap-a-pie on horseback, brandishing a word: motto, *Nunquam non paratus*. But as matriculated in the Lyon Register, he lately carries *argent*, a saltier *sable*, and, on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*; crest, as above; with the motto, *Cave paratus*. As in the plate of Achievements.

JOHNSTONE of Westraw, or Westerhall, is descended of Herbert Johnstone, cousin to John Johnstone of that Ilk, who got from him, for his concurring to oppose the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas against King James II. the lands of Westerhall and Pittenain, in Lanarkshire, from whom Sir William Johnstone of Westraw, Baronet, is lineally descended: the family has been in use to carry the principal bearing of the name, as before blazoned, and for difference, a man's heart ensigned, with an imperial crown, proper, in base, being a part of the Douglasses bearing, to perpetuate the memory of the apprehending of Douglas Earl of Ormond, then in rebellion, by his predecessor; and for crest and motto, those of the Marquis of Annandale. As the plate of Achievements.

JOHNSTON of Hilton in the Merse, carries the principal arms of Johnston, and for difference, only ingrailes the saltier; crest, a sword and dagger crossing other saltier-ways, with the point upward, all proper: motto, *Paratus ad arma*. L. R.

JOHNSTON of Benholm, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with three cushions *or*, within a bordure of the first.

JOHNSTON of Blackwood, *argent*, a saltier and chief *sable*, the last charged with three cushions *or*. As in Workman's MS.

There was an ancient family of the name of Johnston in the North, designed of Caskieben: Sir George Johnston of Caskieben carried, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a saltier *sable*, and on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*, for Johnston; second and third *azure*, on a bend between three hearts heads' erased *argent*, attired *or*, as many cross crosets fitched of the second, for Marr, and Garioch of Caskieben, composed together in one coat, supporters, two Indians, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel *vert*; crest, a phoenix in flames, proper: motto, *Vive ut postea vivas*. L. R.

JOHN JOHNSTON of Polton, *argent*, a saltier and chief waved *sable*, the last charged with three cushions of the field: crest, a spur, proper, winged *argent*: motto, *Sic paratior*. L. R.

JOHN JOHNSTON of Clathrie, sometime one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, *argent*, saltier invected *sable*, between two pellets in fesse, and, on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*; crest, a star issuing out of a cloud, proper: motto, *Appropinquat dies*. Lyon Register.

Mr JOHN JOHNSTON of Wordmilns, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, between two escallops in fesse, and on a chief of the second, three cushions as the first; crest; a hand, proper, holding an escallop *gules*: motto, *Sine fraude fides*. Lyon Register.

PATRICK JOHNSTON of Gormack, *argent*, a saltier and chief *nebulé sable*, the last charged with three cushions of the field; crest, a spur-rowel within two branches of palm disposed in orle, proper: motto, *Securior quo paratior*. Lyon Register.

The JARDINES of Applegirth, an ancient family, carries the same arms almost with the Johnstons, but in place of the cushions, have mullets, viz. *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with three mullets of the field, so painted *or*.

the House of Falahall, and of late recorded in the Lyon Register, with the crest, a spur-rowel : motto, *Cave adsum*.

GEORGE JARDINE, sometime Treasurer of Edinburgh, *argent*, on a saltier *gules*, five besants, and on a chief of the second, two mullets *or* ; crest, a hand holding a besant, all proper : motto, *Ex virtute bonos*. Lyon Register.

KIRKPATRICK of Kilosburn or Closeburn, in the shire of Nithsdale, *argent*, a saltier and chief *azure*, the last charged with three cushions *or* ; crest, a hand holding a dagger in pale, distilling drops of blood ; with the motto, *I make sure* ; supporters, two lions *gardant gules*. This principal family has been in use to carry supporters since the year 1435, as by their evidents and seals, which I have seen by the favour of the lately deceased Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn ; a few of which I shall here mention.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK of Kilosburn obtains a charter of confirmation of the lands of Kilosburn, which belonged formerly to his ancestors, from King Alexander II. Roger Kirkpatrick, successor of the foresaid John, whom Buchannan calls *Rogerus a Cella Patricii*, was among the first of those worthies that stood up for the interest of King Robert the Bruce, as he was returning from smiting Red John Cumin in the church of Dumfries. This Roger Kirkpatrick went into the church, expressing these words, *I'll make sicker, or sure*, and there gave Cumin several stabs with a dagger, for which the family has used the dagger for a crest, and for motto, *I'll make sure*. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick succeeded his father Roger in the barony of Closeburn ; who, for his father's, and his own special services to his king and country, got the lands of Redburgh, in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, as the charter of King Robert the Bruce bears, dated at Lochmaben the 4th of January, and 14th year of his reign. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his son *Winfredus de Kirkpatrick*, who got the lands of Torthorald. His son, or grandson, Sir THOMAS KIRKPATRICK of Closeburn, makes a resignation of the baronies of Closeburn and Redburgh, in the hands of Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife, and Governor of Scotland, for a new charter of tailzie to himself and his heirs-male, in which there are several substitutions in favours of his brethren and nephews, too long here to be mentioned. This charter is dated at Ayr the 14th of October 1409 ; he was succeeded by his brother Roger Kirkpatrick, who was one of the gentlemen of inquest, in serving William Lord Somerville, heir to his father Thomas Lord Somerville, before Sir Henry Preston of Craigmillar, sheriff-principal and provost of Edinburgh, the 10th of June 1435. To this writ of service (which I have seen in the custody of Somerville of Drum) Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn's seal is appended, upon which are the foresaid armorial figures, viz. a saltier and chief, the last charged with three cushions ; for crest, a hand holding a dagger ; and for supporters, two lions *gardant*. This Roger's son and heir was Thomas, and from him was descended the late Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn.

TWEEDIE of Drumelzier, an ancient family in Tweeddale, now extinct, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *gules*, and a chief *azure*. Pont's Manuscript ; which are also illuminated in the House of Falahall 1604.

GRIER or GRIERSON of Lag, in the shire of Nithsdale, sometimes used for arms, *gules*, a saltier and chief *argent*, the last charged with three cushions of the first, which I take for a coat of patronage : And at other times carried *gules*, on a fesse *or*, betwixt three quadrangular locks *argent*, a mullet *azure*. Pont's Manuscript ; and in the New Register, Sir ROBERT GRIERSON of Lag, *gules*, on a fesse between three fetter-locks *argent*, a mullet *azure* ; crest, a fetter-lock, as the former : motto, *Hoc securior*.

The surname of BOYES, *argent*, a saltier and chief *azure*, as in old illuminated books of arms ; and Mr Pont, in his Blazons, gives the same to BOYES of Pambride. Edmond Howes, in his History of England, says, when King William returned to Scotland, from his imprisonment in England 1174, he carried along with him several English gentlemen, amongst whom was one of the name of Boyes ; and our historian, Hector Boece, who should best know the origin of the family from which he was descended, tells us also, that the first of this name came from England, and possessed the castle of Urquhart, which was bravely defended by one of that name against the usurping English, till death : His heir was saved by being

carried by his mother to Ireland, and upon King David II.'s return from France, he was rewarded with the lands of Pambred or Balbred.

MOFFAT of that Ilk, *sable*, a saltier and chief *argent*; and others of that name, *argent*, a saltier *azure*, and chief *gules*, as in Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

The name of COWAN, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*.

The name of BLACKWOOD, *argent*, a saltier and chief *sable*, the last charged with three leaves of trees *or*. Workman's Manuscript. Of this name were the two famous brothers for learning, Henry and Adam Blackwoods; the first a famous physician in France, and the other a Counsellor of the Presidial Court of Poitiers, whom Sir Robert Sibbald, in his Appendix to his History of Fife, brings from a family of that name in Fife.

TENNENT or TENNAND of Cairns, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules*, as in Pont's Manuscript. James Tennent of Cairns married a daughter of Hugh Somerville of Drum, he was one of the pages to King James VI. In the Lyon Register, James Tennent of Cairns, *argent*, a boar's head couped between three crescents *sable*: motto, *Pro utilitate*.

In Sir James Balfour's Manuscript of Blazons I met with one Tennent of that Ilk, who carried *argent*, a boar's head couped in chief, and two crescents in the flanks *sable*.

JAMES TENNENT of Lynhouse is witness in a charter of James Lord of St John, Preceptor of Torphichen, Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, to Gavin Dundas of Brestmill, 1558; what this James Tennent of Lynhouse carried I know not: But MUNGO TENNENT, burgess of Edinburgh, had his seal appended to a reversion of half of the lands of Leny, the 4th of October 1542, whereupon was a boar's head in chief, and two crescents in the flanks, and in base the letter M, the initial letter of his Christian name.

WILLIAM TENNENT of Lennes, *argent*, a boar's head couped in chief, and two crescents in base, all within a bordure *sable*; crest, a sail, proper: motto, *Dabit Deus vela*. L. R.

FRANCIS TENNENT, sometime Provost of Edinburgh, a loyalist for Queen Mary, was taken prisoner fighting valiantly against her enemies 1571; as in Mr David Crawford's Memoirs of that Queen.

The name of DRYSDALE, *argent*, a saltier *azure*, between four crosses moline *gules*, and a chief of the second. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of BURRELL, *or*, a saltier *gules*, and, on a chief *azure*, a crescent *argent*, between two spur-rowels of the first. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

TAIT of Pirn, an ancient and principal family of the name, in the shire of Tweeddale, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, and a chief *gules*. Which family ended of late in an heiress, married to Horsburgh of that Ilk, who quarters these arms with his own, as in the Plate of Achievements.

WILLIAMSON, *argent*, a saltier betwixt a boar's head erased in chief, and three stars in the flanks, and base *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

JOHN WILLIAMSON sometime Bailie of Kirkcaldy, *argent*, a saltier waved between two boars' heads erased in chief and base, and as many mullets in the flanks *sable*; with the motto, *Modicum modico erit magnum*. Lyon Register.

JAMES WILLIAMSON of Hutchinfield, *argent*, a saltier between three mullets in chief, and flanks *sable*, and a boar's head erased in base *gules*; crest, a garb lying on its side unbound, proper: motto, *Modice augetur modicum*. Lyon Register.

The name of BLAW, *azure*, a saltier *argent*, and, on a chief *or*, three cushions *gules*: It is said that the first of this name was Johnston, who killed a man with a blow, for which being obliged to abscond, and change his name, he took that of Blaw.

Having treated of the *saltier*, or *St Andrew's cross*, frequently so called with us, upon the account of its being the badge of the nation, under its variations of tinctures and accidental forms, and as it is joined with the ordinary the *chief*, where it is frequent in the bearings of those, who by descent, relation, or dependence, had any interest in the south-west parts of Scotland: We will find other figures as eminently predominating in other places of the kingdom, which is evident by the

former and following blazons. In England the saltier is to be found also often in the arms of the best families of that nation, and on the ensigns of their episcopal sees, of which I shall mention a few before I end this chapter.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of ROCHESTER, *argent*, on a saltier *gules*, an escalop *or*. The Episcopal See of Bath and Wells, as before.

The ancient and honourable surname of NEVILLE in England, *gules*, a saltier *argent*: The earls of that name are Salisbury and Warwick, who carried the same, with the addition of a label of three points: The earls of Kent, the same, with a star *sable* on the centre; and the Lord Latimer placed an annulet *sable* on the centre of the saltier; and Neville Lord Abergavenny placed a red rose in the centre of the saltier, for his difference.

Sir FRANCIS LEAKE of Sutton, descended of an ancient family, of very good account in Derbyshire, was in *anno* 1611, advanced to the dignity of baronet, by King James I. of Great Britain; and in the 22d year of that king's reign, was made a baron of England, by the title of Lord Deincourt of Sutton; and in the 21st of Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of earl, by the title of Earl of Scarsdale. He was eminently loyal; and his two sons were killed in the king's service: And having himself suffered much for his loyalty in these ruinous times, he became so much mortified (as the English observe) after the murder of his rightful sovereign Charles I. that he apparelled himself in sackcloth, and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, laid himself down in it every Friday, exercising himself in divine meditations and prayers. Of him is descended the present NICHOLAS LEAKE Earl of SCARSDALE, Lord DEINCOURT, whose arms are *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, nine annulets *or*.

GERRARD Earl of MACCLESFIELD, *argent*, a saltier *gules*, charged with an imperial crown *or*; which charge is a late augmentation: For formerly the family used a crescent, in place of the crown, to difference themselves from the Gerards in Ireland, as Imhoff observes, in his *Blasonia Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britannicæ*: "Solent uti eadem tessera gentilitia, qua Gerardini in Hibernia utuntur, nempe decussis rubeus argento in solo, addere tamen consueverunt discerniculi loco lunam falcata nigram." This family was dignified with the title of Lord Gerard Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, and afterwards with the titles of Viscount Brandon, and Earl of Macclesfield, in the year 1679.

MIDDLETON of Leighton, in Lancashire, *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*.

When figures are situate after the position of the saltier, they are said (as before of the other ordinaries) to be *in saltier*, especially if small figures, but if oblong ones, *saltier-ways*, for which the French say *rangé*, or *posé en sautoir*, and the Latins, *in decussim trajecta*.

ECCLES of Kildonan, *argent*, two halberts saltier-ways *azure*; and for crest, a broken halbert; with the motto, *Se defendendo*; as in the Plate of Achievements.

The representative of this family is Doctor William Eccles, an eminent physician.

ECCLES of Shanock, descended of Kildonan, the same with Kildonan, within a bordure *gules*, for his difference: As in the Lyon Register.

The Papal ensign is two keys saltier-ways *adossé*, *i. e.* their waids outwards.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of PETERBOROUGH, *gules*, two keys saltier-ways *adossé*, and cantoned with four cross croslets bottony, and *fitché or*.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of LONDON, *gules*, two swords saltier-ways *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of LANDAFF, *sable*, two crosiers saltier-ways, the dexter *or*, surmounting the sinister *argent*, and, on a chief *azure*, three mitres, with labels of the second.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of ST ASAPH, *sable*, two keys saltier-ways *adossé argent*.

GLOUCESTER SEE, *azure*, two keys *adossé*, saltier-ways *or*.

EXETER SEE, a sword pale-ways *argent*, the hilt *or*, surmounted by two keys saltier-ways *adossé* of the third. As Dale pursuivant tells us.

C H A P. XVII.

OF THE CHEVERON.

THIS honourable Ordinary, the last of the nine, may be said to be made of the bend dexter-and sinister, issuing from the right and left base points of the escutcheon, meeting and ending pyramidically in the collar point. The French say, as Monsieur Baron, that it represents a pair of compasses half open; and as Menestrier, in his *La Science de la Noblesse*, "Cheveron est une pièce honorable, qui represente deux chevrons de charpente assemblés, sans aucune division, il descend du chef vers les extremités de l'écu en forme d'un compas a demi-ouvert."

The *Cheveron*, anciently, as appears by old seals and monuments, reached from the base to the top of the escutcheon, as fig. 1. Pl. VII. But in latter times the top of the cheveron reaches no further than the collar point, as by the following examples. When the first is met within arms, it is said to be a *cheveron transposed*, by the English, and *haussé* by the French.

What the cheveron represents, there are different opinions. Gerard Leigh will have it to represent the head-attire, which in old times the women-priests used to wear; for which it is called by some, *signum capitale*. But how it came into armories I cannot fancy, since no other herald is of his opinion. The author of *Tresor Heraldique* will have a *cheveron* to represent a horseman's spur; a better fancy than Leigh's.

Some derive the word *cheveron* from *chevre*, a goat, because it stands like the horns of a goat reversed. The Italians call the *cheveron*, *capriolo*; and some, that write in Latin, say *capriolus* for a cheveron.

Argot de Molina, a Spanish Herald, and others, will have it to represent a carpenter's rule, for which it is latined *norma*, as representing a mechanical instrument. The Spaniards seldom use it in their arms. Mr Peacham, an Englishman, in his book, is much of this opinion, and observes, that a cheveron is never to be seen in the armorial ensigns of Kings and Princes, nor as a brisure in the arms of their descendants.

Sir JAMES BALFOUR, sometime Lyon King at Arms, in a Manuscript of his, says, no King nor Prince should carry a *cheveron*, because it touches geometry, and represents the couple of a house; neither, says he, should they bear a *Bar*, because it is the baulk of a couple: whether he takes it here for a carpenter's rule, or the couple of a house, as the English do, I cannot be positive, but it is generally observed, that the cheveron is seldom or never carried by Kings or Princes.

Menestrier says of the cheveron as of the saltier, and other traverse pieces of armories, that it may be supposed to be brought from the pieces of timber, which made up the barriers of tournaments, inclosures of parks, and entries, which are joined at the upper end, and severed below, like a cheveron. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his chapter *de Tesserario Cantherio*, says, "Ita fit quasi duæ institæ uno nexu jungantur, insistant vero divaricatæ cruribus in modum circini, fœciales capriolum seu cantherium vocant."

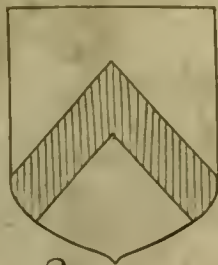
The English generally take the cheveron to represent a pair of barge-couplings, or rafters, such as carpenters set on the highest part of the house; which is never complete till these be set up; and say a cheveron should be given to those who have brought any great design to perfection. So that it is the figure of an established house, as Guillin; and is latined *tignum*, which comes from *tego* to cover: for upon couplings or top-rafters of a house is laid the covering of the building.

After this representation and meaning I find our heralds have taken the cheveron; for in some of our old books of blazons, I find the cheveron represented just like the couple of a house; as in the arms of GORDON Earl of Aboyne, a younger son of the family of Huntly, where a cheveron is added to the arms of Gordon, for a difference; with these words for motto, *Stant cætera tigno*, to shew its signification, and his descent from an established house.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Science of Heraldry*, tells us, that the cheveron is given by heralds, to such as have supplied and relieved their Prince and country: and thus the HEPBURNS carry *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, two lions pulling at a



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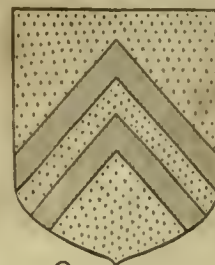
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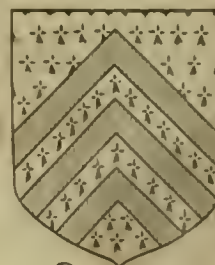
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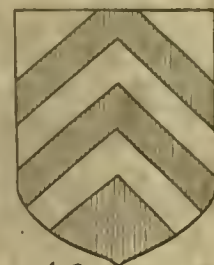
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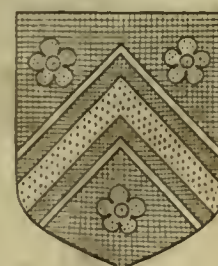
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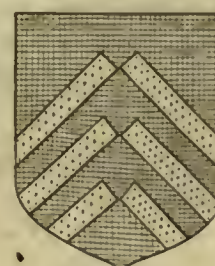
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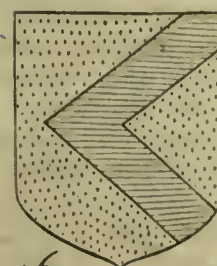
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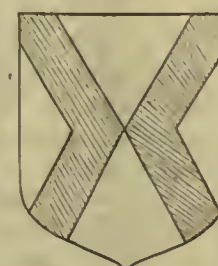
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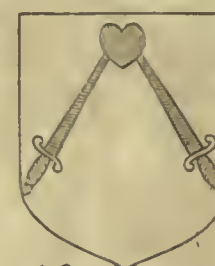
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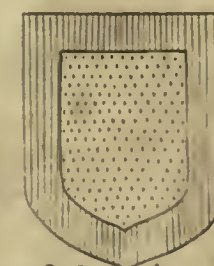
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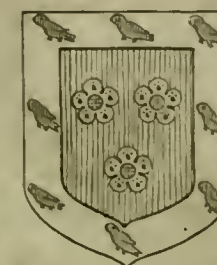
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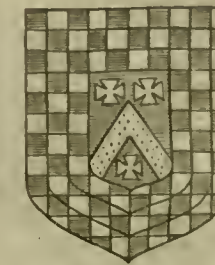
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rose of the first, fig. 7. Pl. VII. because the Scots being in a battle with the English, and like to be worsted, two brothers of the name of Hepburn opportunely came in with fresh supplies, and recovered the battle; and therefore he will have the cheveron to signify the relief they gave, and the two lions to represent themselves as Scots, pulling at a rose, the badge of England. But of these arms afterwards.

Sir George observes also, that ROBERTSON of Struan got a cheveron added to his arms, for apprehending Graham, the murderer of King James I. and that the family has disused it of late, because of its being frequently used as a mark of cadency: and Struan being chief of the name of Robertson, it were improper to him upon that account.

The cheveron takes up the third part of the field by the French, but by the English only the fifth part, whether charged or not; sometimes our painters and engravers follow the one or the other, as they think it fit, to make the cheveron less or more proportionable to the figures which accompany or charge it.

I shall proceed to treat of the cheveron, in the same method I have done of the former ordinaries, by giving examples of them plain, under accidental forms, charged, accompanied, of their diminution, and multiplication, with the blazons of other figures situate after the position of the cheveron; and first of a *plain cheveron*.

The old Earls of Carrick had for arms, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*; as Sir James Balfour's Blazons, Plate VII. fig. 2.

King William the Lion had given Carrick to Duncan the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus of Galloway, and erected it into an earldom 1185, which also became a surname to his descendants, who carried the same arms.

Earl DUNCAN was succeeded by his son Niel Earl of Carrick, who was very liberal to the monks of the abbacy of Crosragwell, which his father founded. He departed this life 23d of June 1250, leaving one daughter, Margaret, his sole heir, who married first *Adam de Kilconcatb*, who thereupon was Earl of Carrick. He dying in the Holy Land, without issue, she married again *Robert de Bruce* Lord of Annandale, who in her right was Earl of Carrick; she bare to him Robert King of Scotland, and Edward Earl of Carrick, at last King of Ireland, who was slain at the battle of Dundalk, *anno* 1318.

He left a natural son, Robert Bruce of Liddisdale, on whom his uncle King Robert the Bruce bestowed the earldom of Carrick. He was killed at the battle of Duplin, 1332, and was succeeded in that dignity by Alexander his brother, who lost his life at the battle of Hallidon-hill, 1333, leaving a daughter, Helen Countess of Carrick; she died without issue, whereupon the earldom returned to the crown, and was by King David Bruce, in the 39th year of his reign, given to John Stewart, Lord Kyle, his nephew John, eldest son of Robert Stewart of Strathern, who afterwards was created Earl of Carrick. He came to the crown 1390, by the name of Robert III.

The surname of TELZEFER, *ermine*, a cheveron *gules*; the principal family of which name is TELZEFER of Harecleugh. I have seen a charter granted by *James de Lindsay* Lord Crawford, the 12th of October 1390, of the lands of Harecleugh, to John Telzefer, which formerly belonged to his uncle William Telzefer; which charter is confirmed by King Robert III. in a charter of Robert Duke of Albany, to John Stewart Earl of Buchan, of the lands of Dunlop, 1418, Andrew Telzefer is a witness, and there designed Clerk of the Chancellory.

The surname of FLEMING, *gules*, a cheveron within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *argent*, Plate VII. fig. 2.

Some say the cheveron was accompanied with lions' heads, and others say with wolves' heads, but these have been long since disused by the family; and the double tressure, says Sir James Balfour, was carried by FLEMING Earl of Wigton, in the year 1357. As for the signification and antiquity of the name; in the chartularies of Paisley and Kelso, it is written *Flandrensis*, *Flaming*, and *Flammaticus*. Which surname they had, says Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 425, from one residing in Scotland, who came from Flanders; from whence the name Fleming, of which there are several to be found witnesses in evidents, in the reigns of Malcolm IV. William the Lion, and the Alexanders.

SIR ROBERT FLEMING was amongst the first Scots patriots who stood up for the interest of King Robert the Bruce, and independency of Scotland; for which he got from his Majesty the barony of Cumbernauld, and several other donations. He had two sons, Sir Malcom his successor, and Sir Patrick Fleming, Sheriff of Peebles, who got the barony of Biggar, by marrying one of the daughters and co-heirs of Simon Frazer Lord of Oliver-Castle; upon which account this branch of the Flemings quarters the arms of Frazer, viz. *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*. Of old they were five cinquefoils, disposed in saltier, 2, 1, and 2.

SIR MALCOLM FLEMING of Cumbernauld was in great favour with King Robert I. who, for his own and his father's merits, made him Sheriff of the county, and governor of Dumbarton castle. He was succeeded by his son Sir Malcom, who singularly stood for King David II. and the Brucian line, and was also made governor of Dumbarton castle. He discharged that trust with the utmost fidelity, when the King's interest was very weak, after the loss of the battles of Duplin and Hallidon-hill; things growing worse and worse, and the King's person being in danger, Sir Malcom was pitched upon to wait on the King to France, which he performed with safety and honour. After this he returned to his command of Dumbarton Castle, which he kept out against Edward Baliol and the English, and there happily preserved Robert Lord High Steward, afterwards King Robert II. whose blood was very much sought after. And when the King's affairs took another turn, Sir Malcom went to France and attended the king home, 2d of July 1342; and on the 9th of November the same year, his majesty was pleased to create him Earl of Wigton, by his royal charter: for which see Mr Crawford's Peerage.

THOMAS Earl of WIGTON, grandson to Malcom Earl of Wigton, having no issue, sold the earldom with its dignity to Archibald Earl of Douglas, in the year 1371. I find him designed in charters *Thomas quondam Comes de Wigtoun*: He died without issue. In our illuminated books of blazons, I have met with the arms of Archibald Douglas Earl of Wigton, thus, quarterly, first *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, for Galloway; second and third *gules*, a cheveron within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*, the arms of the Earl of Wigton; fourth *argent*, a heart *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas.

MALCOLM FLEMING of Biggar, son of Robert, and brother to Sir Malcom Fleming of Cumbernauld beforementioned, continued the succession of the family, which was dignified with the title of Lord Fleming, and afterwards by King James VI. the 19th March 1606, with the title of Earl of Wigton, whose representative is John Earl of Wigton. He carries, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a cheveron within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *argent*; second and third *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, as descended of the Lord Fraser above-mentioned. These are otherwise illuminated in James Esplin, Marchmont herald, his Book, viz. first and fourth *or*, a cheveron within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*; second and third *azure*, six cinquefoils, 2, 2, and 2 *argent*; which in my opinion is a mistake, for in all other books they are as I have blazoned them: supported by two stags, proper, attired and unguled *or*, and collared *azure*, charged with three cinquefoils *argent*; crest, a goat's head erased *argent*, horned *or*: motto, *Let the deed shaw*.

The FLEMINGS of Boghall, in Renfrewshire, were descended of a younger son of Biggar now Earl of Wigton. I have seen a charter of John Fleming of Boghall, of the lands of Sinton, to John Veitch, son and apparent heir of William Veitch of Dawick, whereunto the seal of Fleming of Boghall is appended, having his arms, quarterly, first and fourth a cheveron betwixt three wolves' heads; second and third, on a bend, other three figures which were defaced.

SIR WILLIAM FLEMING of Fern, Knight-Baronet, Commissary of Glasgow, descended of a second son of the Earl of Wigton, carries, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a cheveron embattled within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*, for Fleming; second and third *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser; and for crest, a palm tree, proper; with the motto, *Sub pondere cresco*. New Register. And there also,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN FLEMING, descended of a third brother of the Earl of Wigton's family, carries, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a cheveron within a double

tressure counter-flowered *gules*; second and third *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, with a martlet in the centre for difference; crest, a goat's head erased *argent*, armed and collared *azure*, the last charged with three cinquefoils *argent*: motto, *Let the deed shaw*.

There is another ancient family of the name of FLEMING of Barrochin, in the shire of Renfrew, in the reign of Alexander III. mentioned in a charter of Malcolm Earl of Lennox to Walter Spruel. And in another charter of James High Steward of Scotland, grandfather to King Robert II. in the reign of King James IV. William Fleming of Barrochin is sheriff of Lanark, but was killed at the battle of Flodden with King James IV. *anno* 1513. He left issue by Marion, his lady, a daughter of the family of Houston, James his son and heir, who was father of William Fleming of Barrochin, from whom Patrick Fleming, now of Barrochin, is the fifth in a direct line; as in Mr Crawford's History of the shire of Renfrew. He gives the armorial bearings of this family without naming the tinctures, thus, a fesse *chequé*, surmounted of a bend, with a martlet in base. It is strange that this ancient family carries nothing of the Flemings, but only the figures of the Stewarts, over-lords and patrons of that country; and the martlet as a maternal mark from the House of Houston.

The surname of FLOCKHART, with us, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*. Pont's MS.

The family of WIDVILLE Earls of RIVERS in England carried *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, which Imhoff blazons thus, *Insignia Comitum Rivers e Widwilana stirpe prognati: Usi sunt scuto argenteo cui norma impressa est rubea*. Here the word *norma* is used for a cheveron.

FULFORD of Fulford in the county of Devonshire, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*.

SWILLINGTON in England, *argent*, a cheveron *azure*.

When a cheveron is alone in the field, it is then the principal figure of the name by whom it is so carried, but if accompanied with other figures, it is not always to be looked upon as a principal, but as an additional figure; but more of this afterwards. I proceed to give examples of a *cheveron accompanied and charged with figures*, by some principal families.

The surname of ELPHINSTONE, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, accompanied with three boars' heads erased *gules*; Plate VII. fig. 4. The first of this name is said to have been a German, called *Helpbington*, which became a surname to his descendants. One of them, an eminent man in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, married Margaret Seaton, daughter of Sir Christopher Seaton of that Ilk, and his lady, Christian, sister to King Robert the Bruce; and got with her lands in East-Lothian, which he called after his name, Elphinstone, which held of the family of Seaton. The family of Elphinstone of that Ilk continued, and, by marrying Marjory Airth, heiress of Airthland, or Airthbey, in Stirlingshire, got with her these lands, till Sir Alexander Elphinstone of that Ilk was killed in the battle of Peperden, in the year 1436. He left behind him a daughter, Agnes, his heir, married to Gilbert Johnston, who, in her right, was laird of Elphinstone, of whom before. The other lands, belonging to this family in Stirlingshire, came to Henry Elphinstone, as heir-male to his brother Sir Alexander Elphinstone, and these lands they called Elphinstone. He was succeeded by his son John Elphinstone of that Ilk, father of Alexander Elphinstone, who was created lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Elphinstone, by King James IV. This is evident by a charter, (in the Earl of Haddington's Collections) where that king disposes to him, there designed, Lord Elphinstone, and his spouse Elisabeth Barlow, an English lady, one of the maids of Queen Margaret, the lands of Quarrel, lying within the sheriffdom of Stirling, *anno* 1512, the 29th of August. This Lord Elphinstone was killed with the king at the battle of Flodden, and being not unlike the king in face and stature, his body was carried by the English to Berwick for that of the king's. His son and successor, Alexander Lord Elphinstone, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, and was father of Robert Lord Elphinstone, who married Elisabeth, a daughter of John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and by her had several children. Alexander, the eldest, was by King James VI. made one of the Privy Council, and preferred to be Lord High Treasurer 1599. He had four sons, and as many daughters, by his lady, a daughter of William Lord Livingston: Alexander, the eldest, succeeded him; James, the second, of Barns; third, John

of Mortle in Aberdeenshire, and Michael Elphinstone of Quarrel. Lord Alexander married the sister of James first Earl of Perth, with whom he had only a daughter, Lilius, his heir, so that the title of lord descended to his nephew Alexander Elphinstone of Barns, son of his brother James, who married the above Lilius. Their son John Lord Elphinstone, married Isabel, daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he has issue, and carries as before, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *gules*; supporters, two savages, proper, with laurel garlands about their heads and middle, holding in their hands darts, with their heads upwards; and for crest, a lady from the middle richly attired, holding a castle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel; with the motto, *Cause caused it*.

I will make mention of families of this surname afterwards, with many others, who carry cheverons accompanied with figures.

This ordinary, the *cheveron*, as others, is not only subject to accidental forms, but to be *voided* and *charged* with *figures proper and natural*; as by the following examples.

A cheveron *voided* is when the middle part of it is evacuated or cut out by even or straight lines, so that the field appears through it.

Plate VII. fig. 5. MAIN of Lochwood, *argent*; a cheveron *gules*, voided of the field, betwixt two pheons in chief, and an unicorn's head erased in base *sable*; as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, and in the Lyon Register; for crest, a hand throwing a dart, proper: motto, *Projeci*. This figure is so irregularly cut, that it may be blazoned two cheverons.

CHIESLY of Kerswall, *gules*, a cheveron voided between three cinquefoils *or*; crest, an eagle displayed, proper: motto, *Credo & videbo*. New Register. And there also,

CHIESLY of Dalry, *argent*, three roses slipped *gules*, and stalked *vert*; and for crest, another rose of the same; with the motto, *Fragrat post funera virtus*.

The name of DOYLEY in England, *azure*, a cheveron ingrailed on the outer side *or*, and voided of the field.

Camden, in his Blazons, for a cheveron voided, says, *cantherium evacuatum*. The *voidure* must be made of even lines, and not ingrailed, waved, or any other form in the inner part; and when it is so, it is taken for a cheveron above a cheveron, because the accidental forms cannot be attributed to the voiding of the field, but to a figure: So that all voidings must be plain, and of the tincture of the field; if of another tincture, it is then taken for a super-charge. Plate VII. fig. 6.

COOPER of Gogar, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, charged with another *ermine*, accompanied with three laurel leaves slipped *vert*; crest, a hand holding a garland, proper: motto, *Virtute*. L. R.

When the cheveron, or any of the honourable ordinaries are only charged, and not accompanied with figures, it is then thought by some heralds to be a more honourable bearing, than when accompanied, and especially the cheveron. Gerard Leigh says, when an ordinary is only charged, it is an *honorary honoured*; but I am loath to be positive in this, though I have observed, in our ancient bearings of principal families, the ordinaries have been oftener charged than accompanied.

HEPBURN, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, two lions pulling at a rose of the first, Plate VII. fig. 7. I have seen these arms on the seal of Patrick Hepburn, as one of the members of Parliament, *anno* 1372, being the third year of the reign of King Robert II. appended to the Act of Recognition past in that Parliament, in favours of John Earl of Carrick, eldest son to the said king, to whom John succeeded, by the name of Robert III. so that the Hepburns carried these arms before the battle of Otterburn, which was in the year 1388, and had not them from that battle.

Besides what I have said before of these arms, with submission to the learned Sir George Mackenzie, I shall here add my conjecture about them; I think they have been assumed as arms of patronage, and, in imitation of these belonging to the Earls of Dunbar, (which were *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight roses of the first) making use of the same tinctures and figures, placing the last upon a cheveron: and though there be two lions, and one rose upon it, they are but situate to the form of the cheveron for regularity and beauty;

and so the same tinctures and figures of the arms of the Earls of Dunbar may be looked upon as arms of patronage, frequent in the days of their assumption. All writers tells us, that the first of this name was an Englishman, whom the Earl of Dunbar took prisoner, and brought to Scotland, and being a brave and valiant man, the Earl gave him several lands in East-Lothian; for which see Hector Boece his History.

As for the manner and time of their rise in Scotland I cannot be positive; but I may assert there were of this name with us, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, as by the Minute Book of old charters made by Mr George Lawson, Under-clerk of the Exchequer; where *Adam de Hepburn* gets a charter of the lands of South and North Hales and Trapren, upon the forfeiture of Hugh Gourlay of Benston, to be holden of the Earl of Dunbar and March: as also a charter of the lands of Mersington, Rollington, and some lands of Cockburnspath, all holden of Patrick Earl of Dunbar.

Dominus Patricius de Hepburn, son to the said Adam; is a witness in an original charter of *Patricius de Dumbar, Comes Martiæ & Moraviæ*, and (Black) Agnes his Countess, dated at the Castle of Dunbar, 24th May 1367, and he is ranked before George Dunbar, whom the Earl calls *Consanguineus noster*. The same *Dominus Patricius de Hepburn* is also a witness in a charter granted by *Alexander de Lindsay Dominus de Ormistoun*, in favours of his daughter and heir, Janet, upon the agreement betwixt him and *Alexander de Cockburn*, in the marriage of *John de Cockburn*, his only son of the first marriage, and the said Janet; wherein he gives the lands of Ormiston, with the manor-house Peaston, &c. to them. Which charter is confirmed by King David Bruce, the 39th year of his reign. This Sir Patrick is the same person whom I mentioned before, whose seal of arms is appended to the act of Parliament recognizing John, eldest son and heir of King Robert II. 1373. Our historians make honourable mention of him, and his son Patrick, in the famous battle of Otterburn, in the year 1388.

PATRICK HEPBURN, the younger of HALES, (his father being then 81 years old) returning from an expedition into England, was unfortunately overtaken and killed at Nisbet, by George Dunbar, son to the Earl of that name, who came up with a party of horse to assist the English, in the year 1402.

SIR ADAM HEPBURN of Hales, son of the said Patrick, was imprisoned in the Castle of St Andrews, with Hay of Yester, and other brothers, upon suspicion, by King James I. but was soon released and made governor of the Castle of Dunbar, in *anno* 1433. He was at the battle of Pepperden, in England, where the Scots gained a notable victory over the English, 1437. He left three sons, Patrick, William, and George of Whitsome.

Patrick succeeded his father, Sir Adam: and, in his charter to the Abbacy of Coldingham, the witnesses are *Archibald de Hepburn*, his uncle, William and George, his brothers: he was made a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Hales, by King James II. 1456. His son Patrick Lord Hales was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bothwell, by King James IV. the first year of his reign. And the year after, I find him designed *Comes de Bothwell & Dominus de Hales & Magister Hospitii nostri*, as witness in that king's charter to George Home of Ayton. This earl's seal of arms I have seen appended to a Precept of Seisin of James Bailie, in the lands of Carphin, *anno* 1489; on which were the arms of Hepburn, as before, supported by two lions *gardant*; and for crest, a horse head and neck bridled. I have seen another seal of this earl's appended to another precept in the year 1498, which had a shield, quarterly, first and fourth, a bend, which I take for the arms of Vauss Lord Dirleton; second and third, Hepburn, as before. He was succeeded by his son Adam Earl of Bothwell; and his successor, James Earl of Bothwell, was, with all solemnity, in the Castle of Edinburgh, created Marquis of Fife and Duke of Orkney, by Queen Mary 1567; and was High Admiral of Scotland. I have seen his arms illuminated thus, quarterly, first Hepburn; second *azure*, a ship *or*, with her sails furled up *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second, as Duke of Orkney; third *ermine*, three chevrons *gules*, for the Lord Soules; fourth *or*, a bend *azure*, for Vass Lord Dirleton, embellished with the fore-mentioned exterior ornaments, and behind the shield was an anchor, the badge of the office of Admiralty. He was for-

feited by the Parliament, for the murder of Prince Henry, father to King James VI. Many families of this name suffered with him, and were brought to ruin. Some of these who are yet standing, I shall give their blazons about the end of this chapter.

These of the surname of KER give for their proper figures, a cheveron charged with stars, which some blazon mullets; but of the distinction betwixt stars and mullets afterwards. There were two principal families of this name in the county of Roxburgh, viz. Cessford and Ferniehirst, who are said to have their rise from two brothers, Ralph and Robert, sons of the family of KER of Kerhall, in Lancashire; originally from the family of KER in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror, to England. Which of these two brothers were eldest, is not determined, nor the precise time when they came to Scotland; but it is said, in the time of King David the II. and that Robert got from that king the lands of Auld-tounburn, lying upon the water of Beaumont, the original of the house of Cessford, Earls, and now Duke of Roxburgh. Their achievement is quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, on a cheveron between three unicorns' heads erased *argent*, as many stars *sable*, as Ker of Cessford; they had formerly the field of their arms *gules*, as others of the name, till one of the Lairds of Cessford was killed fighting valiantly against the English in a green field, in the reign of King James IV. whereupon he ordered, for the future, that the field of arms of that family should be *vert*, in remembrance thereof. As Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript of Genealogies. I am much of the opinion that it was then that the family got, by way of concession, the unicorns' heads, being a part of the royal ensign; second and third *gules*, three mascles *or*, for the name of Vipont; which arms are supported by two savages, proper, wreathed about the middle with laurel, holding battons over their shoulders, standing upon a compartment, whereupon are frequently these words, *Omne solum forti patria est*; and for crest, an unicorn's head erased *argent*, maned and horned *or*; with the motto, *Pro Christo & Patria dulce periculum*.

The family of CESSFORD was first dignified with the title of Lord Ker of Cessford, by King James VI. and afterwards, in the year 1616, with the title of Earl of Roxburgh, in the person of Robert Lord Ker. He married first a daughter of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, and by her had three daughters. 2dly, He married Jean, daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, by whom he had a son, Henry Lord Ker, who died before the Earl, his father, and left a daughter Jean; who, by her grandfather's appointment, married Sir William Drummond, younger son to John Earl of Perth. He, in right of his wife, was second Earl of Roxburgh; of him is lineally descended John Ker, Earl and first Duke of Roxburgh.

But to proceed to treat of the cheveron in its varieties, after which I shall add the blazons of the honourable family of the name of Ker and others.

When there are more cheverons than one in the field, some English heralds call them *chevronels*, but we, with the French, though there be three of them in one field, call them still *cheverons*, as we have formerly done of the like number of bends, though they keep not their just quantity when multiplied.

The old Earls of STRATHERN carried for arms, *or*, two cheverons *gules*; as Plate VII. fig. 8.

The Earldom of STRATHERN was certainly one of the most ancient dignities in the kingdom; for *Malise Comes Stradarnie* is mentioned in the charter of erection of the Priory of Scoon by Alexander I. anno 1115. His son and successor was *Fereth Comes de Straderu*, witness in a grant by King Malcolm IV. to the Convent of Scoon. He left behind him three sons, Robert, his successor in honour; Gilbert, thereafter Earl of Strathern; and Malise, to whom King William gave the lands of Kincardine in Perth, to be holden of his brother, Earl Robert. Gilbert erected the convent of Inchaffry, and left issue, a son, Malise, and two daughters, Annabella, married to Sir David Graham of Dundaff, with whom he got the barony of Kincardine, from whom is descended the present Duke of Montrose; Amalilda was married to Malcolm Earl of Fife.

Malise succeeded his father, Earl Malise, in fortune and dignity; He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Cumming of Badenoch, and with her had issue, Malise, his son and heir, and a daughter Mary, married to Sir John Murray of

Drumshargard, who got with her the lands of Ogilvie, Abercairnrie, and Glenshirop; from him is descended the present Laird of Abercairnrie. As in Mr Crawford's Peerage.

Malise, the next Earl of Strathern, had issue only one daughter, Johanna, countess of Strathern; who married the Earl of Warren, an English Lord, who engaged his Lady into treasonable practices against King Robert the Bruce; for which she was forfeited, as were some of her associates, the Lord Brechin, and the Lord Soules, who also suffered death for the same.

That earldom returned to the crown, and King David gave it to *Maurice de Moravia*; but this new Earl was killed shortly thereafter, at the battle of Durham, 1346. He left no issue behind him, and that earldom was again bestowed by King David on his nephew Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, who, when he succeeded to the crown, conferred that earldom on his eldest son, David Stewart, by his second wife Eupham Ross; but he dying without sons, his only daughter Eupham, who, in evidents, was designed *Comitissa Palatina de Strathern*, married Patrick Graham, a younger son of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, who, in her right, was Earl of Strathern for some time; and afterwards, in lieu of it, was made Earl of Monteith. Of whom before.

MACLELLAN of Bomby in Galloway, *or*, two cheverons *sable*; this family was dignified with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright; their arms were supported on the right side by a man armed at all points, holding a batton in his hand, and on the sinister by a horse furnished; and for crest, a naked arm supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head: with the motto, *Think on*. And at other times for crest, a mortar piece; with the motto, *Superba frango*.

By all our historians, this family was anciently of great authority, being Sheriffs of Galloway. In the reign of King James II. the family fell under forfeiture, in resenting the murder of Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby, the head of the family, by making unwarrantable depredations on the Douglasses lands in Galloway; and it is given out by Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript of Genealogies, and by Mr Crawford's Peerage, that the barony of Bomby was again recovered by the Maclellans, after this manner: In the same reign, it happened, that a company of Saracens or gypsies from Ireland infested the country of Galloway, whereupon the king emitted a proclamation, bearing, that whoever should disperse them, and bring in the Captain dead or alive, should have the barony of Bomby for his reward. So it happened that a brave young gentleman, the laird of Bomby's son, killed their captain, and brought his head on the point of his sword to the king, and thereupon was immediately put in possession of the barony of Bomby; and to perpetuate the memory of that remarkable action, he took for his crest, a Moor's head on the point of his sword, and *Think on* for his motto. I am of opinion, that the other crest and motto, a mortar piece, with *Superba frango*, has been assumed since mortars and bombs came in use, as relative to their designation, *Bomby*.

THOMAS MACLELLAN of Bomby, in the reign of King James IV. was very serviceable to the crown, as was his son William Maclellan of Bomby, who was knighted by King James IV. but was slain with the king at the battle of Flodden. Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby was knighted by King James VI. and by King Charles I. 25th May 1633, was created Lord Kirkcudbright. For which see the Peerage of Scotland.

SAMUEL MACLELLAN of Barclay, *argent*, two cheverons within a bordure ingrailed *gules*. Crest, a dexter arm issuing out of a wreath erect, holding on the point of a dagger a Moor's head proper: motto, *Think on*. As in the L. R. and in Plate of Achievements. He succeeded his elder brother, Robert Maclellan of Barclay, 1717, who was a second son of Robert Maclellan of Barmagachan, son of another Robert, son of Thomas Maclellan of Barmagachan, son of William, and he again the son of Gilbert Maclellan, the first laird of Barmagachan, and his spouse Janet, daughter to the Lord Herries, who was the second son of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, and his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Mechrum.

Sir SAMUEL MACLELLAN, late Provost of Edinburgh, *argent*, two cheverons *sable*, each charged with a besant of the field; crest, a moor's head and neck proper: motto, *Sapit qui reputat*. Lyon Register, and in Plate of Achievements.

WALTERSON, *i. e.* *Filius Walteri*, says Sir James Balfour, carried *sable*, a fesse between two cheverons *or*, in the year 1292.

Plate VII. fig. 9. SOULES Lord LIDDISDALE, in *anno* 1278, carried *ermine*, three cheverons *gules*, which were afterwards quartered by the Earls of Douglas, for the title of Liddisdale. As for the antiquity of the name and family, Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, tells us, that *Ranulphus de Soules* is a witness in King David I. his charters. He and his successors, in other Kings' charters, are often designed *Pincerna Regis*, and in the chartulary of Newbattle, *Gulielmus de Soules* is designed *Butellarius Regis*, in the year 1320. This family was very powerful in the time of the controversy betwixt the Bruce and Baliol, but they adhered to the latter. Sir William Soules was governor of Berwick in the year 1320. He was suspected and convicted of treason, and forfeited by King Robert the Bruce, and Sir Alexander Seaton of that ilk was made governor of Berwick in his place. His lands, Souleston or Salton, in East-Lothian, came to the Abernethys, who were lords of Salton; and afterwards, by marriage, to Fraser Lord Salton; but the barony belongs now to Fletcher of Salton, of whom before.

The surname of HORN in England, *gules*, three cheverons *or*.

I shall add here some ancient instances of carrying three cheverons, as in a Manuscript of Arms of the Captains of William the Conqueror, said to be written and illuminated by the Monks of Ely, in that king's reign; which Menestrier tells us, in his Rise of Arms, is to be seen in the college of the Benedictines at Douay: among these of William the Conqueror's captains, is *Breanus de Clare*, whose blazon is, *D'or, a trois chevrons de gueules*, which agrees with the seal of arms of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD, whereon were three cheverons, which Sandford in his Genealogical History gives us: as also, the arms of Sir WALTER MANNY, which were *or*, three cheverons *sable*.

When the field is filled with pieces of metal and colour of equal numbers, after the form of cheverons, we say *cheverony* of so many pieces, as of these arms of the county of Ravousbergh in Germany; cheverony of six *argent* and *gules*, Plate VII. fig. 10. The French, *Chevronné d'argent et de gueules de six pièces*; and Uredus blazons them, *Scutum senis ex argento & minio cantheriis exaratum*. Mr Gibbon, in his Introduction *Ad Latinam Blazoniam*; *Glypeum in senas æquales coccineas vicissim, & argenteas pro tignorum modo, delineatum*.

Plate VII. fig. 11. The cheveron, as other ordinaries, is sometimes carried coupéd.

The name of JONES in England, *argent*, a cheveron coupéd *purpure*.

The diminutive of a cheveron to the half of its breadth, is called by the English a *chevronel*, and the half of a chevronel as to its breadth, a *couple closs*; but the last is not carried alone, say they, except when a cheveron is between two of them, as the endorses with a pale, of which before. The French call the English, *Coupé closs estay* or *estai*, "C'est un petit chevron dont on se sert pour etaier ou appuier quelque chose." The Latins, *statumen*, *futura*, or an *under-prop*.

Sir NICOLAS RENTON, who was Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1632, carried *sable*, a cheveron betwixt two couples closses, and accompanied with three cinquefoils *or*, Plate VII. fig. 12. thus latined by the foresaid Mr Gibbon: "In scuto pullo cantherium duabus hinc inde cantheriolis aureis præinctum, & inter tria quinque folia ejusdem metalli interpositum."

The cheveron, besides the accidental forms, common to other ordinaries, may be said to have specific ones, as to be *rompu*, *braced*, *couché*, *reversed*, and *contre-pointés*.

Rompu is said by the English of cheverons that are broken at the top, for which the French say, *brisé*. Guillim, in his Display of Heraldry, gives us an example of a cheveron *rompu*, (or *rampé*) *argent*, in a field *sable*, but does not tell us, by whom, and for what reason it is so carried. Mr Holmes calls it a *cheveron disjointed*, and says the name of SORTON carries *sable*, a cheveron disjointed *argent*. Monsieur Baron gives us the arms of ANDREZEL in France, thus: *de sable, a trois chevrons brisés d'or, i. e. sable*, three chevronels bruised, or *rompu or*, Plate VII. fig. 13. The like arms are given by Menestrier to the family of VIOLLE in France, who, instead of the word *brisé*, uses *ecemé*, which, (says he) "Se dit du chevron dont la pointe est coupée tout droit sans brisure," *i. e.* when the top

of the cheveron is quite off, without any brisure ; so that *brisé* is only said of a cheveron whose top is cut from the body, and remains in the field, as Plate VII. fig. 14. *argent*, a cheveron *brisé*, *gules*.

Such a one, says Holmes, is borne by the name of GREENWAY, but he calls it a *cheveron double-douncet*, or *double-onset*, and says it may be called *coupé*, and not *rampé*, as Guillim.

Ecemé is said when the top of the cheveron is not only *rompu* or *brisé*, but carried out of the field, as fig. 13. Which Sylvester Petra Sancta calls *Capriolus fractus*, *diminutus capite*, *mutilus* & *precisus*, and on the margin he has the French terms, *brisé au éclaté*, which Sir George Mackenzie has in his Science of Heraldry.

I have met with such a figure in the bearing of JAMES ALEXANDER of Kinglassie, parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, a cheveron brised at the top, and in base a crescent, all counter-changed, (there *brisé* is the same with *ecemé*) quartered with the arms of the name of AYTON; crest, a horse-head bridled, *gules*: motto, *Ducitur non trahitur*. Lyon Register.

Some heralds are of opinion, as Sir George Mackenzie intimates, that when a cheveron is so broken in its top, it is a sign that the principal house was ruined, and sold; and therefore the cadets take their cognizance bruised in its top.

Braced is said when two or three cheverons are interlaced together, as fig. 15. *argent*, three cheverons braced in base, *azure*, and a soleil in chief, *gules*. And *azure*, three cheverons braced in base *or*, by the name of FITZ-HUGH. There was a great baron of this name in Northumberland, to whom the Earl of Pembroke was heir, who, amongst his other titles, is designed Lord Fitz-hugh, for which he quarters these arms with his own: As also does GREY Earl of Tankerville; these cheverons so joined, may be blazoned, fretted *or*, interlaced, as well as braced.

Couché, is said when the top of the cheveron is turned to the left or right side, the French say, when to the right, *tourné*, and when to the left, *contourné*; Sylvester Petra Sancta, says, *Nunc vibrat dextrorsum, nunc vibrat sinistrorsum*. Holmes gives us the arms of the name of TOURNEY, *or*, a cheveron couched *gules*, fig. 16.

If it be turned to the other side, says he, it is termed *couched sinister*; Sir John Ferne, in his Glory of Generosity, p. 181, says the cheveron *couché* shows the house not to be altogether ruined, but to stand in a mean condition, since the cheveron is not reversed.

A *Cheveron reversed* is said when its point is towards the base, *azure*, a cheveron reversed *argent*, by the name of RUMOR, as Mr Holmes gives us another example, as fig. 17. *argent*, two cheverons couched *vert*, by the name of COUCHMASTER, others say, *counter-couchant*; the French, *contre-tourné*.

Counter-pointed is said when two cheverons meet by their point in the centre of the escutcheon, the uppermost being reversed, as Pl. VII. fig. 18. The arms of TRAUER in France, thus blazoned by Menestrier, *d'argent, à deux cheverons contre-pointés d'azur*.

These last forms and attributes of the cheveron may be well said to be brisures, if not abatements of honour.

When any other natural or artificial figures are situate in a shield, after the position of the cheveron, they are said to be *in cheveron*, or *cheveron-ways*, as before of the other ordinaries. I shall add here one example, fig. 19. Plate VII.

PEARSON of Balmadies; *argent*, two swords cheveron-ways, piercing a heart in chief, proper, and in base a cinquefoil of the second; crest, a dove holding an olive branch in her beak, proper: motto, *Dum spiro spero*. New Register.

Having treated of the cheveron in its varieties, conform to which I shall add, for examples, the armorial bearings of several families and surnames in Britain.

LIDDERDALE of St Mary's Isle, *azure*, a cheveron *ermine*.

The surname of MASTERTON, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, and chief *azure*; sometimes these arms are quartered with *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, armed and beaked *gules*, for the name of Ramsay. As in Pont's Manuscript. And in the New Register.

ADAM MASTERTON of Grange, in Perthshire, *argent*, a cheveron between two

crescents in chief, and a mullet in base *gules*, on a chief *azure*, an eagle displayed *or*; crest, a dexter hand holding a scimitar, proper: motto, *Pro Deo & Rege*.

Mr FRANCIS MASTERTON of Parkmilne; *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, and a chief *azure*; crest, a stag *courant*, bearing on his attire an oak slip, fructuated, proper. Lyon Register.

ELPHINSTONE Lord BALMERINO carries the same arms with the Lord ELPHINSTONE, of whom before; and for difference, charges the cheveron with three buckles *argent*, for Monteith; and has for crest, a dove *argent*, with a snake, proper, linked about its legs: motto, *Prudentia fraudis nescia*; and for supporters, two griffins, proper, beaked and armed *or*. The first of this family was Sir James Elphinstone, third son to Robert Lord Elphinstone, and Elizabeth Drummond, daughter to Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry. He was Secretary of State, President of the College of Justice, and created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Balmerino, the 25th of April 1604, by King James VI. He married first Sarah Monteith, daughter of Sir John Monteith of Carse, of which marriage is descended the present Lord Balmirano, for which his family carries the buckles. He married, secondly, a daughter of Maxwell of Newark; she bore to him James Elphinstone, who was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Coupar, and carried the same arms with the Lord Elphinstone, but charged his cheveron with hearts *argent*, because, (says Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, p. 74.) his mother was a daughter of Maxwell of Newark. This family is extinct.

The other families of the name of ELPHINSTONE, whose arms are matriculated in the New Register, are these:

ELPHINSTONE of Calderhall, fifth son of Alexander Lord Elphinstone, and Katharine his lady, daughter of John Lord Erskine; *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, betwixt three boars' heads erased, within a bordure *gules*; crest, two men's arms issuing out of a wreath, crossing one another saltier-ways, the one on the right side holding a sword, and the other on the left holding a branch of laurel, all proper: and for motto, *In utrumque paratus*.

RICHARD ELPHINSTONE of Airth, eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Calderhall; quarterly, first and fourth, as Calderhall; second and third *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with a mullet of the field, for Bruce of Airth; crest, a griffin *seiant*, holding in his dexter paw a sword erect, and on the point a Saracen's head, all proper: motto, *Do well and let them say*.

JAMES ELPHINSTONE of Glack, *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, between three boars' heads erased *gules*, an episcopal mitre of the first.

Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, the same with Elphinstone of Glack, within a bordure *gules*, for difference; crest, a right hand holding a writing pen feathered, proper; with the word *Sedulitate*, to show his employment, being a Writer to the Signet.

HENRY ELPHINSTONE of Melyholm, second lawful son of Sir Henry Elphinstone of Calderhall, as his father, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a griffin *seiant sable*, in its dexter paw a garland of laurel *vert*.

ELPHINSTONE of Leys, *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *sable*, between three boars' heads erased *gules*.

The proper arms of the name of KENNEDY, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three cross croslets fitched *sable*.

The first of this name and family is said to be one *Kenneth*, an Irish or Highland Scotsman, whose posterity was surnamed Kennedy from him. In the reign of King William, 1183, Henry Kennedy assisted Gilbert, eldest son of Fergus Lord of Galloway, in his wars; as in Buchanan's History. In the Ragman-Roll, there are several of the name of Kennedy, as *Dominus Alexander Kennedy*. Prynne's History, page 652.

In the reign of King David the Bruce, John Kennedy of Denure got several lands from that king, as by the *Rotula R. Davidis secundi*. He added to his patrimonial inheritance the barony of Cassilis, by Mary his wife. He had two sons, Sir Gilbert, his successor, and Sir Hugh Kennedy of Ardstincher, who, for his valour in the wars of France against the English, was honoured with the arms of France, viz. *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*; which he and his descendants quar-

tered with their proper arms, as I observed in my Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories, page 136. But there I was mistaken, in saying that Kennedy of Bargeny was descended of Sir Hugh, who was only uncle to the first Bargeny, and likewise quartered the arms of France with Kennedy.

Sir GILBERT KENNEDY, eldest son of Sir John of Denure, was one of the hostages sent to England for the ransom of King David Bruce, 1357. He was knighted by King Robert III. and was twice married; first, to a daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder: She bore two sons, Gilbert, who died in the French service, without issue, and Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny, whose representative is Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill; as in the Preface to Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, page 81. Secondly, Sir Gilbert married Marion, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, and with her had a son, Sir James, on whom his father settled his estate, by reason he married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert Bruce III. which (says Crawford), occasioned Gilbert, the eldest son of the first marriage, and Sir James, to fall into a fatal quarrel; in which the latter lost his life, leaving behind him, by Lady Mary, two sons, Gilbert Kennedy, who was the first Lord Kennedy, and James, Bishop of St Andrew's. They were both named to be governors to King James III. and ever since the family has carried the double tressure, having matched with the royal family. In an act of revocation of the crown lands alienated by King James II. in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh, the 11th of October 1464, Gilbert Lord Kennedy is there mentioned, whose son was John Lord Kennedy, father of David Lord Kennedy, who was created Earl of Cassilis by King James IV. 1509. I have seen a charter granted by that king to David Earl of Cassilis, and his wife Margaret Boyd, of the lands and castle of Cassilis, and of the lands of Kilkerran, which formerly belonged to John Baird of Kilkenny. This Earl David had the misfortune to be killed at the battle of Flodden, leaving behind him issue, of whom is lineally descended the present John Earl of Cassilis, whose achievement is, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three cross crozlets fitched *sable*, all within a double tressure flowered, and counterflowered with flower-de-luces of the second; crest, a dolphin *azure*: motto, *Avise la fin*: supporters, two swans, proper.

THOMAS KENNEDY, the first of the family of Bargeny, was second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Denure, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder; and carried, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three cross crozlets fitched *sable*, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second, for Kennedy; second and third *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*, the arms of France, as in Mr Pont's Manuscript; but by Esplin, and other illuminated books with me, the double tressure is not in the bearing.

Sir THOMAS KENNEDY of Kirkhill is the lineal male representative of the family of Bargeny, and carries the quartered arms as above blazoned, so recorded in the Lyon Register; with the crest, a hand grasping a dagger, proper: motto, *Fuimus*. Whose son and representative is Mr THOMAS KENNEDY, now of Denure, sometime advocate to her late Majesty Queen Anne, and carries the aforesaid arms, as in the Plate of Achievements.

And in that Register are the arms of ANDREW KENNEDY of Clowburn, sometime Conservator of the Scots Privileges with the United Provinces, son to John Kennedy, sometime Provost of Ayr. He was descended of the family of Bargeny, married Mary Weir, heiress of Clowburn, and bears, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three mullets of the first, for Weir of Clowburn; second and third, quarterly, first Kennedy, with the double tressure; second and third France, as the arms of Kennedy of Bargeny; crest, a dexter hand holding a military girdle, with the words on it, *Vires veritas*; and below the shield, for motto, *Non fallor*. Lyon Register.

KENNEDY of Blairquhan, quartered with the arms of Kennedy those of M'Dougal; *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*. But by the paintings of Falahall, beforementioned, the lion is not crowned. Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan bought the lands of Dalwyne from John Dalrymple of Lauchet and Dalwyne in Carrick, as appears by a charter of the date 1487, and confirmed by King James III. He was descended of Alexander, son of John, second Lord Kennedy, and his second wife Elisabeth Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly, in the reign

of King James III. From the same Alexander are likewise descended the Kennedys of Girvanmains, now represented by

Sir GILBERT KENNEDY of Girvanmains, Baronet, *argent*, on a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three cross croslets fitched *sable*, a boar's head erased of the first, and in the middle chief point, a man's heart of the second; crest, a dolphin *naiant*, proper: motto, *Avise la fin*. Lyon Register.

KENNEDY of Kirkmichael carries the same with Cassilis, with a boar's head erased *sable*, in place of the cross croslet in base; crest, a palm branch slipped *vert*: motto, *Malim esse probus quam haberi*. Lyon Register.

KENNEDY of Kilmuches in Aberdeen, *argent*, two keys saltier-ways *gules*, (as Constable of Aberdeen), and in base a cross croslet fitched *sable*, for Kennedy.

KENNEDY of Lochan, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cheveron indented *gules*, between three cross croslets fitched *sable*; second and third *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*. These are matriculated for Mistress Mary Kennedy, descended of Lochan, impaled with those of her husband Alexander Beaton of Longhermiston.

AGNEW, *argent*, a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief *gules*, and a saltier coupé in base *azure*. These of this name are originally from France, being there written *Agneau*. The first of them came over with William the Conqueror, and from thence went to Ireland, where for many years he had a considerable estate in the county of Antrim, and were Lords Agnew, *alias* Lords of Lairn: As in Mackenzie's Manuscript. One of their sons came from Ireland to Scotland in the reign of King David II. where he got the keeping of the king's castle of Lochnaw, and was made heritable constable thereof, and of the shire of Wigton. Afterwards his successors, for their faithful services, got the gift of being heritable bailie of the bailiery of Lesswade, Munbrick, and Drumaston, which are distinct jurisdictions within the shire of Wigton; but were sore oppressed by the Earls of Douglas, who demolished the castle of Lochnaw. Thereafter upon the fall of the Earls of Douglas, Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, beside the former offices, got that of heritable sheriff of the shire of Wigton, from King James II. the 29th of July 1452, as the gift bears, "Penes Dominum de Lochnaw, Jacobus Dei Gratia, &c. "Sciatis nos pro singulari favore zelo & dilectione, quas gerimus erga dilectum "familiarem, nostrumque scutiferum Andream Agneu, &c." All which offices, with the charters of Lochnaw, were again ratified by King Charles II. in his Parliament at Edinburgh, the 12th of July 1661. This family sometimes carried *argent*, three right hands coupé *gules*, as all these families that came from Ireland and settled in Scotland did carry, and do carry, of which afterwards. But now they make use of the above blazon, being early honoured with the dignity of knight-baronet, in the year 1629, 28th of July, and recorded in the Lyon Register thus:

Sir ANDREW AGNEW of Lochnaw, Knight Baronet and Sheriff of Wigton, bears *argent*, a cheveron betwixt two cinquefoils, in chief *gules*, and a saltier coupé, in base, *azure*; with the badge of Nova Scotia, as baronet; crest, an eagle *issuant* and *regardant*, proper: motto, *Consilio non impetu*, and so carried by the present Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, as in the Plate of Achievements.

ANDREW AGNEW of Creech, now of Lochryan, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons in Scotland, eldest lawful son and heir of Captain Alexander Agnew of Creech, who was lineally descended and representative of a lawful brother of the family of Lochnaw, and which brother was anciently designed of Challech, bears *argent*, a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief *gules*, and a saltier coupé in base *azure*, all within a bordure of the second; crest, an eagle *issuant regardant*, holding in his right foot a sword, proper: motto, *Consilio & impetu*. Lyon Register, as in the Plate of Achievements.

ABERCROMBY, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *azure*. The principal family of the name was Abercromby of that Ilk, in the shire of Banff. There was another family of the name, designed of Pitmedden, both to be found in the Ragman-Roll, by Prynne. Ferquard Abercromby, Bishop of Caithness, is witness in a charter of Agnes Mordington, daughter of Patrick Mordington, of the date 1321: and in the year 1481, among the assizers who assoilzied Robert Lord Lyle, was Robert Abercromby of that Ilk, which family continued, according to

Sir George Mackenzie, in a good respect, from Malcolm III. to Charles I. and carried the foresaid blazon; and for crest, an oak tree acorned, on a mount, proper; with the motto, *Tace*. As in Pont's Manuscript.

ABERCROMBY of Birkenbog, since the extinction of the family of Abercromby of that Ilk, is looked upon as chief of the name, and honoured with the title of Knight Baronet. He carries the principal coat of the name, as above.

FRANCIS ABERCROMBY of Fittermier, son and heir of Alexander Abercromby of Fettermier, son and heir of Hector Abercromby of Fittermier, second son of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *azure*; crest, a cross croset *fitché*; motto, *In cruce salus*. Lyon Register. He married the heiress of the Lord Semple, and was by King James VII. 23d of July 1685, created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Glassford for life: Whereupon he carried quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cheveron *chequé gules*, and of the first, between three hunting-horns' *sable*, stringed of the second, for Semple; second and third Abercromby, as before. The brothers of this Lord, by one mother, Jean Seaton, daughter of John Seaton of Newark, are, John Abercromby of Afforsque, and Patrick Abercromby, Doctor of Medicine, who has rendered himself an ornament to his country, as well as to the family he sprung from, by a most exact and curious History of Scotland, rectifying the mistakes and errors of our former authors.

ABERCROMBY of Glasshaugh, *argent*, a cheveron indented *gules*, accompanied with three boars' heads erased *azure*; crest, a bee *volant*, proper: motto, *Vive ut vivas*.

The surname of ARNOT, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three stars *gules*. As in Balfour's Manuscript. The principal family of this name was Arnot of that Ilk in the shire of Fife. Michael Arnot disposes the lands of Cluny to the Monks of Cluny, in the reign of Malcolm IV. as Sibb. Hist. of Fife, &c. In the Chronicle called *Stemmataland Bruti*, King Alexander II. sent Duncan Earl of Fife ambassador to Henry of England, accompanied with two Knights of Fife, viz. *John de Monevill*, and *Malcolm de Arnet*, in the year 1240. MICHAEL ARNOT of that Ilk, was honoured with the title of Knight Baronet by King Charles I. which family is now extinct, and carried, as in Pont's Manuscript, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base *gules*.

ARNOT of Fern, a cadet of Arnot of that Ilk, *azure*, a cheveron between three stars *argent*, and a crescent in chief of the last. Balfour's Manuscript.

ARNOT of Balcormo, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between three mullets *gules*, all within a bordure indented of the second: motto, *Speratum & completum*. Lyon Register. And there,

ARNOT of Eastrynd, descended of Balcormo, the same; but charges the bordure with eight crescents of the first.

WHITELAW of that Ilk, *sable*, a cheveron *or*, between three boars' heads erased *argent*, some make them coupéd, as Pont. Other books give for arms to some of this name, *ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a boars' head coupéd, between two mullets *or*. As in Esplin's Illuminated Book. Several of this name are mentioned in the Ragman-Roll. And in the reign of King James III. one Archibald Whitelaw was an eminent prelate and Secretary of State to that King.

WILSON of Croglin, *argent*, a cheveron between three mullets *gules*; *aliter*, *argent*, a cheveron between two mullets in chief *gules*, and a crescent in base *azure*. Pont's Manuscript.

WILSON of Plewlands, *argent*, a cheveron between three stars *gules*; crest, a demi-lion of the last; with the motto, *Semper vigilans*. Lyon Register. And there also are the blazons of the following Wilsons:

DAVID WILSON, Merchant in Edinburgh, *argent*, on a cheveron between three mullets *gules*, a talbot's head erased of the first, with the above motto.

ARCHIBALD WILSON, Merchant in Queensferry, *gules*, a cheveron counter-embattled, between three mullets *argent*; crest, a talbot's head erased *argent*: Motto as before.

GEORGE WILSON of Fingach, *sable*, a wolf *salient or*, in chief three stars *argent*; crest, a wolf *seiant or*: motto, *Expecta cuncta superne*.

GEORGE WILSON, Bailie of Fraserburgh, *argent*, a cheveron between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base *gules*: motto, *Venture and gain*.

THOMAS WILSON, Merchant in Edinburgh, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three mullets *gules*, and a crescent for difference; crest, a talbot's head erased: motto, *Semper vigilans*.

The name of AUCHMENAN, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt two cinquefoils *gules*, and a saltier coupé in base *azure*.

BARROWMAN, *argent*, on a cheveron between three martlets *gules*, a crescent of the first. Workman's Manuscript.

STRANGE of Balcaskie, *argent*, a cheveron between three lozenges *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of ABERCORN, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, betwixt three mullets *gules*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

M'BEATH, *azure*, a cheveron between two mullets in chief, and a crescent *argent* in base. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of BISKET, *argent*, on a cheveron ingrailed between two cinquefoils *gules*, and a mullet in base *azure*, a cross croset fitché issuing out of a crescent of the field.

HEPBURN of Waughton, carried quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, a rose betwixt two lions rampant of the first, for the name of Hepburn; second and third *argent*, three martlets *gules*; second and first, for the name of Gourlay; as in Sir James Balfour's Book of Blazons. And they stand so illuminated in the house of Falahall, with the names of other barons that were members of Parliament in the year 1604. This family has been sometime in use to marshal also with those above the arms of Rutherford: for I have seen the seal armorial of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton and Lufness appended to a charter, granted by him, in the year 1587, to his cousin Patrick Hepburn of Smeaton, of the lands of Easter-Crucks; upon which seal is a shield *couché*, having three coats quarterly, first Hepburn; second Gourlay, as above; third the arms of Rutherford, viz. *argent*, an orle *gules*, and in chief three mullets *sable*, and the fourth as the first.

Afterwards they laid aside the arms of Gourlay, and carried only Hepburn and Rutherford, quarterly.

As for the antiquity of the family, and whether it was the principal one of the name, I cannot be positive, not having seen their old evidents. But Mr Thomas Crawford, in his Notes and Observations on Buchanan's History, makes this family the principal one, where, at the title, *De Familiæ Antiquitate*, page 173, he says, "For the Earl of Bothwell was descended of an Englishman, and thereafter servant to the Earl of March, in the days of King David Bruce, and is not so ancient as Waughton."

The eldest evident that I have seen belonging to this family, is a charter of alienation of the barony of Lufness, granted by William Bickerton, son and heir of Robert Bickerton of Lufness, to Sir John Hepburn of Waughton, dated at Haddington, the 4th of February 1463; which charter is confirmed by King James III. The family all along married with the best families in the country, being both powerful and rich; of late it ended in an heiress, who was married to Sir Andrew Ramsay, son and heir to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Provost of Edinburgh.

The next family of the name now standing, and male representative of Waughton, by the documents that I have seen, is Patrick Hepburn of Smeaton; whose progenitor was Adam Hepburn of Smeaton, second son of Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, Knight, and his Lady, Helen Hepburn, niece of Adam Earl of Bothwell, that was killed at Flodden. He got from his father half the lands of Smeaton, and the whole lands of Smeaton-Crucks, as by an instrument of seisin, of the date 1538, (*penes* Hepburn of Smeaton) which has these words, "Patricius Hepburn de Waughtoun, miles; accessit ad principale Messwagium de Smiton, &c. in baronia de Waughton & Constabularia de Haddington, & ibi propriis manibus dedit corporalem possessionem dimiditatis terrarum de Smiton, & totarum terrarum de Smiton Crucks, probo adoloscanti Adæ Hepburn filio suo."

In the year 1549, this Adam Hepburn of Smeaton made a resignation of the half of the lands of Craig, in the hands of Patrick Hepburn of Bolton, superior thereof; for a new charter in favours of himself in fee, and his mother Helen Hepburn, relict of the deceased Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, in liferent. In which instrument he is again designed *Adamus Hepburn, filius legitimus quondam Patricii Hepburn de Waughtoun militis*; the witnesses are, *Patricio Hepburn de Waughton, fratre germano dicti Adæ, Henrico Hepburn ejus avunculo*.

ADAM HEPBURN of Smeaton, married a daughter of Preston of Craigmillar, and with her had a son, Patrick, from whom is lineally descended the present PATRICK HEPBURN of Smeaton. This family has been in use formerly to carry *gules*, on a cheveron, between three martlets *argent*, two lions pulling at a rose of the first, (as in Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript); and since, to carry as Waughton, viz. quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, a rose betwixt two lions *affronté gules*, for Hepburn; second and third *argent*, an orle *gules*, and in chief three martlets *sable*, for Rutherford; crest, a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*, tied to a tree; with the motto, *Keep tryst*. As in the Plate of Achievements.

The cadets of the family of Smeaton were Sir Robert Hepburn of Alderston, Captain of King James VI. his life-guard, predecessor of Hepburn of Bearford; Francis Hepburn of Beanston, another second son of Smeaton, predecessor of the present Robert Hepburn of Beanston.

ADAM HEPBURN of Humbie, quarterly, first and fourth Hepburn, as before; second and third *argent*, three laurel leaves *vert*, for the name of Foulis; crest, an oak tree, proper, and a horse passing by the same, saddled and bridled, *gules*: motto, *Keep tryst*. So recorded in the Lyon Register. See the Plate of Achievements.

The first of this family was John Hepburn of Kirklandhill, brother to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, the father of Adam Hepburn of Smeaton; of whom before. By an instrument of the date 13th of August 1539, (in my hands at the writing hereof) William Brown, in Little-Markhill, alienates and disposes the half of the lands of Stotincleugh, *Johanni Hepburn in Kirklandhill, fratri patricii Hepburn de Waughtoun militis*. His grandson, Adam Hepburn of Kirklandhill, acquired from James Lawson of Humbie the lands of Hartside, in the year 1586. He married Agnes, daughter to Henry Foulis of Collington, and his lady, a daughter of Haldane of Gleneagles. His son and successor was Sir Adam Hepburn of Humbie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who married Agnes, daughter to George Foulis of Ravelston, and Master of the Mint 1629; and with her had three sons, Thomas, who died without issue-male: Adam, who succeeded him, quartered the arms of Foulis with Hepburn, upon the account of his mother and grandmother's being of that name, and had them so recorded in the Lyon Register. He died also without issue-male, and was succeeded by his brother David, father of John, the present laird of Humbie. See the arms in Plate of Achievements.

HEPBURN of Riccarton, descended of Hepburn of Whitsome in the Merse, who was a brother of Patrick Hepburn Lord Hales, about the year 1450, carried *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, a rose between two lions combatant of the first, and a buckle in base *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

PATRICK HEPBURN of Blackcastle, descended of Riccarton, the same with Riccarton: But the buckle is said to be *argent*, and after the shape of a man's heart; crest, a horse-head coupé, proper, garnished *gules*: motto, *Keep tryst*. Lyon Register.

GEORGE HEPBURN, Doctor of Medicine, the arms of Hepburn, with a star-stone in base, proper; crest, a mort-head overgrown with moss, proper: motto, *Virtute & prudentia*. Lyon Register.

KER Marquis of Lothian carries, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, the sun in his splendour, proper, as a coat of augmentation, when created Earl of Lothian; second and third, parted per fesse, *gules* and *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, between three mascles *or*, in chief, and an unicorn's head erased in base of the third, three mullets of the first. But of late this family carries in the second and third quarter only *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three mullets of the first, as being heir of KER of Fernihirst, and Lord JEDBURGH. Which arms are supported on the dexter by an

angel with wings displayed, proper; on the sinister, by an unicorn *argent*, unguled, maned, horned *or*, and collared *gules*; for crest, the son in its splendour: motto. *Sero sed serio*.

MARK KER, younger son of Sir WALTER KER of Cessford, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, was Abbot of Newbattle, *anno* 1546. In this function he continued till the Reformation, and then renounced Popery, by which he held his benefice *in commendam*, and married a daughter of George Earl of Rothes. Their eldest son, Mark, was a Lord of Session, and had the lands of the abbacy of Newbattle erected to him into a temporal lordship, by King James VI. 1591: And thereafter, on the 10th of July 1606, was by that king dignified with the honour of Earl of Lothian. His son and successor,

ROBERT 2d Earl of Lothian married Annabella, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle; who having no male-issue of his body, with the king's approbation, his estate and honours came to his eldest daughter Anne, and the heirs of her body. She married William Ker, son to Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum, to whom she bore Robert, Earl of Lothian; who was honoured with the title of Marquis of Lothian, 13th June 1702. He had by Jean, his lady, daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyle, William his successor; Lord Charles, Director of the Chancery; Lord John, and Lord Mark, brigadiers and colonels in the army; and a daughter, Mary, married to the Marquis of Douglas, mother of the present Duke of Douglas.

The eldest son, William, the present Marquis of Lothian, married Jean, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, by whom he has William Lord Jedburgh, his apparent heir.

The other principal family of the name of Ker, which I mentioned before in the shire of Roxburgh, is Cessford, descended of Ralph Ker, who is said to have got from King David II. some lands on the water of Jed, upon which he or his successors built a house called Kersheugh. This was the seat of the family for seven generations, as by the Genealogical Account of the Family, till Sir Robert Ker of Kersheugh, removed it a mile off in the middle of a forest, called Fernihirst, *i. e.* Fairniewood, from which he and his successors were designed. He had no issue-male of his body, but a daughter, Margaret, by his wife Katharine, daughter of Colvil of Ochiltree. Margaret married Thomas Ker of Smelholme, second son to the laird of Cessford, and he had with her Andrew, and Ralph of Wooden, of whom the family of Cavers. Andrew was laird of Fernihirst, and knight, and one of the Wardens of the Borders in the reign of King James V. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and by her had John and Robert, of whom the Earl of Ancrum. Sir John was father of Sir Thomas Ker of Fairniewood, who stood firm in their loyalty to Queen Mary. Sir Thomas married Janet, daughter and heir to Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, who bore to him Andrew; and after her death he married Jean, daughter to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh, who bore to him James Ker of Crailing, and Robert, who was Earl of Somerset in England. The foresaid Andrew was, by letters patent, of the date 2d of February 1622, created Lord Jedburgh. His son was Andrew Lord Jedburgh, who died 1628 without issue, having spent the fortune; so that his brother Sir James Ker would not take upon him the title of honour; but his son, Robert, reassumed the title, and recovered a part of the fortune: And having no issue, made a resignation of his honour in favours of William Lord Newbattle, son of Robert Marquis of Lothian, his nearest heir-male; to be inherited by the eldest son of the family, as a distinct peerage for ever.

KER Lord JEDBURGH, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three mullets of the first; (Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, adds a stag's head erased in base *or*, and so illuminated in the House of Falahall); crest, a stag's head erased *or*, (Pont says, a buck's head cabossed, proper, armed *or*), supporters, two savages, proper; (Pont gives two angels, holding cornucopias in their hands): motto, *Forward*.

Sir ROBERT KER VISCOUNT OF ROCHESTER, and Earl of Somerset in England, carried for arms, as in Ashmole's Institution of the Garter, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars or mullets of the first; and in the dexter chief point, one of the Lions of England. He was of the family of Fernihirst, and a younger brother to the first Lord Jedburgh; he served King James VI. for a long time in the quality of a

page, and at that king's coronation in England, was made a Knight of the Bath, and afterwards Baron of Branspeth, in the bishoprick of Durham; in the year 1611, Viscount of Rochester, and the same year was installed one of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and afterwards created Earl of Somerset. He was also Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, one of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and was a chief favourite at Court after the death of HUME Earl of Dunbar, by whose favour he did rise; but fell afterwards into disgrace by his lady Frances Howard, daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk; she bore to him a daughter, Anne, his only heiress, who was married to William Russel, Earl of Bedford; to whom she had issue.

KER of Ancrum: The first of this family was Robert Ker, second son to Sir Andrew Ker of Fernihirst, and his spouse Janet Hume, daughter of Hume of Polwarth; of whom was Sir Robert Ker, who was created Lord Nisbet in Teviotdale, and Earl of Ancrum by King Charles I. He married first, a daughter of Murray of Blackbarony, who bore to him a son, William, who became Earl of Lothian, by marrying the only heiress of Robert Ker Earl of Lothian. Secondly, he married a daughter of Stanly Earl of Derby; and provided the title of Earl of Ancrum by the King's approbation to the heir-male of that marriage, Charles, who was Earl of Ancrum, who carried quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, on a chief *parti*, *argent* and *gules*, a lion *passant* counter-changed; second and third *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars or mullets of the first; crest, a stag's head and neck couped *argent*, collared *gules*, and charged with three mullets *argent*, issuing out of an open crown *or*; supporters, two stags proper, collared as the crest: with the motto, *Tout droit*.

KER of Littledean, descended of a second brother of Cessford, quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars *gules*, and in base, an unicorn's head erased of the second, for KER; second and third *azure*, three crosses moline *argent*, for Ainslie of Dolphinton, as in the Plate of Achievements. But our old books give for arms to Ainslie of Dolphinton, *or*, a cross-flory, *gules*. Sir ANDREW KER of Littledean got the barony of the Hirsell in the Merse, from King James V. because he was the first that brought the news to the king, that the Lord Home and his followers defeat the English at Haddonridge. This family was designed KER of Hirsell, as above; and their arms are illuminated in the house of Falahall, being *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars *gules*, and in base an unicorn's head erased of the second. The Earls of Home acquired the barony of Hirsell from Ker of Littledean, which is now the seat of the family of Home.

Sir ANDREW KER of Greenhead, Bart. descended of Fernihirst, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars or mullets of the first, a buck's head erased in base, and for difference, in chief, a crescent of the second. Lyon Register. As in the Plate of Achievements.

KER of Chatto, the same with Greenhead, a cadet of that family, within a bordure *azure*. Lyon Register.

KER of Cavers, descended of Fernihirst; *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars of the first, all within a bordure *chequé* of the second and first; crest, a stag's head erased proper, with ten tynes *or*: motto, *Tout droit*. Lyon Register.

KER of Sutherland-Hall, (representative of Ker of Yair, who was a cadet of Fernihirst) *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars of the first, in base, a stag's head erased, (some books, in place of it, give a hunting horn *or*, stringed *argent*;) all within a bordure *invected* of the second; crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger, proper: motto, *Abest timor*. Lyon Register.

KER of Faldonside; quarterly, first *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, between three unicorn's heads erased of the last, as many stars *gules*; second *or*, on a bend *azure*, three mascles of the first; third as second, and fourth as the first, for Halyburton of Dirleton; one of whose heiresses this family married.

KER of Fairnilee, a cadet of Cessford; *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars *gules*, and in base a pelican *vulnerable or*. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

KER of Samuelston; *argent*, an unicorn *salient sable*, horned *or*, an old branch of the Kers, whether of Cessford or Fernihirst I know not, for the first of this family laid aside his paternal bearing, and took the arms of Samuelston of that Ilk in East-Lothian. This family ended in George Ker of Samuelston, in the reign.

of King James III. who had only one daughter, Nicolas Ker, who was married to the Lord Home.

LORD Charles KER, Director of his Majesty's Chancery in Scotland, carries the same as the present Marquis his brother, with a suitable difference, crest the same; motto, *A Deo lumen*.

KER of Abbot-rule, son to Charles Ker of Abbot-rule, third son to William Earl of Lothian, carries the same with the present Marquis of Lothian, but places, for difference, in the centre, an unicorn's head erased proper; crest, the sun rising out of a cloud, proper: motto, *J'avance*. As in the Plate of Achievements.

The surname of BALFOUR; *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, an otter's head erased of the first. Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, says, Balfour of that Ilk, of old, carried *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three otters' heads erased *sable*. The lands of Balfour or Ball-or, on the water of Or in Fife, gave name to the ancient heritors of these lands, and their descent is reckoned from the reign of King Duncan. See Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife. *Ingillramus de Balfour* is a witness in a charter of Alexander II. to the Monastery of Aberbrothick. In the parliament holden at Ayr, 1315, is *Michael de Balfour*, Sheriff of Fife, and *David de Balfour*, whose seals of arms are appended in tailzieing the crown, and there were then several heritors of that name in Fife. In the reign of Robert II. Sir John Balfour of that Ilk died without male issue, leaving a daughter and heiress, who was married to Robert Bethune, who got with her the barony of Balfour, their issue retained the name of Bethune, but were designed of Balfour; of whom afterwards.

The next family was BALFOUR of Balgarvie; King James II. gave to Sir John Balfour of Balgarvie the lands of Burleigh, from which he and his posterity were designed, who carried *argent* a cheveron *sable*, charged with an otter's head erased of the field, and in base a rose *gules*. Balfour's Manuscript. The family continued till the reign of King James VI. that Sir James Balfour of Mountquhanny, Clerk Register, married Margaret Balfour, heiress of Burleigh.

MOUNTQUHANNY carried *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, charged with an otter's head erased of the first, and in base a saltier coupé of the second; Balfour's Manuscript. Their son, Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh and Balgarvie, was created Lord Burleigh, at Whitehall, by King James VI. July 16. 1607. He was then ambassador for that king to the Dukes of Tuscany and Loraine, and married a daughter of Lundie of that Ilk, and had with her but one daughter, Margaret, his heir, Baroness of Burleigh. She married Robert Arnot of Fernie, who took upon him the name and arms of Balfour, and, in her right, was Lord Burleigh. Of him is descended the present Lord Burleigh, who carries *argent* on a cheveron *sable*, an otter's head erased of the first, supported on the dexter by an otter *seiant*, proper; and on the sinister by a swan, proper; and for crest, a lady standing on a rock holding in her right hand an otter's head, and in her left, a swan's head: motto *Omne solum forti patria*. Some illuminated books represent the woman as a Mermaid.

BALFOUR of Grange, descended of the family of Mountquhanny, *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, an otter's head erased of the first; crest, a castle *argent*, on the embattlement, a woman attired *gules*, holding in her hand an otter's head: motto, *Nil temere*. Lyon Register.

Mr DAVID BALFOUR of Grange, (says Dr Sibbald) is representative of the ancient family of Mountquhanny, who has a charter from King William the Lion.

BALFOUR of Denmill, *or*, on a cheveron *sable*, accompanied with three cinquefoils *vert*, an otter's head erased of the field. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his fore-mentioned History of Fife, tell us, that King James II. in the fourth year of his reign, gave the lands of Denmill to his beloved and familiar servant, James Balfour, son to Sir John Balfour of Balgarvie. From this James Balfour was lineally descended Sir James Balfour of Denmill, Lyon King at Arms, in the reign of King Charles I. He was a curious antiquary, and knowing in Heraldry, whose blazons I mention frequently in this treatise.

Sir DAVID BALFOUR of Forret, a younger son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmill, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, *or*, on a cheveron *sable*, betwixt two trefoils in chief *vert*, and a lion rampant in base *gules*, an otter's

head erased *argent*; crest, an eagle rising, proper: motto, *Dieu aidant*. Lyon Register. And there also,

MICHAEL BALFOUR of Randerston, third son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmill, and same with Forret; but in place of the lion in base, a garb *vert* bended *or*; crest, a crescent.

Sir ANDREW BALFOUR, an eminent and learned physician, a son of Denmill, carried the arms of that family with a filial difference.

BALFOUR of Balbirnie, *argent*, on a cheveron, ingrailed between three mullets *sable*, a selch's head erased of the first; crest, a palm tree, proper; with the motto, *Virtus ad aethera tendit*. Lyon Register.

BALFOUR of Kirkton, *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, accompanied with three crescents *or*; an otter's head erased *sable*. B. M.

BALFOUR of Carriston, *gules*, on a cheveron *or*, betwixt two otters' heads in chief, and a flower-de-luce in base of the second, an otter's head erased of the first. This family ended in an heiress, married to a younger son of the Lord Seaton, now designed Seaton of Carriston, who quarters these arms with Seaton. Balfour's Manuscript.

BALFOUR of Ballow, *sable*, a cheveron *or*, charged with an otter's head erased of the first, and in chief a label of three points *gules*. Balfour's Manuscript.

BALFOUR of Lalethen, *sable*, on a cheveron *argent*, betwixt three roses of the second, an otter's head erased of the first. These last blazons, are in Sir James Balfour, Lyon King at Arms, his Manuscript of Blazons; where he says, I confirmed to Dr David Balfour of Lalethen his arms, in *anno* 1638.

LANGLANDS of that Ilk, a family of a good standing in Teviotdale, *argent*, on a cheveron *gules*, three stars of the first, Mackenzie's Heraldry; crest, an anchor in pale placed in the sea, proper: motto, *Spero*. Lyon Register.

BALCASKIE of that Ilk, *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, three trefoils slipped of the first; Workman's and Pont's Manuscripts.

The surname of BOG, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars *sable*. Workman's Manuscript. *Aliter*, *argent*, a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a boar's head erased and crested in base *gules*. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

BOG of Burnhouse, *argent*, a cheveron *gules* between two cinquefoils in chief, and a boar's head in base *sable*.

BACKIE of Tankerness, *argent*, on a cheveron *gules*, accompanied with three flames of fire, a lion rampant betwixt two stars of the field; crest, a flame of fire: motto, *Commodum non damnnum*. Lyon Register. And there also,

DUNCAN of Ardounie, *gules*, on a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a hunting horn in base, *argent*, virroled and stringed *azure*, three buckles of the last; crest, a grey-hound issuing from the wreath, proper, collared *or*: motto, *Vivat veritas*. Lyon Register.

DUNCAN of Seafield, now of Lundie, in Angus, *gules*, a cheveron *or*, between two cinquefoils in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *argent*, garnished *azure*; crest, a ship under sail: motto, *Disce pati*; as in the Plate of Achievements.

DUNCAN of Mott, *gules*, on a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a hunting horn in base, *or*, three buckles *azure*. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

KNOWS of that Ilk, *argent*, a cheveron between three roses *gules*.

The surname of LEARMONTH, Hector Boece places this amongst the oldest surnames in the reign of Malcolm III. The armorial bearing of this name, *or*, on a cheveron *sable*, three mascles of the first. The principal family of this name was Learmonth of Esselmont in the Merse, of which was Thomas Learmonth, commonly called the Rymer, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. A son of this family married Janet Dairsie, heiress of Dairsie in Fife, for which he added a rose, a part of his wife's bearing, for his difference, carried by the Learmonths of Dairsie.

LEARMONTH of Balcomy, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a cheveron *sable*, three mascles of the first, for Learmonth; second and third *azure*, on a bend *argent*, three roses *gules*, for Dairsie, some say Balcomy; crest, a rose slipped *gules*: motto, *Spero*, Lyon Register.

One of this family was Master of the Household to King James IV. and pretended that his progenitor was the eldest son of Dairsie, and took to himself the estate of Balcomy, because it held of the King, preferred it to Dairsie, which held of the Bishop of St Andrews; but both of these families are now extinct.

CARRUTHERS OF CARRUTHERS, *gules*, two cheverons ingrailed between three flower-de-luces *or*. The chief of this name is Carruthers of Holmains in Annandale, who carries the same; and for crest, a seraphim *volant*, proper; with the motto, *Promptus & fidelis*. They have all along continued faithful to the Royal Family and country, as our historians tell us; when Robert, the High Steward, (afterwards king) took the field against Edward Baliol; for his sovereign and uncle King David II. Among those that early joinly him, was William Carruthers of Holmains, who, as they say, with his friends and followers, crept out of their holes, having always withstood the government of the English, and continued firm in their allegiance to their Kings. There is a charter of King James III. of the lands of Torry, with the patronage of St Mary's Kirk of Torry, within the shire of Dumfries, granted to Thomas Carruthers of Holmains, for his special services in expelling the king's rebels and English out of the country: The words of the charter are these, "Dedisse dilecto nostro familiari Thomæ Carruthers, pro suo fidei servitio nobis prius ac novissime impenso in nostri regni defensione in bello & conflictu contra Alexandrum Stewart, & Jacobum Douglass & alios regni rebelles, & veteres Anglos hostes, qui regnum nostrum hostiliter armis invaserunt." This charter is dated at Edinburgh the 25th of July 1484, and to be seen in the register in the lower Parliament House. This family was also eminently loyal to Queen Mary, as in Crawford's Memoirs of that Queen; and the family continues still in a lineal descent.

The surname of PAXTON, *argent*, two cheverons *sable*, between three mullets placed in pale *gules*; (*aliter*) *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, five garbs *sable*. Pont's Manuscript. And there also,

The name of GARDEN of that Ilk, *argent*, two cheverons ingrailed *gules*.

GARDEN of Bartowfield, *argent*, a boar's head erased *sable*, between three mullets *gules*.

GARDEN of Leys, *argent*, a boar's head erased *sable*, betwixt three cross croslets fitched *gules*.

PEARSON of Balmadies, *argent*, two swords cheveron-ways *azure*, piercing a man's heart in chief, proper, and in base, a cinquefoil of the second; crest, a dove holding an olive branch in her beak, proper: motto, *Dum spiro spero*. Lyon Register.

PEARSON of Kippenross has the swords or daggers otherways, viz. *argent*, two swords or daggers issuing from the dexter and sinister chief points, their points downward, and conjoined in base, piercing a man's heart, proper, and a cinquefoil *sable* in the collar point; crest, a tower, proper: motto, *Rather die than disloyal*. L. R.

C H A P. XVIII.

OF THE SUB-ORDINARIES.

FIGURES in armories are either *proper* or *natural*; the first have their name from the Science of Heraldry, and in general are commonly called the *ordinaries*; which again are distinguished into *honourable ordinaries* and *sub-ordinaries*. I have fully treated of the first, being nine in number, and I proceed now to the *sub-ordinaries*, so called, not upon the account that they are not so honourable as the former, for all figures in armories are equally honourable, *data paritate gestantium*, as heralds speak; but because the *sub-ordinaries* give place, and cede the principal point of the shield to the *honourable ordinaries*, when in one field together; neither do they claim a proper and fixed place in the field, as the *honourable ordinaries* do: As also, because their names are more derived from nature, and other arts, than from this honourable science, though not altogether so free from armorial terms, as the *natural figures*, such as *lions, bears, eagles, &c.* So that the

sub-ordinaries may be properly here treated of between the *honourable ordinaries* and *natural figures*, and are these; the *bordure*, *escutcheon*, *orle*, *tressure*, *point*, *pairle*, *pyle*, *giron*, *framquarter*, *canton*, *points*, *equipolles* or *chequé*, *fusils*, *lozenge*, *mascle*, *rustre*, *fret*, *billet*, *besant*, *torteaux*, *vires*, *annulet*, *pappelonné*, *gutté*, *diapre*; of all which I shall treat separately.

OF THE BORDURE.

THE *bordure* goes round the extremities of the shield, and, takes up the fifth part of the field by the English: But by our practice, sometimes less, sometimes more, accordingly as it is charged or not charged, and suits with the figures, within a *bordure gules*. Plate VII. fig. 20.

With the French it is looked upon as an honourable ordinary, and, as other ordinaries, possesses the third of the field; as Menestrier describes it, “*Bordure est une pièce honorable qui prend tous les bords de l’écu en forme de ceinture selon le sens de l’écu.*” Monsieur Baron says, it is as a shield surrounding a shield, diminished to a third part; the Latins call it, *bordura*, *limbus*, *margo*, & *simbra*.

With us and the English it is looked upon as an additional figure or difference, for the distinction of coats of arms of particular persons and families, descended from one and the same house and original stock; and not as a principal figure, or one of the honourable ordinaries. By *principal figures* I understand those fixed ones used by the stems and chiefs of families, which are transmitted to all the descendants; and by *additional figures*, those which cadets and descendants add (as marks of cadency) to the principal hereditary fixed figures of the stem, or chief of the family, that they may be differenced from it, and from each other among themselves.

The *bordure*, indeed, is more frequently made use of as an additional figure or mark of cadency than any of the honourable ordinaries; yet it is, and has been frequently carried in arms, as a principal figure, by the stems or chiefs of several names, both with the French, English, and with us; a few instances of which I shall here mention.

In the Chronicle of Jonvil, and other French histories, we read that Charles the Great gave arms to several of his brave officers, and to Arnold Viscount of Cozerans, *or*, a *bordure gules*; where the *bordure* is not only the principal, but the only figure, and without it the shield *or* would not be arms. Many of such instances I could add, but I forbear, since it is not questioned by the French, but looked upon by them as a principal figure, and an honourable ordinary; and carried by some chief families with us. The old Earls of DUNBAR and MARCH, without question chief of the name and family, carried *gules*, a lion rampant, within a *bordure argent*, charged with eight roses of the first.

The Earl of PANMURE, of whom before, has his arms within a *bordure*; which is carried by all the descendants of these families as a principal figure. And further, it may be said, for the honour of the *bordure*, that it should the rather be looked upon as a principal figure, since it has diminutives in heraldry, as the other honourable ordinaries have, such as the *orle*, *essonier*, and *tressure*: With the last of which the French would never have recompensed the Scots, for the heroic assistance they gave them in their wars, had it been a figure that was never used but for a *brisure*, as all marks of cadency are; neither would the Scots have retained it so carefully in their royal standards and ensigns if it had not been a principal and honourable figure. Nor would the Kings of Portugal have carried their arms within a *bordure*; nor would Richard Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, in the year 1225, have placed the feudal arms of the Earldom of Cornwall, being *sable*, *besantie or*, by way of *bordure* round the feudal arms of Poitiers, being *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned *or*. So that they are mistaken, who affirm that a *bordure* is never to be found in a coat of arms, but as a *brisure* and mark of cadency: I am therefore to treat here of it without further consideration, than as an armorial figure in its different forms and attributes, as I have done of the ordinaries before.

Sir ALEXANDER CUMING of Coulter, *azure*, three garbs within a *bordure or*; crest, a garb of the last: motto, *Courage*. Lyon Register.

MURRAY of Deuchar, the arms of Philiphlaugh, within a bordure *gules*; crest, an escalop of the last: motto, *Fidei signum*.

Sir JAMES DUNDAS of Arniston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, descended of a younger son of Dundas of that Ilk, bears Dundas, viz. *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a bordure *ermine*, Plate VII. fig. 21. Those who have had the honour of late to be Senators of that Honourable Judicatory have chosen the furr *ermine* as senatorial, of which the additional figures are, as Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchill, Sir Andrew Home of Kimmergham, and others, have their arms within a bordure *ermine*.

Sir THOMAS STEWART of Balcaskie, sometime one of the Senators of that learned and honourable Bench, descended of Stewart of Grandtully, charged the arms of that family within a bordure *counter-ermine*. Fig. 22. Plate VII.

DOUGLAS of Earnslaw, of whom before, has his arms within a bordure *vair*. Fig. 23. Plate VII.

DUNBAR of Hemprigs, descended of the family of Kilbuyach, a cadet of Dunbar of Westfield, Westfield's arms within a bordure *vair*, or and *gules*. So much then for plain bordures. I proceed to others under accidental forms.

GREY Lord GREY of Wark in England, *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrailed *argent*; thus blazoned by Imhoff, *Scutum, quo Baro Gray de Werk utitur, rubet, sed margine dentato argenteo distinctum est, leonem qui continet, dicto tinctum metallo*; Plate VII. fig. 25. This family represents the ancient Greys of Chillingham in Northumberland, and was dignified by the title of Lord Grey of Wark, the 11th of February 1623, by King James I. of Great Britain; and of late, Viscount Glendale in Northumberland, and Earl of Tankerville in Normandy. One of the heads of this family was honoured with the last title, long since, by King Henry V. of England.

GRAY Lord GRAY in Scotland carries the same arms with my Lord Grey of Wark and Chillingham in England, supported by two lions *gardant gules*, armed or; crest, an anchor in pale or: motto, *Anchor, fast anchor*. The first of this family was a son of Grey of Chillingham, or Ford, in Northumberland, in the reign of Alexander II. who came to Scotland, and gave his allegiance to that king, and got the lands of Roufield*, in the shire of Roxburgh: His issue has continued still in Scotland. I have seen a charter (in the custody of Lauder of Fountainhall) granted by Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood to Thomas Borthwick, in the reign of Alexander III. Amongst the witnesses is Andrew Gray; and he, or another Andrew Gray, gets a charter of confirmation of the lands of Roufield from King Robert the Bruce, as in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, in the Lawyers' Library: As also, in the 9th year of that king's reign, Andrew Gray got a charter of the lands and barony of Longforgan, with several other lands, which formerly belonged to Sir Edmund Hastings. Amongst the witnesses in the charters of King Robert II. is *Johannes de Gray, Clericus Rotulorum, & Registri Regis*; and, in the reign of King Robert III. Sir Patrick Gray of Roufield is designed in a charter of Thomas Strachan of Glenkindy, *nobilis & potens Dominus Patricius Gray miles, Dominus de Roufield*; and from the same king he gets a charter of confirmation of the lands of Longforgan, where he is called *consanguineus noster*. His son Sir Andrew Gray married Janet Mortimer, heiress of Foulis, with whom he got the barony of Foulis. I have seen an instrument under the note and subscription of *Patrick Niclo, actornatus nobilis, & potentis Domini Andreae Gray de Foulis*, in anno 1425: And it is thought he was the first lord of that family, which is now represented by the present John Lord Gray.

In the chapter of *Partition Lines* and their *accidental forms*, I showed that the two lines ingrailed and invected would be best understood when they formed bordures. The ingrailed line carries always its points into the field, and the invected into the figure or bordure it forms, with its gibbose or convex parts into the field; and for these two attributes the French say *engrélé* and *canellé*, and the Latins ordinarily, *ingrediatus* and *invectus*. The word *ingrailed* seems to be derived from *ingredior*, to enter or go in, as Upton saith, *quia ejus color gradatim infertur in campo*. The *invected bordure*, called *canellé* by the French, is contrary to the former; for its points encroach into the bordure, and is called *invectus*, from *inveho*, to carry in. Mr Gibbon, in his Introduction *Ad Latinam Blazoniam*, says *ingredi-*

* Brownfield in Crawford and Douglas's Peerages. E.

atus and *invectus* are too strait laced to breathe out their meaning; wherefore he says, that these lines are made of little semi-circles, like half moons; and therefore, he adds to their blazon, *Id est, ad oras in semi-lunulas delineatum, for ingrailed, and for invected, i. e. ad oras, gibbis (seu gibbosis) lincis exaratum.* For an example of the first, he gives us the bearing of THOMAS LORD COLEPEPER of Thorseway in Lincolnshire, son of John Lord Colepeper, which he blazons thus: *Gerit baltheum humeralem sanguineum utrinque ingrediatum, in parma argentea, i. e. argent, a bend ingrailed gules; and for instance of a bordure invected, he gives us the arms of the Levant, or Turkey Company in England, qui gerunt navim deauratam, (cui vela & vexilla alba, cuncta crucibus rubeis insignita) mare inter duos scopulos (hæc coloris nativi) transeuntem; caput autem scuti est argenteum. & invectum; hoc est (ad oras) gibbis, (seu gibbosis lineis) operatum vel delineatum, i. e. on a sea between two rocks proper, a ship or, sails and pendants ensigned with crosses gules, a chief invected argent.* This accidental form, viz. of the line invected or canellé, as the French say, is not so frequent in arms with us as the ingrailed line.

CAMPBELL of Monchaster carries the arms of the Earl of Breadalbane, before blazoned, within a bordure invected *sable.* Pl. VII. fig. 26.

A *bordure indented* is latined *limbus dentatus indentatus* or *denticulatus*, because it is nicked and cut like teeth, after the fashion of contracts or indentures of old; and is very frequent with the English.

Sir FRANCIS OGILVIE of Newgrange, descended from the Earl of Airly, Plate VII. fig. 27. *argent, a lion passant gardant gules, crowned with a close crown, and gorged with an open one, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, a demilion azure, grasping in his dexter paw a garb, proper: motto, Marte & Industria.* Lyon Register.

When the indentment or the teeth are large the figure is then said to be *dancetté*; by the Latins, *dentes decumani*; so that the word *indented* is borrowed from *dentes*, teeth; whereunto the same hath a resemblance.

Sometimes we meet with plain bordures, which have two different tinctures conjoined by indenting, or otherwise, such as by ingrailing or embattling lines in the middle of the bordure, and then it is called a *double bordure indenté* of such tinctures, or a *bordure counter-indented*; by some blazoned, a *bordure parted per bordure indented*; and others say, as Holmes, a *bordure azure*, charged with another indented or. Plate VII. fig. 28.

HAMILTON of Blantyre-Farm, a cadet of Hamilton of Boreland, a cadet of the family of Hamilton, *gules, three cinquefoils ermine, within a double bordure indented argent, and of the first; crest, a trunk of an oak tree coupé in pale, sprouting out two branches proper: motto, Non deficit alter.* Lyon Register.

Here the bordure is plain as to the line that forms it; but *indenté*, as to the joining of the two tinctures within, for which it is variously blazoned, as before: *counter-indented bordures* are frequent abroad, especially in Italy; of which Sylvester Petra Sancta says, they are taken from the hems of robes and garments of princes, and are ornamental, and signs of patronage.

A *bordure waved* is formed on the inner side by a line, crooked like a wave of the sea, of which before.

HAMILTON of Ladylands, descended of the family of Torrence, a cadet of Hamilton, now Duke of Hamilton, *gules, a mullet between three cinquefoils, all within a bordure waved argent.* Lyon Office.

Bordure Nebulé, when the inner line of the bordure is formed like clouds.

GORDON of Rothness, a second son of the family of Lesmoir, *azure, a fesse chequé argent, and of the first, between three boars' heads coupé or, within a bordure nebulé of the second.* Lyon Register.

Bordure embattled or crenellé is when the inner line is formed like the embattlements of a castle or fort, for which the Latins say, *Limbus muralibus pinnis incinctus.* HAMILTON of Olive-Stob, in East-Lothian, *gules, a martlet between three cinquefoils argent, within a bordure embattled or.*

The bordure may be charged with all things animate or inanimate, and with proper and armorial figures; of which there are many blazons mentioned in this Treatise, which I forbear here to repeat. But I cannot but acquaint my reader, that I do not follow the English in their fanciful words in blazoning of bordures,

when charged with different sorts of figures, but give my blazon of them, as we and other nations have been in use to do. I shall only briefly show their singularity in blazoning of such bordures: If charged with inanimate things, as annulets, besants, escalops, &c. they say a *bordure entoire*, from the French word, *entouré*, *i. e.* About; which is superfluous, for all bordures go about the shield; as for example, Plate VII. fig. 29. The bearing of Mr JAMES SCOTT, sometime Sheriff-Clerk of Edinburgh, descended of the Scotts of Knightspottie, *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight besants of the first; the English heralds would say, especially the old ones, a bordure *gules*, *entoire* of eight besants. When the bordure is charged with vegetables, they say *verdoy* of such flowers, fruits, or leaves, as in the bearing (Plate VII. fig. 30.) of SCOTT of Hedderwick, a younger son of Scott of Logie, *argent*, a fesse *crenellé*, between three lions' heads erased, *gules*; within a bordure of the last, *verdoy* of six flower-de-luces of the first.

When the bordure is charged with birds, it is called by them *enaluron*. Mr Skinner, in his Dictionary, says, that *enaluron* is the corruption of *inorolatus*, *i. e.* orle-ways; but Sir George Mackenzie more properly brings it from the French, who say, a *bordure en alerions*, when they blazon a bordure charged with *alerions*; so that the term *enaluron* by the English is certainly the corruption of *alerion*, a bird, very frequent in armories, of which afterwards.

HAMILTON of West-Port, Plate VII. fig. 30. *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine* within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight martlets of the first; the English would say, *enaluron* of eight martlets; which term the French and we omit as insignificant and superfluous.

When the bordure is charged with beasts, they term it a *bordure enurny*; and so they would blazon the bordure in the bearing of ALEXANDER GORDON, sometime Provost of Aberdeen, whose father was a second son of Gordon of Tullyangus, who was a son of Gordon of Craig, *azure*, three boars' heads couped *or*, within a bordure waved of the last *enurny* (we say only charged) of three unicorns' heads erased *sable*, and as many stags tripping, proper, alternately. L. R.

In the blazon of the arms of STEWART of Newark, *or*, a fesse *chequé azure* and *argent*, within a bordure *gules*, (the English would say *enurny* and *entoire*, upon the account it is charged with living and inanimate things) charged with three lions rampant, and as many ships at anchor of the first. L. R.

When the bordure is of any of the furs, they call it a *bordure purflew ermine*, or *purflew vair*; but the French and other nations use not these terms, but say only *ermine* and *vair* as we do; and they who please to follow the English in these terms may so do, for I have shown them the way.

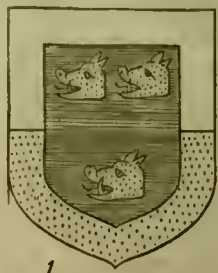
Bordures are very frequent with us and other nations, and of different forms, of which I shall add some examples; and first of *bordures gobonated*, or *componé*, *counter-componé* and *chequé*.

A *bordure gobonated* or *componé*, — the last term is used by the French, when the bordure or any other figure is filled with one rank of square pieces alternately of metal and colour; and is latined by Upton, *gobonatus*; we and the English say ordinarily for *componé*, *goboné* or, *gobonated*; Mr Gibbon says, it is a word used in carving, as to *gobon* or *nick a lamprey*, or other fish, in seven or eight pieces; the English sometimes, but we especially, use also the word *componé*.

PHILIP Duke of BURGUNDY, surnamed the Hardy, the youngest lawful son of John King of France, encompassed the arms of France within a bordure gobonated or *componé*, *argent* and *gules*, Plate VII. fig. 32. Which were the ensign of Burgundy Modern, and quartered it with Burgundy Ancient, *bandé* of six, *or* and *gules*, within a bordure of the last. Chiffletius blazons the arms of Burgundy Modern thus, *Area cærulea liliis aureis sparsa, limbo circumducto ex argenteo et coccineo angularibus, compositus*. Mr Gibbon takes this Latin blazon to task, and approves of the word *compositus*, for *componé*, but not of the word *angularibus*; for *angularis* expresses a corner, and corners are of several forms: And therefore he mends the blazon thus, *Limbus ductu simplici vel singulari & talibus coloribus tessalatus*, or, *quadrangulatus*, to show it is composed of square pieces, and of one tract; this bordure has been of old of great esteem in differencing lawful sons; for those arms of Burgundy, above blazoned, have been marshalled with those of Spain, and stood



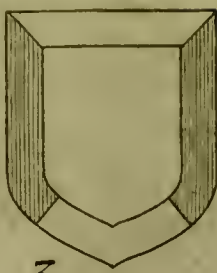
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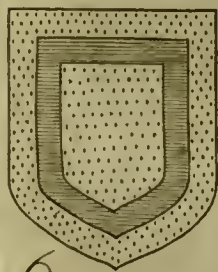
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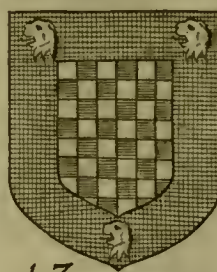
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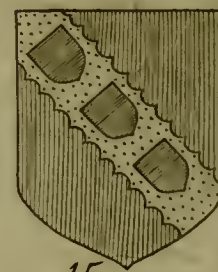
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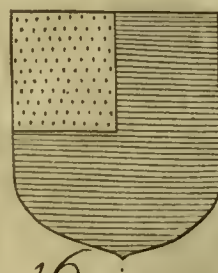
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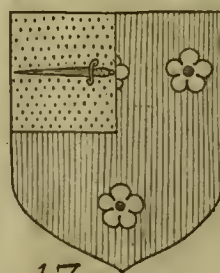
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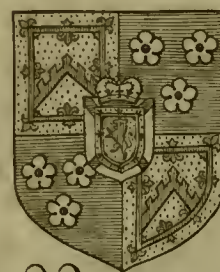
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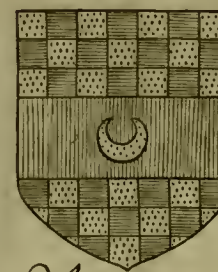
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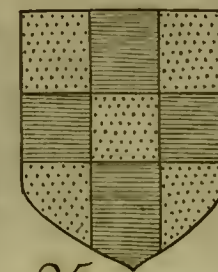
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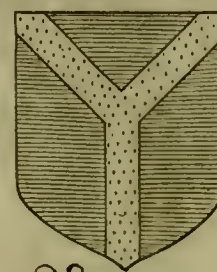
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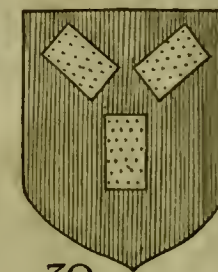
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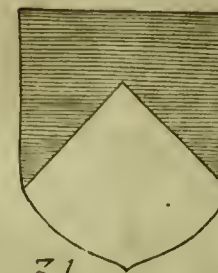
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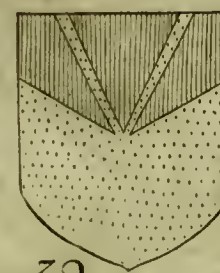
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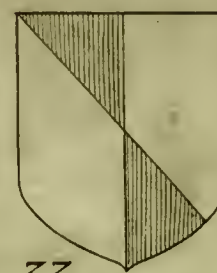
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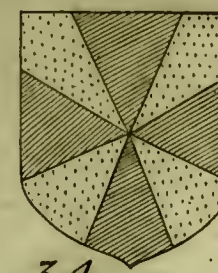
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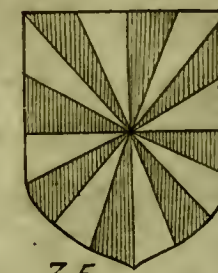
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chief leader of all the other arms of dukedoms and provinces in Belgium, marshalled in the achievement of that kingdom; but of late the bordure gobonated is fallen into disgrace, by giving it to bastards, and their legitimates. Of which I shall treat in the chapter of the Marks of Cadency.

JAMES Duke of BERWICK, natural son to King James VII. carries the arms of Britain, within a bordure *componé*, *gules* and *azure*; the first charged with lions *passant gardant or*, for England; the second with flower-de-luces of France, the bordure, thus latinized by Imhoff, *Limbum e quadris rubeis & cæruleis compositum, ita ut rubææ leonibus Anglis, cæruleæ Liliis Francicis distinctæ.*

Counter-componé, (which some say *counter-goboné*) consists of two ranges or tracts of square pieces alternately of different tinctures: For the French say ordinarily, *contre-componé*, and sometimes *eschequeté, deux traits*; and the Latins, *limbus duplici tractu tessellarum compositus*. Plate VII. fig. 33.

WILLIAM SCOTT, a second son of Bevelaw, his father's arms, as before, within a bordure *counter-componé, or* and *azure*. Lyon Register. And there also,

BURNET of Balleladies, descended of Burnet of Leys, the arms of Leys within a bordure *counter-componé, argent* and *azure*; and for crest, a branch of holly, slipped, proper: motto, *Nec fluctu, nec flatu*. New Register.

Bordure chequé consists of three ranges or tracts at least, or more, of square pieces alternately of different tinctures.

BARCLAY of Touch, descended of Cullerny, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, betwixt three crosses *patée argent*, within a bordure *chequé* of the second and first; of which before, Plate VII. fig. 34. Here the engraver is faulty in making the bordure two large.

GRAHAM of Gartur surrounds the arms of Graham, within a bordure *chequé*; and so does Leslie of Findrassie with such a bordure. Many more examples are to be met with in this Treatise, which cannot be properly here repeated. The bordure is not only varied by accidental forms and charges, but likewise, as the shield may be *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé*; so that the bordure is a figure like a second shield, capable of many variations, to difference many descendants of one stem.

Plate VII. fig. 35. JOHN GORDON, lineal representative of the family of Braco, descended of Gordon of Haddo, now Earl of Aberdeen, *azure*, three boars' heads coupéd *or*, armed and langued *gules*, within a bordure *parti, argent* and *or*. In the Lyon Register. And there,

GORDON of Nethermuir, another cadet of the Earl of Aberdeen, the same within a bordure *coupé argent* and *or*; crest, a dexter hand holding an arrow bend-ways: motto, *Majores sequor*: As Plate VIII. fig. 1, and 2.: And in the Plate of Achievements.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Merchant in Montrose, descended of the House of Porterton, descended of the family of Arbuthnot of that Ilk, now Viscount of Arbuthnot, *azure*, a crescent between three stars *argent*, all within a bordure indented, and quartered of the second and first; crest, a dove within an adder, disposed in orle, proper: motto, *Innocue ac provide*. New Register.

Bordures quartered, (*parti* and *coupé*) are frequent with us; Colonel Henry Graham, whose father William Graham was brother-german to John Earl of Montrose, Viceroy of Scotland in the reign of King James VI. carried Montrose's quartered arms within a bordure, quartered, *gules* and *sable*.

ROBERT HAMILTON of Presmennan, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, (grandfather to the present Lord Belhaven) descended of Hamilton of Bruntwood, a lawful brother of the family of Hamilton, now honoured with the title of duke of that name, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine* with a bordure quarterly *vair*, and *counter-componé* of *argent*, and the first. Lyon Register. The English would call this a *bordure purflew*, upon the account of the furr, as they blazon the arms of Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond, natural son to King Henry VIII. of England, who carried the imperial ensign of that kingdom within a bordure, quarterly, composed of *purflew ermine*, and *counter-componé, or* and *azure*.

Fig. 3. Bordure, quarterly, per saltier, (*tranché* and *taillé*) such an one surrounds the arms of Porto-Carrera in Spain, which Sylvester Petra Sancta blazons in French, *bordure escartelé en sautoir d'argent et de gueules*, and such a bordure

goes round the arms of Palma Counts of Palma, charged with a cross *gules*, on the upper part *argent*.

Plate VIII. fig. 4. The same author gives us the same example of another bordure, which we would call *girony of eight*, *argent* and *gules*, round the arms of Castile and Leon, borne by the family of Valenzvelae in Spain; which bordure he blazons on the margin of his book, *escartelé contre-escartelé*, which is the same with *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé*, called by the English, *bordure quarterly quartered*, being divided per cross and per saltier. As Mr Holmes in his Academy of Armory.

Bordures are given us by these two last-mentioned writers, *bendy, paly*, and *barry*, to whom I refer the curious.

Mr THOMAS CRAWFURD, a learned antiquary, in his Manuscript of Heraldry, says, a bordure is the best distinction for younger sons erecting families. First, Because it is in a manner a new coat, and may be put under accidental forms, parted and charged. Secondly, Because it showeth the principal bearing whole, and also unmixed, or composed with other figures in the middle. And, Thirdly, It puts in mind the bearer, that he ought to be as a bordure or wall of defence to the principal family he is descended from.

I shall add here the blazons of a few families with bordures, conform to my former method.

Plain bordures have been very frequent in England, and anciently used by those of the royal family. Edmund Earl of Kent, surnamed Woodstock, from the place of his birth, second son of Edward I. of England, by his second wife Margaret of France, carried the arms of England within a bordure *argent*. Thomas Duke of Gloucester, a younger son of King Edward III. carried France (*semé*) quartered with England, within a bordure *argent*. Humphry Duke of Gloucester, the fourth son of King Henry IV. carried France (reduced to three flower-de-luces), quartered with England, all within a bordure *argent*; though these three great men carried a bordure *argent*, yet their arms differed: The first, England alone; the second, Old France quartered with England; and the third, New France (that is when the flower-de-luces were reduced to three), quartered with England, and each of those three princes had a plain bordure *argent* round their respective arms. Sandford, in his Genealogical History of England, has this observe, That the younger sons of England have deserted a plain bordure, since these last three eminent men, who carried a bordure *argent*, suffered violent deaths; Edmund beheaded, Thomas smothered to death, and Humphry poisoned.

MONTAGU Duke of MONTAGU, *argent*, three lozenges in fesse, *gules* within a bordure *sable*. Sir Edward Montagu was advanced to the dignity of Baron of England, by the title of Lord Montagu of Boughton, in the 19th of James I. of Great Britain: His grandson, Ralph Montagu, was, in the year 1689, created Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu; and in the year 1705, Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu.

TUFTON Earl of THANET, *sable*, an eagle displayed *ermine*, within a bordure *argent*. This family was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Tufton of Tufton and Earl of Thanet by King Charles I.

GRAY of Balligarno, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding between his paws an anchor *or*, within a bordure ingrailed of the second.

GRAY of HAYSTON, afterwards designed of Endrighty, the arms of the Lord Gray, with a writing pen in the right paw of the lion, upon the account that his father was sheriff-clerk of Angus. Lyon Register.

PRINGLE of Greenknow, *azure*, three escalops *or*, within a bordure ingrailed of the last.

WALLACE of Ellerslie, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure *composé* (or gobonated) *azure*, and of the second, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry: The arms are, by Mr Pont, ascribed to Wallace of Craigie; and he gives to Wallace of Ellersly, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, by the name of Wallace; second and third *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, for Lindsay.

JAMES DUNDAS of Breast-Mill, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a bordure gobonated of the first and second; crest, a lion from the shoulders issuing out of a bush of oak *vert*; with the motto, *Essayez*. Lyon Register.

FRASER of Phoppachy, *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, within a bordure composed of the second and first; crest, a phoenix, proper; with the motto, *Non extinguar*. Lyon Register.

CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, natural son to King Charles II. had the arms of Great Britain within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *gules*, the first charged with roses of the last.

There is another form of a bordure, which Sir George Mackenzie gives in the bearing of KILGOUR, viz. *argent*, a dragon with wings displayed within a bordure inwardly circular *sable*, charged with three crescents of the first.

OF THE ORLE.

THE *orle* is an inner bordure, which does not touch the extremities of the shield, the field being seen within, and round it on both sides. Menestrier says, *orle est une bordure, qui ne touche pas les bords de l'écu*. Mr Gibbon Latinizes it, *Limbus a latere scuti disjunctus*: And Sylvester Sancta, speaking of orles, says, *Hi enim sunt instar zonæ, aut cinguli, ita ordinati, ut non tangant fines postremos parmulae tesserae*: And to distinguish them from bordures, which he calls *limbos vel margines continentes*. He Latinizes orles, *limbos vel margines intercisos dejectosque*.

The breadth of the orle is not determined by heralds, being a diminutive of the bordure, proportionable to the extension of the field, and the figures within and without which accompanied it. By some it is taken for an inescutcheon voided; and it is said by heralds to have been used in the arms of those who have given protection and defence to their king and country; for as the bordure defends the figures that are within, so also doth the orle; and may be thought, upon that account, to have been carried by some ancient families with us, who were very active in defending the Borders of our kingdom against the English; as the Dunbar's Earls of March, the Landels and the Rutherfords, of whom immediately; the double tressure, being of the nature of an orle, is said by some to be the badge of the mutual assistance and defence between France and Scotland against their enemies.

The Spaniards use the orle more frequently in their arms than other nations do; upon the account (says Sylvester Petra Sancta) of a noble maternal descent, as in his book *Tesserae Gentilitiae*, cap. 69. pag. 603: the double tressure is carried with us, upon the account of royal descent, by several families. Sir James Balfour, in his *Blazons*, gives us the paternal arms of John Baliol, pretended King of Scotland, which he blazons *or*, an escutcheon *gules*, voided of the field, which is the same with the orle: It is true, it has the form of an escutcheon, but always voided of the field, or some other tincture; and still after the form of an escutcheon, though the field or shield which contains it be either oval, triangular, round, or square. Mr Gibbon, in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, gives us the arms of John Baliol, of other tinctures, being one of the magnates of Henry III. *gules*, an orle *argent*: which, says he, yet stands in the body of Westminster Abbey Church, on the north side, and which are also the arms of Baliol's College, he being the founder thereof. This ancient surname and noble family came from Normandy, being writ Balluel, Baliol: And now, as some will, Baillie; and were lords of great possessions in that country. *Guy de Baliol* came over to England with the Conqueror's son, William Rufus, and was possessed of the barony of Bywell, in Northumberland; for which lands his son did homage to King David I. of Scotland. He was succeeded by his son Eustace, and he again by *Hugh de Baliol*; whose eldest son John, married Dornagilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and of Margaret, the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon; in whose right he had many possessions in Scotland; so that he was subject to three different sovereigns, the King of Scotland, the King of England, and the King of France, in whose dominions his lands lay. His son John Baliol, by the assistance of Edward I. was declared King of Scotland; but afterwards dethroned, and fled to Normandy 1287. His son Edward, by the assistance of Edward III. of England, got possession of the kingdom of Scotland, but was soon expelled, and in him the direct line of this family ended. There were several collateral branches

of this surname of Baliol in Scotland, donors and witnesses in our Cloister Registers; and in the Ragman-roll there are four or five of them of good account. Some say that the Baillies are descended from the Baliols, which last name being odious to the nation they changed it to Baillie; and it seems their arms too, for they are very different from the Baliols, of which afterwards.

LANDELS LORD LANDELS, of old, in the shire of Berwick, carried *or*, an orle *azure*, Plate VIII. fig. 6. This family long since ended in an heiress, who was married to Sir ALEXANDER HOME of that Ilk, one of the progenitors of the present Earl of Home, which family has ever since perpetuate the memory of the family of Landel, by carrying the foresaid arms, by way of an inescutcheon, over their quartered ones. *William de Landelys* or *Landel*, son to the Baron of Landelis in the Merse, (Sib. Hist. of Fife) being Provost of Kinkell, was consecrate Bishop of St Andrews 1441, and sat bishop 44 years; he died 1485.

LANDELS of Cowl, a cadet of the Lord Landel, gave the same arms, but, for difference, put it under an accidental form, *viz. or*, an orle indented on the inner side *azure*. I have seen the seal of one Sir John Landels who had an orle between three cinquefoils, all within a bordure, appended to a Procuratory of Resignation, of the date 1426, granted by John Murray of Ogilfee, one of the progenitors of Murray of Abercairnie, because he had not a seal of his own; as the words of the procuratory runs, "quia non habui sigillum proprium, ideo usus sum Sigillo Domini "Johannis Landel." Which is to be seen among the registers in the Parliament-house.

RUTHERFORD, *argent*, an orle *gules*, and in chief three martlets *sable*, plate VIII. fig. 7. The principal family of this surname, was Rutherford of that Ilk, an ancient and potent family in Teviotdale, on the Borders with England: The orle is the principal armorial figure of the family, which may be thought to have been assumed by them, upon the account beforementioned, in defending the Borders of the kingdom against the English; and the three martlets, to show that some of the heads of the family had been in the warlike expeditions in the Holy Land, against the Saracens, as these birds intimate, of which afterwards.

I am not to insist on the original of the name through uncertain tradition; *viz.* that one who guided Ruther King of the Scots through the river Tweed, in an expedition against the Britons, at a certain place, thereafter, from that, called Ruthersford; which was given to the guide. And when surnames came in use, his posterity took their surname Rutherford from the lands; neither am I to give a complete genealogical deduction of the family and its branches, but those whom I meet with upon records with their armorial bearings.

I have met with *Nicolaus de Rutherford* in Roxburghshire, in Prynne's Collections, page 651, with other Scots Barons, submitting to Edward I. of England; and page 655, *Aymer de Rutherford* is also a submitter. In Mr Barbour's History of King Robert the Bruce, there is Sir Robert Rutherford fighting valiantly for his king and country against the English: and the next I meet with of this family, is Sir Richard Rutherford, designed *Dominus de Rutherford*, a person of great interest and activity on the Borders, in the time of King Robert III. *anno* 1390, as by charters in *Rotulis Roberti III.*

JAMES RUTHERFORD, designed *Dominus ejusdem* in the records, in the reign of King James II. who, with other barons on the Borders, *viz.* the Homes, Cranston of Cranston, and Ker of Cessford, were conservators of the peace made with England, in the year 1457; for which, see Doctor Abercromby's 2d vol. of his Martial Achievements, page 371. This James Rutherford got a charter from King James II. 1451, of the barony of Edgerston, and married Margaret Erskine, daughter to _____ Erskine, by whom he had two sons, Richard and Thomas; the eldest, Richard, died before his father, and left a son, Richard, and two daughters, Helen and Katharine Rutherfords. In the year 1492, the above James Rutherford obtains a charter under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming a charter granted by William Douglas of Cavers, as superior of the lands of Rutherford and Well, to himself, and his grandson, Richard, his apparent heir, and his heir-male; which failing, to his second son Thomas, and his son and apparent Robert, and his heirs-male.

In the year 1499, May 5, Richard is served heir to his grandfather James; but he dying without issue, his uncle Thomas is served heir to him. Richard's sister, Helen Rutherford, with her husband, John Forman of Devon, nephew to Andrew Forman, Bishop of Murray, afterwards of St Andrews, reduced Thomas's service to his nephew Richard; Helen died without issue, having had several husbands. Her sister Katharine was married to James Stewart of Traquair, son to the Earl of Buchan, ancestor to the Earl of Traquair; upon which account the family has been in use to marshal the arms of Rutherford with their own. Katharine's grandson, Sir William Stewart of Traquair, caused serve himself heir to his grandmother's sister Helen, and got the lands of Rutherford and Well, but the barony of Edgerston went to the heirs-male, the son of the above Thomas; from whom was lineally descended John Rutherford of Edgerston, who caused his arms, as the principal bearing of the name of Rutherford, to be recorded in the Lyon Register 1668, viz. *argent*, an orle *gules*, and in chief, three martlets *sable*; crest, a martlet *sable*; with the motto, *Nec sorte nec fato*. He left behind him two sons, Andrew Rutherford of Edgerston, who died without lawful issue, April 1718, and Thomas Rutherford of Well, who succeeded his brother, and is now designed Rutherford of that Ilk. He married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Walter Riddel of Minto, and his spouse Katharine Nisbet, sister to Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton.

RUTHERFORD of Hunthill and Chatto, a younger son of Rutherford of that Ilk, as early as the reign of King James I. got the lands of Chatto from the Earl of Douglas in the year 1424; and carried for arms, as in the Lyon Register, *or*, three passion-nails, within an orle *gules*, and in chief, three martlets *sable*, till the family was advanced to the dignity of a lord, by the title of Lord RUTHERFORD; the foundation of which honour was laid by a younger son of a cadet of this family, Lieutenant-General Andrew Rutherford.

He was the son of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD of Quarryhole, by Isabel his wife, daughter of James Stewart of Traquair. He entered young into a military employment in the French service, and, for his valour and conduct, having passed through many degrees of military honour, came at last to that of a Lieutenant-General in France: He came over to England with a singular reputation, upon the restoration of King Charles II. who honoured him with the title of Lord RUTHERFORD, by letters patent of the date the 19th of January 1661; which honours were to descend, not only to the heirs of his body, but even to whomsoever he should be pleased to name. His majesty made him Governor of Dunkirk, and, after the sale of that important place, he was dignified with the title of Earl of TEVIOT, and the heirs of his body, the second of February 1662; and shortly thereafter got the command of Tangier, where his Lordship died the 3d of May 1664. He carried for arms, fig. 8. *argent*, an orle *gules*, and in chief three martlets *sable*, all within a bordure *azure*, charged with thistles, roses, flower-de-luces, and harps, alternately *or*; and for crest, a mermaid holding a mirror in her right hand, and a comb in her left, all proper; with the motto, *Per mare, per terras*; and, in place of it, sometimes the word *provide*; supporters, two horses, proper.

The Lord RUTHERFORD having no issue, by his own destination the honour fell to Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. He, dying without issue 1668, was succeeded in that title of honour by his brother Archibald Lord Rutherford; who likewise dying without issue 1685, the peerage and arms fell to his younger brother Robert, now Lord Rutherford, who has made over his estate, title and arms, by disposition, with a procuratory of resignation, in favours of Thomas Rutherford of that Ilk, chief of the name; and he claims, in right thereof, and in that of his lady beforementioned, to carry, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *gules*, betwixt three ears of rye slipped and bladed *vert*; for Riddel of Minto, second and third *argent*, on a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *sable*, as many cinquefoils of the field, and in the middle chief point, a thistle, proper, for Nisbet of Dirleton; and over all, by way of surtout, the principal coat of Rutherford; and, to have them adorned with the exterior ornaments crest, motto, and supporters of the Lord Rutherford. Which not being approved as yet by authority, I have only caused engrave the arms of his father in the Plate of Achievements, as they stand matriculated in the Lyon Register,

RUTHERFORD of Hundelee, *argent*, an orle *gules*, voided *or*; and in chief, three martlets *sable*, as by Sir George Mackenzie; and which are so illuminated in the house of Falahall. The first of this family was Nicol Rutherford, who was a brother's son of James Rutherford of that Ilk, and immediate elder brother to Robert Rutherford of Hunthill and Chatto, in the reign of King James I. of Scotland. The family of Hundelee continued in a male descent till of late that it ended in an heir female, that was married to Sir James Ker of Crailing.

ROBERT RUTHERFORD of Fernilee, as descended of Hundelee, carries the same; and for crest, a horse-head and neck: motto, *Sedulus & audax*. Lyon Register, and in the Plate of Achievements.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD of Fairnington, descended of Rutherford of that Ilk, *argent*, an orle ingrailed *gules*, and in chief, three martlets *sable*; crest, a martlet *sable*: motto, *Amico fidus ad aras*. Lyon Register.

The surname of KNOX carries an orle, as in our old Books of Blazons. Several of this name are to be found witnesses in the reigns of Alexander II. and III. in the charters to the Abbacy of Paisley; the principal family of this name was KNOX of that Ilk, frequently designed of Ranfurly, and Craigends, (for which see Crawford's History of Renfrew); they carried *gules*, a falcon *volant or*, within an orle invest-ed on the outer side *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

In our public records there is a charter of confirmation of King James III. of a resignation of the barony of Ranfurly and Grief-castle, by John Knox of Craig-end, in favour of Uchter Knox, about the year 1474. This family failed in the person of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, who had but one daughter: He sold the estate of Ranfurly 1663, to William first Earl of Dundonald; of this family several eminent persons in the Church descended, as the famous Mr John Knox, an eminent instrument in our Reformation from Popery; and Mr Andrew Knox, a younger son of John Knox of Ranfurly, (and grand-uncle to Uchter Knox the last of the family) who was minister at Paisley, and, for his learning and piety, was promoted to the bishopric of the Isles, 1606; and in the year 1622, he was translated to the Episcopal See of Rapho, in the kingdom of Ireland; and his son, Mr Thomas Knox, a person of considerable learning and piety, was bishop of the Isles. As for the Achievement of Knox of Ranfurly, see it cut in the Plate of Achievements, at the desire and expence of John Knox, Apothecary in Strathaven.

THOMAS KNOX, Esq. in the kingdom of Ireland, lawful son to Thomas Knox, descended of the family of Ranfurly, in the kingdom of Scotland, so recorded in the Lyon Register, with his armorial bearing *gules*, a falcon *volant*, within an orle waved on the outer side, and ingrailed on the inner side, *argent*; crest, a falcon perching, proper: motto, *Moveo & proficior*.

The surname of NORIE, parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, an orle ingrailed on both sides, and charged with four quarter-foils within a bordure, all counter-changed of the same. Pont's Manuscript.

The orle, as I have said, being an inner bordure, is often surrounded with an outer bordure, as by the surname of Renton.

The RENTONS of Billie in the Merse have charters of these lands, in the reign of Alexander III. from the Dunbars Earls of March, whose vassals and followers they were, and as such, have carried arms in imitation of their patrons, but of different tinctures, viz. *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, within an orle ingrailed on the inner side, and a bordure of the last, Plate VIII. fig. 9. Sir James Balfour blazons them *azure*, a lion rampant, within a bordure ingrailed *argent*, and voided of the field, which is the same with the former; Workman, in his Blazons, says, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, charged on the shoulder with a buckle *or*, within a double bordure of the second.

When more than one orle are carried, they are called *double orles*, *triple orles*, or *triple bordures*; for which see Sylvester Petra Sancta, who gives us several Spanish bearings of this sort, and says, "Insuper alii qui habent istum tractum (*i. e.* orle) tripartitum vel quadripartitum, ut in armis episcopi cœnomanensis, qui portavit tractum triplicem de nigro, in campo aureo;" and the same example Upton gives, as Mr Gibbon observes, Englished thus by Guillim; "a certain Bishop of Mentz bore a triple orle *sable*, in a field *or*."

As the orle is the diminutive of the bordure, so I find it has again other diminutives, as the *essonier* and *tressure*.

The *Essonier* with the French is of a smaller tract than the orle, and after the same form; Menestrier, in his *Origin of Arms*, where he gives the signification of many armorial figures, says the *essonier* represents a girdle, or an inclosure of ground fenced, which imports the same, as is said before of the *bordure* and orle. In his *La Science de la Noblesse*, he describes the *Essonier* thus: *Essonier est une espece d'orle où ceinture, et vient du Grec. Εύζωνος, qui signifie une enceinte, où ceinture.*

The English call this figure a *tressure*, as Holmes, in his *Academy of Armories*; who brings it from the English word *tract*, it being only by a tract or line drawn about the sides of the field, and ever runneth answerable to the form of the shield: If triangular, it is triangular, if oval, it is oval; and of whatsoever form the shield be, the tressure is answerable thereunto; *argent*, a rose *gules*, within a tressure *sable*, the bearing of Sir Josias Traleman in England. Upton says, some blazon such a coat, *argent*, a tract *sable*; which tract must be larger than the double tressure, of which immediately.

When figures are situate in a field, after the position of the orle, or circular-ways, they are said to be *in orle*, or *orle-ways*; by the French *rangés en orle*, and by the Latins, *ad oram scuti posita*. As for example, the arms of the MEDICIS, great Dukes of Florence, thus blazoned by Monsieur Baron; *d'or à cinque tортаaux de gueules rangés en orle, en chef une tортаaux d'azur, chargé de trois fleurs de lis, d'or, i. e. or*, five tортаauxes in orle *gules*, and one in chief *azure*, charged with three flower-de-luces of the first.

ARBUTHNOT of Fiddes, Plate VIII. fig. 10. carries the arms of Arbuthnot of that Ilk, viz. *azure*, a crescent between three stars, within an orle of eight frases of the last, as being descended of a younger son of Arbuthnot of that Ilk, and his lady, Dame Margaret Fraser, daughter to the Lord Lovat. New Register.

GLADSTANES of that Ilk, Plate VIII. fig. 11. *argent*, a savage's head couped, distilling drops of blood, and thereupon a bonnet, composed of bay and holly leaves, all proper; within an orle of eight martlets *sable*; crest, a griffin issuing out of a wreath, holding a sword in its right talon, proper: motto, *Fide & virtute*. Lyon Register.

GLADSTANES of Whitelaw carries the same, within a *bordure* invected *gules*.

KEITH Earl of KINTORE, for his coat of augmentation, *gules*, a sceptre and sword saltier-ways, with an imperial crown in chief; all within an orle of eight thistles *or*.

OF THE TRESSURE.

THE *Tressure* or *Treschur*, as the French write, is the diminutive of the orle: Menestrier says, "*Treschur est une tresse ou orle fleuri, conduite dans le sens de l'écu;*" so that it is a trace or tract flowered, surrounding the inner part of the escutcheon, as an orle. The Latins call it *trica* or *tractus simplex*, when a single tressure; which Sylvanus Morgan gives, in his *Heraldry*, in the bearing of the name of Hubblethor in Yorkshire, *sable*, a masle within a tressure flory, *argent*. Sir George Mackenzie will have it to represent, in arms, the traces of silver or gold lace which adorned surcoats, or coats of arms of old.

When there are two of these tracts flowered and counter-flowered within and without, as these in the Royal Ensign of Scotland, it is called a *double tressure*; by the Latins, *tractatus duplex*, *scutum circum circa interne percingens*; and Camden, *limbus duplex*, which is well, if he had added, *a latere scuti disjunctus*, to distinguish it from *limbus*, a *bordure*: Sylvester Petra Sancta, speaking of it, says, "*Celebris est duplaris limbus quem paralelæ lineæ duæ ac simul florentes describunt in Tesseriis Regum Scotorum.*"

The Imperial Arms of Scotland are, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flower-de-luces of the second, Plate VIII. fig. 12. Menestrier thus, "*Ecosse d'or, au leon de gueules en close dans une double treschur fleuri et contre-fleuri de meme;*" and the German Imhoff, "*Tessera Scotici Regni representat leonem rubeum lingua & falculis cœruleis, limbo geminato coccineo utrinque liliis stipato inclusum.*"

This armorial figure has been of old used in the royal ensigns of the Kings of Scotland, to perpetuate the ancient and memorable league betwixt them and the Kings of France.

It has been communicated by our Kings, (as I observe) first to their children, and afterwards to their eminent subjects: As for instance of the first, David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William, carried in his arms a double tressure; and the English herald, Mr Miles, tells us, that Maud, the sister of King William, who was married to Henry I. of England, had, for her arms, the Lion of Scotland within the double tressure.

By our ancient and modern practice, the double tressure is not allowed to be carried by any subject, without a special warrant from the sovereign, and that in these two cases: First, to those who were descended of daughters of the Royal Family; and so to them it is a tessera of a noble maternal descent, as the orle before mentioned is to the Spaniards. And secondly, to these who have merited well of their king and country, as a special additament of honour.

Sir ALEXANDER SEATON of that ilk, son of Sir Christopher Seaton, and Christian Bruce, sister to King Robert the Bruce, was the first of the noble progenitors of the Earls of Winton who encompassed his paternal figures, the three crescents, with the double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, in a field *or*, upon the account of maternal descent and merit. And upon the same account, THOMAS RANDOLPH Earl of MURRAY, as another sister's son to King Robert I. carried the double tressure round his paternal figures, viz. three cushions *gules*, in a field *argent*, as by their seals of arms, appended to charters which I have seen.

The MURRAYS, especially those of Tullibardine and Athol, upon the account of their royal maternal descent, had the double tressure round their proper figures. I have seen the seal of William Murray of Touchadam, constable and governor of the castle of Stirling, progenitor of Murray of Polmaise, appended to a charter in the year 1463, upon which seal was a triangular shield charged with three stars within a double tressure flowered, and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces.

LYON Earl of STRATHMORE as descended of a daughter of King Robert II. KENNEDY Earl of CASSILIS, and GRAHAM of Fintry, as descended of daughters of King Robert III. have the double tressure counter-flowered with flower-de-luces round their armorial figures. It is true, several other considerable families with us, though descended of the blood royal, by the mother-side, have never been in use to carry this celebrated tressure; as the families of Hamilton, Douglas, &c. Others again, merely upon the account of their special services to their king and country, have been honoured with this figure in their arms; as Erskine Earl of Kelly, Ramsay Earl of Holderness, Scott of Thirlestane, and others, of whom in other places of this Treatise.

Some again have the double tressure in their arms, and adorned with other figures than flower-de-luces; as Gordon Earl of Aboyne, *azure*, a cheveron between three boars' heads coupé, all within a double tressure flowered with flower-de-luces within, and adorned with crescents without *or*. Gordon Earl of Aberdeen, *azure*, three boars' heads coupé, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with thistles, roses, and flower-de-luces alternately *or*.

Our kings have been in use, as a singular piece of honour, to grant the tressure to foreigners. When King James VI. knighted *Jacob Van-Eiden*, a Dutchman, he gave a concession to him, to use the double tressure in his arms, as an additament of honour; and to several other foreign commissioners he gave the same, as their patents bear in the Chapel-rolls, entitled, *Diversi tractatus amicitiarum tempore Jacobi Regis*; for which see Selden's Titles of Honours. Our kings, before their accession to the throne of England, were in use to do the same to foreigners; amongst Sir James Balfour, sometime Lyon King at Arms, his Collections of Old Charters and Grants, there is one, "Charta facta per Jacobum Quintum Regem Scotorum Nicolao Combet, in villa de Dieppe in Normania, Oriundo Gallo, constituendo & creando eundem Nicolaum nobilem & generosum, & sic pro perpetuo in futurum reputandum & tenendum, dandoque sibi duplicem Regis armorum circum, vulgo double tressure flouy contre-flouy, prædecessoribus nostris per bonæ memoriæ Carolum magnum concessum." These are the words of that charter of our king, which was dated at Stirling the 17th of September 1529.

OF THE ESCUTCHEON, OR INESCUTCHEON.

THOUGH this figure does represent the military shield, and may be treated of amongst the *common charges*, yet heralds place it amongst the *lesser ordinaries*, as a proper armorial figure; and when there is but one of them in the field, it possesses the fifth middle part of it, and the rest of the field round it looks like a bordure; it is called *escutcheon*, or *inescutcheon*, being contained within the field, as other charges; the French call it *ecusson* from *ecu*, and the Latins, *scutulum* or *parmula*.

DAVID Earl of HUNTINGDON in England, and GARIOCH in Scotland, brother to King William the Lion, both grandsons to King David I. carried *argent*, an escutcheon within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*: These arms I have given in *taille-douce* on the first Plate in my Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories. Sir John Ferne, in his *Lacie's Nobility*, says, he took the field *argent*, in place of *or*, the field of Scotland, because it was the field of arms of his grandmother Maud, daughter of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, (who carried *argent*, a lion *salient azure*, and a chief *gules*) to show his descent that way, and retained the double tressure to show his descent from the royal blood of Scotland; and the escutcheon, says our author, did represent him, as the shield of his country in his brother the king's absence, and his valour when he was abroad with his countrymen in the Holy War; it was not the practice in his time, as I have shown elsewhere, for the younger sons of sovereigns to carry the entire imperial ensigns of their fathers, as they are now in use to do, with minute differences, but to take only a part of them, and to join them with other figures, that they may be more eminently distinguished from the sovereign ensigns, which were always looked upon to be sacred.

Earl David married Maud, eldest daughter and heir of Hugh Kivilioc Earl of Chester, sister and heir to Randolph Earl of Chester, by whom he had John and three daughters: His son Johu, surnamed Scott, though he was of the royal family of Scotland, he did not carry the entire arms of that kingdom, but a part of them, viz. *argent*, three garbs within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; he had the garbs, the figures of Chester, in place of his father's escutcheon: He died without issue 1237, and his sister's issue became the heirs of the crown of Scotland.

I gave before the arms of Maule Earl of Panmure, with a bordure, as they are now in use to be blazoned; but, meeting with a remnant of an old Book of Blazons, I found them otherwise blazoned, which I could not pass by here without giving it, viz. parted per pale, *gules* and *argent*, an escutcheon within an orle of eight escalops, all counter-changed; which blazon is more agreeable and suitable to the family, being the chief and principal one of the name, than a bordure, charged and counter-changed; but more of this family at the title of Escalop.

Fig. 13, M'NAUGHT of Kilquharity, *sable*, an escutcheon *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three lions' heads erased of the second, langued *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

GEDDES of Rachan, descended of Geddes of that Ilk, now extinct, *gules*, an inescutcheon *argent*, between three pikes or ged-heads, coupéd *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of HAY, *argent*, three escutcheons *gules*, two and one. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his 66th chap. *De Scutulis Insititiis*, says, "Tria scutula punicia in laterculo argenti metalli sunt Abbevilleorum in Gallia, Haiorum in Scotia & Rebeau preorum iterum in Gallia." Those of the Hays are famous all Europe over, upon the account of their rise, which our historians generally have given of the name and arms; who tell us, that in the reign of King Kenneth III. about the year 980, when the Danes invaded Scotland, and prevailing in the battle of Loncarty, a country Scotsman, with his two sons, of great strength and courage, having rural weapons, as the yokes of their plough, and such plough furniture, stopped the Scots in their flight in a certain defile, and, upbraiding them of cowardice, obliged them to rally, who with them renewed the battle, and gave a total overthrow to the victorious Danes: And it is said by some, after the victory was obtained, the old man lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued, cried *Hay, Hay*; which word.

became a surname to his posterity: He and his sons being nobilitate, the king gave him the foresaid arms, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been luckily the three shields of Scotland; and gave them as much land in the Carse of Gowry as a falcon did fly over without lighting, which having flown a great way, she lighted on a stone, there called the falcon-stone to this day: The circumstances of which story is not only perpetuate by the three escutcheons, but by the exterior ornaments of the achievement of the family of Errol; having, for crest, on a wreath a falcon, proper; for supporters, two men in country habits, holding the oxen yokes of a plough over their shoulders, (sometimes they are represented as savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding yokes of a plough in their hands); and for motto, *Serva jugum*. As for the antiquity of the name, it is as early to be found in our records as any other. There are severals of that name mentioned in the charters of King Malcolm IV. to the abbacies of Scoon and Cupar, amongst whom is *Willielmus de Haia de Errol*, who was succeeded by his son *David de Haia*, father of another *William de Haia*, 1305. *Gilbertus de Haia Dominus de Errol* (Dalrymple's Collections, page 75.) was, for his good services to King Robert the Bruce, made Lord High Constable of Scotland, and his heirs for ever; as by that charter 12th November 1315. And, in a charter of confirmation of that king's (Haddington's Collections, page 66.) of the charter of Eva Kelor to Robert Harkars *Miles*, of the date the 18th year of King Robert's reign, among the witnesses, is *Gilbertus de Haia, Constabularius Scotiæ*, of whom was descended *William de Haia Lord Errol*, Constable of Scotland, who was, by King James II. created Earl of Errol, the 17th of March 1452, and from him Charles the late Earl of Errol, High Constable. For a more full genealogical account of this noble family, see Mr Crawford's Peerage of Scotland.

The next eminent family of the name was HAY of Locharret, after designed of Yester, now of Tweeddale, who carries the same arms as Errol, marshalled with others.

The first of this family was John Hay, son of William Hay, and brother of William Hay of Errol, in the reign of King William the Lion; which Mr Crawford vouches in his Peerage. It seems he came from the north to the Lothians, and married the daughter and heir of *Robert de Lyn*, and got with her the barony of Locharret. Their son and successor was William Hay of Locharret; for, in the Register of Newbattle, is to be found a charter to that abbacy by *Willielmus de Haya, filius Joannis de Haya, miles & dominus de Lochuswerword*, giving the liberty of a moss called Uulnestrocher, to the monks of that abbacy, which *Robert de Lyn*, the son of David, *quondam domini de Locerworna, & ipsius Pater, illi dedit*. See Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, Preface, p. 76. William was succeeded by his son Sir William Hay of Locharret, father of Hugh Hay of Locharret, who married a sister of King Robert the Bruce, and widow of Laurence Lord Abernethy, and with her had a son, Gilbert, as by the genealogical account of the family.

Sir GILBERT HAY of Locharret married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirress of Sir Simon Fraser Lord of Oliver-Castle, with whom he got a good estate in Tweeddale; upon which account the family has been in use to marshal with their own the arms of Fraser of Oliver-Castle, of old; being *azure*, five cinquefoils *argent*, two, one and two, though now there are but three used, two and one. Their son, Sir Thomas, father of Sir William Hay of Locharret, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham.

Another Sir WILLIAM HAY of Locharret was employed in divers embassies, in the reign of Robert III. And, during the regency of the Duke of Albany, (Rymer's *Fædera Angliæ*) he married Jean, the eldest of the four daughters and coheirress of John Gifford Lord Yester, and got with her the lands of Yester, upon which account the family has also been in use to marshal the arms of Gifford; with her he had four sons, Sir William, Thomas, David, and Edmund, the first laird of Linplum and Morham; of whom were descended the Hays of Bara in the North.

Sir William died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. and was designed *Dominus de Yester*, (Rymer's *Fædera Angliæ ad annum 1423.*) who died also without issue, and was succeeded by

Sir David Lord Yester, his brother, *anno* 1434. I have seen an instrument under the hands of Alexander Clark, Notary, of the date 8th February 1445, mentioning that *Nobilis Dominus David Hay, miles, Dominus de Yester*, recognised some lands in Duncanlaw, because Edmund Hay, tenant thereof, had sold the same without his consent. He was succeeded by his son,

John, second Lord Yester, father of John, third Lord Yester, father of John, fourth Lord Yester, who married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus, son of Archibald Earl of Angus, by whom he had John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married first to George Lord Seaton, and again to William Lord Salton. He married a second wife, a daughter and co-heir of John Dickson of Smithfield, of whom were descended the Hays of Smithfield.

John, fifth Lord Yester, was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie, and carried prisoner to the Tower of London, where he continued till the pacification was concluded betwixt the two nations. He was succeeded by his son William Lord Yester, a zealous reformer, who married Margaret Ker daughter of Fernihirst, by whom he had William and James, successively Lords of Yester, and three daughters, Margaret married to William Lord Borthwick, Katharine to Sir John Swinton of that Ilk, to whom she bare but one daughter, Katharine Swinton, who was married to Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, grandfather and grandmother to the author of this System of Heraldry; the third daughter Jean was married to Mr James Hay of Bara.

William, seventh Lord Yester, departed this life 1591, having no issue-male, but daughters; whose estate and honours devolved on his brother James, eighth Lord Yester, who married Margaret, daughter of Mark first Earl of Lothian; she bare to him John his successor, and Sir William Hay of Linplum.

John, ninth Lord Yester, was, by King Charles I. advanced to the degree and dignity of an Earl by the title of Tweeddale, 1st December 1646. He married, first, Jean, daughter of Alexander Seaton, Earl of Dunfermline, and by her had only one son, John, his successor. Secondly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had William Hay of Drumelzier.

John, second Earl of Tweeddale, was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Tweeddale, by letters patent 26th December 1694. He married Jean Scot, daughter of Walter Earl of Buccleugh, by whom he had John his successor, Lord David, and Lord Alexander Hays, Lady Margaret married to Robert Earl of Roxburgh, and Lady Jean married to William first Earl of March.

John succeeded his father, and was second Marquis of Tweeddale. He married Anne, only daughter to John Duke of Lauderdale, by whom he had Charles his successor, and John Hay Brigadier General, and two daughters, Anne married to William Lord Ross, and Jean to John Earl of Rothes.

Charles, third Marquis of Tweeddale; he died 15th December 1715, leaving issue by the Lady Susannah, daughter of William and Anne Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton, widow of John Earl of Dundonald, John the present Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord James, Lord Charles, Lord George, and three daughters.

The armorial achievement of this ancient and noble family, is, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser: second and third *gules*, three bars *ermine*, for Gifford of Yester; and over all, by way of surtout, the paternate coat of Hay, viz. *argent*, three inescutcheons *gules*, second and first; crest, a goat's head erased *argent*, horned *or*; supporters, two bucks, proper, armed *or*, and collared *azure*, charged with three cinquefoils *argent*: and for motto, *Spare naught*.

JAMES HAY Earl of Carlisle in England, son of Sir James Hay of Kingask, younger son of Hay of Megginch, carried the principal coat of Hay, viz. *argent*, three inescutcheons *gules*; by the German Imhoff blazoned, *parmulas tres rubeas solo argenteo impressas*: He was the first Scotsman, after the union of Scotland and England in the person of King James VI. that was dignified with English titles of honour; first with the title of Lord Hay of Sawley, in the county of York, *anno* 1615; *anno* 1618, with the title of Viscount of Doncaster: And *anno* 1622, Earl of Carlisle by the said King, whose ambassador he was once to the Emperor's Court, and twice to France: He was also a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a gentleman of the Bed Chamber to King Charles I. He died at

Whitehall the 25th of April 1636, and was interred in St Paul's Cathedral, leaving only behind him a son, who married Margaret, a third daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford, and died without issue 1660.

HAY Earl of KINNOL, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, an unicorn *effrayé argent*, horned, maned, and unguled *or*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight half thistles *vert*, and as many half roses *gules*, conjoined pale-ways for a coat of augmentation; second and third the arms of Hay as before; crest, a hawk, proper, armed and belled *or*, perching upon the stock of a tree, with branches growing up before and behind: with the motto, *Speravi in Domino*. Supporters, two hawks, proper, armed and belled *or*. The first of this noble family was George, a son of Hay of Meggins of the family of Errol (who carried the arms of Hay with an acorn between three escutcheons.) He was, in the year 1616, Clerk Register, and then Chancellor of Scotland, after the death of Seaton Earl of Dunfermline 1622; and was advanced to the dignity of Viscount of Duplin, Lord Hay of Kinfauns, by King Charles I. the 4th May 1627, and afterwards honoured with the title of Earl of Kinnoul: He was succeeded by his son George Earl of Kinnoul, and he by his son William Earl of Kinnoul, father of Earl George, who died in Hungary 1687, and Earl William a bachelor, who died in France, 10th May 1709; so that the honours devolved on Thomas Viscount of Duplin, who carried the arms of Hay within a bordure *ermine*: He was the son and heir of Thomas Hay of Balhousie, by his wife, a daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, son of Mr Francis Hay of Balhousie, by Margaret, daughter of James Oliphant of Bachilton, son of Thomas Hay, brother to George the first Earl of Kinnoul. So that Thomas Viscount of Duplin, as the next heir-male, was Earl of Kinnoul, and sat in Parliament in that Dignity 1713, being elected one of the sixteen Peers from Scotland, and carried the achievement of the first Earl of Kinnoul, as above blazoned: He married Elizabeth Drummond, daughter to William Viscount of Strathallan, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; he died 1719, and is succeeded by his eldest son George Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland, being before made a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hay of Berwarden, the 31st of December 1712: He married Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford.

HAY of Park, sometime designed of Lochloy, an ancient family of the name, *argent*, three escutcheons within a bordure *gules*; crest, the yoke of a plough erect in pale *or*, with two bows *gules*: motto, *Serva jugum sub jugo*. As in the Lyon Register, with the following blasons.

FRANCIS HAY of Stronzie, descended of Hay of Park; the same with Park, having the bordure charged with eight crescents of the field.

HAY of Woodcockdale, descended of the family of Park or Lochloy, *argent*, a fesse between three escutcheons, all within a bordure *gules*; crest, a demi-arm, proper, holding an oxen yoke with bows *gules*: motto, *Hinc incrementum*.

HAY of Carruber, a brother of Woodcockdale, the same; but waves the fesse for his difference.

HAY of Balhousie, descended of Meggins, the arms of Hay, within a bordure *ermine*; crest, a demi-man having a blue cap on his head, and holding over his shoulder the yoke of a plough *gules*: motto, *Renovate animos*.

HAY of Pitfour, descended of the family of Errol, *argent*, three escutcheons *gules*, within a bordure *chequé* of the second and first.

HAY of Dalgety, descended of Errol, *argent*, a cinquefoil between three inescutcheons *gules*; as in Workman's Illuminated Book, and in the house of Falahall; but some books give a fesse between the three escutcheons.

JOHN HAY of Cardenie, sometime one of the Under Clerks of the Session, descended of Dalgety, makes the fesse waved; crest, an ox-yoke erect in pale, with bows *gules*: motto, *Hinc honor & opes*. L. R.

Sir JAMES HAY of Linplum, Knight and Baronet, eldest son of Sir William Hay of Linplum, second son of James Lord Yester, and brother to John first Earl of Tweeddale, carries that Earl's quartered coat, all within a bordure *argent*; crest, a goat's head erased *argent*, horned *or*, and charged with a crescent *azure*; supported by two stags *argent*: motto, *Malum bono vince*. L. R.

Mr JOHN HAY of Hayston, sometime one of the Principal Clerks of the Session, descended of Tweeddale, the quartered coat of that family within a bordure *vert*,

charged with unicorns' heads coupéd, and stars, alternately, *argent*; crest, an ox-yoke in bend *or*, with bows *gules*: motto, *Pro patria*. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDER HAY of Muntan, the arms of Hay within a bordure ingrailed *azure*, *semé* of cinquefoils of the first.

Mr ANDREW HAY of Craignethan, descended of the family of Tweeddale, carries, quarterly, first Fraser; second Gifford; third *vert*; three unicorns' heads erased *argent*, for Ker; fourth as the first; over all a shield of pretence, the arms of Hay.

HAY of Seafield, descended of Hay of Fudy, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three escutcheons *gules*.

HAY of Leys, a second son of Errol, *ermine*, three escutcheons *gules*.

HAY of Muchals, the first of this family was a second son of George Earl of Errol, and his spouse Margaret, daughter to Robertson of Struan, *argent*, a mullet between three escutcheons.

HAY of Auchencoy, *argent*, three escutcheons within a bordure ingrailed *gules*.

HAY of Earnhill, sometime Minister at Crammond, the arms of Hay within a bordure ingrailed *gules*, with a star in chief. L. R.

HAY of Broxmouth, *argent*, three escutcheons *vert*. This estate went long since off with an heiress who was married to a gentleman of the name of Home, of whom was descended Home Earl of Dunbar, and Home of Eccles, who quartered these arms with their own, of whom afterwards.

HENRY HAY, Merchant in Leith, *argent*, three escutcheons *gules*, each charged with a garb *or*, banded of the second; crest, an ox-head coupéd, proper; motto, *Nec abest jugum*. Lyon Register.

MONCUR of that Ilk, *argent*, a rose *gules*, and, on a chief of the last, three escutcheons of the first. Workman's Manuscript.

In the charters of Robert I. and David the Bruce, I have met with this name of Moncur; and in the reign of Robert III. *Andreas Moncur de eodem* is a witness in a charter of Rait of Halgreen; other books give to Moncur of that Ilk, *argent*, a fesse between three escalops *gules*.

Fig. 15. The surname of SHIELDS, *gules*, on a bend ingrailed *or*, three escutcheons *azure*, being shields, they are relative to the name. W. Manuscript.

The surname of CROOKS or CRUCKS, *gules*, on a bend *or*, three escutcheons *sable*, *Ibid*.

CECIL Earl of EXETER, and Baron of Burleigh, barry of ten pieces *argent* and *azure*, over all, six escutcheons *sable*, 3, 2, and 1, each charged with a lion rampant of the first. William Cecil, descended of the Cecils in Lincolnshire, was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth's, who honoured him with the title of Lord Burleigh, and constituted him Lord Treasurer; his son Thomas was, by King James I. of Great Britain, by letters patent, created Earl of Exeter, which is observed to be the first precedent whereby any man was advanced to the title of Earl of the principal city, when another had the dignity of the country. Charles Blunt being then Earl of Devonshire, his younger brother, Robert Cecil was, by the same king, about the same time created Lord CECIL of Essenden, Viscount Cranburn, being the first of that degree that wore a coronet. He was soon after made Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and carried as his brother, Exeter, with a crescent for difference.

The name of LOUDHAME, in England, *argent*, three escutcheons *sable*.

To end with the escutcheon, in its various disposition in a coat of arms, I shall only give the ensign of the King of Portugal, which is *argent*, five escutcheons *azure*, placed cross-ways, each charged with as many besants of the first in saltier, and pointed *sable* (the arms of Portugal) all within a bordure *gules*, charged with seven towers *or*, 3 in chief, 2 in flanks, and as many in base. Which Blazon is thus latined by *Julius Chiffletius*, "In scuto argenteo quina scutula cœrulea, in crucis modum collocata, quodlibet quinque nummis bysantiis argenteis, puncto nigro impressis, & in decussim depositis in ustum, limbus scuti coccineus septem castellis aureis inscriptis." The historical account of these arms, is, that the first King of Portugal, Alphonso Henriquez, great-grandchild to Hugh Capet of France, overcame five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, *anno* 1131;

who, in memory thereof, took, for armorial figures, five shields or escutcheons, which he placed in cross, and charged each of them with five besants in saltier, to represent the five victories. Some say, they represent the five wounds our Saviour received on the cross, and Alphonsus III. King of Portugal, did since add the bordure with castles, upon the account that his Queen was daughter of Alphonsus, King of Castile, and with her got the kingdom of Algarve, in the year 1278.

OF THE QUARTER, OR FRANC QUARTIER.

I DO not here mean such quarters as necessarily fall out by the partition lines *parti* and *coupé*, in a quartered bearing, where several coats of arms are marshalled in one shield; but a *square figure* as a charge laid on the field, being formed (as Guillim in his Display) by two lines, the one drawn from the side of the shield in traverse to the centre, and the other perpendicularly from the chief, to meet it in the same place. He shows us the figure which he describes, but does not tell us by whom carried. Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us the arms of JOHN ARSIE of Arces, Cardinal of the Empire, *azure*, a quarter *or*; which he thus blazons, *Aureus tetrans, in solo scuti cœruleo*; others latin it, *quadra*, or *quadrans*. Menestrier says, "Quartier est une des quatre parties de l'écu ecartelé, ou en bannière, ou en sautoir, il fait seul une des parties honorables, et on le nomme franc quartier;" he gives us, for instance, the bearing of LAMEIGNON in France, *lozengé d'azur et d'argent, au franc quartier d'ermine*, i. e. *lozengé azure and argent*, a free quarter *ermine*.

This quarter, says Gerard Leigh, is given to none under the degree of a Lord Baron; but his countryman Guillim says, it may be granted to those of a lesser nobility. I observe among all the figures we are treating of, it is never, or at least seldom used in Britain; upon what account I know not, except that, when a field is plain, and no figures on it but a *franc quartier*, charged with the paternal figures, according to some writers, it was anciently a sign of illegitimation before the bastard-bar came in use; as that learned anonymous author of the *Observationes Eugeneologicae*, cap. 19. lib. 2. "Erat & olim manifestum naturalitatis & illegitimorum naturalium indicium, si quis in primo scuti quadrante paterna gestaret insignia, reliqua parte scuti vacua relicta, postea vero naturales barram assumpsere."

In all the books of Blazon in Britain I have perused, I never met with a *franc quartier* but one, in Mr Thomas Crawford, his Manuscript of Heraldry, which he ascribes to Sir PATRICK HAMILTON, whom he calls brother to James, first of that name, Earl of ARRAN; who carried *gules*, three cinquefoils *argent*, a *franc quartier or*, charged with a sword fesse-ways *azure*. Plate VIII. fig. 17. This Sir Patrick is not only famous in our printed Histories, but in Manuscript, as in that of LINDSAY of Pitscottie, for his strength and valour in Tournaments, where he did great feats in the reign of King James IV. of whom afterwards. I have given the quarter, absconding the cinquefoil in the dexter chief points, as all such cantons do of super-charges.

OF THE CANTON.

THIS is a square figure, less than the *quarter*, and possesses only the third part of the chief, as Sylvester Petra Sancta: "Aliquando aream angulus minor tetrante, & qui solum continet partem tertiam scutarie coronidis." Here he latins the canton *angulus*, but Uredus more distinctly calls it *angulus quadratus*, because it is placed on the upper corners of the shield, which distinguishes it from a delph, which is a rebatement to him that revokes his challenge, being a square figure always placed in the centre of the shield. Others use the words *quadrans* or *quadra* for a canton. The French call it a *franc canton*, to distinguish it from these cantons or areas of the field, which necessarily fall out when the field is charged with a cross or saltier, as Menestrier: "Canton est une partie quarrée de l'écu, un peu

“ plus petite que le quartier, les espaces que laissant les croix & les sautoirs sont aussi nommés *canton*.”

The *canton* is a square figure, an additament of honour, worthy to be used by all degrees of nobility, as our English and others tell us.

Gerard Leigh, as I observed before, says, that the *franc quartier* should be given to the high nobility, and the *canton* to the lesser nobility, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, but upon what account he says so I know not; neither does his own countrymen follow his opinion. In the year 1287, John Duke of BRETAGNE, in France, carried *chequé*, or and *azure*, a bordure *gules*, (being the arms of the Counts of DREUX, of which family he was descended) a *canton ermine*, (the arms of the Earls and Dukes of Bretagne) fig. 18. Which arms were upon his seal appended to a deed of his, in the reign of Henry III. of England, whose daughter he married, with whom he had several children. Their fourth son, *John de Dreux* and his descendant were Earls of Richmond, and carried the same arms with the *canton*; but, for difference, carried the bordure *gules*, with the Lions of England to show their descent; for which see Sanderson's Genealogical History: And Sir John Ferne, who stands up for the honour and antiquity of the *canton*, gives us an older instance of its bearing in the arms of Lord ZOUCH, Baron of Ashby, in the reign of King John of England, *gules*, ten besants or; who, for his merit, got from that king, as an additament of honour, a *canton ermine*. Which figure, I observe to this day, has been given, especially in England, to well-deserving persons; and as an additament of honour. It absconds the figure in the dexter chief point, as fig.

NOEL Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, an ancient family in the county of Leicester, of the house of NOEL of Dalby, was honoured with the dignity of a Baron, by King James I. with the title of Lord NOEL of Ridlington; and his grandson Edward, who, by the favour of King Charles II. was created Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, carried or, fretty *gules*, a *canton ermine*.

SHIRLEY Earl of FERRERS, descended of a knightly family, of which was Sir HENRY SHIRLEY of Stanton, who married Dorothy, sister and co-heir to Robert Earl of ESSEX; from which marriage these of the family, descended of her, have, and do still quarter the royal arms of England, as being descended from Anne Plantagenet, eldest daughter to THOMAS of WOODSTOCK, Duke of GLOUCESTER, sister, and one of the co-heirs to HUMPHRY PLANTAGENET, Earl of BUCKINGHAM; Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, one of the descendants of this family, was honoured by King Charles II. with the title of Lord FERRERS of Chartley, anno 1677, and was advanced afterwards to the dignity of Earl of FERRERS, and Viscount TAMWORTH, in the year 1711. The paternal coat of which family is paly of six, or and *azure*, a *canton ermine*.

Sir STEPHEN FOX, a loyal gentleman, and follower of King Charles II. in his exile, carried *ermine*, a chevron *azure*, charged with three fox-heads erased or; and got for an additament of honour, a *canton* of the second, charged with a flower-de-luce of the last. And such another *canton*, by way of special concession, was granted by King James I. of Great Britain to Sir THOMAS ASHTON, viz. *argent*, a rose and thistle conjoined pale-ways, all proper; whose eldest daughter Margaret, and co-heiress, was married to Sir GILBERT HOUGHTON, great-grandfather to Sir HENRY HOUGHTON of Houghtontower in Lancashire, the present Baronet, now third of England; who carries *sable*, three bars *argent*, and the *canton* above-mentioned, and by way of surtout, the badge of an English baronet; crest, a white bull *passant*: motto, *Malgre le tort*, and supported with two white bulls, as in Plate of Achievements.

In Scotland, MURRAY Earl of ANNANDALE, *azure*, carried three stars with a crescent in the centre; all within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered or; and, for a farther additament of honour, had a *canton* of the second charged with a thistle, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper. Plate VIII. fig. 19.

DRUMMOND of Maderty, as before, carried a *canton* or, charged with a lion's head erased *gules*.

Lieutenant-General THOMAS DALYELL of Binns, a loyal gentleman, whose paternal arms were *sable*, a naked man, proper, was suitably honoured by a *canton argent*, charged with a sword and pistol saltier-ways *gules*, to show his honourable employment. And CAMPBELL of Cessnock, to show his maternal descent from.

CAMPBELL Earl of LOUDON, carries the Earl's arms by way of canton, of which before.

The canton has been of old and of late frequently carried both by nobility and gentry; and not only used to contain armorial figures of honourable professions, employments, and descents, but also other signs of honour granted by sovereigns to their well deserving subjects, as by the examples above given; to which I shall add a few instances of the Blazons of the Badges of the Orders of Baronets in England and Scotland, which are carried on a canton, or on an inescutcheon.

The Order of Baronet in England was erected by King James I. of England, for advancing the plantation of Ulster in Ireland; who, besides the privileges and precedencies given to the Knights of the Order, granted to them a badge, as an additament of honour to be carried in their arms, as that of Ulster, viz. a left hand *pamé* (*i. e.* expanded) and coupé *gules*, in a field *argent*, either by way of canton or inescutcheon, as shall best suit with the arms or please the bearer.

The Order of Baronet in Scotland was erected for advancing the navigation to Nova Scotia in America, and for settling a colony there, to which the aid of the Knights was designed. The Order was only introduced by King James VI. before his death; for, in his first charter of Nova Scotia 1621, there is no mention made of the Order; as Sir George Mackenzie has observed in his Precedency, which see for more of this Order than what I am to speak of here. So that the Order was erected by King Charles I. *anno* 1625, who by and attour the privileges and precedencies given to the Baronets, his Majesty did declare and ordain, "That the Baronets, and their heirs-male, should, as an additament of honour to their armorial ensigns, bear, either on a canton or inescutcheon, in their option, the ensign of Nova Scotia, being *argent*, a cross of St Andrew's *azure*, (the badge of Scotland counter-changed) charged with an inescutcheon of the royal arms of Scotland, supported on the dexter by the royal unicorn, and on the sinister by a savage or wild man, proper; and for crest, a branch of laurel, and a thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, the one being armed, the other naked; with the motto, *Munit hæc & altera vincit.*"

The badge so trimmed with supporters, crest and motto, I have never met with on any paintings; neither can I conceive how it could be carried in a baronet's shield of arms, with these exterior ornaments, either by way of inescutcheon or canton. However, these exterior ornaments were soon taken away, for, in the year 1629, after Nova Scotia was sold to the French, his majesty was pleased to authorise and allow the Baronets, and their heirs-male, to wear and carry about their necks, in all time coming, an *orange tenné* silk ribbon, whereat hung a scutcheon *argent*, a saltier *azure*, and thereon an inescutcheon of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon, and encircled with the motto, *Fax mentis honestæ gloria.* The wearing of which badge about the neck was never much used, but carried by way of canton or escutcheon, in their armorial bearings, without the motto, of which I have given some examples in Plate VIII. fig. 20. &c. by way of canton, dexter, and sinister; as also by way of an inescutcheon. There is this difference to be observed, when the badge of Nova Scotia is placed in a canton, and when on an escutcheon; in the first, the inescutcheon of Scotland is ensigned with the imperial crown, whereas the canton cannot be ensigned by reason of its position; in the last, the escutcheon which contains, is ensigned with the imperial crown, and not the inescutcheon contained.

Sir PATRICK NISBET of Dean, Baronet, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *sable*, with the canton of Nova Scotia. Plate VIII. fig. 20.

ARCHIBALD FLEMING of Peel and Fern, descended of a second son of the Earl of Wigton, was made a knight-baronet by King Charles I. but his letters patent did not pass the seals till the 25th of September 1661. He was Commissary of Glasgow, and married a daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He was succeeded into his honours and office by his son Sir William; and he again by his son Sir Archibald Fleming of Peel and Fern, Commissary of Glasgow, who married a daughter of Sir George Hamilton of Easter-Binning and Barnton, with whom he has issue, and carries as fig. 22. quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a cheveron *crenellé*, within a double tressure, counter-flowered *gules*, for Fleming; second and third *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*,

over all in the centre, by way of an escutcheon, the badge of a knight-baronet ; crest, a palm-tree, proper : motto, *Sub pondere cresco*.

Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON of Barnton, late of Binning, *gules*, on a cheveron, accompanied with three cinquefoils *argent*, a buckle *azure*, between two muschetures *sable*, and surmounted (by way of an escutcheon) with a badge of a knight-baronet, all within a bordure of the second, charged with eight trefoils slipped *vert* ; crest, the branch of a tree, growing out from an old stock ; with the motto, *Through God revived*. Lyon Register. The canton, as all other supervenient charges, depresses and absconds, at least *pro tanto*, the pre-existent figure in the dexter chief corner, as in the bearing of Colonel Rue Innes of that Ilk, and Pringle of Stitchell.

Sometimes the badge of a knight-baronet, by way of a canton, is placed in the sinister chief corner ; as in the bearing of OGILVIE of Barras, giving place to the badge of Scotland, the thistle ensigned with an imperial crown in the dexter chief corner ; by a concession of the sovereign, for preserving the regalia in the time of the Rebellion, as his charter bears, fig. 21. And Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk has the badge of Nova Scotia by way of a canton in the sinister chief corner : Of whom before.

Sir John Ferne, in his Book before cited, gives us also the example of two cantons, dexter and sinister, borne by GUY Lord of WARWICK in England ; and Sylvester Petra Sancta gives an example of a canton placed in the middle of the chief point, carried by the RUDEARFI in Bavaria, viz. *sable*, a canton *argent* in the middle chief point ; but in Britain it would not be taken for a *canton*, but a *delph*.

OF CHEQUE OR POINTS EQUIPOLES.

WHEN the field, or any armorial figure, is of many square pieces, alternately of metal and colour, like the panes of a chess-board, consisting of three ranges, (to distinguish from *componé* and *counter-componé*, of which before), it is said to be *chequé*, or *echequeté*, which, as some say, is from the play of the chess. And they make these square pieces or panes represent battalions and squadrons of soldiers in line of battle. Others say, *exchequire* was anciently a computing-board, used by accomptants in their calculation of accompts in public offices ; from which the Court of Exchequer has its name ; as those who write of the ancient state of England, say the English Court of Exchequer, called *Scacarium Regis*, is from a chequer-work carpet that covered the table, as the Court of the Green-Cloth, in the King's House, is so called from a green carpet. And Menestrier tells, magistrates and judges of old wore *chequé* garments, called *vestes scacatae*, from which the Latins, for chequer-bearings, say *arma scacata*, or *scacciata*, and others *tes-silata*. Of figures so chequered I have given several instances in bends and fesses, especially these of the name of Stewart. As for whole fields *chequé*, it seems they are rare with us, for I have met with few or none of them : But I shall add here a few instances of fields *chequé* in England.

Fig. 24. CLIFFORD Lord CLIFFORD of Chudleigh ; in Devonshire, *chequé*, or and *azure*, a fesse *gules*, charged with a crescent of the first ; which family was dignified with the title of Lord by King Charles II. the 22d of April 1672.

WARD Lord WARD of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, *chequé*, or and *azure*, a bend *ermine* ; this family was dignified by King Charles I. anno 1643.

The Counts of VERMANDOIS in Picardy, *chequé*, or and *azure*, a chief of the last, charged with three flower-de-luces of the first : The last race of these counts added the chief of France.

Chequé or *chequer-bearing* consists at least of three ranges or tracts of square pieces, which some blazoners mention to the number of 4, 5, or 6 tracts, which is superfluous : This the French heralds do not, yet they ordinarily mention the number of the square pieces or panes of *chequé*, to the number of fifteen. When *chequé* consists only of nine pieces, fig 25. they call them *points equipoles* ; as Bara, in his Blazon of the Arms of the Seignory of Geneva, *cinque points d'or, equipollez, à quarte d'azur*. And Andrew Favyn, in his Theatre of Honour, blazons these

arms thus, *Un ecu composé de cinque pointes d'or, equipollez a quarte d'azur, i. e. chequé, or and azure*, of nine panes. Sometimes the last author is very curt in his blazons of this kind, and only mentions the square figures (or panes) that are least in number, as the arms of GENTILI, one of the twenty-eight noble families in Genoa, (there are severals of this surname in Scotland, especially in Perthshire) *d'azur à quatre pièces d'echiquier d'or, i. e. azure*, four pieces of *chequé or*. In which blazon it must be understood, that the metal or colour first named, stands for the field, and that the panes of the first tincture are of more number than those of the second: So in all blazons of *chequé* arms it is to be observed, that we must begin at the metal or colour, whose pieces are of most number, for then it is as the field, and the less number as the charge; as was before observed in the diminutives of the ordinaries when multiplied in the field. When the pieces of *chequé* are of equal number, then we begin with the tincture of the first uppermost panes, on the right hand.

The above Favin mentions the number of *chequé*, if there be fifteen of them, as in his blazon of the arms of ARMILDE in Spain, *echequeté de huit pièces d'argent equipolles à sept de gueules, i. e. eight pieces argent equipoles to seven gules*: But in Britain, if they exceed nine, the heralds say only *chequé*, and to number them further it is but superfluous.

OF BILLETS AND BILLETTE.

BILLETS are square figures, more long than broad, frequent in arms, as Menestrier, "Billettes sont des billets quarréz longs, fort usés en armories;" and Sylvester Petra Sancta, speaking of them, says, "Quadranguli & longi majus quam lati scutarii lateres etiam ipsi extruunt familiarum nobilium gloriam, atque ædificant seu exornant symbolicas icones earum: So that billets are taken to represent in armories bricks, for which they are latined, *laterculi*, or *plintbides*, as Imhoff, in his Blazon of the Arms of ALLINGTON Lord ALLINGTON in England, *Scutum nigrum, baltheum argenteum dentibus aspersum & sex plintbidibus stipatum, i. e. sable*, a bend ingrailed betwixt six billets *argent*.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, takes billets in this sense, where he tells us, that some families with us have them in their arms, to show their original was from England, where brick-tiles are much used; but I find few names with us that carry billets, except that of Callender, which is originally Scots: But, before I speak of this family, I shall first show what others will have billets to represent in armories.

The book *Le Trophée d'Arms* makes bricks to differ from billets, in that they show their thickness in perspective, which billets do not; upon which consideration he and others will have billets to represent paper folded up in form of a missive letter, or scrolls of paper; for *billet*, in French, signifies a missive letter, or piece of paper. Abbé Danet, in his Dictionary, says, *billet* is a term of blazon which signifies a sheet of paper; and Guillim takes them for little bills of paper, made up more long than broad.

Monsieur Baron and Menestrier will have billets to represent long square pieces of wood, bringing billet from *billus*, a club, which comes from an old word *billot*, which signified the trunk of a tree more long than broad; for which the old heralds said *billotté*, as we now say *billetté*, when they are of an indefinite number in the field. Mr Gibbon, Blue-Mantle Pursuivant, with Mr Morgan, supposes them to be billets of wood, as in the arms of COUDRY, *gules*, ten billets *or*; which Gibbon latins thus, "In scuto rubro decem calas aureas, in triqueto positas." As for the word *cala*, he is beholden to the old allusive Latin saying, *viz. scinde calas ut caleas*. Menestrier likewise tells us, that the square pieces of stuff of gold or silver, or of other tinctures, which were sewed or embroidered on garments or furniture of old, were called *billets*.

The surname of CALLENDER carries *sable*, a bend betwixt six billets *or*. This surname is from the lands and castle of Callendar, anciently called Calloner, (as some tell us, especially the Dane Vanbassan in his Armories) from a Roman who founded that castle of Callendar, and called it after his own name Calloner, from

calo, a faggot or log of wood, whose office it was to provide fuel for the Roman camp: And when arms came in use, these of that name took such figures. Others again say, with some more certainty, that these billets in the arms of Callender represent sheets or scrolls of paper, upon the account that several of the heads of the family of Callender of that Ilk, were comptrollers or clerks to our Kings of old; but unluckily they joined with Baliol and the English against the Bruce, for which they were forfeited. King David the Bruce, in the 17th year of his reign, made a grant of the barony of Callendar, in the county of Stirling, then in the crown by forfeiture of *Patrick de Callendar*, to Sir William Livingston; who, the better to fortify his title thereto, took to wife, *Christian de Callendar*, only daughter and heir to the said *Patrick de Callendar*, and had with her his son and successor Sir William Livingston, father of Sir John Livingston of Callendar, who was slain in the service of his country, at the battle of Hamilton. From whom were descended the Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, who have been in use to quarter the arms of Callendar, as above blazoned, with their own.

JOHN CALLENDER of Mayners, *sable*, a bend betwixt six billets *or*, Pont's Manuscript. After the extinction of Callender of that Ilk, this became the principal family of the name.

JOHN CALLENDER in Kincardine, descended of the family of Mayners, *sable*, a bend *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between six billets of the second; crest, a hand holding a billet, proper: motto, *I mean well*. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN, writer to the signet, *gules*, on a fesse *nebulé argent*, betwixt six billets *or*, a rose of the first, as in the Lyon Register.

Billets are more frequently to be seen in the English arms than in ours.

DORMER Earl of CARNARVON, Viscount Ascot, Baron Dormer of Wenge, *azure*, ten billets, four, three, two, and one, *or*, on a chief of the last, a lion *naissant*, *sable*. Sir Robert Dormer, in the reign of Henry VIII. obtained a grant of the manor of Wenge in Buckinghamshire. His grandchild, Robert, was honoured with the title of Lord Dormer of Wenge, by King James I. of Great Britain; and his son Robert, Earl of Carnarvon, by King Charles I. who was killed fighting valiantly for his king at the battle of Newberry; a man of singular parts, as appears by the character the Lord Clarendon gives of him. He left no issue behind him; and the title of Lord Dormer went to a branch of that family, with the arms above blazoned, but not the title of Earl of Carnarvon.

With us and the English, if the number of billets in the field exceed ten, and be irregularly placed, then the number of them is not expressed in the blazon, and we only say *billetté*, as in the arms of NASSAU, Earl of ROCHFORD; but the French mention their number till they exceed fifteen.

The proper posture of the billet is to be erect in pale; when in fesse or fesse-ways, they are said to be *couché*; and when they be diagonally placed, they are said to be *bend-ways*.

Semé of billets, or *billetté*, which is all one, is said when the field is charged with more than ten billets irregularly situate, as in the arms of EW, a territory in Normandy, *azure*; *billetté or*, (or *semé of billets*) a lion rampant of the last; thus by Uredus, "Scutum cœruleum plinthidibus aureis, incerto numero sparsis. & leone ejusdem metalli impressum." Plate VIII. fig. 27.

OF THE PAIRLE.

It is an honourable ordinary with some of the French heralds; and has a partition in heraldry, after its form and name, as *Tierce in pairle*, of which before; Plate II. fig. 24. It likewise gives a denomination to figures situate after its position; of which immediately.

The *Pairle* may be said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, issuing from the base point of the shield to the centre, and then dividing into two equal parts, tending to the dexter and sinister chief angles, as Plate VIII. fig. 28. *azure*, a pairle *or*.

The armorial bearing of the family of PEPIN in France, given us by Monsieur Baron in his *L'Art Heraldique*, *d'azur, au pairle d'or*, and Menestrier, in his *La*

Science de la Noblesse, describes it thus: "Pairle est une fourche, ou un pal, qui "mouvant du pied de l'écu, quand il est arrivé au milieu, se divise en deux autres "parties égales, qui vont aboutir aux deux angles du chef. Ce nom vient du "Latin *pergula*, qui est propre de ces fourches, qui soutiennent les treilles." So our author brings *pairle* from *pergula*, the prop of an house, or rather a forked stick, such as those used in churches of old, for hanging up of lamps and sacerdotal vestments.

It is also taken by some for an episcopal pall, as that carried in the arms of the Arch-Episcopal See of Canterbury. And again, by some for the letter Y, as in the arms of the town of Yssdun in England, being the first letter of its name, as Guillim and others write.

Such a figure is carried with us by the name of CUNNINGHAM, upon what account and meaning is uncertain. Some allege (I think without ground) that it is a *cross fourchée*, which one of the progenitors of the name took for his cognizance when he went in crusade to the Holy Land. Sir James Dalrymple takes it for an arch-episcopal pall used by the Cunninghams, whose first progenitor in Scotland, was one of the four knights that murdered Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and fled to Scotland. Neither of these two opinions seems to give the true meaning and occasion of the bearing of that figure: It cannot be called a *cross-fourchée*, *crux furcata*, as before, for it wants a traverse, which all crosses have, and this being but one branch of *cross fourchée*, cannot be properly called a *cross*: It may be more properly taken for an arch-episcopal pall, a badge of spiritual jurisdiction, but very improperly to be used by the murderer of an archbishop, which would be rather an abatement than a badge of honour. Besides, the matter of fact is false, for the Cunninghams were in Scotland, and so named in the reign of King David I. long before that murder, as is evident by the Chartulary of the Abbacy of Kelso. Frederick Vanbassan, a Norwegian, and a very confident genealogist, wrote a Manuscript (now in the Lawyer's Library) of the rise of some families with us, amongst whom is that of the Cunninghams, whose first progenitor he calls Malcolm, the son of Friskine, who assisted Prince Malcolm, (afterwards King, surnamed Canmore) to escape from Macbeth's tyranny; and being hotly pursued by the usurper's men, was forced at a place to hide his master by forking straw or hay above him; and after, upon that Prince's happy accession to the crown, he rewarded his preserver Malcolm with the thanedom of Cunningham, from which he and his posterity have their surname, and took this figure to represent the shake-fork with which he forked hay or straw above the Prince, to perpetuate the happy deliverance their progenitor had the good fortune to give to their Prince.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Science of Heraldry*, says, that this family took their name from the country of Cunningham, and being, by office, Masters of the King's Stables and Horses, took for their armorial figure, the instrument whereby hay is thrown up to horses, which in blazon is called a *shake-fork*, being after the same form with the *pairle*. In his *Manuscript of Scots Families*, he says, William Cunningham was Master of Horses to King William, or had such like office, and was married to a daughter of Richard Morville, Constable of Scotland; the seat of which family was at Kilmaurs, in the country of Cunningham. Mr Crawford, in his *History of Renfrew, and Peerage of Scotland*, says, the surname of Cunningham, which properly signifies the King's habitation, has no doubt been taken from the bailliary of Cunningham, in the shire of Ayr, the patrimony of the Morvilles, formerly Constables of Scotland, to whom the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs were vassals. The first of that family that he has met with upon record, is, *Robertus, filius Varnebaldi de Cunninghame*, proprietor of Kilmaurs; who, in the reign of King William the Lion, gave, in pure and perpetual alms to the monks of the abbey of Kelso, the patronage of the church of Kilmaurs, "cum "dimidia carrucata terræ addictam ecclesiam pertinen. pro salute animæ suæ," which is ratified by Richard Morville before the year 1189. He was succeeded by his son Robert, and from him descended Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, knight, father of William, who succeeded, and of Thomas, first of the house of Caprington, of whom came the Cunninghams of Leglan and Enterkine.

Which William, in the reign of King Robert III. added to his old patrimonial inheritance the barony of Finlayston in Renfrewshire, Kilmarnock in the county of Dumbarton, Redhall and Collington in Lothian, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Robert Denniston Lord of Denniston. With her he had Robert his successor, and William, first of the branch of Cunninghamhead in the shire of Ayr.

Which ROBERT, by his lady Janet, daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery, was father of Alexander first Lord of Kilmaurs, and after created Earl of Glencairn by King James III. 28th of May 1488; from whom is descended the present Earl of Glencairn; for which see the Peerage. The achievement of the family is *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*; supporters two conies proper; crest, an unicorn's head *argent*, maned and horned *or*; and for motto, *Over fork over*, to shew the signification of the armorial figure.

There are many goodly families descended of the Earls of Glencairn, whose blazons I shall here subjoin as I have met with them in our old and new Registers.

CUNNINGHAM of Glengarnock, descended of a second son of Henry Cunningham of Kilmaures, and his spouse Riddel, heiress of Glengarnock. In the reign of Alexander II. this family was in use (as in Sir James Balfour's Manuscript of Blazons) to carry *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, charged with a cinquefoil of the first: Which family was a long time since extinct; and another branch of the family of Craighends, descended of the Earl of Glencairn, was designed of Glengarnock. Of whom immediately.

CUNNINGHAM of Polmaise, *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*; the first of this family was a son of Kilmaurs in the reign of Alexander III.

CUNNINGHAM of Auchenhavy, descended of Craighends' family, charged his pairle or shake-fork with a mascle *or*. Balfour's Manuscript.

CUNNINGHAM of Cunninghamhead, *argent*, a bishop's pall *sable*, (always so called by Mr Pont, in his blazons of the name) between two garbs, and a mullet *gules* in chief. The first of this family was a second son of Sir William of Kilmaures, and his wife Margaret Denniston, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Denniston of that ilk, in the reign of Robert III.

Sir WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM of Cunninghamhead, Baronet, has his arms matriculated in the Lyon Register, in the year 1698, thus; quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a shake-fork and a mullet in chief *sable*, for Cunningham; second and third grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three stars of the first; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, being the arms of Mure of Rowallan; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of the wreath, holding the upper part of an anchor by the ring; with the motto on an escrol, *Enough in my hand*; supported on the dexter by a coney, and on the sinister by a falcon, both proper; as in Plate of Achievements.

CUNNINGHAM of Barns, in the shire of Fife, another ancient cadet, who has a charter of these lands from King Robert II. (as in Sibbald's History of Fife) carries *argent*, a bishop's pall *sable*, and in chief, a stag's head erased *gules*, as in Pont's Manuscript; but in Balfour's Manuscript, there is a star in place of the stag's head.

CUNNINGHAM of Craighends, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, for Cunningham; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, for Stewart; crest, an unicorn's head coupé *argent*, horned and maned *or*, and gorged with a collar *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*: motto, *So fork forward*: As in our ancient and modern books of blazons. The first of this family was WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, a younger son of Alexander the first Earl of Glencairn, who obtained from his father the lands of Craighends, anno 1477. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurly, who was one of the Stewarts of Darnly, and with her got the lands of Arthurly; for which this family, and its descendants, have been in use to quarter the arms of Stewart with their own, with suitable differences.

Their son and successor was William Cunningham of Craighends, father of Gabriel; of whom is descended Alexander, the present laird of Craighends, and several other branches of that family, as Richard Cunningham of Glengarnock, a younger

son of the abovementioned Gabriel Cunningham, and his lady, Margaret, daughter to Livingston of Kilsyth. He married Elisabeth Heriot, daughter to Heriot of Trabrown, by whom he had several children. The eldest, Richard Cunningham, was designed of Bedland, after the lands of Glengarnock were sold to the family of Kilbirny, now dignified with the title of Viscount of Garnock; and carried, as Cunningham of Craighends, with a crescent for his difference; crest, an unicorn's head coupé *argent*, maned and horned *or*: motto, *Virtute & labore*.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, a younger brother of Richard, carries the same arms, within a bordure, for his difference; who has purchased a considerable fortune in America, called Cayenne, in the Island of St Christopher, by his valour, and by marrying Judith Elizabeth, daughter to *Daniel de Bonefon* of Martas in France, and his wife, *Mary de Barat*, sister to *Charles de Barat*, *Sieur De la Bodie*, Lieutenant-General to the King of France, and Governor of the Citadel of Lisle in Flanders, and with her has numerous issue: For whose arms see Plate of Achievements.

CUNNINGHAM of Robertland, descended of DAVID CUNNINGHAM of Bartonhold, son of the first William Cunningham of Craighends, and his second wife, Marion Auchenleck, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Auchenleck of that ilk.

Mrs JEAN CUNNINGHAM, lawful daughter to Sir Alexander Cunningham of Robertland, and spouse to Sir Alexander Forrester, Secretary to the Duke of Lauderdale, has her arms matriculated in the Lyon Register, thus; *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, between a hunting-horn in chief, and two castles in the flanks *sable*; I take the hunting-horn for her husband Forrester, but I know not upon what account the castles.

CUNNINGHAM of Cairncuren, and CUNNINGHAM of Auchenyards, are cadets of Cunningham of Craighends, and carry the arms of Craighends, with differences.

CUNNINGHAM of Caprington in Ayr, descended of a younger son of Sir WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM of Kilmaurs, in the reign of Robert III. got the lands of Caprington, by marrying one of the daughters and co-heirs of Wallace of Sundrum; upon which account, sometimes the family quartered the arms of Wallace, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*: And at other times carried only their own paternal coat of Cunningham, with a star in chief *sable*. The direct lines of this family ended in the reign of King Charles II. and these lands were purchased by Sir John Cunningham, baronet, a learned lawyer, a branch of the same family, now designed of Caprington and Lamburghton, who carries *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, within a bordure *ermine*; crest, a dexter hand holding a plum-rule, proper: motto, *Ad admissum*. Lyon Register.

Sir JOHN CUNNINGHAM of Enterkin, *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, within a bordure *azure*, charged with eight billets of the first; crest, a demi-lion full-faced *azure*, holding in his dexter paw a scroll, and in his sinister a garb, proper: motto, *Sedulo numen adest*. New Register. And there,

Sir ROBERT CUNNINGHAM of Auchenhavy, Baronet, Physician to King Charles II. the arms of Cunningham, with the addition of two lozenges in fesse *sable*; crest, a dexter hand holding a lozenge *or*: motto, *Cura & candore*.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM of Balquhan, representative of Auchenhavy, in place of the lozenges, has two mascles *gules*; crest, a boar's head coupé *azure*: motto, *Cura & constantia*. Plate of Achievements.

Sir ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM of Corshill, Baronet, descended of a younger son of WILLIAM Earl of GLENCAIRN, who got from him, for his patrimony, the lands of Corshill, in the year 1532; which family of Corshill has been in use to carry the arms of Glencairn, with a crescent for difference. N. R.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM of Aikenbar, lineally descended of a second son of the family of GLENCAIRN, quarterly, first and fourth Glencairn, within a bordure *gules*; second and third *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount, in base, proper, surmounted of a fesse *azure*, on account of marrying an heiress of the name of WATSON; crest, an unicorn *seiant*, grasping an oak-tree, with his fore feet, proper: motto, *Mibi robore robur*. - Lyon Register.

Mr JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Writer to the Signet, descended of CUNNINGHAM of Drumquhassell; in the Lennox, the armorial figure of Cunningham, accompanied

with three roses *gules*. Lyon Register; crest, a trunk of an oak tree, with a sprig *vert*: motto, *Tandem*. Lyon Register.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM of Brownhill, sometime Provost of Ayr, the armorial figure of Cunninghame, with a rose in chief *gules*, surmounted of an annulet of the field: motto, *Virtute comes invidia*. Lyon Register.

ADAM CUNNINGHAM, sometime one of the Macers to the Senators of the College of Justice, descended of CUNNINGHAM of Drumquhassell, *argent*, a shake-fork *sable*, between three roses *gules*, and a crescent, for difference. Lyon Register.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Merchant and residenter in Stockholm, son to Alexander Cunningham, Bailie of Crail, descended of BARNES, *argent*, a shakefork *sable*, within a bordure waved *azure*, charged with six besants *argent*; crest, a martlet *volant*; with the motto, *Prosperere qui sedulo*. Lyon Register.

CUNNINGHAM of Belton, the armorial figure of the name, accompanied with three stars, one in chief, and two in the flanks *gules*.

This figure, as I observed before, is taken for an episcopal pall, and, by some of our heralds, blazoned a *stole*; but by our modern, a stake-fork: Whatever names it goes under with us, it is the same with that of the French *pairle*, an honourable ordinary with them; for it gives a denomination to a partition after its form, of which before: As also, to figures situate after its disposition, which are then said to be *in pairle*, as in the armorial bearing of SUNDIL in France, thus blazoned by Menestrier, *de gueules, au trois billetes d'or misés en pairle*, i. e. *gules*, three billets in pairle *or*. Plate VIII. fig. 30.

OF THE POINT.

THE French give the *point* as a proper figure in heraldry; being a triangular form, issuing from the base dexter and sinister points of the shield, with the point towards the centre or collar point, as fig. 31. the arms of ST BLAISE in France, thus blazoned by Monsieur Baron, *d'azur à la pointe d'argent*.

We, with the English, would take it for a partition *per cheveron*, and say *parted per cheveron, azure and argent*, which is the same when the point does not go higher than the centre or collar points. Which partition, as I observed before, the French have not; but, in its place, the *point*, and if it does go beyond the collar point, and touch the top of the shield, the French take it then for a partition of the field, which they call *tierce in mantle*, of which before. Plate II. fig. 9.

OF THE GIRON AND GIRONNE.

THE *giron* is a French word, which signifies the *lap*: For suppose one sitting, the knees somewhat assunder, and a traverse line drawn from one knee to the other, the space within the two knees makes a giron, with the point *in gremio*: So all girones are of a triangular or conal form, broad at one end, and sharp at the other: The first is at the sides of the shield, and the other ends at the navel or centre point of the shield. They are said to represent triangular pieces of stuff, commonly called *gussets*, placed in garments and womens' smokes, to make them wide below, and narrow above, as Menestrier, in his *La Science de la Noblesse*: "Giron est une pièce d'étoffe taillée en triangle, à qui on a donné le nom de giron, parceque les femmes en portoient ainsi sur le sein que l'on nomme giron de *gremium*."

This armorial figure is frequent in armorial bearings in Europe; and, as others beforementioned, has its rise in armories, from the robes, gowns, and coats of armour used by the ancients: Menestrier, in another treatise of his of the Ancient Use of Arms, chap. iii. of Symbolical Figures, gives examples of girones in the arms of the family of GIRON, in Spain, of which family are descended the Dukes of OSSUNA, who carry three girones in their arms; which, says he, represent three triangular pieces of stuff or gussets of the coat armour of Alphonsus VI. King of Spain, who, fighting in the battle against the Moors, had his horse killed, and, be-

ing in danger, was rescued, and remounted by *Don Roderico de Cissneres* upon his horse, who, in the time, cut off three triangular pieces or gussets of the king's coat armour, which he kept as a testimony to show the king afterwards that he was the man who saved him: For which, the king advanced him to honour, and honoured his armorial bearing with three girones, Plate VIII. fig. 32. and adorned it with a horse for a crest, to perpetuate to posterity the opportune relief he gave to his king, and from which figures the family took the name of Giron, and these figures are frequent in Spanish bearings; neither are they wanting in several families in France.

The girones in length do not exceed the centre of the shield, from whatever side they issue, and their points terminate and meet in the centre. Their ordinary number in Britain is eight, as these in the bearing of the name of Campbell, which fall out necessarily by the four principal partition lines. I shall here proceed to describe them, as the English do, when of a lesser and greater number, and then show how the necessary girones differ from others, which fall not out by those partition lines.

Guillim makes the giron an ordinary of two lines, drawn from the side of the shield, meeting in the centre or top. Again, if these two lines were extended to the other side of the shield, they would form two girones, which Guillim blazons *argent*, two girones *gules*, but does not tell how they stand, which is bend-ways, as fig. 33. if to this last example a diagonal sinister line be added, then the shield will be filled with six girones, as fig. 34. and if to this a paler line be added, then the field is equally filled with them, falling out by the four principal partition lines, as before, by the name of Campbell.

And I shall here add another instance of the achievement of Colonel ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Finlab, in Perthshire (which he caused engrave in the Plate of Achievements) being a grandson to Archibald Campbell, who was son to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and his wife Lady Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Athol, carry the arms of Glenorchy, now Earl of Breadalbane, viz. quarterly, first the paternal coat of Campbell, *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé, or and sable*; and, as others say, *gironne* of eight, *or and sable*; second *argent*, a lymphad *sable*, and oars in action; third *or*, a fesse *chequé, azure and argent*, for STEWART of Lorn, and the fourth as the first, in surtout, by way of distinction; the arms of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, viz. *azure* a St Andrew's cross, cantoned with a ship in full sail in chief, and a Peruvian sheep in base, in the dexter flanke, a camel with a burden of goods *passant*, and, in the sinister flanke, an elephant with a tower on its back, all *argent*; which are timbred with helmet and mantlings befitting his quality, and, on a wreath of his tinctures, for crest, a demi-man in a coat of mail, holding in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm a shield, charged with the head and neck of an unicorn; with the motto, on an escrol above, *Quid non pro patria*; supported on the dexter by an Indian in his native dress, with a bow in his hand, and quiver with arrows hanging over his shoulder; and, on the sinister, by a Spaniard in his proper habit, standing on a compartment; out of which a rising sun, with the epigraph, *Qua panditur orbis*. The reason which made him assume those additional signs, is as follows: the account of which I doubt not but will give satisfaction to the reader:

The colonel having served as captain in that regiment, levied by his grace Archibald, late Duke of Argyle, in the year 1689, (all of his own name) during King William's first wars in Flanders, until, among several others that regiment was disbanded at the peace of Ryswick, in the year 1697, the African and Indian Company of Scotland, having the affairs of their new settlement at Darien in extreme disorder, by the desertion and mismanagement of the first colony, did, about the 1st of December 1699, by their letters and commission, and assurance of all manner of encouragement, entreat him, being then at London, to go straight to Darien, with the utmost expedition, in station of a counsellor; which he accepted of, and, through many difficulties, occasioned chiefly by that unnatural proclamation forbidding fire and water to any of that settlement through all the English plantations, which was then raging in full force, he got to Darien on the 2d of February 1700. The second colony being arrived about two months before him, and things at a very low pass, and unprecedented mortality among the men, and a spirit of un-

common division among the survivors. The second day after his arrival certain intelligence comes, that the Spaniards were upon their way to attack them, both by sea and land, and that considerable numbers from Panama, Sancta Maria, and Carma, and other plantations of theirs on the South Sea, were upon a full march to attack them by land; and that, in a few days, their fleet would be at the mouth of the harbour to block them up by sea. Things being in this desperate situation, and no long time left to deliberate on what was to be done, the other counsellors unanimously gave him the command; and, as the safest course, he judged it absolutely necessary, first, to attack their land forces, and not wait their attacking of him; accordingly, on the 5th of February 1700, with two hundred men and proper officers, being all he had in health in the colony, with forty Indians armed with bows and arrows, he sets out towards them, directing his march up these inaccessible mountains, over the Isthmus of Darien, through such monstrous woods and untrodden paths, that for three days they seemed rather to creep and climb their way than march. Upon the third day, being the 8th of Februray, having then passed the summit of the mountains, and beginning to descend towards the South West Sea, he got notice from his Indian spies, that he was very near the Spanish camp, where they had been for three days (ever since they got account of his setting off from Darien) felling of trees, and fortifying themselves on a little plain on the side of a mountain, at a place, by the natives called Toubocanti, and at the source of that river called Sancta Maria, which discharges itself in the Southern Sea, at the Spanish plantation of that name: Their fortifications were thick piles driven in the ground about the height of a man, and smaller branches of trees woven very close upon them, made out in form of redoubts and bastions, with faces, flanks, and angles. In this situation, he could not possibly come at the knowledge of their numbers, else, it is probable, he had not attacked them; and, had they known the smallness of his force, it is as likely they had not been at pains to fortify themselves. In this uncertainty he gave orders to attack them, with an huzza, sword in hand, ordering, in the meantime, a competent number of hatchet-men to cut down the pallisadoes; they sustained a furious fire of the enemy a considerable time, but at length broke in upon them, and put all to the flight or sword: Such as survived of the Spaniards threw down their arms, and betook them to their heels. He pursued the victory till evening, and lodged that night in the Spanish camp. In this action, he himself was shot in the joint of the shoulder, which so enraged his men, that, with much ado, he got the lives of only thirty prisoners spared, from whom, and by the number of the arms they got, they made account that the Spaniards consisted of about sixteen hundred men, under the command of Don Balthasar, Knight of the Order of St James. Among the rest of the plunder they got his equipage and coat, which, in embroidery, bore the device and embellishment of his order. The Spaniards had above 200 killed upon the spot; but the place being so surrounded with shrubs, thickets, and tall trees, it was not possible to know the full account of their slain, much less of their wounded; and the Scots had about 30 killed, and 40 wounded. Next morning they set out towards the colony, and arrived at it on the third day after, where they found things in the worst situation our enemies could wish; for fifteen Spanish ships, of which were five tall men of war, commanded by Don Pimento, a Lieutenant-General, had blocked up the mouth of the harbour; a council being called, it was agreed to by a vast majority that they should capitulate, from which the Colonel strenuously dissented, and protested against their proceedings; alleging, that it was much more honourable for them to defend the place to the last extremity, and then to make the best of their way through land, if provisions failed before a relief, and so leave things entire, rather than capitulate with so cruel and powerful an enemy, from whom no honourable terms could be expected. Upon this they separate; and the Colonel, in a little sloop, with a few that stood by him in the protest, came safe to Scotland in the July thereafter, 1700: But it is observable, that not one of those who signed the capitulation ever returned.

The Darien Company, in a grateful sense of his singular services, in full council, ordered a golden medal to the value of L.16 Sterling, to be struck for him, and silver ones to the value of 10s. one of which is in the Advocate's Library, among their Collections, and severals in private hands. See both sides of this me-

dal cut in the Plate of Achievements, being taken off the original gold one in the Colonel's own possession, and, at the writing hereof, in my hands. I hope the reader will excuse my being so particular in this narration, which I could not avoid, without being unjust to the valour of the man, and to the gratitude of our countrymen; who have, in so signal a manner, taken care to perpetuate his memory and this singular action to after ages. I wish this testimony may excite others to acquire such honourable trophies for their country; and thereby transmit their fame to after ages, which indeed is the true and solid foundation of honour.

Having treated before of these *gironal arms*, which are made by the four principal partition lines, and borne by the name of Campbell and others, I shall here add a few instances of those whose arms are cut in the Plate of Achievements, before I speak of *girons* which are not made by the partition lines.

The arms of CAMPBELL of Ardkinlas, and CAMPBELL of Lochwell, are blazoned in the end of the 7th chapter, and cut in the Plates of Achievements, and there also the bearing of CAMPBELL of Shawfield, *parti, coupé, tranché, taillé, or and sable*, (as others say, *gironné* of eight) within a bordure of the first, charged with eight crescents of the second; crest, a griffin erected, holding the sun betwixt his fore paws; with the motto, *Fidus amicis*. And there, in the Plate of Achievements, are the arms of Mr ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Advocate, as a son of CAMPBELL of Craignish, who carries the arms of that family, viz. *gironné* of eight, *or and sable*, with a crescent in the centre for his difference, hung upon the mast of a galley; which they have assumed from the old seal of the family of Craignish, mentioned before, and cut in the Plate of Achievements; but they have caused cut the girons after the fashion of these used by the arms of Campbell, and not after those on the seal.

Some of the name of SPENCE, *gironné* of eight pieces, *argent and azure*, and on an inescutcheon of the first, an eagle's head erased *sable*, within a bordure *gules*, as in Sir James Balfour and Mr Pont's Manuscripts of Blazons; but I find SPENCE of Wormiston, and others of that name, carried other figures, of which in another place.

The surname of MATTHEW, *gironné* of eight pieces, *sable and gules*, in Sir James Balfour's Manuscript of Blazons. And there,

MATTHISON, *gironné* of eight pieces, *sable and gules*, a lion rampant *or*, armed and langued *azure*, all within a bordure of the third; charged with eight cross croslets fitched of the second: Which arms, says Sir James, in his Manuscript, I gave under my hand and seal to Colonel George Matthison, the 1st of October 1639.

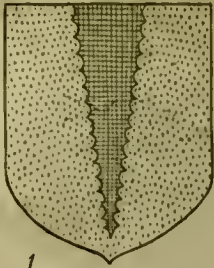
Besides these girons, which necessarily fall out by partition lines, blazoned as before by the French, there are other gironal arms, which are not made by the principal partition lines, which are properly girons, as Plate VIII. fig. 34.

Gironné of eight pieces, *or and gules*, by the family of BERANGER, in Dauphiné. Here two girons do not meet in the angle of the shield, as in the former; but the angles are filled with one giron. And further to explain it, it is as it were made up of a *cross patée* and a *saltier patée*, their points meeting in the centre; and so two girons stand exactly in pale, two in fesse, two in bend, and two in bend-sinister; which blazon Mr Gibbon brings from Seguing, viz. *gironné d'or et de gucules de huit pièces*; and latins thus, "Conos octo aureos decussim, versus extremitates ejus patulam, simulque crucem ejusdem formæ referentes." Such another bearing is that of CAMPBELL of Craignish, as on the old seal of the family, cut in the Plate of Achievements.

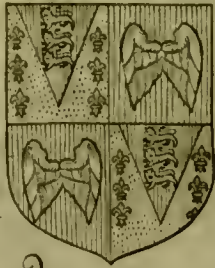
WILLIAM D'IPRE Earl of KENT, *gironné* of ten pieces, *or and azure*, an escutcheon *gules*; over ail a batton sinister *argent*, which Mr Gibbon latins, "scutum segmentis denis, ex auro vicissim & cyano cuneatum, quibus in umbilico impunitur scutulum sanguineum, & dein super inducitur bacillus sinister argenteus, oram scuti majoris minime pertingens;" here he uses *cuneatus*, from the word *cuneus*, a wedge, after which form is a giron; in this last blazon there are ten girons, which do not fall out by the four partition lines. Fig. 35.

Gironal bearings were called by the English, of old, *counter-coined coats*, as the blazon of arms of BASSINGBURN in England, counter-coined of twelve pieces *or*

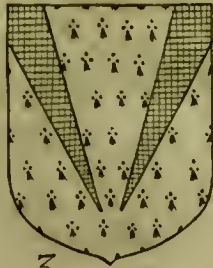




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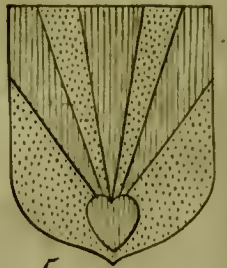
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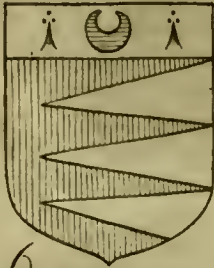
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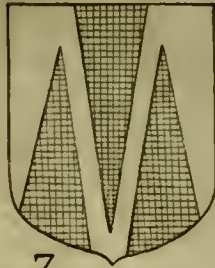
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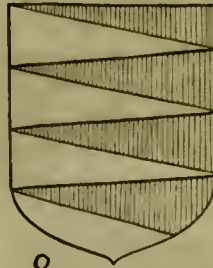
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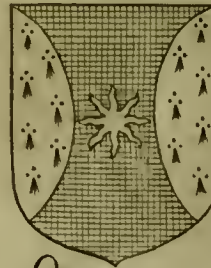
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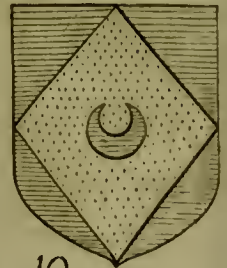
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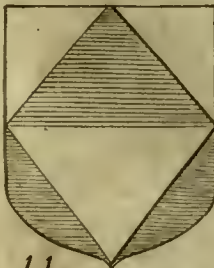
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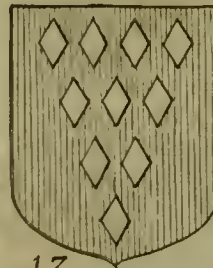
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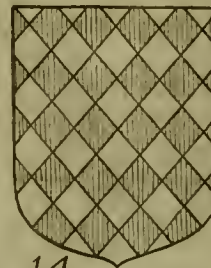
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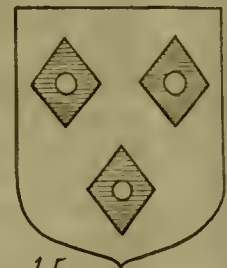
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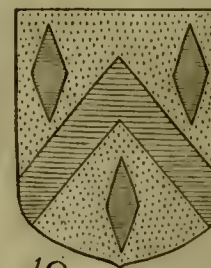
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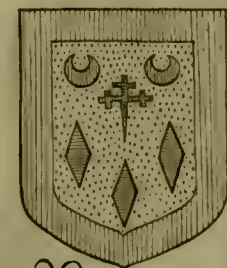
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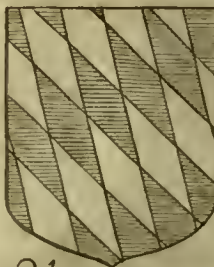
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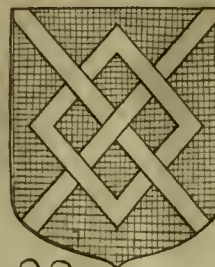
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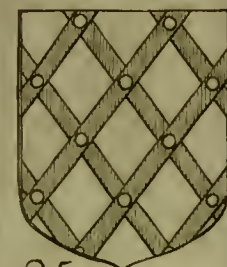
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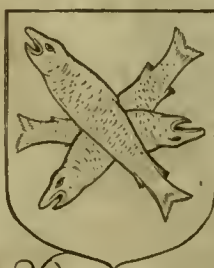
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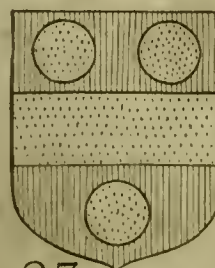
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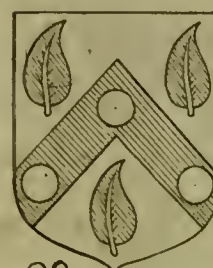
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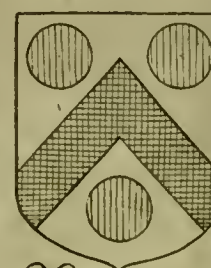
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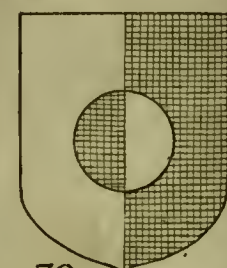
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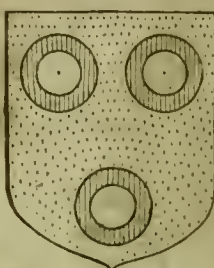
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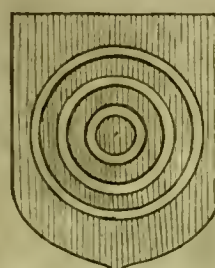
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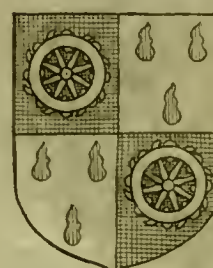
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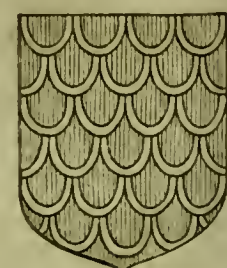
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and *azure*, so called upon the account that the tinctures of the arms do meet at the centre of the shield, which the old heralds called the *con*; and the Latins said, "Portat arma contra conata ex duodecim partibus ex auro & bladio," i. e. *gironné* of twelve pieces, *or* and *gules*: Upton, speaking of *gironal arms*, says, "Diversi sunt nobiles qui portant arma contra conata, quia omnes ipsorum colores invehuntur, ad unum conum, sive ad medium punctum conatum, quia omne corpus triangulum magis longum quam latum est omnino conatum." The modern heralds disuse the word *conatus*, which properly signifies one that endeavours any thing, and use the words *cuneus* a wedge, and *conus*, which signifies a geometrical body, sharp at one end, and broad at the other, which answers to a giron.

We meet with arms of sixteen girons, as these given us by Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, book 3d. page 55. *Gironné de gueules & d'ermine de seize pièces*, i. e. *gironné* of sixteen pieces, *gules* and *ermine*, carried by John Cheswell, institutor of the Order of St Magdalen, in anno 1614. And Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us such another bearing by the *Becourti* in France, which he thus describes, *pinnulae trigonae sexdecim, jubar argenti atque ostri reciprocantes*, i. e. *gironné* of sixteen pieces, *argent* and *gules*: Bombax, a herald, gives out, that such gironal arms represent winding-stars, and signify that the bearers have been raised and exalted by their own merits.

The girons are subject to accidental forms, as to be *ingrailed*, *nebulé* and *wavey*, of which I have given examples in the VII. chap. and I proceed next to *piles*, being figures much of the same form.

OF THE PILE:

It is an armorial figure more frequent in Britain than in other nations, and hardly known in France by that name.

It is of a conal form, more oblong than the giron; its point does not end in the centre, but proceeds farther into the field, and sometimes to the extremities of the shield. The English describe it an ordinary composed by a two-fold line, formed like a long wedge; and when but one in the field, the great end possesses the third part of the shield, whereout it issueth, ending taper-ways, near to the opposite part of the shield, as Plate IX. fig. 1. *or*, a pile *ingrailed sable*.

The English ascribe to it many significations in arms. As first, Guillim says, it represents that ancient weapon peculiar to the Romans, called *pilum*, from which the pile is latined *pila*.

Morgan says it is a fit figure to be given to generals and commanders, who have ordered their army in battle after the form of a wedge, and have obtained victory by that form. Others again, as the author of the book, entitled, The Art of Heraldry, advances, that the pile represents in armory such pieces of wood which make all the foundations of buildings and fortifications sure and firm, in marshy and watery ground; and that it is a fit symbolical figure for those who have founded governments and societies; and upon such an account they tell us, that Edward III. of England gave the pile to Sir John Chandos for his armorial figure, upon the account of his valour against the French, and as one of the founders of the most noble Order of the Garter; This Sir John was well known to the French; for almost all their heralds take notice of his arms: And Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, blazons them thus, *D'argent à un pieu aiguisé de gueules*, i. e. *argent*, a pile *fitché gules*, of which before of the Pale. Chap. IX. Plate III. fig. 2.

I take the English pile, and the French pile *aiguise* to be all one, and represent the same thing, such as a stake of wood, sharp at the end, with which soldiers fortified their camps; and engineers, by driving them into the ground, to make solid foundations for buildings, commonly called *piles of wood*: For which the Latins say, *publicis defixis sustentare*: As Sylvester Petra Sancta, for a pile in armories, says, *publica gentilitia cuspidata in ima parte*: The English pile differs nothing from the French pale *aiguisé*, but that the one is *fitché*, or sharp from the top, and the other turns sharp, but near the foot; and heralds latin the first, *palos cuspidatos*, and the last, *palos in imo cuspidatos*.

Sylvanus Morgan, amongst his other fancies, and especially of the pile, a peculiar figure with the English, will have it to be the symbol of fire and water; for the pile among the ancients, says he, was the hieroglyphic of the element fire, which terminates in a point, mounting upwards, and, after its form, monuments of kings and princes were so built; as the pile of fire purifies all things, so it is the emblem of a faithful man: He gives, for instance, the bearing of one of the name of FURNEAUX, who carried *sable*, a pile indented *argent*; which, says he, was no other but a rebus for his name, showing the trial of the furnace; with the motto, *Probasti me*. And again, as the pile represents water, it is the emblem of a patient man; whose motto is, *Immota triumphans*. And our author tells us, that Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought in the river water of Thames to serve the city of London, in memory thereof, altered his old arms, being *argent* on a bend *vert*, three wolves' heads erased of the first, and in place of a bend, took a pile. And those of the name of WATERHOUSE in England, descended of an ancient family, designed AQUE-DOME, in the county of Lincoln, whose seat was upon water, carried *or*, a pile ingrailed *sable*, as Plate IX. fig. 1.

Holmes, in his Academy of Armory, where he blazons the arms of *Monsieur de la SUN* or *SUND*, *azure*, a canton *argent*, with five piles issuing therefrom *or*, tells us, that the ensigns of English companies of soldiers, of old, were distinguished by piles; the colonel and lieutenant-colonel's company's ensigns had only cantons; but the major's company's ensign had a pile waved *or* plain, issuing from the canton; and the eldest or first captain's company had two piles issuing from the canton; and the second company's ensign, three piles, &c. So that I find the pile has been a distinguishing figure of old with the English.

SEYMOUR Duke of SOMERSET, Earl of HERTFORD, Viscount BEAUCHAMP, Baron SEYMOUR, &c. quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a pile *gules*, betwixt six flower-de-luces in pale *azure*, three Lions of England of the first; second and third *gules*, two wings conjoined in lure *or*, the paternal coat of Seymour, Plate IX. fig. 2. The first is a coat of augmentation, which King Henry VIII. conferred upon Edward Seymour of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, when he took his sister Lady Jean Seymour to be his queen, who was the mother of Edward VI. He had the titles above-mentioned conferred upon him by Henry VIII. Upon that king's death, he was made Earl Marshal of England for life, and from the young king and his council he received his patent of Protector and Governor of the King and the Kingdom; but, by an attainder in the year 1552, he lost his fortune, honours, and head, on Tower-Hill, January 24th; so that his son Edward did not enjoy them till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was honoured with the title of Lord Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford; and his son, William, again, by King Charles I. was made Marquis of Hertford; and after the restoration of King Charles II. was again advanced to the title of Duke of Somerset. I shall here add, to satisfy the curious, the blazons of this noble family, by the German Jacob Imhoff, "Insignia Sey-morum gentilitia, alas binas deauratas, sibi connexas & expansas, sed deorsum versas in campo coccineo, representant; his Rex Henricus VIII. honorificum addidit auctarium cui priores partes locum tribuere solent, nempe, parmam auream sex cœruleis liliis ornatam quæ inter palus in cuspidem attenuatus, & tribus Angliæ leonibus, decoratus descendit." Here he latins the English pile as a pale *fitché*, *palus in cuspidem attenuatus*. The same author, in his blazon of HOLLIS Earl of CLARE, latins piles, *pilæ*; thus, "Insignia Holesiæ Comitæ Claræ scuto constant muris ponticæ maculis resperso, cui pilæ duæ nigræ oblique positæ & cus-pide se prope tangentibus inscriptæ sunt," *i. e. ermine*, two piles issuing from the dexter and sinister chief angles, their points meeting in base *sable*, as Plate IX. fig. 3. which family was first dignified in the person of John Hollis of Houghton in Nottinghamshire, by the title of Lord Baron 1616, and Earl of Clare 1624, and afterwards with the title of Duke of Newcastle.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, says, besides the former significations of the pile, when there are three of them in a field, they are then to represent the *three passion-nails*, as symbols, assumed by such as returned from the Holy Land, and generally in France and Spain, where these piles are *gules*, and meet in point, they are called *passion-nails*; especially with the French, who know

nothing of the pile, as before; wherefore, Sir George blazons the arms of WISHART, *argent*, three passion-nails *gules*, meeting in point, Plate IX. fig. 4.

Jacob Vanbassan, a Dane, in his Manuscript, says, that one Robert, a natural son of David Earl of Huntingdon, being in the wars in the Holy Land, was to-named Guishart, from the slaughter he made on the Saracens; and from him was descended the families of the name of Wishart. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 217, says, that he has seen a charter granted by Gilbert Umfraville Earl of Angus, to Adam Wishart of Logie, *anno* 1272. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript, says, the chief of this name was Lord BRECHIN, whose succession failed in a daughter married with the old Earl of Angus; for which the Douglasses Earls of Angus still quarter those arms with their own; and the other families of the name were Wisharts of Logie and Pittarrow, who carried the above blazon, viz. *argent*, three piles in point *gules*, and Pittarrow; for motto, *Mercy is my desire*; as in Esplin and Pont's Books of Blazons. Both these families are extinct. Doctor George Wishart, sometime Bishop of Edinburgh, was descended of Logie. Mr George Wishart, who was martyred for the Protestant religion, was of Pittarrow. The barony of Logie was again purchased by Mr John Wishart, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, nephew to the bishop, and great-grandson to Sir John Wishart of Logie, who carries, as in the New Register of Arms, *argent*, three passion-nails joining in their points *gules*, and distilling drops of blood, proper; crest, an eagle displayed *sable*, armed and membred *gules*, wounded with an arrow shot through the body, proper: motto, *Avitos novit honores*.

ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, *argent*, three piles *sable*; crest, two demi-arms holding a pole-ax with both hands, proper; with the motto, *Perissem ni periissem*, supported by two falcons, with wings expanded, proper, armed *gules*, chessed and belled *or*. This is an ancient family for its antiquity; Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, says, That in the Charter of Balmerino, *Dominus Gulielmus de Candela D. de Anstruther* confirms a donation by his father William, to the Monks of Balmerino, granting them, *quandam terram adjacentem ex parte orientali villæ de Anstruther*, on the sea-coast, by the way leading to Crail, in the reign of Alexander II. For more of this family and its descendants, see the foresaid author.

Sir JAMES ANSTRUTHER of Airdrie, Clerk to the Bills, and second son to Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, carries as his father, within a bordure *gules*, for his difference; crest and motto as above, without supporters. Lyon Register.

HALKET of Pitferan; *sable*, three piles conjoined in base *argent*: Esplin illuminates them, five piles *argent*, in his Book, (on a chief *gules*, a lion *passant gardant or*: Mackenzie's Heraldry.) In the Register of Dunfermline there is a contract betwixt the abbot of that abbacy and David Hacket of Lussfennen, *de perambulatione terrarum de Pitferan*, *anno* 1437; see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife. The book entitled, The Art of Heraldry, gives us a family of the name of Hacket in England, originally from Scotland, carrying the same figures with a little variation, thus; Sir Andrew Hacket of Moxhill in Warwickshire, knight, *sable*, three piles *argent*, on a chief of the second, a lion *passant gules*.

The surname of LOGAN carries piles or passion-nails. For the antiquity of the name *Dominus Robertus de Logan* is mentioned in a charter in the 12th year of the reign of King Alexander II. and *Thomas de Logan* is witness in a charter of *John de Stratbern*, in 1278. Haddington's Collections.

And, in Prynne's Collections, amongst the Scots barons who submitted and swore allegiance to Edward I. of England, in the year 1297, there is Walter Logan in Lanarkshire. In the reign of Robert Bruce, Sir Robert Logan was eminent: He accompanied good Sir James Douglas to Jerusalem, with King Robert's heart, as our historians, and Holinshed, in his History of Scotland, p. 329, say. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied Sir James in that expedition, the chief of them were Sir William Sinclair and Sir Robert Logan; upon which account, these of the name of Logan have been in use to add to their arms a man's heart, which our heralds blazon thus,—*or*, three passion-nails *sable* (instead of piles) conjoined in point, piercing a man's heart in base *gules*, as Plate IX. fig. 5. The principal family of the name was designed of Restalrig, near Edinburgh, who carried the same arms, as by their ancient seals; as that of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, which I have seen appended to his charter, whereby he grant-

ed several privileges to the town of Edinburgh, as to pass through his lands to Leith with carriages; and, for more verifying that deed, he appends the seal of his cousin, William Cunningham Lord Kilmaurs; and the charter ends thus, "In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum præsentis scripto est appensum, & ad majorem rei hujus evidentiam, sigillum nobilis & potentis viri & consanguinei mei clarissimi Domini Wilielmi de Cunningham, militis, domini de Kilmaurs, similiter apponi procuravi, ultimo die Maii, 1398." This Sir Robert Logan was Admiral of Scotland in the year 1400; his son or grandson, John Logan of Restalrig, was made principal Sheriff of Edinburgh by King James II. in the year 1444. The family matched with the Ramsays of Dalhousie; after which marriage, they quartered the arms of that family with their own. Sir James Logan of Restalrig married Margaret, daughter to George Lord Seaton, in the reign of King James V. Robert Logan of Restalrig, to his charter of the date 1560, (whereby he gives to his eldest son, John Logan, the lands of Redhall, Flures, and Nether-Flemington) appends his seal of arms; upon which is a shield, quarterly, first and fourth, three piles conjoined in point, second and third, an eagle displayed, illuminated and blazoned in the herald books thus; first and fourth *or*, three piles issuing from the chief, and conjoined in base *sable*. (Some books, as Workman, conjoin them in a man's heart in base *gules*) for Logan; second and third *argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, for Ramsay.

Which John was father of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, father of Robert Logan of Restalrig, that was forfeited (for keeping correspondence with John Earl of Gowrie, in his treasonable practices) in the year 1609, eight years after his death, which was in the year 1601. He left two sons, George and John, who went abroad; the eldest died, John returned home and possessed a part of Restalrig, which he had from his father: His son was George, who married Isabel Fowler, daughter to Ludovick Fowler of Burncastle. Their son and successor, John Logan of Burncastle, married Agnes Maxwell, daughter to John Maxwell of Hills, one of the family of Nithsdale; his son and successor is the present GEORGE LOGAN of Burncastle: He married Isabel Douglas, daughter to the laird of Pinziere of the family of Queensberry; and, as representer of the Logans of Restalrig, carries the above arms of the family, as in the Plate of Achievements.

I meet with other two families of the name in our books of arms; as LOGAN of Cotfield, who carried *or*, three passion-nails *sable*, their points in a heart *gules*, as in Mr Pont's Manuscript; and, in the Lyon Register, there are recorded, in the year 1676, the arms of Mr GEORGE LOGAN of that Ilk, *or*, three piles in point, piercing a man's heart *gules*; crest, a passion-nail piercing a man's heart, proper: motto, *Hoc majorum virtus*, for which see Plate of Achievements.

The surname of LAING, *argent*, three piles conjoined in point, *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

JOHN LAING, Rector of Newland, was Treasurer to King James III. Mr Thomas Laing is a witness in a charter of Alexander Forrester to his son Archibald, the 12th of October 1464. Mr JOHN LAING of Red-house in East-Lothian carried the foresaid arms, quartered with *argent*, a pale *sable*, which are to be seen painted on the dwelling-house of Reidhouse.

JAMES LAING, portioner of Morisland, parted per pale ingrailed, *argent* and *sable*, a chief indented, and counter-changed of the same. Lyon Register. Here the indentment is in place of the piles.

The surname of LOCHORE, *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief, their points conjoined in base *sable*.

ADAM *de* LOCHORE was Sheriff of Fife in the reign of Alexander II. and Hugh Lochore, in the reign of Alexander III. was also Sheriff of Fife; see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of that Shire, who tells us, that though there were several gentlemen of that name who had lands, scarce one of them is now to be found.

CALDWELL of that Ilk, in the shire of Renfrew, *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief *sable*, and in base, four bars waved *gules* and *vert*, to show water, equivocally relative to the name. This family, says Mr Crawford, in his History of Renfrew, continued for many hundred years in a good reputation, by inter-marriages with many honourable families; and ended of late in the person of John

Caldwell of that Ilk, one of the commissioners for the Shire of Renfrew, about the year 1693. The lands are now possessed by John Earl of Dundonald.

JOHN CALDWELL in Glasgow, as in our New Register, parted per pale, *azure* and *sable*, a hart's head coupé *or*, and in chief, three wells or fountains, proper.

The surname of YOUNG carries piles; as YOUNG of Oldbar, *argent*, three piles *sable*, on a chief of the last, as many annulets *or*; crest, a lion issuing out of a wreath *gules*, holding a sword in pale, proper; motto, *Robori prudentia præstat*; as in the Lyon Register.

Sir JOHN YOUNG of Leny, *argent* on three piles *sable*, as many annulets *or*; crest, a dexter arm holding a lance in bend, proper; motto, *Press through*. Lyon Register.

THOMAS YOUNG of Rosebank, *argent*, three piles *indenté sable*, on a chief of the last, as many annulets *or*; crest, an anchor placed in the sea, and surmounted of a dove with an olive branch in its beak, all proper: motto, *Sperando spiro*.

YOUNG, sometime Bishop of Edinburgh, *argent*, three piles *sable*, on a chief *gules*, as many annulets *or*, and a mullet for difference on the middle pile. Extracted out of the Lyon Register, 1673.

ANDREW YOUNG of Eastfield, writer to his Majesty's Signet, *argent* on three piles *sable*, as many annulets *or*, with a star of six points of the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a pen, proper: with the motto, *Scripta manent*; all in the Lyon Register.

YOUNGER of Hopperston, *argent*, on three piles in point *sable*, as many annulets *or*; and, on a chief *gules*, a crescent between two mullets of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of YOUNGER, it seems, is of the same stock with the Youngs, by their arms, viz *argent*, on three piles in point *sable*, as many annulets *or*, and, on a chief *gules*, a crescent between two mullets of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

When we say *piles in point*, then the points of the piles meet and join together in the base of the shield.

The surname of LOVELL, *argent*, three piles *sable*, surmounted of a fesse waved *gules*. Pont's Manuscript. And the same was carried by LOVELL of Balumbly.

The surname of LAUTY, *sable*, three piles in point *argent*, surmounted of a fesse *gules*, charged with as many crescents *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

LAUTY of Teichonell charges his fesse with one crescent, and LAUTY of Myrehouse added two stars.

POLWARTH of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, *argent*, three piles ingrailed *gules*, and conjoined in point. This family ended in an heiress, in the reign of King James III. who was married to John Sinclair, eldest son of Sinclair of Herdmanston; to whom King James IV. grants a charter of the lands of Polwarth. He died without heirs-male, leaving behind him two daughters, who were co-heiresses of Polwarth, but not of Herdmanston, to which his brother, as heir-male, succeeded. The eldest was married to George Home of Wedderburn, and the other to his younger brother Patrick, afterwards designed of Polwarth, progenitor of the present Earl of Marchmont; upon which account that family has been in use to quarter with their own the arms of Polwarth; and, by their modern paintings, make the field *gules*, and the piles indented *argent*.

When the piles issue from any of the sides or angles of the shield it is necessary to name the place from which they issue; if from the chief, it may be named or omitted in the blazon.

HENDERSON of Fordel, the principal family of the name, *gules*, three piles issuing out of the sinister side *argent*, and, on a chief of the last, a crescent *azure*, betwixt two spots of *ermine*; Esplin's Illuminated Book of Arms; and they are so illuminated in Workman's Manuscript; but the crescent is there *vert*, and supported by two *mertrices ermine*; crest, a hand holding a star, surmounted by a crescent; with the motto, *Sola virtus nobilitat*. Plate. IX. fig. 16.

HENRY HENDERSON of St Laurence, Doctor of Medicine, parted *per pale* indented, *sable* and *argent*, two attires of an hart counter-changed, on a chief *gules* a crescent *or*, betwixt two tufts of *ermine*; crest, a wheel: motto, *Sic cuncta caduca*. Lyon Register. Here an indenting is in place of the piles, carried by Fordel.

When the field is not filled with an equal number of piles, the greatest number is taken for the field, and the lesser number for the charge, as before in the Multiplication of the Abstracts of the Honourable Ordinaries; as in the bearing of RICHARD HULSE of Betherden in Kent, *argent*, three piles, one issuing from the chief, between two other transposed from the base *sable*, Plate IX. fig. 7.; but, if there were two from the chief, which would make an equal number, filling the field equally with metal and colour, the English would blazon them *paly pilié* of so many pieces, *argent* and *sable*, as they do these, issuing from both sides of the shield, *barry pilié*; which would be more proper to say, so many piles placed barways, wedged, as it were, one in the other, and reaching quite traverse the shield, as fig. 8. which Bara calls *pointes en face*; the French, as I observed before, know nothing of the pile; and would blazon these arms, *parti emanché*, *argent* and *gules*, of eight pieces.

“Emanché,” says Menestrier, “se dit des partitions de l’écu, ou les pièces s’en-clavent l’une dans l’autre, en forme des longs triangles pyramidaux,” i. e. *emanché* is said of the partitions of the shield, whose pieces enter the one in the other, in long triangular pyramidal forms; so that, when the piles are counter-placed in pale, fesse, bend-dexter and sinister, the French say, *parti emanché*, *coupé emanché*, *tranché emanché* and *taillé emanché*, and the English, *paly pilié*, *barry pilié*, *bendy pilié* of so many pieces. Mr Gibbon says, the French term *emanché* cannot be well etymologized, and therefore cannot latinize it: yet, he offers the latin blazon of the arms of the territory of Landas of the same form with the figure 8, but of ten pieces, “*Quinæ (ex argento) pontis pilæ transversæ, totidemque, e minio vicissim contrapositæ, totum clypeum transeuntes;*” for which the French say, *parti emanché d’argent, et de gueules de dix pièces*; and the English *barry pilié* of ten, *argent* and *gules*. As for the signification of the word *emanché*, Menestrier says, as the girones represent in arms gussets of garments, so do the *manches*, the sleeves, narrow below, and wide above towards the shoulders.

OF THE FLANQUE, FLASQUE, AND VOIDER.

THESE are terms of figures treated of by the English, which are to be found in their armorial bearings, but very rarely with the French: I have not met with them as yet in our blazons; however I shall treat of them briefly here.

Gerard Leigh would make them distinct, and subordinate to one another, but I take them to be all one; and the first is only a term used in heraldry. Guillim says, they are made by an arch-line, drawn somewhat distinct from the corners of the chief, on both sides, and swelling by degrees to the middle of the escutcheon, and thence decreasing gradually in the base points. The *flasque* is lesser than the *flanque*, and the *voider* is the diminutive of both. Spelman will have them to represent the facings of robes and gowns, and Guillim says, such figures are fit rewards for learning, and especially for service performed in embassies; and the *voider*, the diminutive of the *flasque*, a suitable reward for a gentlewoman that has dutifully served her prince or princess. Some heralds write them *flanches*.

I shall add two or three examples of these figures in arms, taken out of the Dictionary of Arms, by Samuel Kent, printed in October 1717.

ALDHAM of Shrimpling in Norfolk, *argent*, a leopard between two flanches.

ANTONY of Suffolk, *argent*, a leopard between two flanches *sable*.

APHENRY of Wales, *gules*, five plates between two flanches *argent*, on each a trefoil of the first.

Mr Gibbon, in his Introduction *ad Latinam Blazoniam*, latins the *flanque* and *flasque*, (the first signifying a *side*, in French) *latus* or *latusculum*; and from its form he puts the epithet *gibbosum* to it; and the *flanch*, being the same with the *flanque*, are segments of a circular superficies, and latins them, *orbiculi segmentum*; as in his blazon of the arms of Sir HENRY HOBART of Blicklinge in Norfolk, “in area nigra stellam octo radiorum auream gerit, inter duo orbiculi segmenta muris armenicæ vellere impressa,” i. e. *sable*, a star of eight points, waved *or*, between two *flanques* *ermine*, as Plate IX. fig. 9.

The French use the term *flanc*, or *flanque*, when *figurés* are placed on the sides and *flanques* of the shield; and especially when a shield of arms is parted *per saltier*; the two sides are called the *flanques*, as in the blazon of the arms of the kingdom of Sicily, *d'or à quatre paux de gueules, flanqué d'argent, à deux aigles de sable, i. e.* parted *per saltier*, above and below *or*, four pales *gules*, the two *flanques argent*, each charged with an eagle *sable*; but here the *flanques* is no charge nor figure, but the sides of the field being the triangular areas made by the partition lines; so that the French know little or nothing of those as armorial figures; for figures, which canton the saltier at the sides, are said to be *in flanques*, as by the blazons of that figure in the chapter of the Saltier.

OF THE LOZENGE AND LOZENGY, RUSTRE, MASCLE, FUSIL AND FUSILY.

HAVING treated of *square*, *triangular*, and *conal figures*, I proceed now to *rhombular* ones, as,

The *lozenge*, a figure that has equal sides and unequal angles, as the quarry of a glass-window, placed erect point-ways; the Latins say, *lozengæ factæ sunt ad modum lozangiorum in vitreis.*

Menestrier says, "Lozange est une figure de quatre pointes, dont deux sont un peu plus étendues que les autres, et assisées sur une des pointes. C'est le rhombe des mathématiciens, et les quarreaux de vitres ordinaires en ont la figure."

Heralds tell us, that their use in armories came from the pavement of marble stones, of churches, fine palaces, and houses, cut after the form of lozenges; which pavements the French and Italians call *loze*, and the Spaniards *lozas*; and, when in arms, are taken for marks of honourable descent from some noble house. Sylvester Petra Sancta says the same, when he treats of lozenges, which he calls, "Scutulas oxigonias seu acutangulas erectas, & quasi gradiles, referri debere ad latericias & antiquas domus olim, viz. nobilium quia vulgus, & infamiæ sortis homines, intra humiles casas vel antra inhabitantur."

Some latin them in blazon, *lozengias*, *rhombos*, as Uredus; and *rhombulos*, as Camden; they are said by Sir George Mackenzie to be symbols of exact honesty and constancy, being figures whose right sides are always highest.

When there is but one lozenge in the field, and that it touches the four sides of the shield, which is not ordinary with us) it is called a *grand lozenge*; and the field that is seen a *vestu*, as in the arms of PUTED, in France, *azure*, a *grand lozenge or*, charged with a crescent of the first; this by Menestrier, *d'or vestu d'azur, au croissant de meme*; here the angles of the shield is the *vestu*, fig. 10. And in his blazon of the arms of CARRARA, in Venice, "coupé d'argent et d'azur, vestu de l'un a l'autre, ou coupé d'argent et d'azur, a une grande lozenge, de l'un a l'autre aboutissante aux quatre flancs de l'écu," *i. e.* parted *per fesse*, *argent* and *azure*, a *grand lozenge* counter-changed of the same. As fig. 11.

When the lozenge touches not the sides of the shield, and when more than one are placed on it, as 2 and 1, as in other figures which accompany or charge ordinaries, they are only called lozenges; of which I shall add some examples.

STRANG of Balcaskie, *argent*, a chevron *sable*, ensigned on the top with a cross *patée azure*, between three lozenges of the second. Pont's Manuscript. Fig. 12.

JOHN STRANG, Merchant and Citizen in London, descended of BALCASKIE, carries the same; but, for difference, makes the chevron wavy; and, for crest, a cluster of wine grapes; with the motto, *Dulce quod utile*. L. R.

The surname of DALRYMPLE carries, for their armorial figures, lozenges. There was an ancient family of this name, in the shire of Ayr, who possessed the barony of Dalrymple, which John and Roland de Dalrymples did possess; and their heirs made over the same to Sir John Kennedy in the year 1378.

There was another family of this name, in the reign of Robert III. designed of Ingliston, as is evident by an obligation, from James de Dalrymple of Ingliston and Anniston, to Sir Robert Stewart of Duresdier, his superior; wherein he obliges himself, and his heirs, not to build a corn-mill in the abovenamed lands, as the

obligation bears, dated at Perth the 20th of April 1402. Which obligation is in my custody for the present, to which his seal of arms is appended, being of red wax, upon white; and thereupon a shield *couché*, charged with a saltier *lozengé*, (or as some say, eight lozenges in saltier) and in chief a buckle; which last figure, I take to be a sign of his vassallage to the STEWARTS of Duresdier, who carried buckles, as descended of the STEWARTS of Bonkill: The shield is also honourably trimmed with helmet, capelon, and wreath; upon which is a hart's head, for crest; supporters, two lions *gardant*, and the legend round the seal *S. Jacobi Dalrymple*. Which seal is cut in the Plate of Achievements.

The same James Dalrymple was *Clericus Regis Roberti III.* as by a charter of that king's (also in my hands), *Dilecto Nepoti nostro Thomæ de Disbington, filio & hæredi Willielmi de Disbington militi*, of the lands of Kinbrachmount: Which charter ends thus, "Testibus clarissimo fratre nostro Waltero Comite de Catness, Johanne Sennsical de Achengowan, filio meo naturali, Johanne Barclay de Kippow, Alexandro Vans, Willielmo Pog Capellano nostro, Thoma de Lecky, & Jacobo de Dalrymple, clerico nostro, apud Lauchenan, 28th Nov. 1402, & regni nostri tertio decimo."

DALRYMPLE of Stair, *or*, on a saltier *azure*, nine mascles of the first. Pont's Manuscript. This family had its rise, (as Mr Crawford, in his Peerage) from one William Dalrymple, who married Agnes Kennedy, sole heir of the barony of Stair, about the year 1450; from whom was lineally descended James Dalrymple of Stair, who gave a beginning to the eminency of his family, being first a professor of philosophy at Glasgow, and then an advocate; and, in *anno* 1658, was one of the Senators of the Collège of Justice: In which office he continued after the Restoration of King Charles II. and by that king made baronet and President of the Session. He was outed of that post 1681. His arms are matriculated in the Lyon Register, the 2d of June 1664: Thus, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, knight and baronet, Lord President of the Session, bears two coats, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a saltier *azure*, nine lozenges of the first, as his paternal coat, for Dalrymple; second and third *or*, a cheveron *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, betwixt three water-buckets of the second, for the name of Ross; crest, a rock, proper: motto, *Quiescam*. Upon the Revolution, in the year 1689, he was restored to his post, as President of the Session; and afterwards, in the year 1690, by letters patent, he was made Viscount of Stair. He died the 25th of November 1695. He had for his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of JAMES ROSS of Balneel, and marshalled her arms with his own, as in the above blazon. Their eldest son, Sir John Dalrymple, was Lord Advocate, in the year 1682. And in the year 1692, he was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and succeeded his father in the title of Viscount of Stair; and afterwards was raised to the honour of the Earl of Stair, in the year 1703. He died 1707. He had for wife, Elizabeth Dundas, daughter and heir of Sir John Dundas of Newliston, with whom he had issue, John Earl of Stair, his successor, Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmure, George Dalrymple, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh Earl of Loudon.

The achievements of the Earl of STAIR, are, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a saltier *azure*, nine lozenges of the first, for Dalrymple; second and third *or*, a cheveron *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, betwixt three water-buckets of the second, for Ross; and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a lion rampant *gules*, for Dundas; supporters, two storks, proper; crest, a rock, proper: motto, *Quiescam*.

SIR HUGH DALRYMPLE of North-Berwick, Baronet, and Lord President of the Session, third son of James Viscount of Stair, and his lady, Margaret Ross, carries for arms, as matriculated in the Lyon Register, *or*, on a saltier *azure*, betwixt two water-buckets in the flanks *sable*, nine lozenges of the first; crest, a rock, proper: motto, *Firm*, supported on the dexter by a lion *gardant gules*, and, on the sinister, by a falcon, proper. See Plate of Achievements.

HYDE Earl of CLARENDON, Viscount CORNBURY, and Lord Baron HYDE of Hindon, *azure*, a cheveron between three lozenges *or*, thus latined by Imhoff, "Hædence digna, cantherium aureum in scuto cœruleo, inter tres rhombulos priores metalli interpositum representat." This ancient and noble family descends from

Sir ROBERT HYDE of Hyde, in *Com. Chest.* living in the reign of Henry III. of whom was descended Sir EDWARD HYDE, who manifested his loyalty and fidelity to King Charles I. and was made Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, and afterwards one of his Privy Council; and was Secretary of State to King Charles II. when abroad, and after his Majesty's Restoration he was raised to the degrees of dignity as above. By the command of King Charles II. he wrote that excellent work called the History of the Rebellion; which is, and will be a living instance of his great abilities. He held the office of Lord Chancellor till the year 1667, at which time, upon some disgust taken against him, he retired into France, and there died 1674. He left three sons and two daughters behind him, the eldest Henry Earl of Clarendon; the second, Laurence, was made Earl of Rochester by King Charles II. 1682, who carries the foresaid arms, with a crescent, for a brotherly difference: The third son, James, was drowned on board the Gloucester Frigate, attending his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany and York into Scotland. His eldest daughter, Lady Anne, married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany and York, afterwards King of England; and his second daughter, Lady Frances, married to Thomas Knightly of Hartingfordbury in *Com. Hertford*, Esq.

FIELDING Earl of DENBIGH, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three lozenges *or*, for the paternal bearing of the ancient family of FIELDING, descended of the Earls of HAPSBURG, who were Counts Palatine in Germany: As appears by a letter of attorney, made by Jeffrey Fielding, in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. wherein he calls himself, *Filius Galfridi Comitis de Hapsburg*, &c. of whom was lineally descended William Fielding, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. and his successor. Another William was knighted by King James I. of Great Britain, and in the 8th year of the same king's reign advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm of England, as also Viscount Fielding there; and in the year ensuing was made Earl of Denbigh. He married Mary, daughter to Sir George Villiers of Brookesby, son to George Duke of Buckingham; she bore to him two sons, Basil, who succeeded his father in his honours, and George, the second son, who was created Lord Fielding of Caghe in Ireland, as also, Viscount Callan, and Earl of Desmond, by King James I. She likewise had four daughters, the eldest married to James Marquis of Hamilton in Scotland, afterwards Duke of Hamilton.

MONTAGU Earl of MONTAGU, descended of EDWARD MONTAGU, who was first dignified with the title of Lord Montagu by King James I. of Great Britain, the 29th of June 1621, carries *argent*, three lozenges in fesse *gules*, within a bordure *sable*. And the same is carried by Montagu Earl of Manchester, and Montagu Earl of Sandwich, with the addition of a crescent and a mullet, as brotherly differences of the same family.

Some of the name of ALLEN in England, *argent*, three lozenges *sable*, 2, and 1.

The name of LILBURN, *sable*, three lozenges *argent*.

FREEMAN in Northampton, *azure*, three lozenges *argent*, 2, and 1.

The surname of CRISPIN in England, *gules*, ten lozenges *argent*, 4, 3, 2 and 1, as in Morgan's Heraldry, fig. 13.

When the field or any other charge is filled with lozenges alternately of metal and colour, (as *chequé*, of which before) they are then blazoned *lozengé*.

"Lozengé," says Menestrier, "se dit de l'écu et figures couvertés des lozenges," *i. e.* when the field or any other figure is covered with lozenges, as in the bearing of CAON in France, *lozengé*, *gules* and *or*: The Latins ordinarily say, *Plintheis seu rhorrbulis repletus (seu interstinctus) clypeus*, *i. e.* lozengy, *argent* and *gules*, by the family of CUDENHAM in Norfolk; and the same was carried by FITZWILLIAMS, sometime Earl of SOUTHAMPTON. Fig. 14.

When the field or figure is so covered with lozenges erect, we say only *lozengy*; but if they incline diagonally to the right or left, we say *lozengy in bend or bar*; and if they be horizontal in fesse, as Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Hi rhombi tesserarii, quando scuti symbolici universam paginam replent, aut instar fasciarum sunt crecti, aut proni & obliqui more balteorum:" For examples he gives us first, *lozengy in fesse*, *or* and *gules*. The arms of BIAMONTI and GRAONI in Flanders, and the arms of BAVARIA, *lozengy in bend*, *argent* and *azure*; the French call these lozenges, *fusils*, as Menestrier in his blazon of the arms of BAVARIA, *fusile en bande, d'argent et d'azur*; of fusils afterwards. When the lozenges incline to

the left, they are said to be in *bend sinister*, or *bar*, as the arms of CONINGSECK in the Empire, given us by Sylvester Petra Sancta, lozengy *or* and *gules*, in bend sinister.

OF THE RUSTRE.

This is a lozenge pierced round in the middle, so that the field appears through it; named *rustre* by the French, and by the Germans, *rutten*; which some will have represent the button at the end of lances, used in tiltings and tournaments; and so is an armorial figure from these noble and manly exercises. Others will have *rustre* to represent a piece of iron of that form, which is sometimes interposed between the heads of nails fixed on ports of cities and castles; Menestrier gives us an example of them in the arms of LEBARET in France, *argent*, three *rustres azure*, as fig. 15.

Sylvester Petra Sancta observes, that these figures are very seldom used in Germany and Italy; his words are, "Rhombi tesserarii, nempe in orbem pertusi, rariores obvieniunt in gentilitiis parmulis:" I have never met with them nor their name in British Armories. Sir George Mackenzie observes, that we and the English call such *mascles*; and to distinguish them, would call them *mascles pierced round*, instead of *rustres*.

MASCLE OR MACLE.

Is a lozenge voided of the field; that is, when the middle part of the lozenge is evacuate or cut out after a square form, like a lozenge, and so differs from *rustre*, which is pierced with a small round hole. "Macle," says Menestrier, "Est une maille de cuirasse, ou lozange, ouverte et percée en lozange."

The *Mascle* has not only been anciently, but frequently carried in arms all Europe over. Herald's make it to represent different things; as first, the eye, or ring to fasten a coat of mail, and so a piece of armour fit for a military badge.

Others with Sir John Ferne will have it to represent the mesh of a net, and Latin it *macula*; and some add the word *cassium* or *retium macula*, signifying that the first assumer of it had been prudent and politic in military affairs. And our author instances the seven *mascles* granted by King William II. of England, to William Roumare, (who, in evidents and writs, is called *de rubro mari*) for his military conduct and bravery in the Holy Land against the Saracens. Some again more particularly tell us, that the *mascles* borne by the house of Rohan in France, viz. *gules*, nine *macles*, three, three and three, *or*, fig. 16. are upon the account, that all the carps and flint-stones of that duchy are marked with figures like the *mascle* so called there; for which singularity, the Dukes of that country take *macles* for their armorial figures, with a motto relative to them, viz. *Sine macula macla*. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, thinks, that *macles* look like mirrors, and upon that account are carried by the name of *PURVES* with us, deriving the name from the French word *Pourvoir*, to see. In whatever sense the *mascle* may be taken, it is, as I said before, an ancient and frequent armorial figure all Europe over.

ROBERT QUINCY who came over with William the Conqueror, and got many lands in England by that King's favour, carried *gules*, seven *mascles*, three, three, and one, *or*. Some of his issue I shall here mention, since they had considerable interests and employments in Scotland.

One *Robert de Quincy* is witness in a charter of confirmation of the lands of Seaton, Winton, and Winchburgh, by King William, to Alexander Seaton, son of *Philip de Seaton*; (the principal charter I have had in my custody, and several others, where this *Robert de Quincy* is a witness). His son was *Sierus de Quincy*, who was likewise a witness in the charters of King William, and was designed Earl of Winchester in England. The occasion of their being in Scotland with other English was, their being enemies to King John of England, and, in conjunction with William King of Scotland for setting up Lewis, the eldest son of France,

to be King of England, and to dethrone King John; but after his death, his son Henry III. by the conduct of RALPH, Earl of CHESTER, defeated the French Lewis, and his confederates the Scots and English in a battle at Lincoln; the English who escapéd came to Scotland, amongst whom were the Quincys, who got several lands, and married with the best families there.

ROGER QUINCY, Earl of WINCHESTER, was High Constable of Scotland in right of his wife, the eldest daughter of ALLAN of Galloway, High Constable; as is evident by many charters with us, to which I have seen appended their seals of arms, which were of an equestrian form, and on the shield, seven mascles, three, three, and one. These of this name were worn out afterwards, for joining with the Baliols against the Bruce.

The name of WEAPONT or VIPONT, in old writs *de Vetere Ponte*, carried for arms *azure*, six mascles, three, two, and one, (some books make the field *gules*.) These of this name anciently possessed great estates in Scotland; the Mortimers got the lands of Aberdour in Fife, by marrying Anicia, daughter and heiress *Domini Joannis de Vetere Ponte, anno secundo Regni Davidis 1126*. For which see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife. And in the Register of Kelso, Fol. 53. there is a charter of *William de Vetere Ponte*, confirming a prior deed of *Roger de Ov*, of the church of Lanton to the abbacy of Kelso. The charter appears to have been granted in the reign of King William, for it bears, *Pro salute dominorum meorum Regis Willielmi, & eorum filii Alexandri*. The same *William de Vetere Ponte* gives donations to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, out of the barony of Carriden in West-Lothian. His successors retained the possession of the lands of Langton in the Merse and Carriden in Lothian, till Sir William Weapont was killed fighting valiantly for King Robert the Bruce, at the battle of Bannockburn, against the English, 1314. Afterwards these lands came to the COCKBURNS, now of Langton, upon marrying the heiress of WEAPONT of Langton; for which the Cockburns of Langton have ever since been in use to quarter the arms of Weapont with their own; *gules*, six mascles, three, two, and one, *or*; and these mascles are carried by other families, upon account of their descent from the Weaponts, as the KERS of Roxburgh and Lothian; of whom before.

The surname of PURVES, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three mascles *gules*, as many cinquefoils of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

When the PURVESSES assumed the mascles, representing mirrors, as equivocally relative to their name, as Sir George Mackenzie fancies, I know not; but anciently they had no such figure, as by the seal of one *William Purvoys de Mospennach*, appended to a charter of his, about the end of King William's reign, granting to the Monks of Melrose a free passage through his lands of Mospennoch. The seal thereto appended was entire (which I see in the custody of William Wilson, one of the Under-Clerks of the Session), and after an oval form, and had no shield upon it; but in the middle was a very rude and irregular figure, which I cannot name: It is true, there were several families who lived about Earlston, in the west end of the shire of Berwick, and the east end of Teviotdale, who carried mascles, as the PURVESSES and LEARMONTS.

The eminentest family of late, of the name of PURVES, is that of Sir WILLIAM PURVES of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, fig. 17. *azure*, on a fesse between three mascles *argent*, as many cinquefoils of the first; crest, the sun rising out of a cloud, proper; with the motto, *Clarior e tenebris*. New Register.

The surname of BETHUNE or BEATON, anciently with us, *azure*, a fesse between three mascles *or*: I know that our modern books call them *lozenges*, and our old books *mascles* or *lozenges voided*, which is the same with *mascle*. As for the antiquity of the family, I have met with *Robert de Bethune*, witness in a charter of *Roger de Quincy*, in the reign of King William, to *Sayerus de Seton*, of an annuity of the mill and mill-lands of Tranent; and afterwards *David de Bethune miles*, about the year 1296, and *Alexander de Bethune*, is mentioned in the parliament held at Cambuskenneth, the 6th of November 1314, in the 1st year of the reign of King Robert I. *Robertus de Bethune, familiaris Regis Roberti II.* married the daughter and heiress of Sir JOHN BALFOUR of that Ilk, and with her got the lands of Balfour in Fife; for which the family has been designed since, BETHUNE of Balfour: Which being the principal seat of the family, yet they retained the name of Be-

thune, and quartered the arms of Balfour with their own, viz. quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a fesse between three mascles *or*, (as I observed before, they are called lozenges, especially in the New Register) second and third *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, an otter's-head erased of the first, for Balfour; supporters, two otters, proper; and an otter's head for crest, with the word *Debonnaire*: Of this family there were several eminent learned men, as James Bethune, Archbishop of St Andrew's, Chancellor of Scotland 1518; David Bethune, his nephew, was Archbishop of St Andrew's upon his death, and created Cardinal by Pope Paul III. and Bishop of Mirepoix by the French King; and Chancellor of Scotland 1522, till 1549. James Bethune, his nephew, was elected Archbishop of Glasgow, and carried the foresaid quartered arms, as did David the cardinal; supported by two men in priestly habits; yet to be seen on his lodging in the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd.

BETHUNE of Creigh, another goodly family in Fife of that name, was a younger son of Bethune of Balfour, in the reign of King James IV. and carried the foresaid quartered arms, with a cinquefoil, for difference.

JANET BETHUNE, a daughter of Sir DAVID BETHUNE of Creigh, then his Majesty's High Comptroller, was married to James Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton. She bore to him James Earl of Arran, his successor, and a daughter, Helen, who was married to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and Jane, to the Earl of Glencairn: This family continued till of late, and the estate is now united to that of Bethune of Balfour.

DAVID BETHUNE of Bandon, descended of a second son of BETHUNE of Balfour, carries the quartered arms of that family, within a bordure *or*; crest, an otter's head, coupéd *argent*. Lyon Register.

JOHN BETHUNE of Blebo, whose father was a fourth brother of the House of Balfour, carries the quartered arms of that family, but takes the fesse *chequé*, in the first and fourth quarters, for his maternal descent of the house of Lindsay; with the crest and motto of the family. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE of Longhermiston, whose father was a second brother of Bethune of Balfour, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between three mascles *or*; second and third *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, a selch's head erased of the first, all within a bordure indented *or*: His daughter and heiress, Grissel Bethune, was married to William M'Dowal of Garthland, so mentioned and matriculated in the New Register.

JAMES BETHUNE of Nether-Tarvit, descended of Cardinal Bethune, and Mary Ogilvie, daughter to the Lord Ogilvie. Their son was Alexander Bethune, Archdean of Lothian, and Laird of Carsgouny, who turned Protestant, and married: Of whom is descended Mr THOMAS BETHUNE of Nether-Tarvit, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, on a fesse, between three lozenges *or*, a betune leaf slipped *vert*, as relative to the name of Bethune; second and third Balfour, as before; crest, a physician's quadrangular cap, proper: motto, *Resolutio cauta*. N. R.

I observed before, that some of the name of BETHUNE have lozenges instead of mascles, and that some have been in use to add a betune leaf on the fesse, as relative to the name.

WARDLAW of that Ilk, *azure*, three mascles *or*, fig. 18. This surname Hector Boece places amongst the first of surnames in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm III.

WARDLAW of Torry carried as the former: I have seen the seal of Henry Wardlaw of Torry appended to his charter, granted by him to ALEXANDER Lord Home Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the year 1455; which seal of arms had only three mascles, 2 and 1; but afterwards that family was in use to quarter them with the arms of VALANGE, viz. *azure*, three water-buckets *or*, upon the account that the family matched with one of the co-heirs of Sir James Valange, and got with her Wester-Lochore in Fife: Of this family were two bishops of the name of WARDLAW with us.

Sir HENRY WARDLAW of Pitrevie, Baronet, as descended, it seems, of this family, carried the quartered coat thereof; and for crest, a star; with the motto, *Familias firmat pietas*. Lyon Register.

WARDLAW of Riccarton, *azure*, on a fesse *argent*, between three mascles *or*, as many crescents of the first, (some say *gules*) Pont's Manuscript. In a charter of

ALEXANDER FORRESTER of Corstorphine to his son Archibald, of the lands of Clerkington, 12th October 1464, amongst the witnesses is John Wardlaw of Ricarton. In the year 1509, Walter Wardlaw of Riccarton resigns the lands of Priestfield, as proprietor thereof, in favours of Walter Chapman burghess in Edinburgh: This family is now extinct.

WARDLAW of Warriston, *azure*, on a fesse, between three mascles *or*, a cross *gules*.

BLAIR of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Ayr, *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, nine mascles of the first.

WILLIAM *de* BLAIR, in *anno* 1205, is mentioned in a contract of agreement betwixt RALPH *de* EGLINTON and the village of Irvine, which is in the Charter-Chest of the borough of Irvine. And in a charter of King Alexander III. to the abbaey of Dunfermline, *William de Blair* is a witness.

JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk gets a charter from King David Bruce of the lands of Airdblair, (as in Haddington's Collections.) From this family of Blair the lands of Bogton came to Sir ADAM BLAIR of Bogton, nephew of BRYCE BLAIR of that Ilk, (History of Renfrew.) The family of Blair have had inter-marriages with many honourable families, as Hamilton, Glencairn, Semple, &c. And there are few families of any note in the western shires that are not related to them.

The present WILLIAM BLAIR of that Ilk disposed his estate of Blair in favours of his only son John, reserving to himself a liferent. His son, John Blair, died without issue, and his sister Magdalen succeeded him. She married Mr WILLIAM SCOTT, Advocate, second son of JOHN SCOTT of Malleny, and to him she bore a son. He takes upon him the name and arms of Blair, which he quarters with Scott, viz. first and fourth *argent*, on a saltier *sable*, nine mascles of the first, for Blair; second and third *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, and in base, an arrow bend-ways, proper, feathered, headed, and barbed *argent*; crest, a stag lodged, proper: motto, *Amo probas*; which are the arms of Scott of Malleny, of which before, as in the Plate of Achievements.

The cadets of this family, with arms, that I have met with in our old and modern books of blazons, are these,

BLAIR of Adington or Adamton, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, five mascles of the first. Pont's Manuscript. And sometimes a saltier and a chief *sable*, the last charged with three mascles. W. M.

BLAIR of the Carse, as descended of BLAIR of that Ilk, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mascles of the first. *Ibid.*

JAMES BLAIR of Milgerholme, sometime Provost of Irvine, *argent*, on a saltier, betwixt two crescents in the flanks, and garb in base *sable*, five mascles of the first: motto, *God be our guide*. Lyon Register.

GILBERT BLAIR, sometime Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, betwixt a mullet in chief, and a crescent in base of the last: motto, *Non crux, sed lux*. Lyon Register.

The surname of PITCAIRN, *argent*, three mascles *gules*; as in Pont's Manuscript: But in our New Register they are called *lozenges*.

PITCAIRN of that Ilk, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three lozenges *gules*, (so called) second and third *argent*, an eagle with wings displayed *sable*, for RAMSAY: They got the lands of Forthar by marrying the heiress: From which lands the family is now designed. And the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, of whom was lineally descended ALEXANDER PITCAIRN of Pitcairn, who carried the same quartered arms of PITCAIRN of that Ilk and Forthar, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a moon in her complement, proper: motto, *Plena refulget*. Lyon Register. Which family was represented by that learned and eminent physician ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN of that Ilk, who carries the arms of PITCAIRN only, within a bordure *ermine*:

WILLIAM PITCAIRN of Pitlour, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three lozenges, 2 and 1 *gules*, for PITCAIRN; second and third *azure*, a cheveron between three crescents *argent*; crest, an anchor in pale *azure*: motto, *Sperabo*. Lyon Register.

PITCAIRN of Dreghorn, *argent*, three lozenges, within a bordure *gules*; as in the Plate of Achievements.

The surname of TINDAL, in the year 1484, says Sir James Balfour, carried *azure*, two mascles in fesse *or*.

The name of TRAIL, *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, between three cross crosetts fitched *azure*, as many mascles *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The first of this name is said to have come from Tyrol in Germany, from whence the name, by corruption TRAIL.

There was one HUGH TRAIL, in the reign of Robert III. who defeat an English champion in a tournament at Berwick, as our histories acquaint us.

WALTER TRAIL, Bishop of St Andrews, eminent both in the church and state, in the reign of King Robert III. purchased the lands of Blebo; which he gave to his nephew TRAIL of Blebo, who carried *azure*, a cheveron between two mascles in chief *or*, and a trefoil slipped in base *argent*. Balfour's Manuscript.

ROBERT TRAIL, Merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the family of BLEBO, *azure*, a cheveron between two mascles in chief, and a trefoil slipped in base, within a bordure waved *argent*; crest, a column, or pillar, set in the sea, proper: motto, *Discrimine salus*. Lyon Register.

The surname of PHILPS, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three mascles *sable*. Balfour's Manuscript.

JAMES PHILPS of Amrycloss in Angus, *azure*, a cheveron between three talbot heads, coupéd *argent*; in the New Register.

The surname of MITCHELL, *sable*, a fesse between six mascles *or*. Workman's Manuscript. And in Pont's Manuscript, *sable*, a fesse between three mascles *argent*; and these families following, of the name, in the New Register, are,

ALEXANDER MITCHELL of Mitchell, Writer to the Signet, sometime designed of Craigend, viz. *sable*, a fesse betwixt three mascles, two and one *or*; and in the middle chief, a dagger erected, point upward, proper, handled of the second, all within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight cinquefoils *gules*; crest, a hand holding a writing pen, proper; and for motto, *Favente Deo*; as in the Plate of Achievements.

He married ALISIA LIVINGSTON, daughter and heiress of WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Parkhall, grandchild and representative of JOHN LIVINGSTON, sometime designed of BALDARROW, and after of HAINING, brother of LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, now of Parkhall, eldest son of the above ALEXANDER MITCHELL, and ALISIA LIVINGSTON, as representative of the said family, bears the name and arms of LIVINGSTON, with a suitable difference, of which in another place.

DAVID MITCHELL of Wester-Newbirnie, *sable*, a fesse invected between three mascles *or*: motto, *Omnia superat diligentia*.

ANDREW MITCHELL of Filligrige, Merchant in Aberdeen, *sable*, a fesse waved between three mascles *or*: motto, *Secura frugalitas*.

JOHN MITCHELL of Barry, descended of the family of BANDRETH, *sable*, a fesse between three mascles *or*, within a bordure *chequé* of the second and first; crest, three ears of barley conjoined in the stalk, proper: motto, *Sapiens qui assiduus*.

Mr JOHN MITCHELL of Landath, *sable*, a fesse ingrailed between three mascles *or*: motto, *Labor improbus omnia vincit*.

DON of Teath, *vert*, on a fesse *argent* between three crescents of the last, as many mascles *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

Sir ALEXANDER DON of Newton, Baronet, *vert*, on a fesse *argent*, three mascles *sable*; crest, a pomegranate, proper: motto, *Non deerit alter aureus*. New Register and Plate of Achievement.

PATRICK DON, Baillie of Kelso, brother to the said Sir ALEXANDER DON of Newton, the same within a bordure *argent*, for a brotherly difference. Lyon Register.

The name of LISK, *argent*, three mascles *azure*, and on a chief *gules*, as many mascles of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

DALEMPIT of Lackleid, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, nine mascles of the first. Pont's Manuscript. And there the surname of

St MICHAEL of Blackwater, *sable*, on a bend *argent*; between six mascles *or*, three cushions of the last. Pont's Manuscript.

St MICHAEL of Bramson, *argent*, a cheveron between three cushions *sable*. B. M.

The name of BASSENDEN, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, between three mullets *or*, as many mascles *azure*. Pont's Manuscript.

And there these of the name of NICOL, *azure*, a fesse between six mascles *argent*.

In England, CATERALL of Holderness, in Yorkshire, *sable*, three mascles *argent*. Morgan's Heraldry. And there,

WHITAKER, *sable*, three mascles *or*.

CARLETON of Amptill, in Bedfordshire, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mascles of the first; the same are given by Mr Gibbon, to DUDLEY, Lord CARLETON of Embercourt, in Surry, (Viscount Dorchester in the county of Oxford) which he latins thus, "Qui gestavit in scuto argenteo, teniam obliquam-nigram, tribus metalli primi impressam maculis." He says, because of the various significations of *macula*, it were not amiss to add *cassium* and *retium*, to *maculis*, which he takes to represent the meshes of a net; and, in another sense, he latins them *rhombulos evacuatos*, i. e. lozenges voided.

FUSIL and FUSILLY.

THE *fusil* is another rhombular figure like the lozenge, but more long than broad, and its upper and lower points are more acute and sharp than the two side points. Chassanus, with others, makes their sides round, as in his description of them, "Fusæ sunt acutæ in superiore & inferiore partibus & rotundæ ex utroque latere;" which description has occasioned some English heralds, when so painted or engraven, to call them *miller's picks*, as John Boswell, in his Concord of Armory, Fol. 11. and others, to call them *weaver's shuttles*; but the French make their side angles more acute than round, and to represent spindles. Menestrier says, "Fusées sont plus entendues en longueur que les lozanges et affilées en pointe, comme les fuseaux, elles ont pièces d'architecture, ou bon se sert pour ornement de fusées et de pesons," and gives us the arms of Loquet in Artois, "Porte d'azur a trois fusées d'or, acollées en face," i. e. *azure*, three fusils in fesse *or*.

Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Fusi ex ingenio & opificio muliebri petantur," and that women's shields are after this form, upon which are placed their paternal figures, of which before in the chapter of Shields. For *fusil*, the ancients used the words, *fusillus*, *fusa*, and *fusus*; according to the last, Mr Gibbon blazons the arms of MONTAGU Earl of MANCHESTER, "Scutum argenteum cum ternis fuis cocineis in loco fasciæ dispositis, limbo nigro circumducto," i. e. *argent*, three fusils in fesse *gules*, bordure *sable*; of which, speaking before, I gave them as lozenges, from other English writers, who take the one for the other, as they are painted or engraven, longer or shorter.

With us, LEITH of Restalrig, *argent*, five fusils in fesse *sable*; some say *argent*, a fesse fusilly *sable*, as Sir George Mackenzie in the chapter of the Bar.

LEITH of Overhall, *or*, a cheveron between three fusils *azure*; crest, a turtle-dove, proper: motto, *Semper fidus*. Fig. 19.

LEITH of Leithhall, *or*, a cross croslet fitched *sable*, between three crescents in chief, and as many fusils in base *gules*; crest, a cross croslet fitched *sable*: motto, *Trusty to the end*.

LEITH of Craighall, descended of LEITH of Harthill, *or*, a cross croslet fitched *sable*, between two crescents in chief *gules*, and in base, three fusils, 2 and 1 *azure*, all within a bordure of the third: motto, *Trusty and bydand*. New Register. As fig. 20.

These of the surname of DANIEL, *argent*, five fusils in pale *sable*, and, as some say, a pale fusilly *sable*. Balfour's Manuscript. And there the name of LAMBERTON, in the reign of King James IV. carried *sable*, a star between three fusils *argent*, 2 and 1.

LAMBERTONS of that Ilk were ancient in the Merse; and are frequently met with as witnesses in charters granted by our old kings, David I. and King William, to the Church of Durham, and Abbacy of Coldingham.

WILLIAM LAMBERTON was Bishop of St Andrews in the time of the Competition for the Crown of Scotland, by the Bruce and the Baliol: He adhered to the former,

and set out his cousin, good Sir James Douglas, with all necessaries to assist King Robert the Bruce.

The name of SHAW, *argent*, a cheveron between three fusils *erminois*, so carried by SHAW of Eltham, in Kentshire, Baronet; as in the Art of Heraldry, a little book lately set out.

When the field is filled all over with fusils, alternately of metal and colour, it is then said to be *fusilly*; the Latins, *fusilatum*; or thus, *fusis aureis & cæruleis interstinctum*, i. e. *fusilly or and azure*, the arms of the ancient kingdom of Austrasia.

DUEBECK, an ancient-family in Normandy, *fusilly, argent and gules*, the French blazon *fuselé d'argent, et de gueules*; the same arms are borne by the GRIMALDI de Monaco in Genoa.

As I said before of the lozenges, so now of the fusils, that when the field or any figure is filled with them, being erected in pale, they are then only blazoned *fusilly*; but, when they are horizontally, *fusilly in fesse*, or *in bar*; if diagonally to the left, *in bend-sinister*, and according to the French, *bar-ways*; and when diagonally to the right, *in bend*; for an example, I here give the arms of the Princes of BAVARIA in the Empire, fig. 21. which the French blazon thus, *Fuselé en bande d'argent et d'azur de vingt-et-une pièces, qui est de Bavier*; here the French number the fusils; but it is not usual with us to tell their number when there are so many, and the shield filled with them; we only say, *fusilly in bend-dexter, argent and azure*.

The Prince PALATINE of the RHINE, Elector, the Duke of BAVARIA, Elector, the Duke of DEUX PONTS and of NEWBURG, as descended from one stem. The house of BAVARIA carry the same arms, but differently disposed or marshalled, viz. the Elector of BAVARIA has three coats in distinct escutcheons, two *acollé* joined together, and one below. On the first, the arms of the PALATINATE, viz. *sable*, a lion rampant *or*, crowned and langued *gules contourné*, after the German fashion; looking to the other escutcheon of arms on the left, which is, *fusilly in bend, argent azure*, for BAVARIA; and, the third escutcheon below both, is *gules*, charged with the imperial globes *or*, for the electorship.

The Prince PALATINE of the RHINE carries the same three armorial bearings, otherwise marshalled in an escutcheon, viz. the PALATINATE, *parti* with BAVARIA, and *enté* in base, the globe, as elector. Which way of marshalling I have spoke to before in my Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Arms.

OF THE FRET, FRETTE, AND FRETTEY.

I THOUGHT fit to treat of this figure here, because it is somewhat of kin to the mascle; for it is said to be composed of a mascle and two battons, dexter and sinister, braced or interlaced together, as fig. 22.

Mr Thomas Crawford, in the Fragment of his Manuscript of Heraldry, now to be met with, says, the fret is composed of a saltier and mascle, and is a badge of fastness and fidelity, like a knot or tie of ribbons. The English, I find, take it so, and call it the *love knot*; and by some *Harrington's knot*, because carried by them for their armorial figure; with the motto, *Nodo firmo*. But since it is borne by other ancient and honourable families, it ought not to be appropriate to that family; and is called by some English heralds, *beraldorum nodus amatorius*, the *beralds' love knot*; because it is devised by them as an armorial figure; and so Mr Gibbon blazons the arms of HARRINGTON, *Clypeum atrum heraldico veri amoris nodo impressum argenteo* i. e. *sable*, a fret *argent*, as fig. 22.

The family of MALTRAVERS, in England, *sable*, a fret *or*; the English, of old, latined it, *fretum simplex*; and Imhoff, in the blazon of SPENCER Earl of SUNDERLAND, latins it, *clatrum*, a grate or lattice.

With us, the surname of M'CULLOCH bears *ermine*, a fret *gules*.

Sir GODFREY M'CULLOCH of MYRTON, Knight and Baronet, *ermine*, a fret in-grailed *gules*; crest, a hand throwing a dart, proper: motto, *Vi & animo*, as fig. 23. Lyon Register.

Sir HUGH M'CULLOCH of Pilton, *ermine*, a fret *gules*, as descended of M'CULLOCH of CADBOL; but our New Register makes the fret ingrailed, the same with Myrton; and for crest, the little creature *ermine*; with the motto, *Sine macula*.

DANIEL FLEMING of Rydall in Westmoreland, *gules*; a fret *argent*, and the same by EDWARD FLEMING of EUSTOW, in Devonshire, as in the English books; and in the Dictionary of Arms, lately published, the arms of GLOUCESTER, *or*, a fret *sable*.

Fretted or *fretty* is said when there are six, eight, or more pieces, such as, *battens saltier-ways*, which fill the field; are so changed, the spaces of the field that are left by them, formed like lozenges, and the fretty resembles a grate or lattice; but, in this, they differ, that the pieces of fretty are interchangeably passing one over another, and under the other; whereas, in grates or lattices, the pieces pass entirely all over the other, sometimes pale-ways and bar-ways, and are always nailed at their joints or meetings; whereas, fretty is always bend-dexter and bend-sinister-ways, for fretted arms; the ancients said *arma frettata*, and others, *arma clatbrata*, or *cancellata*, i. e. *latticeed arms*: as Uredus blazons the arms of WILLOUGHBY, *scutum aureum, clatbris cœruleis*, i. e. *or*, fretty *azure*; but, Mr Gibbon, to distinguish fretty from latticed arms, blazons more distinctly the same arms of WILLOUGHBY, *or*, fretty of eight pieces *azure*, thus, "Scutum aureum octonis bacillis cœruleis impressum obliquis (quatuor dextris totidem sinistris) qui alius super alium vicissim & subter subalternatim interponitur;" which handsomely distinguishes fretted arms from latticed ones, of which I shall add some examples of the one and the other; and first, of fretted arms.

ALEXANDER M'CULLOCH of Drummoral, descended of the family of Myrton, *ermine*, fretty *gules*. Fig. 24.

JAMES M'CULLOCH of Muil, descended also of the family of Myrton, *ermine*, fretty *gules*, within a bordure indented of the second, as in the New Register; but here the blazon does not tell how many pieces the fretty is made up of.

M'CULLOCH of Cardiness, *ermine*, fretty *gules* of eight pieces; and on an escutcheon *azure*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*, as in Mr Pont's Book of Blazons.

The surname of LAUDERDALE, of old, *sable*, fretty *or*; Workman's Manuscript.

St AMOND, of old, or *de Sancto Amondo*, *or*, fretty *sable*, and on a chief of the second, three besants of the first. B. M.

LYLE or L'ISLE, *gules*, fretty *or*; some say *gules* a fret *or*. The first of this name and family to be met with on record is WILLIAM L'ISLE, one of the witnesses in the charter of foundation of the Monastery of Paisley, by Walter, High Steward of Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm IV. anno 1164. These of this family had very soon a local designation, as *Le Isle Domini de Duchal*, a barony in the sheriffdom of Renfrew, in the reign of Alexander II. After the death of Alexander III. in the unhappy competition for the crown betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol, the family and surname of L'Isle were, as many others in the kingdom, divided in their loyalty; for Sir Walter and Sir William L'Isle were firm for King Robert the Bruce, and Sir Allan L'Isle was on the Baliol's side. Edward Baliol made him Sheriff of the Isle of Bute, which some say was their ancient possession; and from it came their name L'Isle, afterward named Lyle. He was also by that Edward made Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. *Sir John de Isle Dominus de Duchal* was in great favour with King David Bruce in the time of Edward Baliol's usurpation, and got from King David, (as in *Rotulis David II.*) a charter of the barony of Boquhan in Stirlingshire; he is there, and in other evidents, designed *Johannes de Lyle Dominus de Duchal, Miles*. His son and successor *John de Lyle* of Duchal married one of the co-heirs of the old Earls of Marr. His son and successor Robert is styled *Chevalier de Duchal*, being one of the hostages for King James I. as in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. Upon the death of Alexander Stewart Earl of Marr, he put in his claim as one of the heirs of the earldom of Marr, to which he and the Lord Erskine should have succeeded by right and proximity of blood, but King James I. took possession of it; as Fordan's Continuator says, anno 1438, "Obiit Alexander Sewart, Comes de Mar, & quia bastardus erat, Rex illi successit quamvis jure hæreditario Domini Erskine & Lyle successisse debuisse." Both *Robert de Lyle* and the Lord Erskine, as having right to that earldom, marshalled the arms of Marr, viz. *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross crozlets

fitted *or*, in the first and fourth quarters, with their paternal arms, and which have been continued by their successors.

ROBERT DE-LYLE was raised to the honour of a Peer, by the title of Lord LYLE, by King James II. About the year 1446, he carried, as by our old books of blazons, quarterly, first and fourth Marr, second and third Lyle, as above blazoned; for crest, a cock *or*, crested and barbed *gules*: motto, *An I may*; supported by two cats, proper.

The Lord LYLE's family continued in a lineal male descent to the reign of Queen Mary, when John Lord Lyle left a son James, who died without issue, and a daughter, Jean Lyle, his heir, who was married to Sir NIEL MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, from whom is descended the present JAMES MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, Clerk to the Justiciary; and as representative of the Lord LYLE, marshalls the arms of that family with these of his own, as in the Plate of Achievements, of which in another place. See Plate of Achievements for the nobility.

Many of the sons of this noble family went to England, France, and other foreign places, where some of them came to be great men.

LYLE of Stonypeth, *gules*, fretty of six pieces *or*, with a mullet in chief for difference. Pont's Manuscript.

There are some of the name of LYLE or LYELL, in the north, who carry different arms from those of Lyle above, as in our New Register; whose blazons I shall here insert, lest I have not occasion afterwards; and though their names seem to be one, yet they are distinct and different families.

DAVID LYLE of Woodhead, descended of the family of Murthil, *or*, a cross *azure*, between four cross pates fitted *gules*, within a border ingrailed of the second; crest, a swallow *volant*, proper: motto, *Sedulo & Honeste*.

JOHN LYLE of Murthil, *or*, a plain cross *azure*, between four crosses *patée*, fitted *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding a sword erect, proper: motto, *Fort non ignavo*.

THOMAS LYLE of Dysart, *or*, a plain cross *azure*, between four cross croslets fitted *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding a sword erect, proper: motto, *Tutela*.

CHARLES CHEYNE of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, was created Lord Cheyne, Viscount of Newhaven in Scotland, by King Charles II. and carried for his paternal arms, *chequé*, *or* and *azure*, a fesse *gules*, fretted *argent*.

The surname of ABEL in England, *vert*, fretty *argent*, and a fesse *gules*, Kent's Dictionary of Arms; and there ALFORD of Northampton, *gules*, fretty *ermine*.

Arms latticed differ from fretted ones, as before shown; and are called by the French, *treillé* or *treillissé*, from which our word *tirlace* for a lattice; these pieces which make it are not interlaced with one another, as in the fretty, but lie straight upon the undermost pieces, fixed with nails; which, if of a different tincture, are mentioned also in the blazon, as in the arms of BARDONENCHE *en Dauphiné*, by Menestrier, *d'argent treillissé de gueules cloué d'or, i. e. argent*, a lattice or tirlace *gules*, nailed *or*, fig. 25. Sir John Ferne says, such arms were given to a French Knight, and continued by his posterity, for taking Gundemar, King of Burgundy, prisoner in a battle, in the reign of Childebert, King of France. Which arms he thus blazons, *sable*, a musion (a cat) *or*, opprest with a treillisse *gules*, cloué *argent*.

Before I end this chapter I cannot but give account what some say of the fretty, who will have it to represent a flower garden; especially when below the fretty, and in the interstices of the field, there appear flowers, as in the arms of GARDINER with us; *argent*, on a fret of four pieces *gules*, as many hearts *or*, and in every interstice, a rose of the second, as in Pont's Manuscript.

Others again will have fretty to represent a net, as Guillim, who derives *fretty* from *rete*, which signifies a net; and especially when fishes appear under it, as in the armorial bearings of some of the name of STURGEON in England; *azure*, three sturgeons *naissant or*, surmounted of fretty of six pieces *gules*; some say a net *gules*, which Mr Gibbon thus latins, "Scutum cœruleum, tribus sturgionibus (altero alteri impositis) impressum aureis & deinde filis sex rubeis reticulatum."

When there are three or four, or more figures, proper or natural, placed one over the other, and under the other alternately, then they are said to be *fretted*, as in the bearing of the surname of TARBET, *argent*, three turbot fishes fretted, pro-

per, one fesse-ways, looking to the sinister, and two to the dexter chief and flank points; Maekenzie's Heraldry, as fig. 26.

OF ROUND FIGURES, BESANTS AND TORTEAUXES.

ROUND figures, when of metal, are called *besants*; when of colour, *torteauxes*; yet they have specific names with the English, of which immediately; and then I shall treat of *bowls* and *annulets* as armorial figures.

Besants represent, in armories, pieces of gold or silver, and have their name from the city Byzantium, now called Constantinople, where such pieces were coined. Lewis *Lejeune*, as the French historians tell, in his return from the Holy Land, brought home a quantity of besants of gold, and made an offeratory of them; and, ever since, the Kings of France, in the solemnities of their coronations, make an offeratory of pieces of gold, which they call *besantines*. The Kings of England have been in use to do the same, as Camden, in his Remains, tells us, that Edward III. caused coin a piece of gold, called *besantine*, to the value of L. 15; for such an use, says he, there were two pieces of gold used at the coronation of the Kings of England; which had on the one side a resemblance of the Blessed Trinity, with these words, *In honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis*, and, on the other side, the picture of the Virgin Mary, with the words, *In honorem Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis*. And these pieces were used by the Kings of England, in the offeratories at their coronations, till the accession of King James to the English throne, who likewise caused two besants to be made for himself and his Queen. That for himself had, on the one side, the picture of a king kneeling before an altar, with four crowns upon it, representing his four kingdoms, with the circumscription, *Quid tribuam Domino pro omnibus, quæ tribuit mihi*; and on the other side of the besant was a lamb lying by the side of a lion, with these words, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*. The besant for the Queen had on the one side a crown, protected by a cherubim, and over that an eye, with the word *Deus*, in a cloud, with the circumscription, *Tegit ala summus*; and on the other side was portrayed a Queen kneeling before an altar, with these words, *Piis præcibus, fervente fide, humili obsequio*; but having digressed, I return to the besants as armorial figures.

Besants, when they are armorial figures in armories, they have no impression or figure as coins, but plain; Menestrier says, "Besans sont monnoyes d'or, ou d'argent, sans marque, qui du nom de la ville Byzance ont en le nom de besans."

The Italian, Sylvester Petra Sancta, calls them *nummos Byzantii, liber sancti albani, talenta*. Chiffletius and Uredus, *nummos byzanteos aureos seu argenteos*.

They were generally assumed, as armorial figures, by those who had been in the expeditions to the Holy Land; and by others since, upon the account they had possessed honourable and beneficial offices, as Treasurers, Comptrollers, Collectors of Public Taxes and Revenues. And carried by others, as a sign of power and liberty of coinage, as Sylvester Petra Sancta likewise observes, in his chapter of Besants, "Sunt qui pertinere arbitrantur ad ærarii supremos præsides, seu regios quæstores, aut ad summos dynastas, qui monetam propriam cudendi jus ac potestatem habuerunt."

The name of *MERCER*, or, on a fesse between three cross pateses *gules*, as many besants of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

By these figures it seems the first assumer of them had been in the Holy Land; one of this name that has been entrusted with a naval force by our Kings, as by the Histories of England and Scotland, and particularly that of Howe's, p. 281, who tells us, that in the year 1378, John Mercer, with many ships, set upon the English fleet at Scarborough, defeat and brought them to Scotland, &c.

The principal family of this name is *MERCER* of Aldie, in the shire of Perth, who carries or, on a fesse between three cross pateses in chief *gules*, and a star in base *azure*, three besants of the first, supported by two savages with steel caps on their heads, holding battons downward, before their legs, and standing on a compartment, with these words, *Crux Christi nostra corona*; which supporters are to be seen, of old, finely cut in the house of Aldie; and, for crest, the head and neck of

a heron, holding in its beak an eel; with the motto, on an escrol, the *Grit poul*, being the slughorn of the family, as on the Plate of Achievements.

One of their predecessors, John Mercer, in Perth, purchased the lands of Meikleour from *Mauritius de Cramond*, in the reign of King David II. which were confirmed by that King, in the 33d year of his reign, and afterwards took the designation from the lands of Aldie, of whom is descended the present Sir LAURENCE MERCER of Aldie, Bart.

FAWSIDE of that Ilk, in East Lothian, an ancient family, though now extinct. There are severals of that name with us, who carry *gules*, a fesse between three besants *or*. Pont's Manuscript. Fig. 27.

ALLAN *de* FAWSIDE gives an obligation to the monks of Dunfermline, of the date 1253, to pay yearly *quinque solidos argenti* out of his lands.

ROGER *de* FAWSIDE gets a charter of the lands of Fawside from Robert the Bruce, and, in the year 1350, *Thomas de Fawside, Miles*, is witness in a charter of Duncan Earl of Fife, to the abbacy of Lindores.

Mr JAMES FAWSIDE, designed eldest lawful son to the deceased John Fawside of that Ilk, is witness in a charter of George Earl of Winton, to David Allan in Tranent, in the year 1666. The lands of Fawside belong now to Dundas of Arniston.

The surname of HOPE carries besants.

Sir THOMAS HOPE of Craighall, *azure*, a cheveron between three besants, *or*; crest, a broken globe surmounted of a rainbow, proper: motto, *At spes infracta*. He was Advocate to King Charles I. 1628, whose father or grandfather came from Holland, and was the first of the name of Hope in Scotland. Sir Thomas had, by his wife Elizabeth Bennet, daughter of John Bennet in Tranent, and his wife Grissel Seaton, of the family of Seaton, first, Sir John Hope of Craighall, who was President of the Session; second son, Sir THOMAS HOPE of Kerse, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who carries *azure*, on a cheveron betwixt three besants *or*, a roebuck current of the first; crest, a broken globe surmounted of a rainbow, proper: motto, *Spes tamen infracta*. Lyon Register.

Third son, Sir ALEXANDER HOPE of Granton, Cup-bearer to King Charles I. carried the arms of Hope, and, for his difference, charged the cheveron with a rose *gules*, but kept the crest of the family; with the motto, *Spero suspiro donec*. Lyon Register.

Fourth son, Sir JAMES HOPE of Hopetoun, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice 1649, till that judicatory was dissolved by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1651. He married Anna, daughter of John Foulis of Leadhills, in the shire of Lanark, by whom he had John his successor, and a daughter Rachel, married to David Bethune of Balfour, in Fife. He married, for his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of William Earl Marischal, by whom he had one son, Sir WILLIAM HOPE of Balcomy, Bart. formerly designed of Granton, and late Depute-governor of Edinburgh Castle; who carries *azure* on a cheveron *argent*, betwixt three besants *or*, as many pallets *gules*, being his maternal figures of the name of Keith; crest, a broken globe, with the rainbow as before: motto, *At spes solamen*. Lyon Register.

Which JOHN HOPE of Hopetoun married Margaret, daughter of John Earl of Haddington, by whom he had Charles, his only son and heir, and a daughter, Eleanor, married to Thomas Earl of Haddington. Charles was raised to the honour and dignity of Earl of HOPETOUN, by letters patent, bearing date the 15th of April 1703. He married Henrietta, daughter of William, first Marquis of Anandale, and with her has issue his eldest son John Lord Hope. The Earl's arms, as in the Plate of Achievements of the nobility, *azure*, on a cheveron betwixt three besants *or*, a bay leaf, proper, adorned with crown, helmet, and mantlings, befitting his quality, and on a wreath of his tinctures; for crest, a broken globe surmounted of a rainbow, all proper: with the motto, on an escrol, *At spes infracta*; supporters, two women, their hair hanging down, with loose garments, holding anchors in their hands. L. R.

HOPE of Rankeillor, descended of Craighall, the same as Craighall, within a bordure, *or*, for his filial difference. Lyon Register.

The name of TORTHORALD, says Sir James Balfour, in his Manuscript, carried; in

the year 1232, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, the last charged with three besants of the first.

The surname of LAIDLAW, *sable*, three besants *or*. Balfour's Manuscript.

The surname of GUID, *argent*, on a cheveron *gules*, three besants *or*, and, in base, a dove with an olive branch in its beak. Herbert Guid is infest in the lands of Auchencairn 1561, upon a charter granted by Robert Crawford of Crawfordland, as superior. Herbert's grandchild, John Guid, is infest in the said lands 1625, whose grandchild is Mr John Guid, minister at Carnwath, and possessor of Auchencairn.

EDWARD FOUNTAIN of Loch-Hill, sometime Master of the Revels, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three besants; crest, an eagle rising, proper: motto, *Præclarius quo difficilius*.

ROBERT FENNISON, Merchant in Edinburgh, *gules*, a fesse between three besants in chief, and a crane in base; crest, a crane's head, proper: motto, *Vigilat & ornat*. Lyon Register.

I have seen the arms of the name of M'MILLAN painted thus, *argent*, on a cheveron, between three mullets *sable*, as many besants *or*. The M'MILLANS are said to be BUCHANANS by descent, and to have changed their name upon account of slaughter.

In England, the family of BISSET in Warwickshire has, for arms, *azure*, ten besants, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

When the besants are of gold, the metal may be named or not named in the blazon; but if of silver, *argent* must be named by the practice of all Europe, except with the English, who, from their particular fancy, call them plates.

FOULIS of Ratho, descended of a younger son of Collington; *argent*, on a cheveron, between three laurel leaves *vert*, as many besants of the first, (the English would call them *plates*;) crest, a dove holding an olive-branch in her beak, proper; and for motto, *Pax*. New Register, fig. 28.

SIR JAMES FALCONER of Phesdo, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, descended of Falconer Lord Halkerton, 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 besants *argent*; crest, a falcon perching and hooded, proper: motto, *Paratus ad æthera*. New Register.

In England, the name of CLARKE in Somersetshire carries, as Morgan gives us, three plates; and the name of TROTISHAM, *gules*, four plates, 2 and 2; and RAMSAY in Derbyshire, *azure*, six plates, 3, 2 and 1; and the name of SANDYS there, *sable*, six plates, 3, 2 and 1.

When the field, or other armorial figures, seems to be filled with besants of an indefinite number, they are then said to be *semé of besants*, or *besantie*. The ancient Earls of CORNWALL in England carried *sable*, besantie *or*, as in Sandford's Genealogical History. When Richard, second son of King John, was created Earl of Poitiers; and Earl of Cornwall in England, he did not carry the arms of his father, but those of Poitiers and Cornwall, which he composed together, in one shield, thus; *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned *or*, for Poitiers, within a bordure *sable*, besantie *or*, for Cornwall.

ROCHFORD in England, quarterly, *or* and *gules*, a bordure *azure*, besantie *or*.

TORTEAUX

Is a round figure, always of one of the colours received in the science of heraldry; which colour must be expressed in the blazon, as *torteaux*, *azure*, *sable*, &c. but the English appropriate particular names to them, as they are variously coloured, except to those of red colour, which they call only *torteaux*, without naming the colour.

Torteaux represents, in armory, cakes of bread, called *wastals*, of old, *liba torta seu rotunda*; from which *torteaux*, the Italian Sylvester Petra Sancta, in the 43d. chapter of his Treatise of Heraldry, entitled *De Libis Tesserariis*, calls them *scutarias placentulas*, which heralds take to represent in armories cakes and wastals, and are so taken by the Spaniards, as Menestrier tells us, from a story out of *Argot*

de Molina, a Spanish herald, speaking in his First Book of the Nobles of Andalusia, who carry in their arms *torteaux*, upon the account, says he, that one of the Kings of Spain, being to give battle to the Moors, convened his principal captains and commanders to eat; telling them, that so many cakes as they did eat, each of them would kill as many Moors: And, after a memorable victory, considering how many cakes each had ate, some five, eight, or twelve, took as many *torteaux* in their arms, or added them to their ancient bearings; and this is the reason why so many *torteaux* are carried in the arms of the nobles of Andalusia. So that they are taken by the French, Italians, Spaniards, English, and us, for cakes of bread.

Fig. 29.

There are two ancient families in Scotland who contend for chiefship, but carry different arms; BLAIR of Balthyock, in the shire of Perth, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between three *torteaux* *gules*; crest, a dove, with her wings expanded, proper: motto, *Virtute tutus*. Lyon Register.

BLAIR of that Ilk, in the shire of Ayr, the other family, of whom before; the controversy about the precedency of these two families is said to have been adjusted by King James VI. ordering that the eldest man representer of these two families should precede the younger: These two families are to be found in records in the reign of Alexander III. and have several families descended of them, whose blazons I have before mentioned, and shall here add as in our records.

Those descended of Balthyock are GEORGE BLAIR of Lethendy, descended of Balthyock, the same with Balthyock, with a martlet for difference; crest, a garb, proper: motto, *Nec temere, nec timide*. Lyon Register.

JOHN BLAIR of Balmill, a younger son of Balthyock, the same as his father, within a bordure *sable*; crest, a Roman head; with the motto, *Facies qualis mens talis*.

ALEXANDER BLAIR, residenter in France, descended of a second son of Balthyock, for his difference, makes the cheveron waved. *Ibid*.

LAURENCE BLAIR of Overdurdy, descended of Balthayock, for his difference, inverts the cheveron.

Captain ANDREW BLAIR of Inchyra, descended of BALTHYOCK, embattles the cheveron for his difference. *Ibid*.

The name of COURTNEY in England, or, three *torteaux*: The first of this name came to England with Henry II. and afterwards his descendant, HUGH COURTNEY, was made Earl of DEVON by Edward III. in right of his mother, who was a daughter of William Rivers Earl of Devon. Morgan's Heraldry.

The arms of the EPISCOPAL SEE of WORCESTER, *argent*, ten *torteaux*, 4, 3, 2 and 1, as in Dale Pursuivant's Catalogue of Nobility. The name of BABINGTON in England carries the same arms, with a label of three points *azure*; and it is pretty remarkable, says Kent, in his Dictionary of Arms, that Dr GERVASE BABINGTON, being made Bishop of Worcester, by Queen Elizabeth, his paternal coat was the same with the See, excepting only the label: Here the English, when they say *torteaux*, do not add *gules*, supposing it always to be red.

The German Jacob Imhoff will have the *torteaux* to represent the yolk of an egg in arms, for he latins them *vitellos*, in his Blazons of the Nobility of Great Britain, as in these of EDMOND LANGLEY Duke of YORK, fifth son of Edward III. from whom issued the English kings, of the House of YORK, who carried France and England, quarterly, as his father; and for a filial difference, added a-label of three points *argent*, each charged with three *torteaux*, which Imhoff calls *vitellos*, yolks of eggs. And the same in the arms of GREY Earl of KENT, and others, thus; "Insignia familiæ Graiæ, e qua Comites Canciæ & Stanfordiæ prodire, "scuto senis transversis fasciis ex argento & cyano exarato, tribus vitellis in "cephalo distincto constant," *i. e.* barry of six, *argent* and *azure*, in chief three *torteaux*, and so of the rest of the nobility of England who carry *torteaux*.

When *torteaux* are of the colour *azure*, we name them, as the French, *torteaux azure*, as in the arms of ARMSTRONG of Mangerton, *argent*, three *torteaux azure*; Balfour's Manuscript: But the English, upon some singularity of their own, call them *burts*, without naming the colour, that is, marks of some

violent strokes, as Gerard Leigh; though Guillim will have them to represent hurtle-berries.

When they are green, they call them *pomies*, i. e. *apples*, which Morgan thus blazons in the arms of the name of SMITH in Essex, *ermine*, three *pomies*, i. e. with us, three *torteaux vert*.

When black, they call them *pellets*, or *ogresses*, which they take to represent bullets or balls; as in the blazon of the arms of Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, sometime Lord Mayor of London, in the book entitled the Art of Heraldry, viz. *argent*, a cross *sable* between four pellets. We with others call them *torteaux sable*.

The surname of MYRTON of Cambo in Fife, now extinct, *argent*, a cheveron between three *torteaux sable*: Those of this surname, says HECTOR BOECE, were in the reign of Malcolm III. and got the lands of Cambo in Fife, by marrying the heiress of the name of CAMBOYS in the reign of the Bruces; which barony is now possessed by Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Cambo, Lyon King at Arms.

When those round figures we have been treating of are of two tinctures, half metal, and half colour, they are called *besant torteaux*; and when half colour, and half metal, *torteaux besants*, observing the tincture that lies on the right or upper part of the roundlet. These ordinarily fall out when the field is *parti*, or *coupé* of metal and colour, and then they are counter-changed of the field. I shall here add an example out of *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, given by Sylvester Petra Sancta, as fig. 30. parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, a roundle counter-changed of the same. The French say, "Parti d'argent et de sable au torteaux besans, parti de l'un en l'autre:" And our author says, "Bizanti-libum semi-autrum, semi-argenteum, in scuto teserario, ad perpendiculum secto, & ad dextram argento, ad lævam atro: quod est Klucheimiorum in Bavaria." Camden lätins *torteaux*, *pilas vel globulas*; but these differ from *torteaux*, for bowls in paintings are always shadowed; whereas *torteaux*, or flat roundles, and bowls, or globes, are different figures, and keep their own name, as those in the arms of the Duke of TUSCANY, viz. five bowls in orle *gules*, and in chief, a *torteaux azure*, charged with three flower-de-luces or: As Menestrier, *en la Science de la Noblesse*, "Or, a cinque boules de gueules, en orle; en chef un *torteaux d'azur*, chargé de trois fleurs-de-lis d'or:" Some say they are blazoned bowls, from the reason of their first assumption by *Averardo de Medici*, who served under Charles the Great of France, upon his killing Mugello, a giant, who destroyed the inhabitants and passengers in and about Florence, by a mace of iron, at which hung five iron bowls, which the Medicis took for armorial figures: Others say again, the bowls in these arms represent medicinal pills, in allusion to the name Medicis.

ANNULETS, RINGS, VIRES AND VIROLES:

THE first needs no description, being well known. *Rings* and *annulets* were anciently marks of nobility and jurisdiction with the Romans, and have been continued as armorial ones of honour, and symbols of investiture in dominions. The Duke of SAVOY takes possession of his dominions by the ring of St Maurice. The DOGE of VENICE pretends dominion in the sea, which he is said to wed, by throwing a gold ring into it every year; and bishops receive investiture of their sees by a ring and pastoral-staff. The ring has been also the prize of tournaments and joustings, and the riding at the ring was a part of these exercises: It also was the reward to those who behaved themselves best in such military exploits. All which may be said to have given occasion for rings to be frequent in armories.

EGLINTON, the surname of an ancient and honourable family with us, carried *gules*, three annulets or, stoned *azure*. Some of this family are to be found witnesses in the charters of King William and the Alexanders II. and III. and were patriots for their king and country against the English, in the time of competition for the crown by Bruce and Baliol: And in the reign of King David II. Sir HUGH EGLINTON of that ilk is *Justiciarius Laodonii*. This family ended in a daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Eglinton, and his wife Giles, daughter of Walter High Steward of Scotland, and sister to King Robert II. who was married to Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY of Eaglesham: He got with her the baronies of Eglinton and Ar-

drossin, of whom were descended Montgomeries Earls of Eglinton, who have of a long time been in use to quarter the arms of Eglinton with their own, of whom afterwards.

HUTTON of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, *or*, three annulets *gules*, Mackenzie's Heraldry. In our New Register, I find Doctor John Hutton said to be representer of Hutton of that Ilk; he was chief Physician to their Majesties 1692, and carried other arms, viz. *or*, a lion rampant *azure* between three arrows, points downward, 2 and 1, proper, headed and feathered *argent*, on a chief *gules*, as many besants; crest, a serpent, catching a finger of a man's hand, which issues from a cloud, all proper: motto, *Si Deus, quis contra?*

HIRTON of that Ilk, *argent*, three annulets *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

MOLIN in Bretagne, *azure*, three heads of lances, within an annulet *argent*, upon the account, says Menestrier, that one of that family, in a military exercise, before a great assembly, carried the ring three times on end.

LEAKE Earl of SCARSDALE, in Derbyshire, Baron DEINCOURT, of Sutton, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, nine annulets, *or*: This family was dignified with the title of Baron, by King James I. of Great Britain, and in the reign of King Charles I. Francis Lord Deincourt was advanced to the dignity of Earl, by the title of Scarsdale, who, in the time of the late Civil Wars, being a man of a great fortune and bright parts, manifested his loyalty, in a most exemplary manner to King Charles I.; for his two sons, dying in that king's service, and, having suffered much for his loyalty, in these ruinous times, he became so much mortified after the murder of his Sovereign King Charles I. that he apparelled himself in sackcloth, and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, laid himself down in it every Friday, and exercising himself frequently in divine meditations and prayer, departed this life, at Sullen, *anno* 1655: He was succeeded by Nicolas his son, of whom is descended the present Earl of Scarsdale.

LOWTHER Viscount LONSDALE, which family is of great antiquity in Westmoreland. The name is local from the town and manor of Lowther, *i. e.* lower than the hills that surround it. Of this family there have been many eminent branches of the name.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, son and heir of Sir JOHN LOWTHER of that Ilk, was created a Knight Baronet of Scotland, by King Charles I. but afterwards the family was raised to the honour of Baron Lowther of Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale, in the year 1696. The armorial bearing of the family, *or*, six annulets, 3, 2, and 1, *sable*.

LUCAS, Lord LUCAS of Crudwell, in Wiltshire, *argent*, a fesse betwixt three annulets *gules*. Dal. Pur.

The name of MUSGRAVE, *azure*, six annulets, 3, 2, and 1, *or*. *Ibid.*

The name of ADDISON, in England, *ermine*, on a bend *gules*, three annulets *or*, a chief *azure*, charged with as many leopards' heads of the second: these belong, says Kent, in his Dictionary of Arms, to JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq. one of the Members of Parliament for Malmsbury. And there also the name of AMERVILLE, parted per fesse indented, *argent* and *gules*, three annulets counter-changed. Also the bearing of AYLET, in England, *azure*, three annulets *argent*.

When annulets or great rings are carried in arms, one within another, the French call them *vires*.

"*Vires*," says Menestrier, "Sont anneaux passés les uns dans les autres, comme aux armoiries de virieu: De gueules, a trois vires d'argent," *i. e.* *gules*, three annulets within one another, *argent*. As fig. 32.

From *vires*, are the terms *viroles*, and *virole*, in the blazons of figures that have hoops and rings round them, such as *casks*, *barrels*, *battering-rams*, *bunting-horns*, and other utensils, of which afterwards.

OF GUTTES AND GUTTE.

THESE I mention in the end of the sub-ordinaries, because they receive divers terms of blazons, according to the tinctures they are of. *Guttes* are drops of things that are liquid, either by nature or by art; if they be yellow, they are called

gouttes d'or, drops of liquid gold; when white, *gouttes de l'eau*, or *larmes d'argent*, i. e. drops of water or tears, such as these with which they use to besprinkle funeral escutcheons and monuments of the dead on a black field. Thus the penitents of the Order of St Francis have, for arms, *sable, semé de larmes*, and a dove moving from the chief *argent*; the emblem of true repentance, coming from the Holy Spirit, represented by the dove; with the motto, *Flabit spiritus ejus, & fluent aquæ*.

When they are of red colour, they are called *gouttes de sang*, i. e. drops of blood; when blue, *gouttes de larmes*; when green, *gouttes de vert*, which represent the oil of olive; and, when black, *gouttes de poix*, from the French word which signifies pitch; though sometimes they are called *gouttes de sable*. These guttes may be disposed as other figures in armories, 2 and 1; and, if more, the greatest numbers are in chief; and, if otherways, are after the position of the ordinaries.

Sir JAMES TURNER, sometime Major-General to King Charles II. quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, a St Katharine's wheel *argent*, second and third *argent*, 3 *gouttes de sang*, 2 and 1; crest, a heart flaming: motto, *Tunc cede malis*.

Mr ARCHIBALD TURNER, sometime one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, carries the same with Sir James, with a crescent for difference, as in our New Register.

The name of ATHELL of Northampton, in England, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, *goutté d'or*, Kent's Dictionary of Arms.

The name of CROSBIE there, *argent*, three *gouttes de poix*.

If these drops exceed the number ten, and irregularly sprinkle the field or charge, we then call them *gutté*.

CORNWALLIS Lord CORNWALLIS of Eye, in Suffolk, *sable, gutté argent*, on a fesse of the last, three Cornish cheughs, proper; Imhoff, speaking of this family, says, "Scutum Baronis Cornwallis ita delineatum legi, nigrum lachrymis argenteis respersum, & baltheo ejusdem metalli distinctum, cui tres monedulæ (i. e. jack-daws) nigre impressæ sunt."

Sir FREDERICK CORNWALLIS of Brome, in Suffolk, was made a Knight Baronet by King Charles I. who, for his loyalty to that king, suffered in his fortune and person, by imprisonment and exile; but on the Restoration of King Charles II. he was created Lord CORNWALLIS, by letters patent, dated 20th April 1661.

The ensign of the EPISCOPAL SEE of BANGOR, in Carnarvonshire, a bend *argent, gutté de poix*, between two mullets of the second.

With us, the ancient name of MORTIMER, *or*, a lion rampant, *sable, gutté* of the first. Mackenzie's Heraldry. Fig. 34.

MORTIMER of Vamouth, *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable, gutté de l'eau*. Balfour's Manuscript.

MORTIMER of Craigievar, *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable, gutté d'or*, Pont's Manuscript. But MORTIMER of Auchenboddy, barry of six pieces, *or* and *azure*, on a chief of the second, two pallets of the first; crest, a buck's head cabossed *sable*: motto, *Acquirit qui tuetur*. Lyon Register.

Mr Gibbon gives an ancient bearing of drops, by one of the name of DROP, Lord Mayor of London, in the year of Edward IV. viz. *argent, gutté de poix*, on a chief *gules*, a lion *passant gardant, or*, which arms, says he, were standing in Cornhill, London 1666. He latins them thus, "Scutum argenteum, guttis atris respersum, caput autem scuti est sanguineum & leone gradiente aureo (obverso ore) exaratur."

OF PAPELONNE AND DIAPERING OF ARMS.

I THOUGHT it was not amiss to add the explanation of these terms before I put an end to the first part of heraldry, that I might not seem to omit any figure or shadow of things that have their names from this science.

Papelonné is said of a field or charge that is covered with figures like the scales of a fish, as Monsieur Baron in his *l'Art Heraldique*, says, "Papelonne se dit de l'écu qui est remplé de figures semblables a des ecailles," and gives for example the arms of MONTI, *gueules papelonné d'argent*, fig. 35.; and Menestrier says of it

papelonné se dit d'un ouvrage a ecailles i. e. a work of scales; and gives, for instance, the arms of ARQUINVILLIERS, *d'ermine papelonné de gueules*, i. e. *ermine, papelonné gules*. The same arms are given by Mr Kent in his Dictionary of Arms, and Ferne gives us such another, *argent, papelonné gules*: This figure is only frequent with the French; I have met with no English that has treated of it, but Holmes in his Academy of Armory, who has it from Ferne, and says, it signifies any thing beset with spangles; and, in his judgment, they may be termed, according to the English language, instead of *or papelonné, gules mailed* or *escaloppy gules*, seeing it resembles both iron rings quilted in coats of mail, and the lower part of escalop-shells; some artists say, he terms this in their profession, *scallop-work*, which, if this figure were in use for English coats, would be so termed.

Diapering is said when the field is shadowed with flourishings and various turnings by purples of gold or silver, or other colours, after the form of flowers or leaves, as the weavers' diaper-napery; the Germans practise it most in their illuminated arms, but rarely the Britons; such diaperings are to be found in armories; it is only used but to beautify the field and figure, and is no part of the blazon.

THE END OF THE FIRST PART.

A
S Y S T E M
OF
H E R A L D R Y,
SPECULATIVE AND PRACTICAL:
WITH THE TRUE ART OF BLAZON.

PART SECOND.

C H A P. I.
OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FIGURES.

THE COMMON CHARGES.

HAVING treated of the proper figures in armories, I shall now give some general rules and observations relative to natural and artificial figures, called the *common charges*, with their *attributes*, which make the second part of this system; in which I am to describe and blazon them in their proper and armorial terms, according to their position, disposition, situation, and number in armorial bearings.

These, then, are the representations of all things, natural and artificial, animate and inanimate, which retain their own proper names and colours in this science, as they do in others, on which account they are called the *common charges*.

Of old, only hieroglyphics, emblems, and devices, the early seed of armories, were composed of such figures; for the ancientest arms in Europe are but old emblems and devices regulate into a form, and used as fixed hereditary marks of honour, to distinguish the noble from the ignoble.

We are not here to consider those figures either as hieroglyphical or symbolical, nor as devices; for then they would be but arbitrary and temporary, and might be used or laid aside by any person at pleasure, as serving only to show their inclinations or intentions, and to represent their present conditions or future designs: But we are here to consider these figures as armorial ones, representing something

already performed, and as fixed marks of honour allowed by authority, and transmissible to posterity, for distinguishing the noble from the ignoble. And, as it is said of nobility itself, of which they are signs, the older and longer its progression be, by descents, it is of more esteem and honour. The same may be said of the continued ensigns of ancient nobility.

Heralds tell us, that the good and commendable qualities of figures which form armorial bearings, do not give preference to some bearings before others, which have not figures of the like commendable qualities; but that all arms are of equal honour and dignity, *data paritate gestantium*, the bearers being of equal dignity. And though some consideration be had of the natural qualities of figures, by the first obtainers of arms, to represent the like virtues and good qualities in themselves, yet these figures being hereditary, and descending to all the issue, they cannot be supposed to represent the like good qualities in all of them, but can only be taken as a silent surname or tessera of their noble descent from the first assumers and obtainers of such arms; that being the main end of armories, as before defined, hereditary marks of honour, regularly composed of tinctures and figures granted by Sovereigns, for distinguishing persons, families, and communities. Notwithstanding of which, it is to be observed, that there is a dignity, decent regularity, and beauty in armories; proceeding from the quality of the bearings, the regular disposition of the figures in the shield, and a certain number of them, which gives preference and lustre to arms so formed; of which I shall here briefly speak before I proceed to treat of the figures themselves.

And first, It must be owned that some figures are of more honour than others, and have precedency in an armorial sense; though not universally, yet in some certain places, as for instance, the armorial figures of sovereigns: Thus, the lion and double tressure are the most honourable figures that can be used in Scotland, because such compose the imperial ensign. In France they are not so honourable, for there the flower-de-luces have the precedency. In Sweden the crowns are preferable to the lilies; and in the Empire the eagle is preferred to all others. Figures then within their respective dominions and jurisdictions are to be considered, as feudal arms, being those of patrons, which the vassals and clients carry in imitation of their over-lords and patrons, may be reckoned preferable within their jurisdictions; of which arms, I have treated in my Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories.

Again, a fair shield of arms, regularly formed with decent figures, is more preferable and praise-worthy than an irregular one with mean and obscure figures, unfit to represent the honour and dignity of a worthy person. In remedy of which, I shall add here some general rules from heralds.

I. In commendation of armories, say they, all creatures are presumed to be carried, upon account of their noble and best qualities; as a lion for his magnanimity, and not for his rapacious nature. A fox for his wit and cunning, and not on account of his pilfering and stealing. This is, says Guillim, the honour of a gentleman of coat-armour (the first obtainer of arms) to have his virtues under these types, and to consider the commendable properties of such tokens as he bears, thereby manifesting to the world that he hath the like good qualities in himself.

II. That every thing be placed in its natural posture, form, and colour; because nature is the chief model and pattern of art, providing there be no special reason for having them otherwise; that is to say, though the proper colour of an eagle be black, yet a red, green, or blue one, carried for distinction's sake, or upon other special accounts, is as honourable arms as that of the natural colour; *data paritate gestantium*, the bearers being of equal dignity.

III. That magnanimous creatures ought to be represented in armories, in their fiercest postures, as lions, boars, &c. *rampant*, that is erected; because then they are presumed to show strength, as *Bartolus de Insigniis* says, "Animalia fera debent exprimi in actu ferociore."

IV. Other creatures that are not wild or ravenous ought to be represented in their noblest positions; as a horse *salient*, a grey-hound *running*, &c.

V. Creatures that are remarkable for any posture ought to be carried in that

position, as a lamb *passant*, because it is naturally simple. A serpent *gliding* or *circling in a knot*, because remarkable for these postures.

VI. All things that have fore and hind parts, *ante* and *post*, should be carried in armories, looking to the right side of the shield; if to the left, they are said to be *contourné*. When two animals are in one field, they are always placed *affronté*, and look to one another, by the Germans, but not so by other nations. Of which afterwards.

VII. Heralds tell us also, that when arms of subjects are set up, or painted, near the place where the sovereign ones are, all the creatures in the arms of the subjects are to be turned looking to the sovereign's. As Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Sicubi tamen simulacrum, aut stemma principis, fuerit medio loco a dextra le-
"vaque, icones omnes gentilitium parmularum, eo converti debere." And the same says *Bartolus de Insigniis*. When creatures are painted upon banners, they must look to the staff; when upon caparisons and other horse-furniture, they ought to look to the head of the horse or beast that bears them; and so of all things whose parts are distinguished by *ante* and *post*.

VIII. As the right side is nobler than the left, so the upper part of the shield is more noble than the lower part; therefore, tokens granted by sovereigns to subjects are always placed in chief.

IX. All things in arms, being of their own natural colour, are blazoned proper; such as grapes, peacocks, &c.

X. The most commendable part of any creature, in armories, is the head; for that, say heralds, shows that the bearer feared not to stand before the face of his enemy.

These are the general observations given by heralds concerning the *common charges*; whose nature to describe is not the business of those who act the part of a herald, but rather that of a natural philosopher, or of those conversing in hieroglyphics, emblems, and devices, which are composed only upon the consideration of the nature and qualities of the creatures; whereas in armories there are many other reasons, occasions, facts, and events, which bring those creatures into armories. These I may have occasion to mention, as I treat of them separately, in the arms of particular families, and blazon them in the terms of heraldry, as to their position, disposition, and situation in the shield.

I have already treated of the position, disposition, and situation of figures, as they accompany the ordinaries, and shall here insist a little, as they are situate alone without the ordinaries, and especially as to the number of figures in a shield. *Number* is counted by some to be one of the elements of armory, without which arms cannot be, for in them there must be some number, either of lines, tinctures, or resemblances of things.

Number then, (or rather things numbered in arms) is *finite* or *indefinite*. *Finite*, whose number is certain; as one, two, three, or more: *Indefinite*, whose number is uncertain in armories, as when they exceed sixteen, and are irregularly situate.

Arms may be looked upon as good and warrantable of whatsoever number of things they consist; yet the beauty of arms consists in a certain number of figures, keeping their due distance, fullness, and identity in the shield, which are called *armorial numbers*, and should be taken notice of, especially by those who give out arms to the public.

By an *armorial number* of figures, whether even or odds, I understand those figures which, being alone in the shield, are so situate, that in every rank one decreases to the base, and there end in one, which most agreeably declines to the form of a triangular shield, and gives a beauty to the eye.

Of all even numbers, those of *six* and *ten* can be so situate; as, for example, *azure*, six besants *or*, 3, 2 and 1. And *gules*, ten lozenges *argent*, 4, 3, 2 and 1, by the surname of CRISPIN in England, as in Plate IX. fig. 13.

Figures of other even numbers cannot be so disposed to beautify the field, except they accompany other things, as two, a bend, four, a cross, and as many the saltier; eight handsomely fill a bordure; twelve may accompany a cross and saltier, placing three in each canton; and also sixteen, the same two ordinaries; placing four figures in each canton; as in the arms of the ancient family of MONTMORENCY in France, *or*, a cross *gules*, betwixt sixteen alerions *azure*.

As for the odd numbers, one is counted the best, being situate in the centre of the shield, and frequently to be seen in ancient paintings and engravings. Next to it is the number three, called of old *ternio*, or *trias*; most frequently in arms, disposed 2 and 1, towards the angles of the shield. And these figures, being all of one kind, (which the ancients call *identity*) are said to represent but one thing multiplied to 2 and 1, for beauty's sake; as, for instance, the ancient Earls of LEICESTER carried *gules*, a cinquefoil *ermine*; and afterwards the family carried *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*; as did the old Earls of ANGUS, *gules*, a cinquefoil *or*; and the GORDONS of old, a boar's head coupé *or*; as did many other old families with us, whose old arms I have seen, which had but one figure, afterwards multiplied to 3, 2 and 1.

There is none of all the odd number that decreaseth, in every rank one, to the point of the shield, except the number three, and number fifteen: For an example of the last, I shall mention the arms of the duchy of CORNWALL in England, *azure*, fifteen besants *or*, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

The odd numbers of things, by their situation in a shield, are capable of more armorial forms than the even numbers; which Edward Bolton observes, in his Elements of Armories, and lays down this for a rule, that no even number of things, of one kind, possessing the field only, and alone, and keeping all of them one state or way, with requisite distance, can be capable of such diversity of forms in their situation as the odd. For example, five figures can be placed in cross, and in saltier, as the five escutcheons in the arms of the Kingdom of PORTUGAL in cross, and the five stars of eight points *gules*, in saltier, in a field *or*; for which see Plate X. fig. 16. It may be objected, that four figures may be placed formally in cross, as the four filbert-nuts, Plate VI. fig. 25. And there the four flower-de-luces in cross, fig. 26. To which it is answered, these figures do not keep the same state and way mentioned in the above rule, not being situate one way, nor after their natural position; which, if they were, the centre or middle of the shield will be empty, and so a deformity would appear.

Figures placed in bend, bar, and pale, are always of an odd number, for four figures so disposed are hardly to be met with; but frequently three, or five, which are armorial numbers. Plate IV. fig. 23. *Argent*, five fusils in fesse *sable*. And there, *azure*, three stars in fesse *argent*.

Whether these armorial figures be odd or even, there is these three things to be observed, as the causes of armorial beauties, which are, distance, fulness, and identity, which I shall show by the following examples.

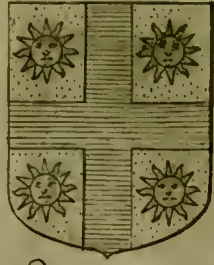
The number three is beautiful, being disposed 2 and 1, with equal distance, but without that there will appear a deformity and want; thus, if two stars were placed in chief, and the third in the centre of the shield, for want of spreading distance, the arms would be placed deformed, except the third appear below, towards the base.

As to fulness, when there are three stars in chief, as in the arms of DALMAHOY of that Ilk, Plate IV. fig. 34. (though these arms be warrantable and good) the three stars having requisite distance in regard of themselves, yet the arms fail of complete beauty, being destitute of fulness in respect of the whole shield; for the designed end of arms is manifestation, and the more extended and dilated the figures are in the shield, the more manifest they must be, that every angular portion of the shield may answer the eye with an object: So that if one of the stars were placed towards the base, in equal distance with the other two, the coat would be then more beautiful; and, being *azure*, three stars *argent*, would belong to the name of MURRAY: So that beauty here cedes to necessity, by placing the stars in chief, to distinguish Dalmahoy from Murray, the last having them disposed 2 and 1; in which bearing are three causes of armorial beauties, distance, fulness, and identity.

Identity is when the figures are of one kind: If of different kinds, there appears a discord or deformity, let the figures be never so noble: Amongst many examples to be met with in this system, I shall only mention the arms of WAUCHOPE of Niddry, Plate IV. fig. 35. *azure*, a garb *or*, and in chief two mullets *argent*: Though the arms be good and warrantable, yet beauty faileth, because the figures are not all of one sort.



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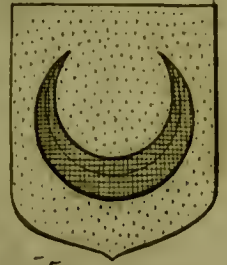
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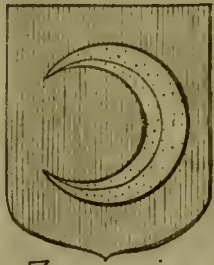
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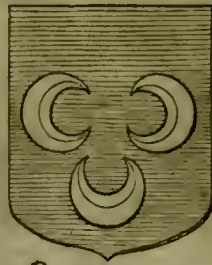
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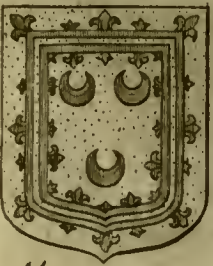
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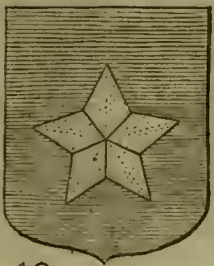
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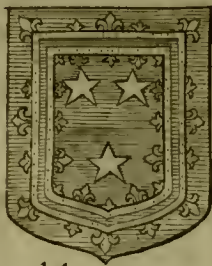
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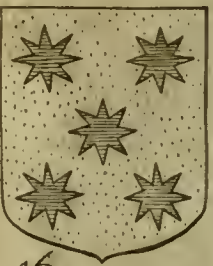
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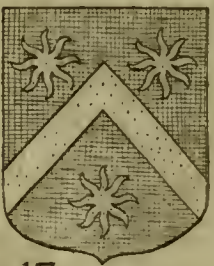
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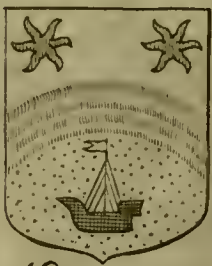
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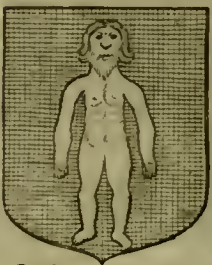
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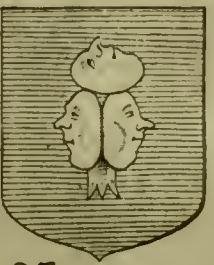
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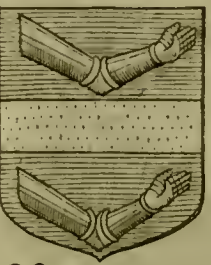
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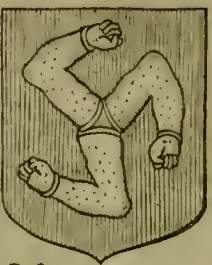
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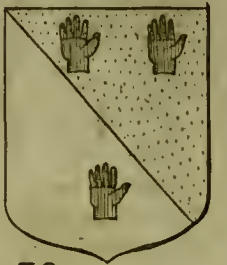
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When three things of one kind are situate, 2 and 1, their situation is seldom mentioned in the blazon, being supposed always to be so; and also, when they accompany the ordinaries, the *fesse* and *bar*. When many figures are situate in a shield, the greatest number is always upmost, and decreaseth always in number towards the base; in which is beauty, as is observed before: But if contrary ways situate, the smallest number uppermost, there is deformity; for which the French say, in blazon, *mal-ordonnés*.

Indefinite numbers of figures, in arms, is, when they exceed sixteen, and are irregularly placed: And, in blazon, they are said to be *sans nombre*; or *semé*. *Sans nombre* is said of figures, when more than sixteen, and irregularly situate, and all entire within the shield; which the English call *arms gerated*, or *powdered*, with such figures. The term *semé*, more frequently used in blazon, is thought to be brought from the Latin word *seminario* to sow, because then the figures are sown over the field as seed. Some bring the term *semé* from *semi* half a thing, because the half part of some of the *semé* figures appears on the sides of the shield: And so *semé* differs from *sans nombre*, gerating or powdering: As the old arms of FRANCE, *azure*, six flower-de-luces *or*: And in the arms of DENMARK, *or*, *semé* of hearts *gules*, three lions *passant gardant azure*, Plate X. fig. 35. For the term *semé*, see page 24. And so much for numbers, and the causes of armorial beauties.

I now proceed to treat of the common charges separately. And, as for the method I take, it is not much matter with which of them I begin, since their knowledge does not depend upon one another, nor any precedency due to them to be here considered; neither is it here to be expected, that I should treat of all natural and artificial things, but only of such as fall within the compass of our practice in armories in Britain, and other places, where they are signs and notes of nobility.

C H A P. II.

OF CELESTIAL FIGURES, THE SUN, MOON, AND STARS.

THE *sun*, the chief of all planets and celestial bodies, is latined, say some, *sol*, *quia aume**, *exortus omnibus planetis solus apparet*, i. e. when it appears, it is seen alone in the heavens; upon which account, when *Louis le Grand*, as the only hero in Europe, over-run Flanders, in the year 1672, he took for his device the *sun*, with the motto, *Unus in orbe*: But here we are to speak of the sun as an armorial figure, and carried by several families in Europe, as relative to their name; and upon other accounts.

The family of SOLIS, in Spain, carries *gules*, a sun *or*.

SONENBERG, in Switzerland, *azure*, the sun in his glory, as relative to the name: such another bearing is carried in the achievement of the Marquis of LOTHIAN, as a coat of augmentation. Plate X. fig. 1.

With us the surname of BROWNHILL, *azure*, the sun in his glory, between three flower-de-luces *argent*; and for crest, a mount, the sun arising out of the top of it, both proper; with the motto, *Radii omnia lustrant*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of GILCHRIST, *azure*, the sun in his splendour, between two cross pates fitched in chief, and a mullet in base *argent*. Sir George Maekenzie.

When the sun is of the metal *or*, in blazon, it is said to be *proper*, or in its *splendour*, or *glory*; and is always represented with rays and beams, whereof the one half straight, being the beams; and the other, the rays, are crooked or waved, the number of them being ordinarily twelve or sixteen. "Sol pingitur," says Sylvester Petra Sancta, "semper radiis circumfusus duodenis, iisque partim rectis, partim autem crispatis seu sinuosis."

In England, the name of SUNYBANK in Oxfordshire, *azure*, on a bank in base, a sun arising, both proper. Morgan's Heraldry.

The surname of RICHMOND there, *azure*, a sun in his glory. Morgan's Heraldry.

* The word *aume*, in this quotation, unintelligible: We suspect the author meant to refer to the common derivation, "sol quod solus apparet, cæteris sideribus suo fulgore obscuratis." E.

THOMPSON Lord HAVERSHAM, whose family is thought to have come from the north, and settled in Hertfordshire; from which was descended Maurice Thompson in Haversham, in the county of Bucks. He was an eminent merchant, and was made by King Charles II. a knight-baronet, in the year 1673, the 25th year of that king's reign. He for a long time continued Member of the House of Commons, till the year 1696 that he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Haversham of Haversham; whose arms are, *or*, on a fesse *dancetté azure*, three stars *argent*, a canton of the second charged with a sun in its splendour.

The CRESSEOLI in France, *azure*, three suns, proper, 2 and 1, as relative to the name, as Sylvester Petra Sancta, from Marcus Gilbert.

BAILLIE of Jerviswood, descended of the family of Baillie of St John's-Kirk, *sable*, a sun *or*, between nine stars *argent*, 3, 2, 3 and 1; crest, a crescent *or*: motto, *Major virtus quam splendor*. New Register.

BAILLIE of Manner-Hall, a second son of Jerviswood, carries the same, with a crescent for his difference.

I have not met with any armorial bearings where the sun is *argent*, but always of *or*.

When the sun is represented in arms, of one of the colours in heraldry, it is called *ombre du soleil*, *i. e.* the shadow or ray of the sun: As Monsieur Baron, of the blazon of the arms of HURAUULT de CHIVERNY, whose progenitor was the first Chancellor of the Order of the Holy Ghost; *d'or, à la croix d'azur, cantonnée de quatre ombres de soleil de gueules*, *i. e.* *or*, a cross *azure*, between four suns, (or shadows of the sun) *gules*. Plate X. fig. 2.

The family of HIDALGO in Spain, *azure*, the sun *or*, surrounded with stars of the same; and the body of the sun parted per pale, with the arms of CASTILE and LEON: On the account, that one of the family, Grand Master of the Order of Calatrava, being at the siege of the Castle of Vilohes in Spain, then in the hands of the Moors, was the first that mounted on the wall, and planted the standards of Castile and Leon, then, in the presence of their kings. He got those arms thus blazoned by Favin, "*d'azur a un soleil d'or entouré d'étoiles de meme, et dans le " rond du dict soleil du Castile parti de Leon."*

Mr Holmes, in his Academy of Armory, gives us some blazons like to the last, where the body of the sun is charged with figures.

Sylvester Petra Sancta gives an example of the sun counter-changed, Plate X. fig. 3. parted per bend dexter, *azure* and *or*, the sun counter-changed, which he describes thus: "*Sol ab angulo dextro partitione diagonia sectus, & semi-aureus " in supero semisse, cyaneo, semi-cyaneus, vero in aureo imo semisse, est Volgsch " afeniorum inditione tiro lensi."* Plate X. fig. 3.

The name of PEARSON in Devonshire, parted per fesse *crenellé, gules* and *azure*, three suns, proper. Morgan's Heraldry.

The name of ADAM there, *azure*, a ray of the sun issuing out of the dexter corner bend-ways, proper.

OF THE MOON.

It is never carried in arms, says Sylvester Petra Sancta, full: *Luna nunquam pingitur orbe pleno*. He tells us not the reason; which may be, that it is then taken for the sun, *argent*. In devices, it has been used full, as in that of the late Dauphine of France, which had the full moon for its body and for the soul, *uno sole minor*; when his father Lewis XIV. had for his device, *unus solus in orbe*.

I have met sometimes with the full moon in arms, which is then said to be in her complement; the English tell us it must be always *argent*; as Guillim, who says, when we blazon by planets, we name gold, *sol*; and silver, *luna*; and for a farther distinction of it from the sun, its rays are small, as the light of the moon is weak. Thus, in the arms of *John de Fontibus*, accounted the sixth Bishop of Ely in England, is carried *azure*, the sun in chief, and full moon in base, within an orle of seven stars *or*.

CHRISTOPHER BAILLIE of Walston, descended of the family of St John's-Kirk, *azure*, the moon in her complement, between nine stars *argent*, 3, 2, 3, and 1;

crest, a dove *volant* holding in her beak a branch of olive: motto, *patior & spero*. Lyon Register. Plate X. fig. 4.

The half moon is frequently in armories an ancient sign of honour with many nations. The priests of the Jews, as a sign of eminency, had their tires and mitres after the form of a half moon; as the prophet Isaiah tells them, that their tires like the moon should be taken from them. The Romans used the half moon as a sign of honour, which they wore on their shoes, called *lunati calcei*, and were allowed to none but those that were noble. The false prophet Mahomet, who began to appear in *anno* 674, had an half moon on his ensign, which is still continued; and St Lewis of France, in the year 1269, upon his expedition to Africa, to honour and encourage his subjects, instituted an order of knighthood, called the Double Crescents, *i. e.* half moons; of which the collar of the order was composed, and thereat hung for badge, a ship; for which that order was called sometimes, the *Order of the ship*.

The half moon is termed *crescent*, *increscent*, *decrecent*, and *crescent reversed*, according to its position in the shield.

THE CRESCENT.

It is the half moon with the points or horns upward towards the end of the shield, Plate X. fig. 5. By the Latins, *luna erectis cornibus*, or *cornibus sursum versis*; and by the French, *croissant*, or *croissant montant*, to distinguish it from *increscent*. Many families in Europe carry crescents: Some as relative to their name, as the families of Luna in Spain, Crescenti in Rome, Lunati in Pavia, and the Lonati in Milan.

Others again, upon the account their lands and territories are formed like a half moon: Thus, the city of Bourdeaux, in Guienne, is, by cosmographers, called *portus lunæ*, because situate like a half moon in the river Garonne, for which it carries in its arms a crescent.

The ancient and honourable family of SEATON may be said to have assumed crescents for armorial figures, upon the account that their ancient territories and lands, in East-Lothian, are formed by the river of Forth into three great bays, like three half moons; and from which lands they have the surname of Seaton, which is among the ancientest surnames with us. They had other lands in England, as Seaton in Northumberland, now called Seaton-Delaval; since it was possessed by the honourable family of the name of Delaval, and Seaton of Whitbystrand, in Yorkshire; for proof of this, Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, tom. II. page 736, says, that Edmond Manly, who had behaved himself so valiantly in the wars against Scotland, obtained from King Edward I. the manor of Seaton of Whitbystrand, which was a part of the lands of Christopher Seaton, (one of the progenitors of the family of Seaton, Earls of Winton) who married the sister of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland. As for the antiquity of this noble family, we have, by the history of the family, and an old genealogical tree, and other documents, that *Dougal de Seaton*, who lived in the reign of King Edgar, son to King Malcolm III. was succeeded by his son, *Secher de Seaton*, in the lands of Seaton, Winton and Winchburgh, who is to be found a witness in the charters of King David I.; and his son, *Alexander de Seaton*, is witness in that king's charters to *Walter de Riddle*, (as in Sir James Dalrymple's Collections.) And his son and successor, *Philip de Seaton*, obtains a charter of confirmation of the above-mentioned lands which belonged to his father: Which principal charter I had several times in my hands, of which I shall give here a short abstract.

“ *Willielmus Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum Episcopis, &c. sciatis præsentis & futuri me concessisse, & hac præsentis charta mea confirmasse, Philippo de Seaton, terram quæ fuit patris Seaton & Winton, & Winchburgh tenendam, sibi & hæredibus suis, de & hæredibus meis, per servitium unius militis, &c.*” to which the king's seal is appended; on the one side is the king's image, on a throne, and on the other side on, horseback, holding a sword in his right hand, and a shield in his left.

Philip de Seaton, by his Lady Alice, daughter to Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, had his son and successor.

Sir Alexander Seaton got another charter of confirmation of the abovementioned lands from the same king, about the end of his reign; which is in the charter-chest of the Earl of Winton, which I have also seen. And this Alexander Seaton is to be met with as a witness.

In the charter of *Syerus de Quincy*, of the lands of Beith to the Abbacy of Dunfermline, he married Margaret, daughter to Walter Barclay, Chancellor to King William; the arms of Barclay are painted and impaled with Sir Alexander's; his wife on the genealogical tree of the family, *azure*, a cheveron between nine cross patees, six in chief, and three in base *argent*; as on the seal of the Chancellor's, frequently to be met with, appended to evidents. Their grandson, or rather great-grandson, was Sir Christopher Seaton, who bravely stood for the freedom of his country against the English usurpations, and joined Robert the Bruce for the recovery of his kingdom; and, at the battle of Methven, was one of those brave worthies that rescued King Robert out of the hands of the English and Scots rebels, as our historians and the English, too, tell to their immortal glory. This piece of signal and eminent service endeared him much to the king, who gave to him, in marriage, his sister, Christian Bruce, with whom he had issue. He adhered to his king in all his troubles, and, at last, had the ill fortune to be taken by the English, and carried to London, where, with his brother John Seaton, and his brother-in-law Nigel Bruce, the king's brother, were all put to death by order of Edward I. as in Howe's History of England, page 210 and 211. King Robert, after he had recovered and settled his kingdom, in memory of the said Sir Christopher and his lady, erected a chapel near Dumfries, that prayers might be said for their souls; the ruins of which are yet known by the name of Christal's Chapel; the Charter of Erection is to be seen in the Lawyer's Library.

On the genealogical tree of Seaton are finely illuminated the arms of Christian Bruce, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, for Bruce; second and third *or*, a cheveron *gules*, for the Earldom of CARRICK; which arms her father and brother carried before the last's accession to the crown, impaled with these of Seaton, *gules*, three crescents *or*.

Their son and successor, Sir Alexander Seaton, nephew to King Robert the Bruce, was restored to his lands which his progenitors had possessed in Scotland; but could not, by his uncle the king, be put in possession of these lands which belonged to the family in England; which, as Dugdale, in his forecited book, tells us, were of as great value as his Scotch estate. In place of which, he granted him many privileges, erecting the lands of Seaton into a free barony; and, in another charter, *in liberam warreniam*, discharging all persons to hunt, hawk, or fish within that barony, without consent of Sir Alexander and his successors: Which charters are dated at Berwick the 16th year of his reign; and, the same year, he grants a charter, erecting the town of Seaton into a burgh of barony, with a free weekly market. Besides, he grants a charter to Sir Alexander for his special services of the lands of Fawside, Elphingston, and that part of the barony of Tranent which belonged to Sir William Ferrier; and the lands of Dundas, *cum Villa Passagii Reginae*, i. e. Queensferry; and, by another charter, of the *dominium totius de West-Craig*; all which are dated at Berwick, the 16th year of that king's reign. And further, he grants to the said Sir Alexander, two charters of the barony of Barns in East-Lothian; the one is in French, wherein he mentions Sir Alexander's valour and faithful service, in the kingdom of Ireland, for his brother King Edward Bruce, which is sealed by the King's *sigillum secretum*, whereon is a plain shield, without trimmings, of the arms of Scotland. The other charter of the barony of Barns is in Latin, under the king's Great-Seal, where on the one side he is enthronized, and on the other, upon horseback, in his coat armour; upon his left arm a shield of the arms of Scotland; and, upon the caparisons of his horse, both behind and before, are the same arms; all which charters I have seen in the Earl of Winton's charter-chest, and taken copies of them too long here to be inserted.

Sir Alexander is often to be met with as a witness in the same king's charters, with other great men, designed *militibus* only; as with Sir Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, Lord Annandale and Man, Patrick Dunbar Earl of March, Walter,

Great Steward of Scotland, and James Lord Douglas. But after the 20th year of that king's reign, when it is said those received the ancient Order of St Andrew or the Thistle, and which is very probable, these great men are not then designed *militibus*, a title common to ordinary knights, but are designed *patriæ militibus*, as extraordinary knights; and are witnesses in that charter of King Robert's, confirming the donations of King Edgar and King David I. to the church of Durham, of the date the 15th of November, the 21st year of his reign, in Haddington's Collections.

This Sir Alexander, upon account of his maternal descent, was the first of his family that placed the double tressure round the crescents, Plate X. fig. 11. and got from that king a coat of augmentation, as Sir George Mackenzie has also observed, viz, *gules*, a sword supporting an imperial crown, to perpetuate the memory of his own and progenitors' worthy actions for their king and country. He was also Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and had the town in feu-farm, as is evident by the Burrow-Rolls of Exchequer in those times. In other charters he is designed, *Custos Villæ Bervicæ, super Twedam*, as in a charter of Adam Hepburn, in the year 1320, to John Renton, burgess of Berwick, of lands in the village of Mordington. He married Isabel, sister to the Earl of Fife, in which country he was when Edward Baliol, with the English and Scots rebels, made a descent from England into Fife; against whom, Sir Alexander, with all the force he could gather at the time, marched and gave them battle, but had the misfortune to be defeat and killed near Kinghorn, in the year 1330, as our historians and the English Holinshed tell us.

Sir ALEXANDER SEATON succeeded his father in his estate and office, as governor of Berwick, where he gave an evident testimony of his inherent loyalty, and personal valour and resolution, in defending the town of Berwick against King Edward III. on the head of a most potent army. How the said Alexander carried, in all the dismal periods of that fatal siege, I recommend the reader to our own and English historians, who magnify him as a great and worthy patriot. He had for his wife Christian Cheyne, of the family of Straloch, and with her had issue, besides William and Thomas Seatons, who were execute at Berwick, Alexander his successor, and John, who married Elizabeth Ramsay heiress of Parbroth.

Which Sir Alexander succeeded his father, and married Margaret, sister to William Murray, designed Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, as by the history of the family. Her arms, being three stars within a double tressure, impaled with those of her husband, are cut on a stone, yet to be seen on the south side of the Collegiate Church of Seaton.

Their son, Sir William Seaton, who is said, by the History of the Family, to have been created Lord Seaton, married Katharine, daughter to Sinclair of Herdmanston, whose arms on the genealogical tree, impaled with her husband's, are *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*. Sir William's arms are also to be seen engraven on a stone upon the south door of the church of Seaton, upon a shield *couché*, three crescents within a double tressure; which shield is timbred with a side standing helmet, with volets; and, in place of a wreath, a ducal crown; and upon it, for crest, a crescent, between two plumes of feathers, supported by two mertrixes, the present supporters of the family. And near to this achievement there is a little shield, charged with a cross ingrailed, for his lady, who bore to him two sons and five daughters.

John, the heir and successor, and Alexander, who, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Adam Gordon of Gordon, was not only the common ancestor of the family of Gordon, but also of the Seatons of Touch and Meldrum, of whom afterwards. Sir William's eldest daughter, Isabel Seaton, was married to Sir John Stewart of Darnly, of whom came the Lords Darnly and Aubigny in France; and of them Henry Lord Darnly, Prince of Scotland, father of King James VI. The second daughter, Margaret, was married to John Lord Kennedy, progenitor of the Earls of Cassilis. The third, Marion, to Sir John Ogilvie, of whom the Earls of Airly. The fourth, Jean, to John Lyle Lord Lyle. The fifth, Katharine, to Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles.

Sir John Seaton succeeded his father Sir William, and, by all writers, is designed Lord Seaton. He was Master of the Household to King James I. and attended Margaret

the king's daughter to France, in order to her marriage with Lewis the Dauphine, eldest son of Charles VII. of France. He died the 5th year of the reign of James II. and was interred in the Collegiate Church of Seaton. He had with his lady, Janet Dunbar, daughter to George Earl of March, George his successor, and a daughter, Janet, married to Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland.

Which George, Lord Seaton, married Lady Jean Stewart, only daughter and heir of John Stewart Earl of Buchan, in whose right he claimed the Earldom of Buchan: And ever since, the family, to show their right of pretension, have been in use to carry the feudal arms of that family, and marshal them with their own. Their son John, master of Seaton, died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Lord Lindsay, George, who succeeded his grandfather in his estate and honours.

Which George, third Lord Seaton, married Isabel, daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyle. She bore to him George his successor; John, who married Sinclair, the heiress of Northrig, the first of the Seatons of that family, and a daughter, Margaret, married to William Maitland of Lethington. He died 1508, and was succeeded by

George, fourth Lord Seaton, who married Jean Hepburn, eldest daughter to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. He was killed with King James IV. at Flodden, 1513. His own arms, and his lady's, are yet to be seen on a great stone above the principal gate of the House of Seaton, thus, quarterly, first and fourth Seaton, as before; second and third, three garbs, for the Earldom of Buchan, impaled with those of his lady's; also, quarterly, first and fourth, on a cheveron, two lions pulling at a rose, for Hepburn; second and third, a bend for Vass Lord Dirleton; which arms are adorned with helmet and mantlings, and a mertrix-head for a crest; supported on the right side by a mertrix, and on the left by a lion; and above all, for a motto, *Set forward*. He had with his lady, a son, George, his successor, and a daughter, Marion, married to Hugh Earl of Eglinton.

George succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth Hay, daughter of John Lord Yester, whose arms are dimidiate with those of her husband's in the House of Seaton. He had, with her, two sons, George, his successor, and John, first of the family of Carriston: Likewise four daughters, Marion, married to William Earl of Monteith; Margaret, to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; Helen, to Hugh Lord Somerville; Beatrix, to Sir Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas. He departed this life the 17th of June 1545: And was succeeded by

George, sixth Lord Seaton, was Provost of Edinburgh, in the Regency of Queen Mary of Lorraine, and was commissioned by the States of Scotland, the 16th of March 1557, to treat with the French King about the marriage of Queen Mary with Francis the Dauphin. When Queen Mary returned to Scotland from France, he was Master of the Household to her Majesty. In the House of Seaton his picture is curiously done, in his own time, where he is made to hold the batton of his office, being red *semé* of M. R. ensigned with imperial crowns. He was made one of the Lords of her Privy Council, and was one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Thistle; for, on the great hall of the House of Seaton, his arms are yet to be seen, quartered with those of the Earldom of Buchan, surrounded with the collar of that Order, with the badge of St Andrew pendent: Which, with the Sovereign's, are to be seen finely carved on the boxing of the chimney of that magnificent hall. He likewise repaired the fore part of the House of Seaton, and especially that room called Samson's Hall, which he adorned with a roof of a curious structure; whereupon are twenty-eight large achievements, being those of Scotland, France, Lorraine, and the noble families that were allied with his family, curiously embossed and illuminated, and are the most exact pieces of armories to be met with. He firmly adhered to Queen Mary in all her troubles with an inviolable fidelity. Her son King James VI. had a great respect and value for him, insomuch, that he was pleased, in the year 1583, to send him ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; which negotiation he performed with honour and success; and which commission is in the charter-chest of Seaton. He died soon after his return, on the 8th January 1584. He had, for his lady, Isabel Hamilton, daughter to Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of King James V. and his wife Katharine Kennedy, a daughter of

the Earl of Cassilis. Her arms and his are curiously dimidiated in the abovementioned hall. She bore to him Robert his successor; John, the first of the family of Bains; Alexander, the first Earl of Dunfermline; Sir William Seaton, one of the Chief Justices of the Borders of Scotland and England, and General Post-Master, in which office his son Sir William succeeded him, and died without issue; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Claud, Lord Paisley, of whom are descended the Earls of Abercorn.

Robert, seventh Lord Seaton, was, with all solemnity and pomp, at Holyrood-house, created Earl of Winton, Lord Seaton and Tranent, the 5th of November 1600. He was the first of our nobility, as I observed elsewhere, that took a coat of augmentation as Earl, viz. *azure*, a star of twelve points *or*, which he placed by way of an escutcheon over his quartered arms, and has been since, by his successors, impaled with the coat of special concession, beforementioned, granted to the family by King Robert the Bruce. He departed this life 1603, and left issue by Margaret Montgomery, his wife, daughter to Hugh Earl of Eglinton, Robert, who died without issue; George, who succeeded; Sir Alexander, who became Earl of Eglinton; Sir Thomas, of whom the Seatons of Olivestob; Sir John of St Germans; and a daughter, Lady Isabel, married first to James the first Earl of Perth. She bore to him a daughter, Jean, married to the Earl of Sutherland. Secondly, she married Francis Stewart, son to Francis Earl of Bothwell.

Which George was Earl of Winton. He married first Lady Anna Hay, daughter to Francis Earl of Errol, by whom he had George Lord Seaton, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son, George, by Henrietta his wife, daughter of George Marquis of Huntly, who succeeded his grandfather; whose second son, Sir Alexander, was the first Viscount of Kingston. Likewise a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to William Earl Marischal. Secondly, he married Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter to John Lord Herries, with whom he had Sir John Seaton of Garleton, Sir Robert Seaton of Windygowl, who died without issue, Isabel, married to Francis Lord Semple, Anna, to John Earl of Traquair, Mary, to the Earl of Carnwath. Earl George built the House of Winton, where his arms, and those of his two ladies are finely cut. He died the 17th of December 1650, and was succeeded by his grandson.

George Earl of Winton was educate in France, both at court and camp, where he accomplished himself in the knowledge of arms and arts. He gave an eminent proof of his conduct and bravery at the siege of Besancon in Burgundy. He came over to England with a singular reputation, where he was graciously received by King Charles II. and made one of his Majesty's Privy Council in Scotland. He married first Mary, daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, and with her had a daughter, who died young. Secondly, he married Christian, daughter and co-heir of John Hepburn of Adiston, and with her had two sons, George Lord Seaton, and Mr Christopher, who died unmarried. The Lord Seaton went abroad to his travels in June 1700, and before his return his mother died, the 18th of November 1703, and was interred in the north-aisle of the Collegiate Church of Seaton. His father, the Earl, died soon after, the 6th of March 1704.

George Lord Seaton, being Earl of Winton after his father's death, returned home from his travels the 1st of November 1707. He buried his father with a great pomp and solemnity, in the abovementioned aisle, beside his mother: The achievement then used at that solemnity was, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, for Seaton; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, as a coat of pretension to the Earldom of Buchan; over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon parted per pale; on the dexter, *gules*, a sword pale-ways, proper, hilted and pommel'd *or*, supporting an imperial crown within a double tressure of the last, as arms of special concession by King Robert the Bruce; and on the sinister, *azure*, a blazing star of twelve points *argent*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*, for the title of Winton. Which arms were adorned with crown, helmet, and volets, suitable to the quality; and, in place of the wreath, a ducal crown; and upon it for crest, a dragon *vert*, spouting fire, proper, with wings elevated and charged with a star *argent*: above, on an escrol, for motto, *Hazard set forward*; supporters, two mertrixes, proper, coloured *or*, and charged with three crescents *gules*; to their collars chains are

fixed, passing between their fore legs, and reflexing over their backs; upon an escrol, coming from behind the shield, and passing over the middle of the supporters, are these words, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, relative to the surtout: And on the compartment upon which the supporters stand, are these words, *In via virtuti via nulla*, the old motto of the family.

The branches of this noble family of the surname of Seaton (besides those who have changed the name) whose arms I find upon record, are these following, according to the time of their descent from the principal stem.

The first is JOHN SEATON, fourth son of the famous Sir Alexander Seaton of that Ilk, Governor of Berwick, and his lady, Christian Cheyne. He got the lands of Parbroth by marrying Elizabeth Ramsay, heiress thereof. She bore to him a son, Alexander, whose arms I have seen illuminated in the House of Seaton, being the paternal coat of Seaton, with the double tressure, with a small crescent in the centre, for his difference, his father being the second son of the family who had issue. His son was Sir Gilbert Seaton of Parbroth, father of Sir Alexander and John. From Alexander the lineal succession continued till the reign of King James VI.

From John descended JOHN SEATON, who married Janet Lathrisk heiress of Lathrisk, of whom are descended the present Seatons of Lathrisk; who have been in use to carry the paternal coat of Seaton, with a boar's head in the centre, for difference, being the armorial figure of the name of Lathrisk.

Sir Alexander Seaton, second son of Sir William Seaton of that Ilk, and his lady, Katharine, daughter to Sinclair of Herdmanston, married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Gordon of Gordon and Strathbogie. She bore to him Alexander Seaton, who succeeded, of whom afterwards; and WILLIAM SEATON, the first of the family of Meldrum, by marrying Elizabeth Meldrum, daughter and heiress of *William de Meldrum*, who, dying about the end of King James I.'s reign, left the estate to his daughter and son-in-law; whose son and successor was Alexander Seaton, who was served heir to his mother, heiress of Meldrum, 1456, and married a daughter of Sutherland Laird of Duffus, progenitor of the present Lord Duffus; and he quartered the arms of Meldrum, being *argent*, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar, waved *sable*, with the paternal coat of Seaton. By whom he had

William Seaton, who married Elizabeth Leslie, daughter to the Laird of Wardis; and with her he had only one son, Alexander, who was served heir to his grandfather, 1512. He married Agnes, daughter to Gordon of Haddo, predecessor to the present Earl of Aberdeen; by whom he had two sons, William his successor, and Alexander, Chancellor of Aberdeen, and Vicar of Bethelny.

Which William married, for his first wife, Janet, daughter to Gordon of Lessmore. She bore to him three sons, Alexander, John, and William, stiled portioner of Slety; and, after her death, for his second wife, Margaret Innes, by whom he had two sons; Mr George Seaton, who was Chancellor of Aberdeen, and purchaser of the estate of Bara, which he left to the house of Meldrum, and James Seaton, Progenitor of the Seatons of Pitmedden. William Seaton of Meldrum died in the year 1571, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Alexander married Elizabeth, daughter of Irvine of Drum, by whom he had Alexander, who, in the year 1584, married Christian, daughter to Michael Fraser of Stonywood, predecessor to the present Lord Fraser; and, by her, had only one daughter, Elizabeth, who, in the year 1610, married John Urquhart of Craigfintry; but he dying before his father, his father took a second wife, Jean, daughter to Abernethy Lord Salton, by whom he had two sons, John and William, successively Lairds of Meldrum, who died without issue; and, by the last, the course of succession in the male line, in whom the estate of Meldrum stood tailzied, was altered, and, by disposition, conveyed to Patrick Urquhart of Lethendy, his grandnephew, in prejudice of the heirs-male of John Seaton, his uncle.

Which JOHN was second son of WILLIAM SEATON of Meldrum, and Janet, daughter of Gordon of Lessmir. He married Marjory Panton, daughter to John Panton of Pitmedden, who, by resignation of his father, became seised of the lands of Lumfart and Broomhill, and the heirs of his body, confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, in the year 1575, as were the lands of Moiney, *anno* 1597.

He was succeeded by his son William Seaton, designed of Mounie, and served heir to his father in those lands, 1597. He married first Helen, daughter and heir of Woodney of that ilk, for which he was designed Seaton of Woodney; by her he had sons, William and Alexander of Kinloch; and, by his second wife, Marjory, a daughter of Innes of Coats, three sons, James, David, and Thomas.

William, the eldest son and successor, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Graham of Morphy: It was this William that was disappointed of the estate of Meldrum, by his cousin William Seaton, the last of the name of Seaton of Meldrum, by breaking the tailzie as abovementioned. He had with his wife two sons, who died without issue, and William, whose only son James, died also without issue, in France, of the wounds he received in the French service at the siege of Lisle, 1707; so that the representation of the Seatons of Meldrum fell to the heirs of Alexander Seaton of Kinloch, second son of William Seaton of Woodney, and Helen Woodney, his spouse.

Which Alexander Seaton married Margaret Body, heiress of Pitfour, by whom he had only six daughters; and to his second wife, he married Mary Murray, one of the maids of honour to King Charles I.'s Queen, daughter of Sir Mungo Murray of Craigie, by Margaret Halket, a daughter of Pitferran, and which Sir Mungo was third son to Sir Robert Murray of Abercairny, by Catharine, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardin; by her he had two sons, Alexander, who died abroad in his travels, and Robert, now living. This Alexander, during the rebellion against King Charles I. raised a troop of the horse which he kept up upon his own expences for two years and more; after which, dismounting his men, with them he kept the castle of Ravenscraig nine months for the king, for which he was fined, and obliged to pay to the then prevailing powers 65000 merks for his loyal services, which proved the ruin of the family. He died at Kinloch, in October 1672, and was succeeded by his only surviving son.

Which Robert Seaton, who, by the death of the above James Seaton of Mounie, grandson to William Seaton, his father's eldest brother, to whom he is served and restored heir, became the true and immediate heir-male and representative of the Seatons of Meldrum; he married Katharine, daughter of James Fall, Gentleman in Dunbar, and his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Cockburn of Cedra, by whom he has issue, four sons, Robert, George, William, and James; Robert, sometime Captain in the third Regiment of Guards, and late Lieutenant-Governor of Blackness Castle, married to Mary Long, daughter of Richard Long of Brinzey, Esq. in Somersetshire, and Francis Bransby, his wife. George Seaton was also an Officer in the Scots Guards; William, a Writer to the Signet, and the fourth son James.

Robert Seaton, as Representer of the family of the Seatons of Meldrum, carries the entire arms of that family, as above blazoned, with the crest and motto, as in the Plate of Achievements.

The other branch of the family of Meldrum is SEATON of Pitmedden, the first of which was, James Seaton of Burtie, abovementioned; because, being son of William Seaton of Meldrum, and his wife, Margaret Innes, daughter of Innes of Leuchars, who was born by her in the year 1553. He married Margaret Rolland, grand-daughter to William Rolland; Master of the Mint of Aberdeen, in the reign of King James V. She bore to him Alexander his successor in the lands of Burtie, Pitmedden, &c. and James; in case of his son's decease, he tailzied his estate to his nephew, John Seaton of Meldrum, as appears from a charter of the date 1603, which I have seen in the custody of the present Sir William Seaton of Pitmedden, with the other evidences which instruct the following descent of the family. This James of Pitmedden carried the arms of Seaton, with a mullet for difference, as they stand this day on his house in the city of Aberdeen, in the year 1591, and in the church of Udny, 1605. He was a person of great merit, as appears by his epitaph, composed by Dr Arthur Johnston, and published by all the editions of his Epigrams, thus,

Tumulus JACOBI SETONI PETMEDDENI.

Quem tegit hic cespes, fastu SETONUS honores,
Divitias luxu, posse carere docet.

Alexander succeeded his father James, married Beatrix Ogilvie, sister to the first Lord Banff, and had by her a son, John, and several daughters, married to honourable families. The estate of Bara was disposed to him by his cousin-german, William Seaton of Meldrum, in the year 1630.

Which John married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter to Sir Samuel Johnston of Elphinston, and had issue by her two sons, James and Alexander: He was a firm loyalist, and was unlickily shot in the year 1639, endeavouring, with other loyalists, to put a stop to the king's enemies about the bridge of Dee, as they were advancing to the town of Aberdeen, and his eldest son James died, without issue, at London 1667, of the wounds he received from the Dutch in their attack upon the English fleet at Chatham: The abovementioned Elizabeth Johnston, after her husband's death, was second wife to James Johnston, Earl of Hartfield, predecessor of the Marquis of Annandale.

Alexander succeeded his father John Seaton of Pitmedden, who, for the loyalty of his predecessors, and his own merit, was created a baronet in the year 1683, and promoted to be one of the Judges in the Session and Criminal Court by King Charles II. He married Margaret Lauder, daughter to Mr William Lauder, one of the Under-Clerks of the Session; by whom he had Sir William Seaton, Baronet, his successor, George Seaton of Mounie, and several other children. He died the 29th of May 1719. His armorial bearing, as recorded in the Lyon Register, is, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three crescents within a double tressure, counter-flowered *gules*, and, in the centre, a man's heart, for Seaton of Pitmedden; second and third *argent*, a demi-otter *sable*, crowned *gules*, issuing out of a bar waved of the second, for Meldrum; crest, a demi-man in a military habit, holding the banner of Scotland; with the motto, on an escrol above, *Sustento sanguine signa*; supported on the dexter by a greyhound, proper, collared *gules*, and, on the sinister, by an otter *sable*, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Merces hæc certa laborum*.

SETON of Touch, quarterly, first and fourth Seaton, second and third *argent*, three escutcheons *gules*, (some old books give the field *ermine*) supporters, two greyhounds, proper; crest, a boar's head couped *or*: motto, *Forward our's*. The first of this family was Alexander Seaton, eldest son of Alexander Seaton, Lord Gordon; the eldest son Sir Alexander Seaton, (second son of William Lord Seaton) who married Elizabeth Gordon, heiress of Gordon of Strathbogie. The above Lord Gordon begot Alexander, on his lady Giles Hay, daughter and heiress of Baron Hay of Enzie, who, in right of his mother, was laird of Touch and Tullibody, and got the lands of Gordon in the Merse, and was the first Baron of Touch of the name of Seaton; and from him the family continues in a lineal succession to the present Archibald Seaton of Touch: The barons of this family, for their valour and loyalty, have been armour-bearers to our kings since the first of the reign of King James IV. with whom Seaton of Touch fell in the fatal battle of Flodden.

SEATON of Gargunnoch, descended of Touch, carried three coats, quarterly, first Seaton, second *argent*, three bulls' heads erased *sable*, horned *vert*, for marrying the heiress of Turnbull of Bedrule; third *azure*, three escutcheons *argent*, for the name of Hay, and the fourth as the first. Pont's Manuscript.

Sir WALTER SEATON of Abercorn, Baronet, descended of Touch, carries as Touch before, within a bordure *gules*, for his difference; crest, a Cornish kae on the face of a rock, proper: motto, *Hazard warrily*, Lyon Register.

SEATON of Cariston, the first of this family was John, second son of George Lord Seaton, and his lady, Elizabeth Hay, daughter of John Lord Yester. He married Isabel Balfour, heiress of Cariston; of whom is lineally descended the present Lord Seaton of Cariston. The family have been in use to place in the centre of the paternal coat of Seaton, an otter's head *sable*, being a part of the Balfour's arms, and sometimes to quarter the entire arms of Balfour with their own, as before in the Essay of the Ancient and Modern use of Arms.

SEATON of Barns, *or*, a sword in pale *azure*, hilted and pommelled of the first, supporting an imperial crown between three crescents *gules*, all within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered of the last. The first of this family was John, second son of George Lord Seaton, and his lady, Isabel Hamilton, and im-

mediate elder brother to Alexander, first Earl of Dunfermline. He went abroad young, and was one of the household of Philip King of Spain, and was made a Knight of the Order of Calatrava; upon his return home, he was, by King James VI. made one of the gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and Comptroller to his Majesty's Exchequer and Treasury in Scotland. He got from his father the lands of East-Barns, which were given by King Robert the Bruce to the family of Seaton, as before; with the sword supporting the crown, which the family of Barns has been in use to carry as an additional figure, because (as Sir George Mackenzie says in his Science of Heraldry) these lands were at first granted with that coat of augmentation. He married the eldest daughter of the Lord Forbes, from whom is descended the present George Seaton of Barns.

SEATON Earl of DUNFERMLINE carried quarterly first and fourth Seaton; second and third *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, three cinquefoils of the first; supporters, two horses at liberty; crest, a crescent *gules*, with the word *semper*. The first of this family was Alexander Seaton, third son of George Lord Seaton, and his Lady Isabel Hamilton; he, for his bright parts, was first commendator of Pluscardine, and after was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and then President of that learned Bench; and, by King James VI. created Lord Urquhart, thereafter designed Lord Fyvie; and, in the year 1605, was created Earl of Dunfermline, and was High Chancellor of Scotland for eighteen years, till he departed this life, the 16th of June 1622. He was thrice married, first, with a daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummond; 2dly, To a daughter of the Earl of Rothes. By these two wives he had only daughters; and, by his third wife Margaret, daughter to John Lord Yester, he had Charles his son and successor, who was one of King Charles II.'s Privy Council, and Lord Privy Seal, in the year 1671. He married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Morton, and with her had Alexander, who died unmarried; Charles killed aboard the fleet in the sea-fight against the Dutch, *anno* 1672; and James, who succeeded his brother Alexander in the honours; and his only daughter Henrietta, married first to William, Earl of Wigton; and after to William, Earl of Crawford, and had issue.

James, Earl of Dunfermline, was one of the Scots Peers, who, in the year 1688, kept firm in his duty to King James VII. and joined the Viscount of Dundee with a troop of horse at the battle of Killcrankie, for which he was forfeited by the Parliament 1690. He retired to France, and died at St Germain 1694, having no issue by his wife Jean, daughter of Lewis, Marquis of Huntly: So that the honours, by reason of the entail to heirs-male, fell to George Seaton of Barns, were it not for the forfeitures.

SEATON of St Germain, *or*, a fesse between three crescents in chief, and as many flower-de-luces in base *gules*, bar-ways; so cut upon stone above the entry to the house of St Germain. The first of this family was John, a younger son of Robert, first Earl of Winton, and his lady, Margaret Montgomery, daughter to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. He married one of the name of Kelly, for which the flower-de-luces are added in base.

SEATON Viscount of KINGSTON, quarterly, first and fourth Seaton, second and third *argent*, a dragon with wings expanded, tail moved *vert*, as a coat of augmentation, being the crest of the family; supporters, two negroes wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, proper; crest, a crescent flaming: motto, *Habet & suam*. The first of this family was Sir Alexander Seaton, a younger son of George, second Earl of Winton. By his first wife Anna Hay, daughter of Francis Earl of Errol, who, for his good and loyal services to his Sovereigns Charles I. and II. he was by the last created Viscount of KINGSTON, 6th January 1652. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittingham; by whom he had Archibald his successor, and James who succeeded his brother in the honours, and Elizabeth, wife of William Hay of Drumelzier.

SEATON of Garleton, as in the Lyon Register, carries quarterly, first and fourth Seaton, second and third Buchan, all within a bordure, quarterly, *azure* and *or*; crest, a star of six points; with the motto, *Habet & suam*. The first of this family was Sir John Seaton, Bart. eldest son of George, second Earl of Winton, and his second wife, Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of the Lord Herries.

There are several other ancient families who carry crescents for their armorial figures, distinguishing themselves by the different tinctures of their crescents and field of arms, as those of the surname of OLIPHANT, who carry *gules*, three crescents, two and one *argent*. As for the antiquity of the family and surname, there was an eminent baron of the name who accompanied King David I. to the siege of Winchester in England, in the year 1142, named *David de Oliphard*, as in Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 147, and the same man, or another of that name, is to be found frequently a witness in that King's charters; and particularly, (says Mr Crawford in his Peerage) in that to the Priory of Coldingham, whereto his seal is appended, which has thereupon, viz. three crescents, which clearly proves him to be the ancestor of the noble family of Oliphant, who still bear the same figures in their ensigns-armorial.

David de Oliphard was *Justiciarius Laodoniæ*, for so he is designed, being a witness in a grant by King William to the priory of St Andrews, and his son *Walter de Oliphard*, in the same office, is designed *Justiciarius Laodoniæ*, in the grant of King Alexander III. to the canons of St Andrews.

Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT is one of the barons mentioned in the letter from the estates of Scotland to the Pope in the year 1320. Another, or the same Sir William Oliphant is witness in a charter of King Robert the Bruce, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk; and the fifth, in a lineal descent from him, was Sir Laurence Oliphant, who was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of *Lord Oliphant*, 1467. He married Isabel, a daughter of William Earl of Errol, High Constable of Scotland; whose posterity continued in a right line, without interruption, till Laurence Lord Oliphant, who had only one daughter Anne, by his lady, Anne Drummond, daughter to the Lord Maderty. She was married to Sir James Douglas, brother-german to the Marquis of Douglas, who was created Lord Mordington in the Merse, by King Charles I. with the precedence due to the Lord Oliphant, in right of his wife; notwithstanding of which, Patrick Oliphant was served and retoured heir-male to his cousin-german Laurence Lord Oliphant, the heiress's father last deceased, and got a new patent from King Charles I. the 17th of June 1633. Both dignities stand in the Rolls of Parliament, with their respective precedency, as in Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 306. Of this Patrick Lord Oliphant is descended the present Charles Lord Oliphant, whose achievement is as his predecessors, *gules*, three crescents *argent*, supported by two elephants, proper; and for crest, an unicorn's head couped *argent*, maned and horned *or*: with the motto, *Tout pourvoir*.

The cadets of this family are these, whose arms are matriculated.

OLIPHANT of Kelly, in the shire of Fife, was descended of Thomas, eldest son of Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, predecessor to the Lord Oliphant, by his second wife, a daughter of Home of that Ilk, in the reign of Robert III. three crescents within a bordure ingrailed *argent*.

ROBERT OLIPHANT of Bachilton, descended of the Lord Oliphant, *gules*, a cheveron between three crescents *argent*; crest, a crescent *or*: motto, *What was may be*. Lyon Register.

OLIPHANT of Glassbinny, descended of Bachilton, the same, but makes the cheveron for difference *crenellé*; crest, the sun in his glory, proper: motto, *Hinc illuminabimur*. Lyon Register.

Sir LAURENCE OLIPHANT of Gask, descended of a second son of Walter Lord Oliphant, carries the arms of Oliphant, with a small crescent in the centre for his difference; crest, a falcon perching, proper: motto, the same with the Lord Oliphant. Lyon Register.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT, Writer to the Signet, descended of a second son of Gask, parted per fesse wavy *gules* and *argent*, three crescents counter-changed of the same; crest, an elephant's head couped *argent*: motto, *Non mutat fortuna genus*. Lyon Register.

OLIPHANT of Condie, descended of the Lord Oliphant, *gules*, three crescents *argent*, within a bordure counter-composed of the first and second; crest, a falcon volant, proper: motto, *Altiora peto*. Lyon Register.

OLIPHANT of Kinnedder, descended of the Lord Oliphant, the arms of Oliphant within a bordure *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*: motto, *Honesta peto*. L. R.

OLIPHANT of Langton, descended of a third son of the Lord Oliphant, *gules*, a cheveron *crenellé*, between three crescents *argent*; crest, the sun in his glory, proper: motto, *Hinc illuminabimur*. Lyon Register.

OLIPHANT of Prinles, descended of Oliphant of Oldcairn, *gules*, a saltier between three crescents, one in chief, and two in the flanks *argent*; crest, a hand pointing to the clouds, proper: motto, *Hope and not rue*. L. R.

OLIPHANT of Culquhair, *gules*, a cinquefoil slipped, between three crescents *argent*; crest, a proboscide or elephant's trunk, proper. Lyon Register.

EDMONSTONE of that Ilk, now designed of Ednam, *or*, three crescents *gules*; supported by two camels, proper; and for crest, a camel's head and neck. Workman's Manuscript.

The first of this family is said to have been one ADMUNDUS, who came with Queen Margaret to Scotland, and to have got from King Malcolm III. some lands near Edinburgh, called after him Admunstoun, or Edmistoun, which became the surname of the family. In the reign of Alexander III. I find *Henry de Edmunston* mentioned in a charter (in the Earl of Haddington's Collections), of *William de Craigmillar*, son of *Henry de Craigmillar*, to the church of Dunfermline, of the date 1253, concerning a toft of land, which *Henry de Edmunston* held of *Henry de Craigmillar*, in *austriali parte quæ ducit de villa de Noddriff, ad Ecclesiam de Libbertoun*.

John de Edmiston gets a charter of the crownship of Edinburgh, from King David II. and he or his son, John Edmonstone, gets a charter from King Robert II. of the barony of Ednam, mentioning him to be married to Isabel Countess of Douglas, (relict of James Earl of Douglas, killed at the battle of Otterburn) a daughter of that King's, as also a charter of the thanedom of Boyn, the 24th year of his reign. The son of this marriage was *David de Edmistoun*, who is witness in a charter of Robert Duke of Albany, to his son John Earl of Buchan, wherein David is designed, *Nepos noster dilectus*. And King James II. gives a new charter of the thanedom of Boyne and the lands of Tulliallan to James Edmonstone of that Ilk, and his spouse Janet Napier, daughter of Alexander Napier of Merchiston, dated at Stirling the first of February 1456. It seems they had no male issue, but two daughters, who got the lands of Boyne and Tulliallan. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Blackadder of that Ilk; the second was married to Walter Ogilvie, a younger son of Findlater, of which two in their proper places; and the lands of Ednam went to the next heir-male, from whom is descended the present laird of Ednam, who carries the foresaid arms.

EDMONSTONE of Duntreath, *or*, three crescents *gules*, with an annulet in the centre, so illuminated in the house of Falahall, which, with the lands of Fala, belonged to Ednam.

Mr JAMES EDMONSTONE of Newton, *or*, three crescents *gules*, in *cæur*, an annulet of the second, surmounted of a mullet of the first, for a brotherly difference: motto, *Be bardy*. Lyon Register.

JOHN EDMONSTONE of Bellewen-Edmonstone, now of Broik, descended of a second son of the family of Duntreath, carries *or*, three crescents *gules*, an annulet surmounted of a crescent in the centre of the second; crest, a hand drawing a semi-circle with a compass, proper: motto, *Gauge and measure*. Lyon Register.

CATHCART, an ancient family, who took their surname from their lands of that name in Renfrewshire: The chief is the Lord Cathcart, who carries *azure*, three cross crozlets fitched, issuing out of as many crescents, *argent*; supporters, two parrots, proper; crest, a hand issuing out of a wreath, holding up a crescent *argent*: with the motto, *I hope to speed*. See Plate of Achievements.

It is said that, of old, they carried only crescents, and that after one of the family had been in the wars in the Holy Land, added the cross crozlets. As for the antiquity of the name and family, *Raynaldus de Ketbcert*, so writ of old, is witness in a charter of Allan, *filius Walteri Dapifer*, in the year 1178. *Ranulphus de Cathcart* is also witness in a charter of this Allan Dapifer, progenitor of the Stewarts, for which see Sir James Dalrymple's Collections. *Dominus Alanus de Cathcart, Dominus ejusdem, anno 1387*, in the reign of Robert II. obtained the baronies of Sundrum and Auchincruive in Kyle, in right of his wife, sister and one of the co-heirs of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum. Sir Allan Cathcart of that

Ilk was dignified with the honour of Lord Cathcart, by King James II. 1447, of whom is descended the present Allan, Lord Cathcart, who carries the above arms. And of late the family has been in use to quarter the arms of Wallace of Sundrum with their own, being *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, as in Mr Crawford's Peerage. See Plate of Achievements.

CATHCART of Carleton, being of an eldest son of a second marriage of John Lord Cathcart, and his lady, a daughter of Douglas of Drumlanrig (now Duke of Queensberry) in the reign of King James V. carried the arms of the Lord Cathcart, as above, with a man's heart in the centre for his difference, being a figure of the arms of Douglas. Pont's Manuscript.

CATHCART of Carbiston, another son of John Lord Cathcart, and Margaret Douglas, daughter to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor to the present Duke of Queensberry, carries *azure*, three cross crozlets *fitché*, issuing out of as many crescents *argent*, two and one; and in the collar point a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, as a maternal difference, from other descendants of the family of Cathcart, and adorned with the crest and motto of the Lord Cathcart abovementioned. For which see Plate of Achievements.

The first of this family was David Cathcart of Duchray, which lands he got from his father John Lord Cathcart about 200 years since: He married Agnes, daughter of Sir George Crawford of Liffnoris, by whom he had Allan Cathcart, his son and heir, in the time of Queen Mary; who added to his paternal estate the barony of Carbiston, by marrying Janet, daughter and heir of William Cathcart of Carbiston, an old cadet of the family of Cathcart, as far back as the time of King Robert III. from whom is lineally descended the present James Cathcart of Carbiston, who married Magdalen, eldest daughter of Sir James Rothead of Innerleith, baronet. By her he had the present Colonel James Cathcart, and Captain Thomas Cathcart, a brave youth, who was unluckily killed in Spain in the late wars.

There have been several sons of this family, who have been eminent abroad in the wars of France and Germany; and particularly, one James Cathcart, a younger son of William Cathcart of Carbiston, and of his wife Janet, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Fairly of that Ilk in the county of Ayr, who went to Germany, and, for his merit, was advanced to honourable offices, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He married the only daughter and heir of Balthasar Schemet Schemet-Felt, Chancellor to the Duke of Deux-Ponts in Germany. He was made one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, Master of the Horse, and one of his Counsellors; in which offices he continued till his death, and was solemnly interred in the great church of Heidelberg, where a noble monument was erected over him, with his arms; which last I have seen on his seals, affixed to his missive-letters to his cousin, the present Laird of Carbiston, whereupon were two oval shields *accollé*; that on the right hand contained the arms of Carbiston, as above, but the heart was not ensigned with an imperial crown; and that on the left had a deer springing, the arms of his wife; and both those oval shields *accollé*, were under a large coronet. Their grandson, *William de Cathcart*, is one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to Prince Palatine and Duke of Deux-Ponts, and enjoys his grandfather's estate near Deux-Ponts.

The name of HUMMEL, *argent*, a bend between two crescents *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

MELVILLE Earl of MELVILLE carries crescents, as do the name of CRAIG and CRAIGIE, of whom before.

KINCRAIGIE, *sable*, a fesse *ermine*, between three crescents *argent*.

KIRKALDY, *gules*, a chevron *argent*, between two stars in chief, and a crescent *or*, in base. Pont's Manuscript.

There was an old family of this name designed of Inchtute, which ended in an heiress, Marjory Kirkaldy, who was married to Reginald Kinnaird. He got with her the lands of Inchtute, which were confirmed to her by a charter of Robert III. 1399, of which marriage descended the Lord Kinnaird.

The next principal family of the name was KIRKALDY of Grange, in the shire of Fife, *gules*, a chevron between three stars in chief, and a crescent in base *or*;

crest, a man's head, with the face looking upward, proper: motto, *Fortissima veritas*. New Register.

One of this family was Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh in the minority of King James VI.

The name of PATON, *azure*, a flower-de-luce *or*, between three crescents *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

Mr ROGER PATON of Ferrochie, *azure*, three crescents *argent*; crest, a spar-hawk with wings expanded, proper: motto, *Virtute adepta*.

The name of SPITTLE, *argent*, an eagle with wings displayed *sable*, between three crescents *gules*. Pont's Manuscript. But in Workman's Manuscript, *sable*, a fesse between three besants *or*.

DURIE of that Ilk, in the shire of Fife, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three crescents *or*. They were ancient possessors of the lands of Durie in Fife, in the reign of Alexander II. Afterwards they built the Castle of Burntisland, in the year 1382, called of old Wester-Kinghorn, whose name and arms are upon it, as Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife. This family continued till the reign of King James V. when Durie of that Ilk, leaving only one daughter, that king was pleased to marry her to his favourite Sir Alexander Kemp, from whose issue Sir Alexander Gibson purchased the lands of Durie.

Captain GEORGE DURIE, descended of the family of Durie, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three crescents *or*. New Register.

JOHN DURIE of Grange, in the parish of Burntisland, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three crescents, all within a bordure invected *or*. New Register.

MARTIN of Meadhop, *sable*, a cheveron between three crescents *argent*. Workman's Manuscript.

ANDREW MARTIN, Writer in Edinburgh, as descended of the Martins of Meadhop, carries the arms of Meadhop, but charges the cheveron with a masle *sable*; and for crest, a lion holding in his dexter paw a crescent *or*; motto, *Hinc fortior & clarior*. New Register. And there,

ANDREW MARTIN, Bailie of Anstruther, *sable*, a cheveron invected between three crescents *argent*.

Mr ROBERT MARTIN, sometime Clerk to the Justiciary, descended of the family of Gibliston, *sable*, a cheveron *vair*, between three crescents *argent*; crest, an adder with young bursting through the side of her, proper: motto, *Ingratis servire nefas*.

The name of KILTRA, *azure*, two crescents and a star in pale *argent*. Workman's Manuscript. And there,

The name of PETTIGREW, *gules*, a crescent between three stars *argent*.

LAWSON of Humbie, *azure*, two crescents *argent* in chief, and a star in base *or*. Workman's Manuscript. But Pont's gives, *azure*; two mullets *argent* in chief, and a crescent in base *or*; and to others of that name, parted per pale, *argent* and *sable*, an orle counter-changed, and on a chief *gules*, three garbs *or*.

The surname of DURHAM, *argent*, on a fesse, between three crescents *gules*, as many stars of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

WILLIAM DURHAM of Grange, *or*, on a fesse *azure*, three mullets *argent*, and, in base, a crescent *gules*; crest, two dolphins *hauriant adossé*, proper: motto, *Ultra fert animus*. New Register. And there,

JAMES DURHAM of Ardounie, a second son of Grange, the same as Grange, but ingrailes the fesse.

DURHAM of Largo, *argent*, a crescent *gules*, and, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first; crest, a dolphin, proper: motto, *Victoria non præda*.

Sir ALEXANDER DURHAM, sometime Lyon King at Arms, being a son of Durham of Pitkertow, purchased the lands of Largo, from those of the name of Wood; for which see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife.

ALEXANDER DURHAM of Duntarvie, *or*, on a fesse *azure*, between two crescents, the upper inverted, three mullets *argent*; crest, a hand pulling a thistle, proper: motto, *Vive Deo*. New Register.

And there ADOLPHUS DURHAM, Merchant in Edinburgh, son to the deceased Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, sometime Lyon King at Arms, *or*, a crescent *gules*,

on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*; over all, a bend ingrailed *gules*; crest, an increscent; with the motto, *Augeor dum progredior*. New Register.

The name of NIMMO, sometimes wrote NEMMOCK, *or*; on a saltier *gules*, cantoned with four crescents of the last, as many cinquefoils of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

SIMPSON of Udoch, *argent*, on a chief *vert*, three crescents of the first; crest, a falcon *volant*, proper: motto, *Alis nutrior*. New Register. And there,

ROBERT SIMPSON of Thornton bears the same, but makes the chief indented; and, for crest, a crescent *or*: motto, *Tandem implebitur*.

BLACK of Temple, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

BLACK of Denniston, *vert*, three boars' heads erased *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

GILBERT BLACK, Dean of Guild in Aberdeen, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, between a mullet in chief, and a crescent in base *gules*, a chief of the second: motto, *Non crux sed lux*. New Register.

The name of GLOVER, *sable*, a cheveron *argent* between three crescents *ermine*; with the motto, *Surgite, lumen adest*.

Those of the name of GLOVER, in England, carry the same, but make the crescents *argent*.

A family of that name in Fife have their arms matriculated thus, *sable*, a cheveron *ermine*, between three crescents *argent*; crest, a cock, within the horns of a crescent: motto, *Surgite, lumen adest*.

LA PORTE de VEXINS, in France, *de gueules, au croissant d'argent chargé de cinque mouchetures de sable*, i. e. *gules*, a crescent *argent*, charged with five *ermine* spots *sable*. See Monsieur Baron's Art of Blazon. By which last examples celestial figures may be of the furs received in armories. Sylvester Petra Sancta gives us an example of a crescent *vair*, borne by MEREVI in France, *de gueules au croissant de vair*, where he says, *inveniuntur etiam lunæ, pellitæ, vittatæ, ac tesserulis vermiculatæ*, that is, crescents of furs, bars and bends, and *chequé*, of which he gives examples.

In England many families have crescents for their principal armorial figures. A few examples I shall here subjoin.

LEE EARL of LITCHFIELD, for his paternal coat, *argent*, a fesse between three crescents *sable*. The family of Lee has been very ancient in the county Palatine of Chester, and took its surname, as is presumed, from the lordship of Lee in that county.

Sir EDWARD HENRY LEE of Ditchly, Baronet, was, by Charles II.'s letters patent, bearing date the 5th of June, in the 26th year of his reign, created Baron of Spilsbury, in the county of Bucks, Viscount Quarendon, and Earl of Litchfield. He married Lady Charlotte, one of the natural daughters of King Charles II. by Barbara Villiers Dutchess of Cleveland, and with her had thirteen sons and five daughters.

JERMYN Lord JERMYN, *sable*, a crescent, between two stars in pale *argent*. This family was dignified by King Charles I. JERMYN Lord DOVER carried the same, with a brotherly difference, viz. a crescent in the dexter chief point. He was dignified by King James II. May 3d 1685.

The name of LUCY, in England, *azure*, a crescent *argent*. And there the name of PIERREPONT, *gules*, three crescents *argent*.

The name of FLEMING, in England, *gules*, three crescents *ermine*.

COVENTRY, *sable*, a fesse *ermine*, between three crescents *or*.

OTTERBURN there, *gules*, a crescent *or*. Morgan's Heraldry.

The name of BELL, in England, parted per cheveron, *gules* and *argent*, a crescent counter-changed of the same. *Ibid.* Plate X. fig. 6.

The name of CHAPMAN, in Yorkshire, parted per cheveron, *argent* and *gules*, a crescent counter-changed of the same. Morgan's Heraldry.

THE INCRESCENT

Is the half moon, with its horns, or points, towards the right side of the shield, called an *increscant*, from the Latins; and by the French, *croissant couché*. It is said to represent the moon in its first quarter, and so the rising in time of some hopeful spark, illuminated and honoured by the glorious aspect and beams of his sovereign; as Guillim in his Display: And the Essay to Heraldry, in England, exemplifies it, by the arms of one DESCUS, *gules*, an *increscant or*, as Plate X. fig. 7.

Ermine, three *increscants gules*, by the family of SYMES of Daventry in Northamptonshire. Guillim's Display.

GILBERT NIVEN of Shousburgh and Windhouse in Zetland, *azure*, a fesse betwixt an *increscant* and *decrescant* in chief *argent*, and, in base, a branch of palm slipped of the last; crest, a branch of palm *vert*: motto, *Vivis sperandum*. Lyon Register. Plate X. fig. 8.

I know no bearing with us that carries only an *increscant*, but it is ordinarily accompanied with other crescents, and then they are *crescents affronté* or *adossé*.

THE DECRESCENT.

WHEN the half moon looks to the left side of the shield; the French call it *croissant contourné*: A *decrescant*, says Gerard Leigh, is fit for a man that is advanced to honour in his old age, when all other things decrease with him, being the moon in her third quarter: Mr Kent, in his Book of Blazons, gives us the arms of a baron in Yorkshire, thus, *azure*, a mullet *or*, in chief, an *increscant* and *decrescant argent*; for which we ordinarily say, *azure*, a star of five points *or*, and in chief two crescents *adossé argent*.

HAG of Bemerside, an old family in the shire of Berwick, of which before; *azure*, a saltier between two stars in chief and base, and, in the flanks, two crescents *affronté argent*, *i. e.* a *decrescant* and *increscant*. See Plate of Achievements.

The LUNATI in Spain carry *azure*, three half moons *affronté*, Plate X. fig. 9. that is, a *decrescant* and *increscant*, in the dexter and sinister chief points, and a *crescent* in base.

Sylvester Petra Sancta describes them thus, "Argentæ lunulæ, tres adversæ omnes, hoc est, in se invicem vibrantes cornua, in cœrulea parmula." The French say, *d'azur à trois croissants affrontés d'argent*.

These in the arms of OSTELLI in Stiria are just contrary, *adossé*, *azure*, three half moons back to back *argent*; that is an *increscant* and *decrescant* in chief, and a *crescent* reversed in base.

Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, gives us the blazon of the arms of VALERIA in Spain, thus, "d'azur au lion rampant d'or, ecartelé d'or a quatre croissants joints " en forme d'annulet d'azur, a la bordure de gueules, chargé de huit sautoirs d'or," *i. e.* quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a lion rampant *or*; second and third *or*, four half moons joined together, after the manner of an annulet *azure*, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight saltiers *or*: Here the half moons, which seem to make an annulet, are, a *crescent* reversed in chief, a *decrescant* in the dexter, an *increscant* in the sinister side, and a *crescent* in base.

CRESCENT REVERSED

Has its points or horns downwards; such an one, heralds and historians tell us; Aben. Mahomet, the great Moorish Prince who over-ran Spain, carried on his banners, *viz. vert*, a *crescent* reversed *argent*, all within a bordure, whereon were words which signified, *God is good, and Mahomet is his great prophet*: And afterwards, at the famous battle of *Naves de Tolosa*; where that prince was defeated, and his banner beat down, many families in Spain, to show that their progenitors shared in that victory, carried crescents reverse, and bordures with holy words and sentences, Plate X. fig. 10. *Gules*, three crescents reversed *argent*; thus described by

Sylvester Petra Sancta, " Flexæ deorsum tres lunulæ argenteolæ, in arvo scuti puniceo, sunt Quasenareorum in Belgio."

The positions then of the half moon are by way of *crescent*. The French say, *croissant montant, tourné, contourné, renversé*, which sometimes are situate in bend-dexter and sinister, as the French, *ourné en bande et en barre*.

OF STARS.

WHICH are as frequent in armories as the crescents, and have been considered, in their nature, influences, appearances, and names, in composing of devices and arms too; yet, in the last, through a long descent to succeeding bearers, the considerations upon their first assumption are almost totally forgot for want of record: In place of which, we find only some herald books stuffed with stories and symbolical representations of those figures, as if the present bearers of these were endowed with divine qualities, and to shine on earth like those bright luminaries; whereas, in the most of them, there is no such thing to be found, and their honour is only, that their brighter predecessors have transmitted to them those as marks of their ancient nobility.

They are to be considered here as principal figures, distinguishing families from one another, and not as marks of cadency and additional figures, to difference younger sons, by crescents and stars, among themselves.

The *Star* has, almost in all ages, been made use of as a mark of honour. Robert King of France instituted the Royal Order of the Star, being of gold, with five points in a field *azure*, Plate X. fig. 12. which the Knights of that Order wore on the left side as a badge of honour; and after the extinction of that Order, it became the badge of the night-watch in the city of Paris.

JOHN King of FRANCE took for his device a star, with these words, *Monstrant regibus astra viam*; alluding to the star which appeared to the three kings in the east at the birth of our Saviour.

The ancient family of BEAUX, whom the Latins call BAUSEII, sometime Princes of Orange, carried for arms *gules*, a star of sixteen points *argent*, pretending to be descended of one of these kings or wise men who came to worship our Saviour. There was a branch of this family great Lords in the kingdom of Naples, as Jacob Imhoff, in his Treatise of the Princes of the Empire, says, carried the foresaid arms upon the same account.

The name of WISEMAN, with us, is said to carry both name and arms, in relation to that star which conducted the three wise men from the east, *sable*, a cheveron between three stars of eight points waved *or*, as Sir James Balfour in his Manuscript of Blazons. Plate X. fig. 17.

The house of SALIS in Genoa, from which is descended the Marquis of SALIS, *azure*, two bars *or*, each charged with another *gules*; in chief, a crescent and two stars of the second between the bars. The last figures were assumed, says Menestrier, by one of the family who was at sea with the Count of Savoy, in a great storm; but, perceiving the moon and two-stars, gave great hopes to all the company of a safe landing, which accordingly fell out; they have been since used in their arms to perpetuate that event.

STERNBERG, in Germany, carries a star, in allusion to the name.

I shall mention the family of STELLA in Genoa, viz. *or*, on a chief *dancetté azure*, three stars of the first.

OLIVER VANORT, Commander of the Dutch fleet, in passing the straits of Magellan, upon the account of that expedition, was honoured with these arms, viz. *azure*, a fesse *undé argent* between two stars, one in chief, and another in base *or*; crest, a terraqueous globe, and upon it a ship; which arms were enveloped with a mantle *azure*, *semé* of stars *or*. And Sir Francis Drake, who sailed about the world, got such another bearing, viz. *sable*, a fesse wavey, between two stars in chief and base *argent*; which represent the two polar stars, arctic and antarctic, and which are carried by his descendant Sir FRANCIS DRAKE of Buckland.

The name of BAILLIE, with us, carries *azure*, nine stars, three, three, two, and one, *argent*; Sir George Mackenzie says they carried anciently only but six stars,

as was on the seal of Sir JOHN BAILLIE of Hoperig, in East-Lothian, appended to that agreement made at Berwick in the year 1292, with Edward I. of England, to hear the claims of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. But afterwards, one of the heads of that family, being in France, killed a wild boar; and, to perpetuate this action to posterity, he added other three stars, which, in all, make up nine, to represent the constellation of *ursa major*, and, to make his achievement more adequate, took, for crest, a boar's head couped, and, for supporters, two boars, proper; with the motto, *Quid clarius astris*.

This family of Hoperig, after they got the lands of Lamington, has been designed BAILLIE of Lamington, who uses the foresaid achievement.

I shall give several instances of the branches of this family, with their arms.

An ancient cadet of Hoperig or Lamington, was BAILLIE of Carphin, who carried as Lamington, with a crescent for difference.

BAILLIE of Balmudyside, afterwards designed of Parbroth in Fife, a cadet of Carphin, carries as Lamington, within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight crescents of the first, as Plate X. fig. 13. crest, the morning-star, proper: motto, *Vertitur in lucem*. New Register.

BAILLIE of Polkemmet, descended of Gereston, a cadet of Carphin, *azure*, nine stars, three, three, two and one, all within a bordure *counter-nebulé*, *argent* and *sable*; crest, a star of eight points *or*, issuing out of a cloud: motto, *In caligine lucet*. New Register.

BAILLIE of Inshaugy in Ireland, descended of Lamington, bears as Lamington, within a bordure waved *or*; crest, a star of eight points issuing from a cloud: motto, *Nil clarius astris*. Lyon Register.

These figures in the arms of the name of Baillie are known to be stars by the motto; yet some with us, and especially the English, call such figures, *mullets* or *mollets*, even when accompanied with the moon, or surrounded with clouds, whom I have followed before in several blazons, of which I thought fit here to advertise my reader, and to show the difference between stars and mollets or mullets.

Mollet is the rowel of a spur, and has ordinarily six points, and is always pierced in the middle, and so differs from stars, which have but five points ordinarily, as Monsieur Baron, in his *Art Heraldique*, “*Molletes d'Espéron, que l'on appelle simplement mollettes, ont pour l'ordinaire six pointes, et sont percées au milieu en quoi qu'elles sont différentes des étoiles.*”

Yet the English call such figures of five points, *unpierced mullets* or *mollets*; Leigh, Guillim, and Morgan say, they represent fallen stars or meteors; and tell us, that such an one fell down from heaven upon the shield of one of the progenitors of Vere Earl of Oxford, when he was at the siege of Jerusalem, who carried at that time, quarterly, *gules* and *or*; and, ever since, the family has charged the first quarter with a mullet *argent*. Whence all other stars, like it, in other arms, upon other occasions, though representing fixed stars, more honourable than fallen ones, are by them called *mollets* or *mullets*.

Mullets, having five points, and unpierced, are taken for stars and *etoiles*, especially when alone, and when they accompany other celestial figures; but mullets, when of six points, and pierced in the middle, and accompanying military figures, are to be taken for spur-rowels, of which afterwards.

Mullets, then, of five points unpierced, are stars, as Plate X. fig. 12. and are very frequent in old armorial bearings with us. Whether the frequency proceeded from the ancient custom of the Scots and Picts, who went naked to the wars, having their bodies adorned with figures of divers colours, to distinguish themselves by kindreds and clans, I shall not be positive; though some, as the learned Camden, in his Remains, at the title of Armories, tell us, that some ascribe the first use of armories, in this part of the world, to the Picts and Britons; who, going naked to the wars, adorned their bodies with figures and blazons of divers colours. And Monypenny, in his *Manuscript Histoire* of the Scots and Picts, in the Lawyers' Library, tell us, that they artificially pounced or cut small holes in their skin, and poured in coloured liquors, over which the skin grew, and the colour of the liquor appeared through in the form of stars and other figures, by which they were distinguished in kindreds and clans; for which our author vouches Verimond, a very ancient historian of Scots affairs.

The ancient and numerous surname of MURRAY carry for their armorial figures stars. Whether they be originally Scots, or from a colony of Germans which is said to have come to Scotland in the reign of Corbredus II. or that of Fergus II. I shall not offer to determine, but leave it to our historians and antiquaries. It is evident their name is from the country of Murray in the north, the ancient place of their residence, and who owned a dependence upon their descent of their kindred from one common stock and head of the family, as their neighbours round them did, to whom they were very troublesome, being powerful and numerous, given to rebellion, against whom King Alexander I. marched and quelled in the year 1108, as did his brother and successor David I. in the year 1130, when Anegus Earl of Murray was killed with the most of his people (see *Chronicon de Melross*), and those that were left were dispersed through the kingdom, but still kept their name, as appears from Prynne's History, where they are to be found residents in many shires of the kingdom. Their descents I leave to our genealogists, and shall mention them here only as to their armorial bearings and antiquity of their families, according to the documents and vouchers I have met with.

In the reign of King William the Lion, *William de Moravia, filius Friskini*, is a witness in that King's charter to the Earl of Strathern, (Mackenzie's Manuscript of the Nobility); and his son *Willielmus de Moravia* is witness in another charter of that King's to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, Dalrymple's Collections. He was father of *Walter de Moravia*, father of another *William de Moravia*, designed *Panetarius Scotiae*; and *Dominus de Bothwell & Drumshargard*, Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ ad annum 1284*. And in chartularies with us, he was one of the great barons summoned to Berwick, as an auditor of the claims of the Bruce and the Baliol. In Prynne's Collections, commonly called the Ragman-Roll, there are severals of the name of Murray submitting and swearing allegiance to King Edward I.; some designed *Milites*, others *Chevaliers*; so that the most eminent families then, of the name, seems to be *Dominus Willielmus de Moravia, de Bothwell, miles*, and *Willielmus de Moravia de Tullibardin, de Conte de Perth*. This *William Moravia de Bothwell* had, by his wife, a daughter of Sir John Cummin of Badenoch, Sir Andrew his successor, and John of Drumshargard.

MURRAY of Bothwell carried *azure*, three stars *argent*, as by his seals; which arms, as I am informed, are yet to be seen upon the church and castle of Bothwell.

Sir Andrew Murray Lord of Bothwell, by some designed Lord of Clydesdale, joined in arms with William Wallace, and was killed in the battle of Stirling, 1297. His eldest son was Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell, who married Christian Bruce, sister to King Robert I. and widow of Sir Christopher Seaton of that ilk, as by a charter granted by that King to Sir Andrew and his lady, of the lands of Garrie, which is to be seen in the Earl of Haddington's Collections. He died *anno 1338*. By his lady, Christian Bruce, he had *John de Moravia, Panetarius Scotiae*, his son and heir, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who, dying without male issue, left a daughter Jean, his sole heir, married to Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, thereafter Earl of Douglas. By her he brought the lordship of Bothwell to his family, for which the Douglasses have been in use to marshal the arms of Murray of Bothwell, being *azure*, three stars *argent*, with their own.

The MURRAYS of Tullibardin, (in Sir James Balfour's Blazons) *azure*, a cheveron between three stars *argent*. The same, Sir George Mackenzie asserts in his Manuscript, to have been seen on the seal of *William de Moravia* of Tullibardin, 1292, among these of the barons who were called to Berwick by Edward I. of England; for hearing the claims between the Bruce and the Baliol. The family of Tullibardin has been in use, for many years bygone, to carry for their paternal arms, *azure*, three stars *argent*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*. This family was dignified with the title of Lord and Earl of Tullibardin, in the person of Sir John Murray of Tullibardin, by King James VI. 1606. His son William, second Earl of Tullibardin, married Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter to John Earl of Athol, by whose right the fortune and dignity came to the family of Tullibardin, of whom the Earls, Marquisses, and present Duke of Athol, who were in use to quarter the arms of Stewart of Athol with their own, thus,

first and fourth *azure*, three stars *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *or*, for Murray; second and third, quarterly, Stewart and Athol; the last, *paly* of six, *or* and *sable*; supported on the dexter by a lion *gules*, collar-ed *azure*, and charged with three stars *argent*, being the supporter of Tullibardin; and, on the sinister, by that of Athol, a naked savage, having his feet in fetters of iron, with one hand holding the chain, and with the other the shield: crest, a demi-savage holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a key, all proper; with the motto, *Firth fortune and fill the fetters*.

ANDREW MURRAY of Touchadam gets a charter from King David II. in the last year of his reign, of the lands of Touchadam and Touchmallar, in the shire of Stirling; which charter I did see in the custody of the laird of Polmaise, descended of him. In which charter, the King calls this Andrew Murray his cousin, *dilectus consanguineus noster*. He was succeeded by his son William, as by another charter, which also I did see in the custody of Murray of Polmaise, granted by King Robert III. "Dilecto & fideli nostro Willielmo de Moravia, filio Andrea de Moravia, militis, superioritatem Domini terrarum de Tuchadam, Teuchmal-lar, & Kipmar, cum pertinentiis." I have seen the seal of arms of William Murray of Touchadam, appended to a charter (*penes* Polmaise) of John Haldane, son and apparent heir of Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles, and his spouse Agnes Monteith, to Matthew Forrester, burgess of Stirling, of the date the *penult* day of April 1463. Upon the account that Agnes Monteith had no seal of her own, she appends the seal of William Murray of Touchadam, as by the words in the charter, "Et quia ego dicta Agnes Sponsa dicti Johannis sigillum proprium non habui, sigillum honorabilis viri Willielmi de Murray de Touchadam, tunc Con-stabularii & Custodis Castri de Stirlin, in testimonium consensus & assensus mei presentibus apponi procuravi."

Upon this seal of Touchadam's is a shield, and thereon three stars within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, timbred with helmet and mantlings; and, for crest, a mermaid, holding in her dexter hand a mirror, and, in the sinister, a comb; supporters, two lions; and for motto, *Tout pret*, i. e. *Altogether ready*.

Which arms the present MURRAY of Polmaise and Touchadam, as descendant and representer of this honourable and loyal family, carries on his seal; as likewise do the cadets of the family, as GEORGE MURRAY, Doctor of Medicine, fourth son, now living, of John Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, and his Lady, Anne, a daughter of Gibson of Durie; with an annulet in the centre, for his difference, without the supporters.

MURRAY of Abercairny, another ancient family of the name; some of whose evidents I have seen in the custody of the present Abercairny; by which the family has been anciently designed barons of Drumsargath. John Murray, *Dominus de Drumsargath*, grants a charter of the barony of Ballnacrief, in favours of his future spouse Mary, daughter to Malisius Earl of Strathern; which charter has no date; and it seems, after the marriage, the said earl grants a charter of the lands of Abercairny, to John Murray of Drumsargath, and to his spouse Mary, his daughter, which also wants date. Their eldest son and heir, Sir Maurice, was killed in the battle of Durham, in the year 1346, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Alexander Murray, who gets a charter from Robert, Great Steward of Scotland and Earl of Strathern, confirming all the lands which Malisius Earl of Strathern had given to his father John, and his mother Mary. On the seal of the High Steward, appended to this charter, was only a triangular shield, charged with the fesse *chequé*, for Stewart. This Sir Alexander Murray of Drumsargath married Janet, daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross, widow of the Baron of Monymusk, and sister to Euphame Ross, Queen to King Robert II. as by the contract of marriage, *penes* Abercairny; which I have seen. This family was afterward designed Barons of Ogilvie and Abercairny. John Murray, *Dominus de Ogilfae*, grants a charter of some of the lands of Ogilfae to the convent of Holyroodhouse, in the year 1409, to which charter his seal of arms was appended, having a fesse between three stars, 2 and 1. I have likewise seen a procuratory of resignation, by John Murray of Ogilvie, of the date 1426, where he says, be-

cause he has not a seal of his own, he therefore appends the seal of John Landal, which has an orle between three cinquefoils, all within a bordure.

Winfredus Murray, *Dominus de Ogilfae*, makes a resignation of the lands of Ogilfae, Abercairny, Kintoche, &c. in the hands of King James III. who grants a new charter of them, in the year 1473, to Winfredus and his heirs, erecting them into a free barony, independent of the Stewartry of Strathern. As for the seal of arms of this Winfred, I have seen it appended to a discharge of his, to Alexander Robertson of Struan, of forty merks, as a part of the sum of five hundred merks, as a tocher due by Struan to Alexander Murray, younger of Abercairn, who married his daughter, Margaret Robertson; on which was a shield, charged with a cheveron between three stars, 2 and 1. Andrew succeeded to his father Winfred, and was designed of Abercairny, as all the barons of that family were afterwards.

Of whom was lineally descended Sir ROBERT MURRAY of Abercairny, who has his arms matriculated in the Lyon Register thus, *azure*, a cheveron between three stars *argent*; crest, a mullet *or*: motto, *Sans tache*.

MURRAY of Cockpool carried for arms *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first; as in Balfour's and Pont's Manuscripts.

The saltier and chief are the figures of the old Earls of Annandale, which many principal families, of different surnames, have used, who lived in or near that country; as the Johnstons, Kirkpatrick's, Jardens, Griersons, &c. of whom before.

The family of Cockpool changed the tinctures, making them *azure* after the colour of the field of the arms of Murray, and placed the stars on the chief. The original charter of this family is from Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, to his nephew *William de Moravia*, the first of the house of Cockpool. Of this family was John Murray of Dunrenan, a son of Charles Murray of Cockpool, who came to be one of the gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King James VI. his Majesty's Master of Horses and Privy Purse, and, by that King's letters patent, was made Lord of Lochmaben, Viscount Annan; who, afterwards, 1624, was honoured, and the heirs-male of his body, with the title of Earl of Annandale; who, in that quality, carried for arms, (as in Pont's Manuscript) *azure*, a crescent between three stars, all within a double tressure counter-flowered, with flower-de-luces *argent*, and a dexter canton of the last, charged with a thistle *vert*, crowned *or*, as an augmentation; and, for supporters, two lions *argent*, crowned *or*; crest, an eagle with wings, proper: motto, *Noctesque diesque præsto*.

This family ended in his son James Murray Earl of Annandale, and the honours returned again to the crown.

MURRAY Viscount of STORMONT, Lord SCOON, of the house of Balvaird, descended of Tullibardin, carries, quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Tullibardin; second and third *gules*, three cross pates *argent*, for Barclay of Balvaird; supporters, two lions *gules*, armed *or*; crest, a buck's head couped, proper, with a cross *patée* betwixt his attires *argent*: motto, *Spero meliora*.

The first of this family was Andrew Murray, a younger son of Sir William Murray of Tullibardin, and his wife Mary, daughter to the Earl Marischal. He married Margaret Barclay, daughter and sole heir to James Barclay of Arngosk and Kippo, and with her got these baronies in the reign of King James IV. From them was lineally descended Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, father of Sir Andrew, his successor, and Sir David Murray of Gosparty, his younger son, who laid the foundation of the honour of the family, being Master of Horses and Captain of the Guards to King James IV. of Scotland, and I. of England. He was created with all solemnity Lord Scoon, 7th April 1604; (as, by letters patent, and a note of his creation and arms in a manuscript of Mr Workman, herald-painter, who assisted in the solemnity of his creation) by Alexander Earl of Dunfermline, Viceroy for the time, in presence of the Earls of Angus, Sutherland, Errol, Morton, Marischal, Linlithgow, Fleming, Drummond, Lauderdale, and many other nobles: And the two barons who carried the banner and pennon of his arms in the solemnity, were knighted by the Viceroy, being Sir Andrew Balfour of Balmouth, and Sir John Moncrief of that ilk; in that Manuscript their arms are marked thus,

Which Lord Scoon carried on a shield a cross *patée* in the centre betwixt two crescents, and as many hearts *azure*, in chief, each charged with a star, and another of the last in base; which seems to me to have been a very odd composed coat; crest, a deer tripping before two trees: motto, *Spero meliora*; supporters, that on the dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and middle, and the other on the sinister, a lion rampant *gules*.

Sir ANDREW BALFOUR of Balmouth's arms were *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, an otter's head erased of the first, and a mullet in base; crest, an otter's head; supporters, two women in rich apparel: motto, *Forward, non temere*.

Sir JOHN MONCRIEF of that Ilk, whose arms there were *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, and a chief *ermine*; crest, a stork's head: motto, *Virescit*; supporters, two lions.

It is to be observed, not only by these instances, but many others, that knights, with us, have been allowed to carry supporters, of which in another place.

DAVID Lord SCOON, in the year 1621, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount of STORMONT, and the heirs-male of his body; and, in failzie of such, to his heirs of entail: It seems he laid aside his former coat of arms, (as Mr Pont, in his Manuscript) and carried quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three stars *argent*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*, for Murray; second and third *gules*, three cross *patées* *argent*, for the name of Barclay; and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *azure*, a crescent *argent*, containing a flaming heart, proper, within a double tressure flowered *or*, upon what account I cannot learn; crest, a buck's head couped, proper, and betwixt his attire, a cross *patée* *argent*: motto, *Spero meliora*; supporters, two lions *gules*, armed *or*; which arms, as I am informed, stand on the house of Scoon. He died 1631, without issue, and was succeeded by Sir Mungo Murray, brother to the Earl of Tullibardin into his honour, and a part of his estate as heir of tailzie. He died also without issue.

Mr Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the first Viscount of Stormont's nephew, was created Lord Balvaird, 1641; his son and successor, David Lord Balvaird, came to be Viscount of Stormont, upon the demise of James Murray Earl of Annandale, who had also the title of Stormont. He was succeeded by his son David, Earl of Stormont; and he again, by his son David, the present Viscount of Stormont; which last Viscounts have disused the surtout in the last blazon, and carry only as the first mentioned blazon.

MURRAY of Broughton, an old family in the shire of Wigton, is said to have settled there some time after the factions and divisions fell out among the families of that name in the shire of Murray; whereby many of them left that country, and scattered themselves through several shires of Scotland, of which this family is the only one of the name that settled there: As several other ancient families of the name have settled in the South, of which immediately.

ALEXANDER MURRAY of Broughton, a Member of Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is the lineal representative of the said family, whose great-grandfather, George Murray of Broughton, was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King James VI. and for his good services had several lands of considerable value in Ireland, with divers superiorities in Scotland, given him by his Majesty; among which are all the St John's lands in the shire of Wigton, as appears by a charter under the Great Seal to the said George Murray, *anno* 1602, and the retour of the said Alexander thereon. The arms of the family have formerly been the Murray's arms only, but now they are quartered with those of Lennox of Calley, as marrying the heiress thereof; which Lennox of Calley had formerly married the heiress of Sir John Stewart of Girthon, whose arms were composed of the Stewarts and Lennoxes, viz. *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart, accompanied with three roses *gules*, for Lennox; as is to be seen on the gate of the old house of Calley. So that now the armorial achievement of the family is, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three stars *argent*, for the name of Murray; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé* *argent* and *azure*, betwixt three roses *gules*; crest, a griffin *salient*: motto, *Imperio*; supported by two savages, holding battons on their shoulders, wreathed about the head and middle, all proper, as registered in the Lyons' Books.

MURRAY of Falahall, of late designed of Philiphaugh, an ancient family in Teviotdale, *argent*, a hunting-horn *sable*, stringed and garnished *gules* on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first; crest, a demi-man clothed in green, winding an hunting-horn, proper: motto, *Hinc usque superna venabor*. These of this family have been long heritable Sheriffs of Selkirk and the Forest. Their ancient charter, as Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, tells us, is from James Lord Douglas, to *Roger de Moravia*, the son of Archibald of the lauds of Fala, in the year 1321, Of whom was descended, Sir John Murray, one of the Commissioners for the shire of Selkirk to the Parliament, in the year 1612, who was designed of Falahall; and these of the family since have been stiled of Philiphaugh.

MURRAY of Blackbarony, in the South, a knightly family, claims also an ancient descent; for which see Dalrymple's Collections. And, in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, there is a charter of Robert Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, of the lands of Traquair and Shillinglaw, to William Watson and his spouse Janet, daughter to John Carmichael, and to the heirs of their body; which failing, to Andrew Murray, son to the deceased John Murray of Blackbarony, from whom is descended the present Laird of Blackbarony, who carries *argent*, a fetter-lock *azure*, on a chief of the last, three stars of the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a scroll, proper: motto, *Deum time*. As in our old books and New Register.

MURRAY of Elibank, in Selkirkshire; the first of which family was Sir Gideon Murray, Treasurer-Depute to King James VI. third son to Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, and his wife Grissel Bethune, a daughter of Creigh: Their son Sir Patrick was made a Lord of Parliament by King Charles I. in the year 1643. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, by whom he had his son and successor, Patrick Lord Elibank. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, first Earl of Traquair, father and mother of Alexander Murray, third Lord Elibank, who married Anne, daughter of Alexander Burnet, Arch-Bishop of St Andrews, by whom he had Alexander, the present Lord Elibank. The arms he now useth bespeak him rather a cadet of Tullibardin, than of Blackbarony, viz. *azure*, three stars within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*, and, in the centre, a marlet *or*, supported by two horses *argent*, bridled *gules*; crest, a lion rampant *gules*, holding a battle-ax, proper: motto, *Virtute fideque*. As in the Plate of Achievements.

MURRAY of Livingston, descended of a second son of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, Treasurer-Depute to King James VI. *or*, a fetter-lock *azure*, on a chief of the second, three stars *argent*, within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a hand, proper, holding a fetter-lock *or*: motto, *Inde securior*. New Register.

MURRAY of Spot, a second son of the first Lord Elibank, *azure*, a martlet, between three stars *argent*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*, all surrounded within a bordure parted per pale, of the second and third; crest, a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*: motto, *Virtute fideque*. Lyon Register.

MURRAY Earl of DYSART, *azure*, an imperial crown *or*, between three stars *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second; crest, a mermaid, holding a mirror in her right hand, and in her left a comb, all proper; supporters, two lions *gules*, collared *azure*, and charged with three stars *argent*: motto, *Tout pret*.

The first of this family was William Murray, a son of William Murray, parson of Dysart, a younger brother of Murray of Woodend in Perthshire, who descended in the reign of King James III. of a younger son of Tullibardin; to whom King Charles I. granted letters patent for making him Earl of Dysart Lord Huntingtour; but those letters did not pass the seals till the third year of the reign of King Charles II. He had, by his wife Elizabeth Bruce, of the family of Clackmanan, two daughters: The eldest, Elizabeth Countess of Dysart, procured letters patent, whereby the honour was conferred on herself and her heirs. She was twice married; first, to Sir Lionel Talmash of Hemlingham in England, and bore to him Lionel Talmash, Lord Huntingtour and Earl of Dysart, and two daughters. The first, Elizabeth Talmash Dutchess of Argyle, and mother to the present duke; the second, Katharine, wife to the Lord Down: And after his decease, to John Earl of Sutherland, but had no issue. The Countess of Dysart.

married, secondly, John Duke of Lauderdale, and her sister, Margaret, married William Lord Maynard in England.

CHARLES MURRAY Earl of DUNMORE, a second son of John Marquis of Athol, and his lady, Emilia Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby, was dignified by King James VII. with the title of Earl, and carried the quartered arms of Athol, with a crescent for difference: And since, as by Mr Crawford's Peerage, with a part of his mother's paternal bearing.

Sir THOMAS MURRAY of Glendoick, Baronet, and Clerk-Register, a son of Sir Robert MURRAY of Woodend, descended of Murray of Ochertyre, who was descended of Tullibardin, *azure*, a cross patee between three mullets *argent*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*, with the badge of Nova Scotia; crest, a dexter hand holding a mirror, proper: motto, *Nosce teipsum*. New Register.

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY of Ochertyre, Baronet, *azure*, three stars *argent*, in the centre a cross of the second, surmounted of a saltier *gules*; crest, an olive branch, proper: motto, *In bello quies*. Lyon Register.

DAVID MURRAY, Apothecary and Burgess of Perth, descended of a fourth son of the family of Ochertyre, bears as Ochertyre, and, for difference, in the dexter chief, a martlet *or*. *Ibid*.

DAVID MURRAY, a third son of the House of Dullace, descended of a second brother of the family of Ochertyre, carries as Ochertyre, and, for difference, a crescent, surmounted of a mullet, in the dexter chief point. New Register.

Sir JOHN MURRAY of Drumcairn, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, second son of Andrew Murray Lord Balvaird, *azure*, a cross patee between three stars *argent*; crest, a swan's head coupéd, proper: motto, *Malo mori quam foedari*. *Ibid*.

JOHN MURRAY of Struan, one of the seventeen brothers of Tullibardin, *azure*, three mullets *argent*; and, for a brotherly difference, in the middle chief point, a crescent *or*. *Ibid*.

HENRY MURRAY of Lochnow, descended of the family of Struan, *azure*, a falcon's head erased between three stars *argent*; crest, a greyhound *courant*, proper: motto, *Gloria non præda*. *Ibid*.

MURRAY of Stanhope, Baronet, bears three coats, quarterly, first *argent*, a hunting-horn *sable*, stringed and garnished *gules*; on a chief *azure* three stars of the first, as descended of Philiphaugh; second *azure*, three frases *argent*, for Fraser; third *argent*, on a chief *gules*, three crescents *or*; fourth as first; crest, a dove with an olive branch in her beak, proper: motto, *Pacis nuncia*. Lyon Register.

MURRAY of Deuchar, descended of Philiphaugh, carries as Philiphaugh, within a bordure *gules*; crest, an escalop *gules*: motto, *Fidei Signum*. *Ibid*.

GIDEON MURRAY of Pitkeirie, descended of Philiphaugh, as Philiphaugh; and, for difference, in the collar point, a mullet surmounted of a crescent; crest, a ship under sail, proper: motto, *Tutum te litore sistam*. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDER MURRAY of Priestfield, descended of Philiphaugh, as Philiphaugh; but for difference, has the chief waved; crest, a burning lamp, proper; motto, *Placeam*. *Ibid*.

JAMES MURRAY of Pennyland, *azure*, a besant between three stars *argent*; crest, a mermaid holding a sword in her right hand, proper: motto, *In utrumque paratus*. *Ibid*.

DAVID MURRAY of Clarendon, third brother to Pennyland, carries as Pennyland, with a mullet for difference. *Ibid*.

Captain JOHN MURRAY, in General-Major Kirkpatrick's regiment, under the Prince of Orange, descended of a younger brother of the family of Tullibardin, *azure*, a thistle *or*, between three stars *argent*; all within a double tressure counter-flowered of the second; crest, a lion's paw holding a sword, proper: motto, *Fortes fortuna adjuvat*. *Ibid*.

GEORGE MURRAY, sometime Cornet of the King's Guard of Horse, a younger son of the Lord Elibank, carries as Elibank, within a bordure embattled *argent*; crest, a horse *salient*, proper, furnished *gules*: motto, *Juncta virtuti fides*. L. R.

There are other ancient families of the name of Murray in the north; as Murray of Coubine, and Murray of Pulrossie in Sutherland, and others of the name in Caithness, whose armorial bearings I have not met with. The name has spread

from the shire of Murray, to Caithness and Sutherland, to Galloway, Teviotdale and East-Lothian; as Sir James Dalrymple observes in his preface to his Scots Collections.

These of the name of SUTHERLAND, *gules*, three stars *or*, are said to be originally from a part of a colony of Germans, called the *Catti*, who came to Scotland in the reign of Corbredus II. about the year of Christ 76, and possessed that north part of Scotland called from them Caithness; and these of that colony who lived southward, called the country Sutherland, from which came the name of the family; the heads of which were THANES, afterwards Earls of SUTHERLAND; as Alexander Ross, in his Description of that Country. Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, speaking of these Allemande people, the *Catti*, says, they carried for arms, *d'argent un chat de sable*, i. e. *argent*, a black cat. The cat has always been the badge or crest of those families with us that are said to be descended of the *Catti*; as the Sutherlands, the Macphersons, and others of the Clan-chattans. Sir George Mackenzie has this conjecture for Sutherland carrying a cat *salient* for crest; because, says he, the country of Sutherland is called *Cattu*, from the great number of wild cats which were of old in that country. As for the ancient use of the cat for the crest of the family of Sutherland, Sir James Balfour, in his Manuscript, says, he has seen the seal of arms of one of the old Earls of Sutherland, which had a shield charged with three stars, and adorned with a cat *salient* for crest, appended to a charter of that Earl's to the Monks of Dunfermline, in the reign of King David I. As for the antiquity of this noble family, all our national historians, and others, upon very good vouchers, tell us, that ALANUS Thane of SUTHERLAND was killed by Macbeth the Usurper: And his son Walter, was made Earl of Sutherland by Malcolm Canmore, in the year 1061: His son, the second Earl, built the Castle of Dunrobin, i. e. the Hill of Robert. His great-grandson, William, fifth Earl of Sutherland, entered into a contract of agreement with Archibald, Bishop of Caithness: I have seen the principal writ betwixt the Earl of Sutherland and the said bishop, dated the 10th of the calends of October 1275, wherein it is narrated, that there had been a long controversy between Gilbert, William, and Walter, Bishops of Caithness, and William, and his son, William, Earls of Sutherland.

William's son and successor was Kenneth, sixth Earl of Sutherland, who was father of William and Nicol, the first of the House of Duffus; which William was the seventh Earl: From him was lineally descended John Earl of Sutherland, who died without issue in the year 1508, and was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth. She was served heir to her brother, Earl John, 1514, and had for her husband Adam Gordon of Boyne, second son to George second Earl of Huntly; of whom were descended the Earls of Sutherland, who retained the surname of Gordon, and marshalled the arms of Huntly and Sutherland together. Sometimes they placed the arms of Sutherland by way of surtout, over the quartered arms of Gordon and Seaton; and at other times, they quartered Sutherland in the first and fourth quarters, and in the second and third, Gordon and Seaton, quarterly. John, the present Earl of Sutherland, has laid aside the name and arms of Gordon, and uses only the name and arms of Sutherland, surrounded with the double tressure of Scotland; the supporters are two savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel; and for crest, a cat *seiant*, proper: motto, *Sans peur*, i. e. *Without fear*.

The ancientest cadet of the Earl of Sutherland, now extant, is the Lord DUFFUS. The first of this noble family was NICOL SUTHERLAND, who got from his father, the Earl of Sutherland, the lands of Torboll. He married Jean, heiress of Cheyne of Duffus, and with her got those lands; her paternal coat being *gules*, three cross croslets fitched *or*; which were composed together with his paternal arms in one shield. Afterwards one of his successors married an heiress of the name of Chisholm, who carried *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*; for which the family carried one of them in the centre, and composed the armorial coat of Duffus thus; *gules*, a boar's head erased between three stars, 2 and 1, and as many cross croslets 1 and 2 *or*. Of late they have marshalled the arms, as first and fourth Sutherland, second and third, Cheyne and Chisholm, which are adorned with exterior ornaments, as those of the Earl of Sutherland. This family was dignified with the title of Lord Duffus by King Charles II. the 8th of December 1650.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND of Kinstory, descended of Duffus, *gules*, a boar's head erased between three mullets in chief, and as many crosetts *fitché* in base *or*, within a bordure *argent*; crest, a cat *salient*, proper: motto, *Still without fear.*

The other cadets of the Earl of Sutherland, since the year 1514, continue in the surname of Gordon; as Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, second son of Alexander Earl of Sutherland, and his lady, Jean, Countess of Bothwell, daughter to the Earl of Huntly. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King Charles I. and was the first Knight-Baronet in Scotland; he carried, quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, first *azure*, three boars' heads couped *or*, for Gordon; second *or*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, for Badenoch; third *or*, three crescents within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*, for Seaton; fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser, being the quartered arms of the family of Huntly; second and third grand quarters, *gules*, three stars *or*, for the name of Sutherland; all surrounded with a bordure of the last, for difference; crest, a cat *salient*, armed *azure*, supported on the dexter by a deer-hound *argent*, collared *gules*, and charged with three buckles *or*, and on the sinister by a savage, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel *vert*. Lyon Register.

GORDON of Clunie, a second son of Gordonston, carries the same with Gordonston, and, for a further difference, charges the bordure with crescents *gules*; crest, a dove *volant argent*, with an olive branch in its beak: motto, *Pax & libertas*. New Register.

SOMERVILLE Lord SOMERVILLE, *azure*, three stars *or*, accompanied with seven cross crosetts fitched *argent*, 3, 1, 2 and 1; as on a seal and old stone belonging to the family, which I have seen, and in Esplin's Illuminated Book of the Arms of the Nobility. But in other old books of blazon, I have found those figures thus disposed, the three stars, two and one, within an orle of seven cross crosetts; supporters, two hounds, proper, collared *gules*; crest, a wheel *or*, and upon it a dragon *vert*, spouting out fire behind and before: motto, *Fear God in life*. The first of this name and family is said to be a Norman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and got the lands of Whichnour, in the county of Stafford in England. *William de Somervil*, a son of that family, came to Scotland in the reign of King Edgar, as by the Historical and Genealogical Manuscript of the Family. Besides which, *William de Somervil* is witness in a charter of King David I. to the abbacy of Coldingham, and in the charters of Kelso and Melrose; for which see more fully Dalrymple's Collections, page 394.

William Somerville of Linton was one of the nobles that exercised in a tournament at Roxburgh Castle; appointed by Alexander II. upon the festivals of his Majesty's marriage.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, by marrying the daughter of Douglas of Loudonhill, got with her the lands of Carnwath. Their son, Walter, obtained from King David II. two charters of confirmation of the lands of Linton and Carnwath, (*penes Somerville of Drum*). This Sir Walter married Giles, daughter to Sir John Herring of Edmonstone in Clydesdale, and got with her the barony of Gilmerton, containing the lands of Drum in Mid-Lothian: Their son and successor was Sir John Somerville, Baron of Carnwath. He married Margaret Edmonstone, daughter of Sir John Edmonstone of that Ilk, and got with her the lands of Cambusnethan, which formerly belonged to the Bairds, confirmed to him by King Robert II.'s charter, at Stirling the 14th of July 1381. And their son, Sir Thomas Somerville, married Mary Sinclair, daughter to the Earl of Orkney, who (as the Manuscript of the Family) was created Lord Somerville by King James I. But others say, his son William was the first Lord Somerville, by King James II. Dalrymple's Collections. Of him was finally descended Hugh, sixth Lord Somerville, who married Helen, daughter to George Lord Seaton. He had with her several children, Gilbert Lord Somerville, and Hugh, the first of Drum.

Lord Gilbert sold the lordship of Carnwath to John Earl of Marr, and James Earl of Buchan. He had only one daughter, who, by a settlement and decret, was divested of these lands and honours. And his brother, HUGH SOMERVILLE of Drum, being one of the Pages of the Bed-Chamber to King James VI. and as heir-male to his brother, might have taken upon him the title and dignity of Lord

Somerville; but he nor his successors never claimed it, but carried the foresaid arms, as doth the present Somerville of Drum. Of whom before.

Another eminent family of this name, was the SOMERVILLES Barons of Camnethan, or Cambusnethan. The first was Sir John Somerville, a son of John Lord Somerville, by his second marriage with his lady, Mary Baillie, a daughter of Lamington. I have not met with this family's arms in old books; but in the Lyon Register they are, of late, recorded thus. James Somerville of Usher to his Majesty's Exchequer, representer of the family of Cambusnethan, bears *argent*, three mullets *gules*, within an orle of six cross crolets fitched *sable*; crest, a dexter hand in pale, proper, holding a crescent *argent*: motto, *Donec rursus impleat orbem*.

ARBUTHNOT Viscount of ARBUTHNOT, chief of the name, *azure*, a crescent between three stars *argent*; supporters, two dragons with wings expanded, and tails nowed *vert*, spouting out fire; crest, a peacock's head and neck, proper: motto, *Laus Deo*.

The first of this family is said to have married a daughter of Oliphard, Sheriff of the Merns, in the reign of King Edgar; and with her got the lands of Aberbothenoth, from which the name.

RICHARD de ABERBOTHENOTH is witness in a charter granted by the abbot and convent of Kelso, in the year 1178, to Reginald, then elected abbot of Aberbrothwick. Sir George Mackenzie's Manuscript.

DUNCAN de ABERBOTHENOTH is witness to a donation of King Alexander II. to the abbacy of Aberbroth 1242: As in the Register of that Abbacy. And there, in the year 1282, *Hugh de Aberbroth* grants the patronage of the church of Garvock, in pure alms, to the Monks of Aberbrothick: And, in the year 1367, *Philip de Aberbothenoth Dominus ejusdem* was a benefactor to the church of Aberdeen.

In the year 1421, Hugh Arbuthnot (the same with Aberbothenoth) with other gentlemen of the Merns, who had been accessory to the slaughter of John Melville of Glenbervie, were received to the Lack of Clan M'Duff, as being within nine degrees of kin to M'Duff Earl of Fife; as by a certificate under the hand and seal of one Johntson, Steward of Fife. From this Hugh was lineally descended Robert Arbuthnot of that Ilk, who was dignified with the title of Viscount of Arbuthnot, by letters patent, dated at Holyroodhouse, the 16th of November 1641; of whom is the present Viscount.

ARBUTHNOT of Findowry, descended of Arbuthnot of that Ilk, *azure*, a crescent between three stars within a bordure *argent*; crest, a peacock issuing out of the wreath, proper: motto, *Interna prasant*. New Register.

SIMEON ARBUTHNOT of Catherlan, a third son of Arbuthnot of that Ilk, and his lady, Margaret Fraser, daughter of the Lord Fraser, *azure*, a crescent between three stars within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight cinquefoils of the first; crest, a peacock's head couped, proper, charged with a mullet *or*: motto, *Sit laus Deo*. *Ibid*.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT of Fiddes, another younger son, the arms of Arbuthnot, within an orle of eight cinquefoils *argent*, because his mother was a Fraser; with the crest of Arbuthnot; and for motto, *Tam interna quam externa*. *Ibid*.

The surname of BRODIE, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three stars *azure*. The chief is BRODIE of that Ilk, in the shire of Murray. The first of this family was one Michael, son of Malcolm, who got the lands of Brodie, in the reign of King Robert I. and, from the lands, took the surname of Brodie. See Sir George Mackenzie's Manuscript. Of whom is descended the present Laird of Brodie. The family, it seems, has been in use, as chief of the name, to carry supporters, viz. two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel; and for crest, a right hand holding a bunch of arrows, all proper; with the motto, *Unite*. As in Plate of Achievements.

The surname of CAUSLAND, *argent*, two stars, and a crescent in base *sable*, a chief *chequé*, of the first and second. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of AUSTON, *gules*, six stars, three, two, and one, *argent*, within a bordure indented *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

Some Heralds, as I observed before; but especially the English, call stars of five

straight points, *mallets*; but, if of more points than five, and wavey, they blazon them *stars*, of so many points.

INNES of that Ilk, *argent*, three stars of six points waved *azure*, Plate X. fig. 15. and, in the dexter canton, the badge of Knight Baronet; supporters, two greyhounds, proper, collared *azure*, and charged with three stars; crest, a boar's head coupéd *or*; with the motto, *Be traist*. This family was in use to quarter their arms (till of late) with these of the surname of Aberkerder, *viz gules*, three bear's heads erased *or*, muzzled *sable*.

The first of this family was *Berwaldus Flandrensis*. The name FLANDRENSIS, says Sir James Dalrymple, in the Appendix to his Historical Collections, is frequently to be found in the Charters of Kelso and Paisley. And it is not to be doubted but *Flandrensis*, *Flaming*, and *Flammaticus*, are all one surname, frequent in old charters, given to persons residing in Scotland come from Flanders; and that these in the South and West of Scotland, have retained the name *Flandrensis*, or *Fleming*; but these in Murray have taken their surname from their lands, as Innes of that Ilk; and have made their arms agreeable to those of the old Murrays in the shire of Murray. I have seen a transumpt of the charter of Malcolm VI. of the lands of Innes, granted to *Berwaldus Flandrensis*, *penes Dom. de Innes*; as also, a principal one, granted by Alexander II. in the 12th year of his reign, which confirms the lands of Innes, to Walter Innes the son of John, the son of *Berwald Flandrensis*. In a charter of King David II. of the Forestry of Boyne, amongst the witnesses is *Robertus de Innes, Dominus ejusdem*.

JAMES INNES of that Ilk, was Armour-Bearer to King James III. He gets from that king several lands in the shire of Elgin; as by that king's charter, (in the Earl of Haddington's Collections) of which follows a short abstract. "Jacobus &c. Sciatis nos pro fideli gratuitoque servitio nobis per armigerum nostrum Jacobum Innes, de eodem temporibus retroactis multipliciter impenso suis servitibus & amicis, in exercitu nostro apud Blackness, sub nostro vexillo in defensione nostræ personæ regię & coronæ, &c." dated at Edinburgh the 24th of May.

The cadets of this family are as follows in the New Register.

ALEXANDER INNES of Blairton, descended of Innes of Benwall, *argent*, a fesse between three stars *azure*; crest, a primrose, proper, and thereupon a bee sucking the same; with the motto, *E labore dulcedo*. These arms were altered by a new warrant under the Lyons' hand and seal, dated 9th of November 1688, in favours of Mr Robert Innes, now of Blairton, Writer to his Majesty's signet and Lyon-Depute, thus, *ermine*, three stars, two and one *azure*; crest, a thistle, proper, with a bee sucking the flower thereof: motto, *E labore dulcedo*.

Mr ROBERT INNES, Minister of Gamry, descended of Innes of Benwall, *argent*, a fesse ingrailed between three stars *azure*, with Blairton's first crest and motto, &c.

Mr JOHN INNES, parson of Balhalvie, descended of Benwall, carries the same arms and crest, but makes the fesse waved. And Thomas Innes, another cadet of Benwall, the same arms and crest, but counter-embattles the fesse.

JAMES INNES, Writer in Edinburgh, *argent*, a cross patée between three stars, *azure*; crest, two hands joined fesse-ways, grasping a sword, all proper: motto, *Ditat servata fides*. New Register.

JAMES INNES of Thursten, descended of Innes of Innermarkie, *argent*, three stars, each of five points, within a bordure indented *azure*; crest, a star of six rays, environed with clouds proper: motto, *Dum spiro, caelestia spero*. Ibid.

JOHN INNES of Edingight, *argent*, three stars *azure*, within a bordure *chequé* of the first and second; crest, a branch of palm slipped, proper: motto, *Ornatior radix fronde*. Lyon Register.

ALEXANDER INNES Merchant in Edinburgh, third son to the deceased William Innes, sometime in Barnyards, in the parish of Peterhead and shire of Aberdeen, whose predecessors were for many years heritors of a part of the lands of Pitfour in the said shire, being descended of the family of Balveny in the shire of Banff, carries *argent*, three stars of six rays *azure*, within a bordure of the second, charged with eight roundlets *or*; crest, an increscent proper: with this motto, *Je reçois pour donner*. As in the Lyon Register and Plate of Achievements.

The English, when stars are of six points or more, blazon them stars of so many

points; and when waved, call them only *estoils*, as in the arms of MORDAUNT Earl of PETERBOROUGH, *argent*, a cheveron between three *estoils sable*. As by Mr Dale Pursuivant, in his Catalogue of the Nobility of England; and by the author of the Peerage of England. This family was dignified with the title of Lord Mordaunt by King Henry VIII.; and afterwards the family was dignified with the title of Earl of Peterborough by King Charles I.

ROBERTS Earl of RADNOR; this family was anciently seated in the country of Cornwall, and began to flourish more conspicuously in the reign of King James I. at which time Richard Roberts of Truro was created a baronet; and shortly thereafter was advanced to the dignity of Baron, by the title of Lord Truro. His son and successor John was advanced by King Charles II. to the dignity of Viscount Radnor, and Earl of Falmouth; which last title was soon after changed for that of Radnor; his arms, *azure*, three *estoils*, and a chief wavy *or*.

LANGDALE Lord LANGDALE, in the county of York; Marmaduke Langdale was advanced to the dignity of Baron, at Bruges in Flanders, by King Charles II. the fourth of February 1657, and carries *sable*, a cheveron between three *estoils argent*; supporters, two bulls *sable*, unguled and maned *argent*; and for crest, a star, as in the above blazon, which they call *estoils* when of six rays or more waved, but when of five plain points, *mullets*; as in the bearing of ASHBURNHAM Lord ASHBURNHAM; *gules*, a fesse between six *mullets argent*. This is one of the ancientest families in England, which can be instructed to have been of good account in England before the Conquest; and was only advanced to the title and dignity of Baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham, in the year 1689.

When *mullets* or *estoils*, with the English, are pierced like the rowel of a spur, they blazon them *mullets* and *estoils pierced*, and take them for stars, and not for spur-rowels, as the French and other nations do who call them *mollets*.

The name of DOUGHTY in England, *argent*, two bars between three *mullets* of six points pierced *sable*.

WHITTINGHAM there, *azure*, three *mullets* pierced *or*. So much then for stars.

Blazing stars or *comets*, having many points and rays, as also having a tail, are to be met with in arms, together with the rainbow; as in the following blazons.

With us the name of CARTWRIGHT, *azure*, a comet in the dexter chief point, having its rays streaming in bend *or*. Plate X. fig. 18.

PONT of Shires-mill, *argent*, a rain-bow proper, between two stars in chief *gules*, and a galley ship in base *sable*; crest, a sphere *azure*, beautified with six of the celestial signs, environing the terrestrial globe, all proper: motto, *Terrene sub polo nihil*; so given by one James Pont, in his Collections of the Blazons of the Nobility and Gentry in Scotland, in the year 1624. Which Manuscript is often mentioned by me in this treatise; the exactest copy that I have seen is that in the house of Seaton, where he died.

The family of L'IRIS in Languedoc, as relative to the name *Iris*, *i. e.* a rainbow; *argent*, a rainbow surmounted of a cross, and accompanied with six stars of the last.

C H A P. III.

OF MAN AND HIS PARTS IN ARMS.

THOSE who are nicely known in devices will not allow human figures in the composure of perfect devices; because a comparison of a man cannot be taken from a man, but from things generally or specifically different; notwithstanding of which, others do allow them, for we find human figures frequently in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, Grecian and Roman emblems and medals, and in armories, as marks of nobility.

The use of man and his parts, in arms, may be said, amongst many reasons for their practice, to have proceeded from the old seals of princes, great men, and from the seals of churchmen, upon which they had their own images, these of their patron saints, and of angels and cherubims, as signs of authority, piety, and devotion.

The arms of the EPISCOPAL SEE of ST ANDREWS, *azure*, St Andrew carrying on his breast his proper cross *argent*. And on that saltier he is sometimes represented expanded.

The SEE of SALISBURY in England, *azure*, our blessed lady crowned, holding on her right arm the Holy Babe, and, in her left hand, a sceptre, all *or*; the church of Salisbury being dedicated to her; and so of other churches which have for their arms the figures of their patron saints. Yea, angels and cherubims have been, and are used by private families. For which see Guillim's and Morgan's Heraldry.

From the old seals of Princes, where, ordinarily on the one side, they are represented enthroned, and on the other, on horseback, as a chevalier, came the practice of such into the arms of countries, cities, and families.

The country of ANDALUSIA in Spain, being recovered from the Moors by Ferdinand II. of Castile, *anno* 1248, as a sign of that conquest, carries, *azure*, a King on his throne *or*; Plate X. fig. 22. as *orange fine*. And SEVILLE, the capital city of that country, carries the same, as Guillim, in his Display, who says, as it is prescribed by heralds, that as all creatures should be set forth in their noblest actions, so it is fit that man should be set forth in his greatest dignity. And as Bartolus, "Prin-
" ceps in solio Majestatis, Pontifex in pontificalibus, miles in armis, sive eques-
" tris, sive pedestris, depingi debet," *i. e.* a King should be painted on his throne of Majesty, a Bishop in his Pontifical vestures, and a soldier in his military habit, either on foot or horseback, that they might receive reverence suitable to their respective functions.

The city of TOLEDO in Spain had, for arms, the figure of an Emperor crowned, sitting on a throne in his robes, holding in his right hand a mond, and in his left a sword; being the face of the *Sigillum Imaginis* of the Kings of Spain; because, of old, the ceremonies of the coronation of the Kings of Spain could not be legally performed but in that place, as the chief city of the empire; as Selden, in his Titles of Honour, observes. But that city carries now only *gules*, a crown-imperial *or*. With us, Robert the natural son of King James V. Prior of Holyroodhouse, Lord Kinclaven, and Earl of Orkney, carried the arms of his father, bruised with a batton sinister; and, for crest, took the imperial side of the King's seal; being a King in his royal robes, enthroned, holding in his right hand a sword; but in place of the mond or globe, in the left, he had a gos-hawk.

The county of LITHUANIA has arms from the equestrian side of its Princes' Seal, being *gules*, a chevalier armed *cap-a-pié*, *argent*; in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm, a shield *azure*, charged with a double barred cross *or*; mounted on a courser of the second, barbed of the third, and nailed of the fourth. Which arms are now quartered with those of Poland, since Lithuania was united to that kingdom.

The family of NEVOY of that Ilk, with us, *sable*, a man armed at all parts, on horseback, brandishing a sword *argent*. Plate X. fig. 23.

Sir DAVID NEVOY, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carried the same arms within a bordure *argent*; crest, a pegasus proper; motto, *Marte & arte*. Lyon Register.

Human figures, when they are not of the armorial tinctures, but of their own natural colour, are said, in blazon, to be *proper*.

DALZIEL of that Ilk, *sable*, a naked man proper; Plate X. fig. 24. Some old paintings and seals made the man hanging on a gibbet; which seemed a little odd to some, though not so in itself, considering the tradition of their rise, and the bearings of other families; as that of DROLLE in Denmark, given us by Menestrier, *argent*, a devil in an ugly shape *sable*, in allusion to the name *Drolle*, which signifies the wicked one.

These of DALZIEL are said to perpetuate the memory of a brave and dangerous exploit performed by one of their progenitors, in taking down from a gibbet the body of a favourite and near kinsman of King Kenneth II. whether true or false, it is all one, since it gave occasion to such a bearing. For, as the story goes, the King being exceedingly grieved that the body of his friend should be so disgracefully treated by his enemies, proffered a great reward to any of his subjects who

would adventure to rescue it ; but when none would undertake that hazardous enterprise, a valorous gentleman came and said to the King, Dalziel, which signifies, as I am informed by those who pretend to know the old Scots language, *I dare* ; which attempt he effectually performed to the King's satisfaction. And his posterity took this remarkable bearing, and the word *Dalziel* for their surname, when surnames came to be used, with the signification thereof, *I dare*, for their motto ; the crest being a sword in pale, proper ; supporters, two men in armour *cap-a-pié*, with round targets ; now used by this ancient family, which stood up eminently for King Robert Bruce, as did Sir Robert Dalziel for King David Bruce, who got from that King the barony of Selkirk ; as by a charter of the date 15th May 1365. His successor was Sir John Dalziel, Knight ; from whom was descended Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, who firmly adhered to Queen Mary in all her troubles. He was father of another Robert, who was knighted by King James VI. of Scotland ; and afterwards, for his own merit, and the constant loyalty of his ancestors in all time past, was by King Charles I. raised to the honour of Lord Dalziel, 18th of September 1628 ; and thereafter made Earl of Carnwath, in the year 1639. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny, by whom he had Robert his successor, and Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, of whom is descended the present Earl of Carnwath.

Which Robert, second Earl of Carnwath, was a great sufferer for his loyalty to King Charles I. and II. He married Christian, daughter of William Douglas of Drumlanrig, one of the progenitors of the Dukes of Queensberry, by whom he had Gavin, his son and successor, and father of James and John, both Earls of Carnwath. The last Earl, John, died unmarried, whose estate and honour devolved upon Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, Bart. now Earl of Carnwath, who carries the foresaid achievement.

THOMAS DALYELL of Biuns, Lieutenant-General of Scotland in the reign of King Charles II. carries the same arms with his chief, with the addition of a dexter canton, *argent*, charged with a sword and pistol saltier-ways proper ; crest, a dexter hand brandishing a scimitar ; the shield cottised with two pavilion-poles, in place of supporters ; motto, *I dare*. New Register. And there,

JOHN DALZIEL, Merchant in London, son to William Dalziel, sometime Commissary of Wigton, descended of the house of Dalziel, now Earl of Carnwath, carries the arms of the family within a bordure ingrailed *argent* ; crest, a demi-man brandishing a scimitar proper ; motto, *I dare*.

The name of WALTERTON or WATERSTON, *azure*, a naked man riding on a dolphin, and playing on a harp *or*. Workman's Manuscript.

The name of CARWOOD or CARVEWOOD, parted per fesse, *sable* and *argent*, on the first a demi-man, proper, holding in his right hand a sword pale-ways, and in the left a carpenter's axe, all proper ; and in base, the branch of an oak tree, acorned *vert* ; as relative to the name. Workman's Manuscript.

GAVIN DRUMMOND, descended of the family of Kildies, which was descended of Drummond of Pitkellanie, *or*, three bars waved *gules*, over all a naked man *naiant* in pale, holding in his right hand a sword ; crest, a dexter hand holding a spear. New Register.

BONYMAN, *argent*, a naked man, proper, shooting an arrow out of a bow *gules*. Workman's Manuscript.

The name of OSWALD, *azure*, a naked boy pointing at a star in the dexter chief point. Pont's Manuscript.

And in our New Register, the arms of JAMES OSWALD of Fingalton are matriculated thus ; *azure*, a savage wreathed about the middle with bay leaves, having a sheaf of arrows hanging by his side, and bearing a bow in his left hand, all proper, and pointing with the other hand to a comet, placed in the dexter chief point *or* ; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, and pointing to a star of eight rays, proper : motto, *Forti favet cælum*. And in the same Register, it was permitted to the said James Oswald to impale with the above-written coat the bearing of Elizabeth Gillespie, his deceased spouse, being *azure*, in base, a ship under sail *argent* ; in the sinister canton, a hand coupé, gauntled, and grasping a sword, proper.

The parts of man, such as the head, arms, hands, legs, &c. are frequent in arms; as trophies of victory, signs of great expeditions, and as relative to the names of the bearers.

These parts, whether of man or beast, when cut off from the body, are either coupéd or erased. *Coupéd*, when those parts are cleanly cut off, as it were by a straight line, and *erased*, when they seem to be torn or plucked off, having pieces of the skin or flesh hanging at them, as some say like the teeth of a saw; for which the French say, *arraché*, the Latins, *eratus*, *avulsus*, or *lacer*.

As for the position of the head in a shield of arms, when the half of the face, or little more, is only seen, it is said then to be in *profile*: After this position are all the heads of Moors, wherefore the word *profile* is omitted in the blazon of them. Moors' heads are frequently surrounded with a ribbon or bandage, like a wreath, for which they are said to be *banded*, or *tortillé*.

The old arms of ARRAGON, which are now the ensign of the Island of Sardinia, are by Favin thus blazoned, *d'argent, à une croix de gueules, cantonnée de quatre têtes de Mores sable, au bandeau royal, i. e. argent, a cross gules, between four Moorish Kings' heads, banded of the first*: Here the author omits the word *coupéd*, for so their necks are cut, and tells us, for the rise of them, that Pedro the King of Arragon, in the year 1106, in memory of his victory over four Moorish Kings, whom he killed in the battle of Alarcon, took their heads for the armorial figures of the Kingdom of Arragon: But afterwards James King of Arragon disused them, and carried only the arms of BARCELONA, giving the former to a younger son, whom he made King of Sardinia, with the motto, *Trophaea Regni Arragonum*.

The arms of ALGARVE, and of many families in Spain, are of the same kind, and rise, viz. from victories over Moorish Princes. Those of Algarve are, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a Moor's head coupéd *sable, tortillé* of the first; second and third *gules*, the bust of a king clothed and crowned *or*. Plate X. fig. 25.

Bust is said of the head of a man or woman, with a full face, neck and shoulders; as Monsieur Baron, in his blazon of the arms of CAMPIDON, in France, *d'or, coupé d'azur, au buste de femme de carnation, couronnée à l'antique d'or, i. e. parted per fesse, or and azure, the head, neck, and shoulders of a woman in full front, proper, crowned with an antique crown of the first*.

GLADSTANES of that Ilk, in the shire of Teviotdale, *argent*, a savage head coupéd, distilling drops of blood, and thereupon a bonnet composed of bay and holly leaves, all proper, within an orle of eight martlets *sable*; crest, a griffin issuing out of the wreath, holding in his right talon a sword, proper: motto, *Fide & virtute*. New Register.

This family is pretty ancient, being formerly designed of Cocklaw. I have observed in a charter granted by King Robert III. of several lands to William Inglis of Manor, that the right of Gladstanes of Cocklaw is reserved. George Gladstanes, and William Gladstanes, are witnesses in a charter of Archibald Earl of Angus to his apparent heir James Douglas, July 2d 1479.

I have seen a charter of Matthew Gladstanes of that Ilk, by which he disposes and alienates the lands of Overkellwood in Galloway, to Mirabel Gladstanes, his daughter, and apparent heiress, and to Herbert Gladstanes her husband, of the date 1541; which charter is confirmed by King James VI. the 29th year of his reign: As also another charter of that king's, of the date 1629, of the lands of Overkellwood, to Matthew Hairstanes, and his spouse Elizabeth Gladstanes, who was heiress of these lands, now called Craigs. Upon which account, the present Hairstanes of Craigs, as lineally descended of them, quarters the arms of Gladstanes with his own. Of which afterwards.

GLADSTANES of Whitelaw, as a cadet, carries the same arms with Gladstanes of that Ilk, within a bordure invected *gules*; crest and motto as before. *Ibid*.

HALBERT GLADSTANES, Merchant in Edinburgh, as descended of a second brother of Gladstanes of that Ilk, the same, within a bordure indented *gules*.

MOIR of Scotston, *argent*, three negroes' heads coupéd, proper, banded of the first; crest, a mort-head, with two leg bones, saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Non sibi sed cunctis*. New Register. See Plate X. fig. 26.

JOHN MOIR of Stonywood, *argent*, three Moors' heads coupéd, distilling drops of blood, proper; crest, a Mauritanian's head coupéd as the former. *Ibid.*

THOMAS MOIR of Otterburn, whose grandfather was a second son of the family of Abergeldie, *argent*, three negroes' heads coupéd, proper, within a bordure counter-indented, *sable* and *or*.

Those of the name of MOIR and MORISON carry Moors' heads, relative to their name.

Mr WILLIAM MOIR of Hilton, Advocate, *or*, three Moors' heads coupéd, distilling drops of blood, proper, wreathed about with bay leaves *vert*; crest, a dexter arm from the shoulder issuing out of a cloud, holding a branch of laurel slipped: motto, *Virtute non aliter*. New Register.

MORISON of Dairsie, in Fife, *azure*, three Saracens' heads conjoined in one neck, proper, the faces looking to the chief dexter and sinister sides of the shield. Mackenzie's Heraldry. Plate X. fig. 27.

MORISON of Bognie, the same, with this difference, that the uppermost head was affixed by a wreath to the other two. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

HENRY MORISON, sometime Writer to the Signet, descended of a second son of Dairsie, carries as Dairsie, with two falcons' heads *azure*, coupéd in the flanks, for difference; crest, a serpent issuing out of the torse, proper: motto, *Pretio prudentia præstat*. Lyon Register.

MORISON of Prestongrange, *argent*, three Moors' heads coupéd *sable*, 2 and 1, and banded of the first; for crest, he carries the three heads of Dersay, with the motto, *Pretio prudentia præstat*. New Register.

EDINGTON of Balberton, *azure*, three savage heads coupéd *argent*. Lyon Register.

The chief family of this name was EDINGTON of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, now extinct.

ETHLINGTON of that Ilk, *argent*, three boys' heads erased *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of JEW, in England, carry Jews' heads: As Sir JOHN JEW of Whitefield, *argent*, a chevron between three Jews' heads coupéd *sable*, as relative to the name.

The arm of a man is frequently carried as the emblem of strength; as in the bearing of SCLAVONIA, *or*, an arm clothed *gules*, holding a scimitar *argent*. And the arms of BOSNIA, a famous province in Dacia, *azure*, an arm armed *or*, holding a sword erect, proper.

The ARMSTRONGS in the south of Scotland, as relative to their name, *argent*, a dexter arm issuing from the sinister side of the shield, clothed *gules*, holding a tree radiant in pale, proper, broken at the top; and some of the name has the arm holding a sword, as in our old books.

ARMSTRONG of Mangerton, *argent*, three pallets *azure*, which, as John Ferne says, represent strength; and for crest, an arm from the shoulder, armed, proper.

ARMSTRONG of Whittock, descended of Mangerton, *argent*, three pallets *sable*; crest, an arm from the shoulder *gules*; motto, *Invictus maneo*. New Register.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, son to John Armstrong of Parknow, *azure*, a fesse *or*, between two arms armed, and coupéd at the shoulder *argent*; crest, an arm issuing out of a cloud holding a club, proper: motto, *Invicta labore*. New Register. Plate X. fig. 28.

The surname of FENDER, *azure*, a dexter hand holding, upon the point of a sword *argent*, an otter's head coupéd *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The surname of JACK, *argent*, a chevron *azure*, between two crescents *gules* in chief, and in base an arm armed of the second, holding a sword, proper, hilted and pommelled *or*. Ogilvie's Manuscript.

TREMAINS in Devonshire in England, carries arms relative to the name; as Guillim, in his Display, *gules*, three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle *or*, with fists folded *argent*. Plate X. fig. 29.

Sylvester Petra Sancta has the same arms from Guillim which he thus describes, "Brachia tria auro manicata, & quæ flexis cūbitis more pugillum videntur ictum " validum interminari, in miniato scuti alveolo invicem juncta sunt."

Hands are frequent in arms, as signs of valour, and symbols of faith and justice; when expanded, and the palm seen, they are said to be *palmé*.

ROBERT ADAIR of Kinhilt, parted per bend dexter, *or* and *argent*, three dexter hands *palmé*, and erected, 2 and 1 *gules*, fig. 30; crest, a man's head coupé and bloody, proper: motto, *Loyal au mort*. New Register.

Those of this name in Scotland are originally descended from the Fitzgeralds, now Earls of Desmond in Ireland, and take their name from the barony of Adair in that earldom: It is said they carry for crest a bloody head, for killing one Carey of Dunskey, a proscribed rebel in Scotland.

It is to be observed in blazon, when we say he carries three figures, that they are situate two in chief and one in base, without naming their situation: But if otherwise situate, it must be told in the blazon how, as *in pale*, *in bend*, and *in fesse*, after the position of the ordinaries; when we say *pale-ways*, *bend-ways*, and *fesse-ways*, those do not relate to the situation, but to the position of the figures, as *erect*, *diagonal*, or *horizontal*.

AGNEW of Lochnaw, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, *argent*, three sinister hands coupé, and erect in pale, 2 and 1 *gules*. But more properly we would say, *argent*, three sinister hands coupé pale-ways, and not in pale, which supposes them to be above one another. For this family see page 162.

The M'DONALDS, as a part of their armorial bearings, have a dexter hand coupé, fesse-ways, proper, holding a cross croset *fitché sable*, upon the account, it is said, that one of their progenitors assisted St Patrick to propagate the Christian faith in Ireland, and to reduce the barbarous people there to civility and Christianity, and then their ensign was the hand holding a cross croset fitché.

The Clan CHATTAN, Clan URRICH, and MACPHERSONS, have in their arms a right hand coupé *gules*, holding a dagger pale-ways as a badge of their faithfulness and loyalty to King Robert the Bruce, in killing of a great man of the name of Cummin his enemy.

The M'INTOSHES, since they married the heiress of the chief of the Macphersons, as also the Farquharsons, as descended of the M'Intoshes, have the same hand and dagger in their arms.

HARDIE of Cargarse, *gules*, a dexter hand fesse-ways, holding a dagger *argent*, point downward, between two mullets (*i. e.* spur-rowels) *or*. The first of this name, says Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript, was a Frenchman, who waited upon John, King of France, when prisoner in England with King David II. of Scotland. King Edward III. of England, coming to visit them, ordered his cup-bearer to fill a glass of wine to the most worthy: He gave it to his own King; upon which the French King's servant gave him a box on the ear. His King reproved him, saying, *Tout hardie*; upon which he got the name of Hardie; and coming to Scotland with King David Bruce, by that King's charters got the lands of Cargarse. His posterity lost these lands of late; and several branches of the family of the name of Hardie are vassals and tenants to the Duke of Gordon.

NEILSON of Craigo, *argent*, three left hands bend sinister-ways, coupé *gules*, 2 and 1. The first of this family was, William, *filius Nigelli*, so designed in a charter which he got from King Robert I. of the lands of Craigo; which I saw in the hands of Major John Neilson.

NEILSON of Craiggaffie, *argent*, three left hands bend sinister-ways, two in chief, and one in base, holding a dagger *azure*; as by Mr Thomas Crawford's blazons. Of late, Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie has matriculated his bearing in our New Register, thus, parted per chevron, *argent* and *or*; in chief, two sinister hands coupé, and erect *gules*, and, in base a dagger, point downward, proper, fig. 31.; crest, a dexter hand holding a lance erect, proper: motto, *His regi servitium*.

ALEXANDER NEILSON of Maxwood, descended of Craiggaffie, carries the same with Craiggaffie, with a man's heart, proper, in the *coeur* point, for difference; and, his crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger, proper: motto, *Virtute & votis*. *Ibidem*.

The surname of STEVEN, *argent*, on a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a sinister hand coupé in base, *gules*, two mullets of the field. Ogilvy's Manuscript.

The left hand is taken to be the Symbol of justice, because the right (say heralds and writers of devices) *est prompta ad omnia nequitia*. With the Romans, the left hand is an ensign of empire, and has been continued since by the Kings of France; who, when enthronised, hold in their right hand a sceptre of gold, and, in their left, a rod of ivory, topped with a left hand *palmé*, called the *rod of justice*, to show the integrity, that sovereigns and judges should observe, in administering justice; it is one of the regalia of the kings of France, and sometimes represented on the seals of Henry V. and VI. of England, when they thought themselves masters and kings of France. For which see Sandford's Genealogical History.

The arms of the province of ULSTER, in Ireland, *argent*, a sinister hand coupéd *gules*, *palmé*. This is now become the badge of the Knights Baronets in England, of which before. Besides, the left hand is carried as an armorial figure by many good families in Britain.

WILLIAM MAYNARD, LORD MAYNARD, *argent*, a cheveron *azure*, between three sinister hands erected *coupé* at the wrist *gules*. This family was ancient in England; the heads of which served under Prince Edward, called the Black Prince, in the wars against France. Of this family was descended Sir William Maynard, who was dignified with the title of Baronet, the 9th year of the reign of King James I. 1611, and, in the 18th year of that king's reign, with the title of Lord Maynard, of Wicklow, in Ireland; and, by King James I. in the third year of his reign, he was advanced to the degree of a Peer of England, by the title of Lord Maynard of Estaines. His son William married, for his second wife, Lady Margaret Murray, daughter to James Earl of Dysart, in Scotland, and sister to the Dutchess of Lauderdale, by whom she had issue a son, called Henry. His eldest son, by his first marriage, is Bannaster, the present Lord Maynard.

Two right hands, grasping each other, is called by the French *foi*, and is taken for the emblem of friendship, fidelity, and alliance; and is frequently met with on medals and ensigns. The Swiss Cantons, when they united, had, on a medal on that occasion, two dexter hands joined, with the words, *unio inseparabilis*.

Monsieur Baron, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, gives the arms of PIPERAT in France, *d'ermine à la foi d'argent emanchés d'azur*, i. e. *ermine*, two hands joined fesse-ways, with sleeves *azure*. Plate X. fig. 32.

As for legs of men carried in arms I shall here add but a few instances, since these parts have no proper terms given them in this science, but these that relate to their situation and position, as to other natural figures.

The arms of the ISLE of MAN, Plate X. fig. 33. are often to be met with in the armorial seals of our nobility, and in these in England also, who have been dignified with the title of Lords of the Isle of Man; they are *gules*, three legs armed, proper, conjoined in the centre at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred *or*.

Imhoff, in his Blazons, gives the achievement of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, and Man, where these arms are marshalled with others; he looks upon the three legs not as armed, but booted, and blazons them thus, "Crura tria femoribus connexa, & ocreis calcaribus armata, quorum duo plantam pedis sursum, tertia deorsum, protendunt." This island belonged anciently to Scotland, and, as feudal arms, were quartered by the nobility that were ancient proprietors thereof; and since dignified with the title of that island.

The M'LEODS quarter them as arms of pretension with their own. Upon the account that their progenitors were proprietors and possessors of that island. And, MACKENZIE Earl of CROMARTY, by being come of an heiress of M'Leod, quarters these arms in his achievement.

These arms of MAN have likewise been carried by noble families with us, who were dignified with the title of Lords of Man. King James II. of Scotland, created Alexander his second son, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale, and of the Isle of Man; upon which account he carried the arms of these dignities, quarterly, first, the arms of Scotland; second, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for the earldom of March; third, *gules*, three legs of a man armed, proper, conjoined in the centre, at the upper parts of the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred *or*, for the Isle of Man; and fourth, *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, for the Lordship of Annan-

dale. Which arms were on his seals appended to charters and other evidents granted by him; and are yet to be seen on the College Church of Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor; and were also carried by his sons, his successors in those dignities.

STANLEY Earl of DERBY, and Lord of MAN, in England, as present possessor of the Isle of Man, quarters the same arms with his own.

I have no where met with any account of carrying such figures for that Island, but in Edward Bolton's Elements of Armories; where he says, these three legs represent the three corners, capes, or promontories of the island which point to England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, being equivocally relative to the name of man, these legs are adorned as belonging to a chevalier. And he observes, that, from these ancient arms of the Island of Man, legs have crept into the bearings of many private families in England; and I may say the same too of some private families in Scotland; as those of the surname of MAN carry the same; particularly, Captain John MAN, one of that name, in the county of Murray.

BIRNIE of Broomhill, *gules*, a fesse *argent*, between a bow and an arrow in full draught, in chief, and three men's legs coupéd at the thighs, in fesse, pale-ways *argent*; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*; with the motto, *Sapere aude incipe*. New Register.

Sir ANDREW BIRNIE of Saline, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the same with Broomhill, but charged the fesse with a lion's head erased *sable*: crest, a dexter hand, proper, holding an anchor erected *or*, environed with clouds, proper: motto, *Arcus artes astra*. Lyon Register.

The name of HADDON, in England, *or*, a man's leg coupéd at the middle of the thigh, *azure*.

The name of PRIME there, *argent*, a man's leg erased at the thigh, *sable*.

The name of BAINE or BONE with us, *sable*, two leg-bones in cross *argent*; for which see Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry. But the name of Bane carries other figures. Of which afterwards.

The name of BOULTER, in England, *or*, on a cheveron *gules*, three dead men's skulls of the field.

The other principal part of man, the heart, is frequent in arms, upon the account of affection, event, religion, and as speaking to the name.

The name of DOUGLAS carries a man's heart, proper; since Sir James Douglas's affectionate expedition to Jerusalem to bury the heart of the valiant King Robert the Bruce.

The name of LOCKHART has a man's heart also; because one of their predecessors is said to have accompanied Sir James Lord Douglas to the Holy Land, with the foresaid king's heart, which, being placed within a padlock, makes a rebus, with the name Lockhart; and motto, *Corda serata pando*. And some of them say *fero*.

SEATON of Pitmedden, of whom before, placing a man's heart distilling drops of blood in the middle of his paternal coat, upon the account of the manner of his father's death, who was shot through the heart in his early appearance in arms for King Charles I. against the rebels.

The surname of RULE, which they bring from St Regulus, who brought the relicts of St Andrew to Scotland, *or*, three men's hearts within a bordure ingrailed *gules*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

As for the antiquity of the name; Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, page 161, says, *Adam de Stalwell*, brother and heir to *Richard de Ruele*, son of Henry, resigned the lands of Balmerino, Cultrach, and Balindine, "*In curia regis Alexandri apud Forfar, die post festum St. Dionysii, anno 1215,*" in favours of Queen Emergarda for 1000 merks Sterling.

I find another of the name of RULE mentioned in the Minutes of the Register of Melrose, viz. in the charter of *Lancilini de Moll* to that Abbacy, about the year 1236. And, in the year 1482, Andrew Rule is designed *Armiger Domini de Home*, in a charter *penes Dominum de Home*. And, in our Histories, William Rule is forfeited for keeping out the Castle of Crichton against King James III.

The surname of HART carry relative to the name, viz. *gules*, on a chief *argent*, three hearts of the first.

ROBERT HART, a valiant man, (as by our historians) was killed with the Lord Douglas, fighting against the English in the battle of Otterburn.

The name of HOWISON, *argent*, a heart, proper, and, on a chief, *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

THORNTON of that Ilk, *gules*, on a fesse *argent*, three mens' hearts of the first. Crawford's Manuscript.

The name of ALGOE, *argent*, three hearts conjoined in triangle by the points *gules*, and in base by a martlet *sable*. Og. Manuscript.

The first of this name is said to have come from Italy with one of the Abbots of Paisley. And his grandchild, Peter Algae, got the lands of Easter Walkinshaw, by marrying Marion Morton, heiress thereof, 1547.

The name of CLUNIE, *argent*, three mens' hearts, proper. Ogilvy's Manuscript.

The religious of the Order of ST AUGUSTINE have for arms, *argent*, the heart of that saint, proper, with flames of fire issuing out of it on a chief *sable*.

The JESUITS carry on their arms a heart pierced with three passion-nails.

The Royal bearing of DENMARK, *or*, *sené* of hearts *gules*, three lions *passant* of the same, crowned, armed, and langued *azure*.

C H A P. IV.

OF FOUR-FOOTED BEASTS.

THESE are esteemed by some more worthy bearings than fowls and fishes, for their more lively and noble qualities; they prefer the male to the female, and rapacious, fierce beasts, to tame, meek, and serviceable ones. As Cornelius Agrip. *d'Art Herald*. "Quæ hominibus servituti vel usui necessaria sunt in ar-
" mis gerere, nefas est & infamia; sed omnes a crudelibus, bellicis & rapacibus,
" nobilitatis suæ insignia auspicari oportebat." Whatever might have been the opinion of the ancients of the natural qualities of things, in their first assumption, and in the infancy of heraldry, yet now, in its perfection, these qualities, though commendable, are not so much considered as their long continuance in ancient families as signs of nobility; being, in their formal armorial dress, in position, disposition, and situation, with their armorial attributes; of which particularly, as I go along; treating separately of animals most used in armories, in their proper terms of blazon. And first then,

OF THE LION.

FOR his heroic qualities he is used as the emblem of strength, courage, generosity, power, and royalty, being called the king of beasts. His noble posture, or position in arms, is, to be erect on his hinder feet, with his fore feet towards the right side and upper angle of the shield; his head direct forward, showing but one ear and one eye; in which position, as the best, he is called by the French a *Lion*; but we, and the English, add the term *rampant*. As Plate XI. fig. 1.

In this posture the lion has been carried on the armorial ensign of Scotland, since the first founding of its monarchy by King Fergus I.; which is not only asserted by our own historians and antiquaries, but also by foreign writers. Favín, in his Theatre of Honour, Book Third, Chap. Third, says, "Fergus I. of Scotland, for the
" magnanimity of his courage, took, for his arms and device, the creature counted
" the symbol of valiancy and generosity, viz. *d'or, un lion rampant de gueules*;" which his successors, the Kings of Scotland, have retained without change to this time.

And Hoppingius, cap. 6. "Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent,
" quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam ivit Fergusius, sublatis signis &
" rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque leonem rubeum erectum, in auræ
" facie descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat,
" verberans; eaque generosam iracundiam significans." For which our author

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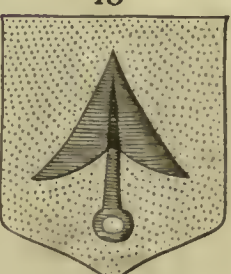
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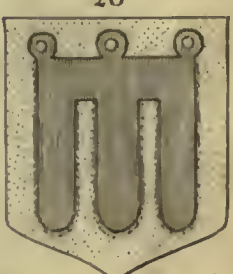
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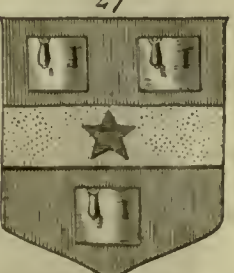
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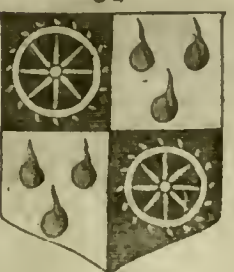
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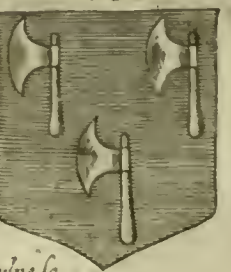
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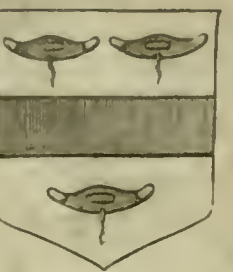
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eites Laurentius Beyerlink, Franciscus Mennenius, and others, whom I forbear to cite for brevity's sake.

I do not mean here that arms are as old as Fergus I. of Scotland, nor for many hundred years after; but that nations, principalities, and other colonies of men, under a head and leader, had ensigus, banners, and badges, under which they fought, and were distinguished in time of war; and these cognizances were long in use before hereditary armorial bearings of subjects. Of whose rise and distinction from imperial ensigus I have treated here, and on my Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories.

We have a testimony from the History of Florence for the antiquity of the Lion, the Scots ensign, carried by William, the brother of King Achaius, on the head of 4000 Scots, in the wars of Charles the Great of France, in Italy; where the people, in honour of the Scots and their ensign, appointed public games, in which a lion was crowned with many honours and ceremonies for the Scots valour in their relief, as the custom was in those times; and Arnoldus Uvion, an ancient writer, in his *Additionibus ad Lignum Vitæ*, speaks of the two conditions of the ensign of Scotland, first, That it was a red lion in a gold field, and secondly, that lion was surrounded with a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *gules*, after the union with France. His words are, "leonem rubeum in aurea planitie, primum fuisse Regum Scotorum stemma. Leonem vero cum liliis positum stemma secundum."

The lion has been also very anciently carried by the Lords and Counts of Flanders. Where Olivarius Uredus, *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*, page 96, speaking of the lion as borne by the ancients on their ensign, says, it was *hieroglyphicum indomitæ virtutis*; and very anciently borne on the ensigus of the princes of the Low Countries of Germany, whether called Franks or Frisians. His words are, "In Germania inferiori theotisca lingua utentes, a Morinis ad Euburnos usque, qui Francii seu Frisii sunt appellati, ab omni antiquitate, leonem in insignibus habuisse." And that the Franks, before they took their peregrination to France, carried a lion, and, when settled there, had the same. Which Lazius also witnesseth, who says, that Cadomirus, King of France, son of Clovis, having defeated several kings, placed a crown on the head of his lion, which he bore for his ensign. And as for other figures which the French have used afterwards, I shall speak to, them at the title of the *Flower-de-luce*.

Though the old princes and counts in the Low Countries of Germany, which are now extinct, carried the lion, the same is still the ensign of these countries, and carried by the ancientest families there. Which made Menestrier observe, that the most part of the nobility and gentry there carry lions, in imitation of, and affection to the old counts and princes of Flanders.

Such imitation and affections are not only to be found there, but almost every where, for subjects to imitate as near as they can, those figures of their sovereigns; and the more their own are like to them they are thought the more honourable; and, I doubt not, but many ancient families with us have assumed the lion rampant in imitation of the sovereigns' one.

The old Earls of Dunbar carried a lion rampant. The first of the family I met with was COSPATRICK, son of Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who got from Malcolm Canmore the lands of Dunbar, and several others in Lothian and the Merse. His son and successor was *Cospatricius Comes*, without any local appellation, who carried *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure of the first, charged with roses of the second. He, in the reign of King David I. grants a donation of the churches of Home, Lamden, Greenlaw, the lands of Fogo, and the lands called Botheallshiells, to the Abbacy of Kelso; as by the chartulary of that Abbacy. He is said to have died 1166, and was succeeded by his son or grandson Wallevus, or Waldevus Earl of Dunbar, who confirms his father's and grandfathers's charters to the abbacy of Kelso. His younger brother Patrick, was designed *Dominus de Greenlaw*, and *Filius Cospatricii Comitum*, in his charter of the Church of Greenlaw to the Monks of Kelso. Of this Patrick of Greenlaw were descended William, his son, and John, his grandson, both designed *Domini de Home and Greenlaw* in their charters.

PATRICK, son of WALDEVE Earl of DUNBAR, married Ada, natural daughter of King William. In his charter of confirmation of that of his father's to the abbacy of Kelso, he is designed *Patricius Comes de Dunbar, filius Waldevi Comitis*. I have seen five charters of this earl in the custody of Mr. David Simpson, historiographer, who had them out of the Earl of Morton's charter-chest, all granted by him to the abbacy of Melrose, with the consent of his wife Ada, of the lands of Redpath, for prayers to be said for the souls of predecessors, and for the health of King William, his Queen, and their son Alexander. The seals appended to these five charters were entire, being of red wax upon white, having the impression of a man in armour upon horseback, holding in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm a shield, charged with a lion rampant within a bordure of roses, being about eight in number, and the legend round, *Sigillum Comitis Patricii de Dunbar*.

Another PATRICK Earl of DUNBAR, in his charter of confirmation of these of his predecessors to Kelso, is designed *Patricius, miles, filius & hæres Domini Patricii Comitis de Dunbar, & Cæciliæ filiæ Johannis*. In this charter he disposes the lands therein mentioned thus: "Prout in charta bonæ memoriæ Cospatricii, Wale-
" vi, Patricii, & Patricii avi mei, Comitum de Dunbar, plenius continentur:" Here he gives a deduction of his genealogy as before. I have seen other five principal charters of this Earl's to the abbacy of Melrose, in the custody of the foresaid Mr Simpson; the seals thereto appended were the same with the former five, only with these variations, viz. the caparisons of the horse were charged with the foresaid arms, and, on the back of the seal, by way of reverse, was a round impression of a lesser seal, having a triangular shield charged with a lion rampant, and the legend, *sigillum armorum*. His successor, Patrick Earl of Dunbar, is designed Earl of March. From him was descended Patrick Earl of March and Dunbar, who married Agnes, sister and heiress of John Randolph Earl of Murray, who was killed at the battle of Durham 1346, without issue: She bore to him two sons, George and John.

GEORGE was designed Earl of MARCH and DUNBAR, Lord ANNANDALE and MAN; as in a charter of his, *penes Comitem de Mortoun*, to the abbacy of Melrose. And, in another charter of his to French of Thornydyke, which I have seen in the custody of David French of Frenchland, representer of Thornydyke. His seal of arms is appended to both, not in an equestrian form, as his predecessors before carried them, but in another form; viz. a large triangular shield *couché*, and thereon a lion rampant, within a bordure charged with eight roses; the shield was adorned with a helmet, and thereupon, for crest, a horse's neck and head, supported by two lions *seiant*, and behind each of their backs a tree growing. This Earl, being disobliged by King Robert III. for refusing to marry his eldest son the Prince with his daughter, conform to an agreement with the Earl, who had him advanced considerable sums of money, renounced his allegiance to the crown of Scotland, joined with the English, and made a great havock on the borders of his native country, for which he was forfeited. But afterwards he procured a pardon from Robert Duke of Albany, then Governor of Scotland, returned home, and lived in peace till his death, which happened *anno* 1416. He had for issue, George, his son and heir, and Sir Gavin Dunbar of Beil.

George his son and heir was not reponed to his father's estate, which was annexed to the crown. But King James I. of Scotland was graciously pleased to give him a pension out of the earldom of Buchan, which supported him according to his quality. He died without issue.

The abovementioned JOHN DUNBAR, second son of Patrick Earl of March, and his lady Agnes, sister and heir of John Randolph Earl of Murray, married Marjory, daughter of King Robert II. He, in the right of his mother, pretended to the earldom of Murray, which he got confirmed to him by a charter from the King his father-in-law, dated the 9th March, "Anno regni secundo, dilecto filio nostro
" Johanni de Dunbar, & Mariotæ sponsæ ejus, filiæ nostræ charissimæ." I have insisted longer on this family than I designed, upon the account of their ancient seals, and because many other noble families have their armorial figures from them by descent, viz. the Homes, Hepburns, and others, as vassals and followers of that ancient and great family. But, before I descend to them, I shall speak a little of the branches of the surname of Dunbar.

THOMAS DUNBAR, son and heir of JOHN Earl of MURRAY, carried, quarterly, first and fourth Dunbar, second and third *or*; three cushions pendent by the corners, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, for Randolph Earl of Murray.

There were three or four of this family successively Earls of Murray. The last of whom, James Dunbar Earl of Murray, is said to have been affianced to a near kinswoman of his own, Isabel, daughter of Innes of that Ilk. She died, bearing to him a son Alexander, before dispensation could be obtained from the Pope, as was requisite, by reason of consanguinity betwixt them. Afterwards he married Katharine Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly; she bore to him two daughters, Marion Dunbar, the eldest, wife to James Crichton, who got with her the lands of Fren draught; of whom the Viscounts of Fren draught. Anne, the second daughter, was married to Archibald, a younger son of William Earl of Douglas, who was made Earl of Murray by King James II. and shortly after forfeited for his rebellion.

The above-mentioned Alexander, upon the account his mother was not legally married to his father, was disappointed of the earldom, but got the lands of Westfield, and the office of the sheriffdom of Murray heritably, which continues in the family at this day. He married a daughter of Sutherland of Duffus. Their son and heir, James Dunbar, married Euphame, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Dunbar of Cumnock, and got with her these lands, which his successors enjoyed under the designation of Barons of Cumnock, for an hundred years, till they sold it, and then the family returned to their old designation of Westfield; of whom is descended the present James, laird of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, whose achievement is quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for Dunbar; second and third, *or*, three cushions within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, for Randolph; crest, a right hand *palmé* proper, reaching to two Earl's coronets tied together; with the motto, *Sub spe*; supporters, two lions *argent*, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Præcipitatus attamen tutus*. See Plate of Achievements.

DUNBAR of Mochrum carries the arms of Randolph, with a mullet for his difference; as in Pont's Manuscript.

This family got the lands of Mochrum by marrying the second daughter and co-heir of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock, who was probably, says Sir James Dalrymple, a brother of Patrick Earl of March; because, in the Register of King David II. there is a charter of George Dunbar of Cumnock, in the Sheriffdom of Ayr, and of Blantyre, in the shire of Lanark. Which last-mentioned lands went with the third daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock, who married one of the name. Of whom were the Dunbars of Enterkin.

GAVIN DUNBAR, Archdean of St Andrews, and Clerk Register, being thirteen years Bishop of Aberdeen, died the 9th of March 1531. He was of the House of Westfield, and carried the arms of the family.

Mr GAVIN DUNBAR, Tutor to King James V. is said to be a brother of Mochrum. He was Archbishop of Glasgow, and Chancellor of Scotland.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Dean of Murray, a younger son of Westfield, embracing the reformed religion, became one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and was progenitor of the Dunbars of Grange, who carry, quarterly, Dunbar and Randolph, and, for his difference, all within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight frases *gules*; crest, a wreath of laurel proper: motto, *Sub spe*. As in the Lyon Register.

WILLIAM DUNBAR of Hemprigs, descended of Kilbuiak, who was the eldest cadet of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, quarterly, Dunbar and Randolph, all within a bordure, *vair*, *gules* and *or*; crest, a lion *naissant* out of a wreath, holding in the dexter paw a rose slipped *gules*, leaved and barbed *vert*: motto, *Ornat fortem prudentia*. Lyon Register.

SIR DAVID DUNBAR of Baldoon, Bart. *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, with a bordure of the second, charged with ten roses of the first; crest, a horse-head *argent*, bridled *gules*; supporters, two lions *gardant argent*, each having, in one of their fore paws, a rose slipped *gules*; motto, *Firmior quo patior*. *Ibid*.

DUNBAR of Barnauchetty, parted per cheveron embattled, *or* and *gules*, three cushions counter-changed of the same. *Ibid.*

DUNBAR of Hillhead, descended of the family of Grangehill, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure of the second, charged with three roses and as many cushions, alternately of the first; crest, a rose slipped *gules*: motto, *Olit & sanat.* *Ibid.*

DUNBAR of Durn, a second son of Grangehill, carries Dunbar and Randolph, quarterly, all within a bordure *nebulé*, quartered *azure* and *gules*; crest, two sprigs of laurel disposed in saltier, proper: motto, *Spes dabit auxilium.* *Ibid.*

DUNBAR of Inchbreck, whose predecessor was a son of Dunbar of Tarbet, descended of Westfield, carries Dunbar and Randolph, quarterly, all within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight annulets *or*; crest, a hand holding an ear of wheat, proper: motto, *Sapiens non eget.* *Ibid.*

DUNBAR of Leuchit, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, between three cushions *or*, within a bordure of the second, charged with eight roses of the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a glove, proper: motto, *Sapit qui laborat.* *Ibid.*

Before I proceed to another branch of the family of the old Earls of March, and its dependers, who carry arms in imitation of theirs, I must advertise my reader, that when a lion's tongue, teeth, and claws, are of different tinctures from their bodies, they are to be mentioned in the blazon, as armed and langued of such a tincture.

The surname of HOME is from the castle of Home in the Merse. The principal family of the name is that of the Earl of HOME, who has its rise from *Willielmus filius Patricii Comitis de Dumbar, Dominus de Home & de Greenlaw.* He is a witness in a charter of King William; and that he was a son of Cospatrick Earl of Dunbar appears by a charter of his son, a second *William de Home*, in the Register of Kelso, ratifying the donations of his predecessors, the Earls of Dunbar, to that abbacy; in which he is designed, "*Willielmus Dominus de Home, filius & hæres nobilis viri Willielmi de Home, militis quondam, Domini dictæ Villæ de Home.*" And, besides, their arms show their descent from the Earls of Dunbar, whose armorial figure was a white lion in a red field; and the Homes have always had the same lion in a green field, for difference, as relative to their old designation Greenlaw.

Galfredus Dominus de Home gives to the abbacy of Kelso a pension of 12s. 6d. Sterling, out of the lands of Home, in the year 1300. His son was Sir John Home of that Ilk, father of Sir Thomas, who married Nicola Pepdie, heiress of Dunglas, and got with her these lands. He built the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, whereon was his arms, which I have seen impaled with his lady's, being three birds called *papingoes*, relative to the name Pepdie. The shield of these arms was *couché*, and *timbred* with a cross helmet. The arms of Pepdie have since been always marshalled with the arms of Home and the descendants of that family. She had to Sir Thomas two sons, Alexander, who succeeded him, and David the first of the Homes of Wedderburn.

Sir ALEXANDER HOME of that Ilk and of Dunglass; he was in battle against the English at Homildoun, where he was taken prisoner, and died a captive there. His son and successor was Alexander, who distinguished himself in the wars of France, in company with the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Verneuil, where he was slain; having married Jean, daughter of Hay of Yester: She bore to him Alexander, who succeeded Thomas Home of Tynningham, and James, laird of Spot in East Lothian. Mr Thomas Crawford says, in his Manuscript, that he has seen the seal of arms of this Sir Alexander, which were, quarterly, first and fourth Home, second and third three *papingoes*, two and one for Pepdie of Dunglas, and supported with two lions.

I have seen the seal of his son and successor Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, which was quarterly as before; the shield *couché*, timbred with a helmet, and upon it a *papingoe's* head for crest, and supported with two lions, appended to a charter of his of some lands in Chirnside, which he gives to the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, of the date 1445. He married Margaret Landel, daughter and heiress of the Lord Landel. She bore to him Sir Alexander, who succeeded John, prior of Coldingham, George laird of Ayton, and Patrick Home of Fastcastle. He

married secondly, a daughter of the Lord Montgomery, and had with her a son Thomas Home, laird of Cockburnspath.

This Sir Alexander Home was served heir to his father, *anno* 1450, before these gentlemen in the shire of Berwick, *Dominus de Abernethie de Salton, miles, Robert Lauder de Edderington, John Sinclair de Polwart, Adam Nisbet de eodem, James Spottiswood de eodem, Robert Blackadder de eodem, William Manderston de eodem, Alexander Nisbet de Swinerwood, James Nisbet de Paxton, Robert Rule armiger.* This Sir Alexander Home of that ilk married a daughter of Hepburn of Hales. He had with her Alexander, who succeeded him, and John Home, the first of Cowdenknows, ancestor to the present Earl of Home.

Which Alexander Home of that ilk was Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and the first Lord Home. He placed over his quartered arms, by way of surtout, the arms of his grandmother Landel, heiress of the Lord Landel, being *or, an orle azure.* He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Alexander, second Lord Home, was with his brother William, forfeited and beheaded at Edinburgh, in the minority of King James V.

George, third Lord Home, brother of Lord Alexander who was forfeited, got the forfeiture reduced, *in modum justitiæ.* He was Chief Warden of the East and Middle Marches with England, and the King's Lieutenant of the shires of Merse, Lauderdale, Teviotdale, and East Lothian; as by the commission under the Great Seal of King James V. dated the 16th year of his reign. He married Mary Haliburton, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Lord Dirleton. She bore to him Alexander, who succeeded him, and Mr Andrew, Abbot of Jedburgh, and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, ancestor to the Earl of Kelly.

Alexander, fourth Lord Home, was served heir to his father Lord George 1551. He married first Margaret Ker, daughter to Ker of Cessford, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, married to George Earl Marischal. He was also Warden of the Marches, and quartered his mother's arms with those of his own family, in his father's lifetime, as by his seal appended with his father's to a charter of the lands of Crailing, granted by them to John Ker of Fernihirst, in the year 1547. The seal of his father was, quarterly, Home and Pepdie, with Landel in surtout. He had also the same, but in the third quarter he had a bend charged with three lozenges, for Haliburton; and, for crest, a deer lodged. He married next Agnes, daughter of Patrick Lord Gray: By whom he had

Alexander, fifth Lord Home, who was by King James VI. created Earl of Home, Lord Jedburgh and Dunglas. I have seen also his seal of arms when earl: His shield was adorned with an earl's coronet, and with a lion's head erased, for crest, supporters, two lions; with the motto, *True to the end.* He married first a daughter of Douglas Earl of Morton; by her he had no issue; secondly, Margaret Sutton, eldest daughter to the Lord Dudley in England. She bore to him a son, James, who succeeded his father, and two daughters, Margaret and Anne. The first was married to James Earl of Murray, Lord Down; and the second, Anne, to John, first Earl of Lauderdale.

James, second Earl of Home, married first Katharine Carey, eldest daughter to Henry Carey Viscount of Falkland, and Lord Deputy of Ireland; secondly, he married Grace Fane, daughter to the Earl of Westmoreland, but with neither of his wives had he any issue; so that the fortune and honours of Home came to the next heir-male of tailzie, by reason of an entail on his nearest cousin.

Sir James Home of Cowdenknows succeeded into the estate and honours of Home, which were ratified to him by King Charles I. May 22d 1636. He had with his lady, Jean Douglas, a daughter of the Earl of Morton, Alexander and James, who were successively Earls of Home, but died both without issue, and were succeeded by their third brother, Charles Earl of Home, who married a daughter of Sir William Purves of that ilk. She bore to him three sons, Alexander, James, laird of Ayton, George, and as many daughters.

Which Alexander, the seventh and present Earl of Home, and Lord Dunglas, married Anne, a daughter of William Marquis of Lothian. His achievement, as that of his predecessors, is, quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*; second and third *argent*, three papingoes *vert*, beaked

and membered *gules*, for Pepdie of Dunglas; and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *or*, charged with an orle *azure*, for Landel; supporters, two lions *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, standing on a compartment; with these words for motto, *True to the end*. The shield is adorned with a crown, helmet and valets befitting his quality, and on a wreath of his tinctures; for crest, a lion's head erased *gules*, with a cap of state *gules*, turned up *ermine*; and above, on an escrol, the cry of war, *A Home, a Home*.

The oldest and most eminent cadet of the House of HOME is the family of Wedderburn: The first of it was Sir David Home, or Hume, of Thurston, second son of Sir Thomas Home of that Ilk, and his lady, Nicola Pepdie, heiress of Dunglas. It is said by Godcroft, in his History, that Sir David got the lands of Wedderburn from Archibald Earl of Douglas, for military services, as by a charter dated in the year 1413. I have seen the seal of this Sir David appended to a discharge of his, to his nephew Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, dated at Cockburnspath, the 27th of January 1443, on which was a lion rampant, the shield *couché*, timbred with a side standing helmet; and upon it for crest, an unicorn's head, supported by two falcons *regardant*. Which discharge is in the custody of the present laird of Wedderburn. Sir David's wife's name was Alice, but of what family I cannot learn. She bore him two sons, David and Alexander. David married Elizabeth Carmichael, and had by her two sons, viz. George, who succeeded his grandfather, and Patrick Hume, the first of Polwarth. I have seen a principal charter of confirmation of the lands of Wedderburn, from King James II. upon a resignation of the said Sir David and his wife Alice, in liferent, and after their decease to George Home: "Filio quondam Davidis Home, filii dicti Davidis" "resignantis, hæredibus suis masculis, quibus deficientibus, Patricio Home, fratri" "germano dicti Georgii & hæredibus suis masculis, quibus deficientibus Alex-" "andro Home, fratri Germano dicti quondam Davidis Home:" Which charter is dated at Stirling the 16th of May 1450, and is in the custody of the present laird of Wedderburn.

George Hume succeeded his grandfather Sir David, and married the eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Sinclair of Polwarth, eldest son of Sinclair of Herdmanston, who had married the heiress of Polwarth of that Ilk. The other co-heiress was married to his brother Patrick. Of whom the Humes of Polwarth.

George Hume of Wedderburn had with his lady two sons, David and John. He built the House of Wedderburn, as it now stands, and fortified it with three towers and ditches, and placed upon the outer-gate the arms of the family, as upon the seal before described, with crest and supporters, which are still to be seen. But afterwards his successors, with the arms of Home, marshalled those of Pepdie and Sinclair, as arms of descent. Of which immediately.

The barons of the family of WEDDERBURN were brave and valiant knights, having great followings, and fighting valiantly against the English, almost all of them dying in the field of battle, as in the History of the Family. Of whom is lineally descended the present GEORGE HUME of Wedderburn, whose achievement is, quarterly, first Hume, second Pepdie, third *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*, for Sinclair of Polwarth; and fourth as first; crest, an unicorn's head and neck *argent*, collared with an open crown, maned and horned *or*: motto, *Remember*; supporters, two falcons, proper, jessed and belled *or*, *addossé* and *regardant*, standing on a compartment, upon which these words, *True to the end*.

The HOMES of Ayton, as before, were descended of George Home, who got those lands by marrying the heiress of Ayton of that Ilk; for which the family has been in use to carry, in the centre of the quartered arms of Home and Pepdie, a rose *gules*, the armorial figure of the name of Ayton. Mr James Home, second son of Charles Earl of Home, as laird of Ayton, carries the same.

There are several honourable families descended of the House of Wedderburn, whose arms I have met with in our new and old books of blazon, which I shall here give.

The first cadet of Hume of Wedderburn was Patrick Hume of Polwarth, as before, who married the youngest co-heir of John Sinclair of Polwarth, by whom he had Patrick, his son and heir. He was knighted, and made Lord Comptroller of

Scotland by King James IV. in the year 1499. I have seen a charter of this king's to *Dilecto Patricio Home de Polwarth, militi, pro singulari favore & amore speciali, quas erga eum gerimus*; by which the king gives to him several lands in Perthshire. He married, first, Margaret, a daughter of Sir John Edmonstone of that ilk. She bore to him Alexander, his successor. Secondly, a daughter of Schaw of Sauchie, and she bore to him George, first of the Humes of Argathy in Stirlingshire.

Alexander Hume of Polwarth succeeded his father Sir Patrick. His son and successor was Patrick, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton, by whom he had sons and daughters, viz. Patrick, his successor, and Sir Alexander Hume of North-Berwick, an eminent gentleman, Provost of Edinburgh 1593.

This Patrick married Agnes, a daughter of Alexander Home of Manderston, by whom he had Patrick, his successor, and Sir John of North-Berwick, from whom are descended the Humes of Castle-Home in Ireland. Which Patrick, the next laird of Polwarth, was a favourite of King James VI. and married Julian, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, sister to Andrew Lord Jedburgh, and Robert Ker Earl of Somerset, by whom he had Sir Patrick, his successor, Thomas Hume of Goldstream, George Hume of Kimmerghame, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Carmichael of that ilk, Jean, to Christopher Cockburn of Chausly, and Sophia, to Joseph Johnston of Hilton.

Sir Patrick succeeded his father, and was made a Knight-Baronet in the year 1625. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, by whom he had Patrick, who was created Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasonberry, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, by letters patent, 27th of April 1697. He was Chancellor of Scotland four years, and High Commissioner to the Parliament in the year 1698. He had for his lady, Grissel, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers. She bore to him three sons and four daughters; first, Patrick Lord Polwarth, who died without issue; second, Alexander, the present Lord Polwarth, who has issue by a daughter of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock; third, Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. The eldest daughter, Grissel, was married to George Baillie of Jerviswood; second, Anne, to Sir John Hall of Dunglas; third, Julian, to Charles Bellingham, Esq.; and the fourth, Jean, to James Lord Torphichen.

The Earl of MARCHMONT'S achievement is, quarterly, first grand quarter counter-quartered, Hume and Pepdie; second *argent*, three piles ingrailed *gules*, issuing from the chief, for the surname of Polwarth; third *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*, for Sinclair; and the fourth quarter as the first; over all, in the centre, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with an orange, proper, stalked and slipped *vert*, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, as a coat of augmentation; supporters, two lions *regardant argent*, armed and langued *gules*; crest, a hand holding a scimitar, proper: motto, *True to the end*. As in the Plate of Achievements.

GEORGE HUME, a younger son of Hume of Manderston, who was a younger son of David Hume of Wedderburn, and his lady, Isabel Pringle, daughter of Galashiels, for his eminent parts, was made a baron in England, by title of Lord Hume of Berwick, by King James VI. 7th July 1604; and thereafter, on the 3d of March 1605, Earl of DUNBAR in Scotland; and two years after was installed a Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He was a long time Principal Secretary of State, and joint Commissioner with the Lord Fyvie to the Parliament of Scotland. He died at Whitehall 1618. His corpse was brought down to Scotland, and interred in the church of Dunbar, under a magnificent tomb, leaving behind him two daughters, by his wife, a daughter of Alexander Gordon of Gigh, Anne, married to Home of Cowdenknows, and the other, Elizabeth, to the Earl of Suffolk in England. He carried, quarterly, first Home, second Pepdie, third *argent*, three inescutcheons *vert*, for Home of Broxmouth, who had married the heiress thereof of the name of Hay, and the fourth as the first; and, in surtout, the arms of Dunbar Earl of March.

The male representer of this family is Alexander Hume in West-Friesland, being descended from a brother of Home Earl of Dunbar.

HOME of Blackadder, descended of John Home, fourth son of Home of Wedderburn, who was killed at Flodden, married one of the heiresses of Blackadder of that Ilk. Of whom is lineally descended Sir John Home of Blackadder, baronet. He carries, quarterly, first *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses *gules*, for Blackadder; second Home, third Pepdie, fourth Sinclair of Herdmanston, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*, supported on the dexter by an otter, and on the sinister by a falcon, all proper; crest, an adder *sable* in pale, holding in its mouth a rose *gules*, leaved and stalked *vert*: motto, *Vise à la fin*.

HOME of Renton, descended of Manderston, a younger son of Wedderburn. Of whom is Sir Robert Home of Renton, Knight-Baronet, who carries, quarterly, first Home, second Pepdie, third *argent*, three hunting-horns *sable*, stringed *gules*, for Forrester; fourth *gules*, a pelican feeding her young *argent*, vulnered, proper, for Elme of Elmeford, whose heiress they married; and for crest, a pelican vulnered, proper.

HOME of Todrig in the Merse, an ancient cadet of the family of Home, carried, quarterly, first and fourth Home, second and third *argent*, one papingoe *vert*, beaked and membred *gules*, for Pepdie; as on his seal appended to a resignation of the lands of Todrig in the year 1491.

HOME of Eccles, quarterly, first Home, second Pepdie, third *argent*, three escutcheons *vert*, for Home of Broxmouth; the fourth as the first; crest, a lion's head erased, and full faced: motto, *True to the end*.

The first of this family was Sir James Home, who got from his father, Cowdenknows, the barony of Eccles. He married Isabel, daughter to the Lord Home. She bore to him several children. The eldest son, Sir George, married Jean Home, heiress of Broxmouth and Pinkerton. He was one of those who accompanied Sir William Alexander to plant Nova Scotia in America, according to the tenor of the institution of the Order of Knight-Baronet, whose posterity enjoyed the estate of Eccles till of late. This family is now represented by Alexander Home, Esq. a son of that family, who has right to carry the above arms: As in the Plate of Achievements.

HUME of Kimmerghame, descended of a second brother of the House of Polwarth, carried, quarterly, first Home, within a bordure ingrailed *argent*; second Polwarth, third Sinclair; and fourth as first; crest, a lion's head erased *argent*, with a collar powdered with roses and flower-de-luces *gules*: motto, *True to the end*.

This family has of late failed in an heir-male, and the fortune is now fallen to Sir Andrew Hume, a younger son of the Earl of Marchmont, as heir-male, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who carries his father's arms, as before, within a bordure *ermine*. As in Plate of Achievements.

Sir GUSTAVUS HUME of Home-Castle in Ireland, descended of Sir Alexander Hume of North-Berwick, a younger son of Polwarth, who was Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of King James VI. carried, quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Polwarth of that Ilk; second and third Sinclair; and over all an escutcheon, by way of surtout *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, on a chief of the last, three papingoes of the first, for Home and Pepdie: Which arms were lately placed by our heralds on the funeral escutcheon of George Hume of Kimmerghame, and are so cut in the Plate of Achievements.

HOME of Ninewells is said to be descended of Home of Tynningham, who was of a younger son of Home of that Ilk, *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure *or*, charged with nine fountains or wells, proper, relative to his de ignation; crest, a lion's head erased *argent*, collared *gules*: motto, *True to the end*. Lyon Register.

HOME of Whitefield, descended of a brother of Ninewells, quarterly, first and fourth Home of Ninewells; second Pepdie, third *argent*, a stag's head erased, with a cross patee *fitché*, between his attires *gules*, for Cairncross; his mother being the only sister of Mr Alexander Cairncross, sometime Parson of Dumfries, and after Archbishop of Glasgow. He died unmarried, Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, to whose fortune the above George Home of Whitefield succeeded.

HOME of Crossrig, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a second brother of Sir James Home of Blackadder, quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, a lion ram-

pant *argent*, within a bordure *ermine*; second and third *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses *gules*, for the name of Blackadder; crest, a lion's head erased *argent*, collared *gules*: motto, *True to the end*.

HOME of West-Reston, a cadet of Home of Ayton, carries the arms of Ayton, as before, within a bordure *gules*, for difference; crest, a lion's head erased *argent*, collared *gules*, charged with roses of the first: motto, *True to the end*.

So much then for the surname of Home or Hume, whose arms I have found in our records, who were originally descended of the old Earls of Dunbar and March, whose surname Home became as soon hereditary as the surname of Dunbar, to the descendants of that family; and the same I may say of the name of Dundas, who is thought to be another branch of the old Earls of Dunbar, upon the account they carry the lion of Dunbar, with transmutation of the tinctures only, viz. *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*. For

The first of the family of DUNDAS, was one Helias son of Uchtred, who got the lands of Dundas from Waldeve, who, as some say, was father of *Cospatricius Comes de Dumbar*, the first Earl of March, about the year 1124, in the reign of King Alexander I. as by the principal charter in the family of Dundas. They took the surnames from their lands of Dundas.

I have met with another *Helias de Dundass*, witness in a charter of *Philip de Moubray*, of lands in Innerkeithing, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, in the reign of Alexander II. And in Alexander III.'s reign, *Rodolphus de Dundass* is frequently to be met with as a witness in the charters of Alexander III. For which see Haddington's Collection. And in Prynne's History of Edward I. *Serel de Dundass* is to be found. *James de Dundass* makes a resignation in the hands of King David II. of the lands of Fingask, to his son *John de Dundass*, of whom is descended the present laird of Dundas. The achievement of the family, for many ages, is *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; crest, a lion's head full faced, looking through a bush of oak, proper; with the motto, *Essayez*; supporters, two lions *gules*; and below the shield, for a device, or, as some call it, a *compartment*, (of which afterward) a salamander in flames of fire, proper. As in Plate of Achievements.

There are several honourable families, branches of the ancient family of DUNDAS of that Ilk.

DUNDAS of Arniston, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a bordure *ermine*; crest, a lion's head couped *or*: motto, *Essayez*.

The first of this family was Sir James Dundas, son of the second marriage of George Dundas of that Ilk, and his wife Katharine Oliphant, daughter to the Lord Oliphant. His son, Sir James, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and his grandchild, the present Robert Dundas of Arniston, also another Senator of that learned Bench, obtained from the Lyon Herald a new extract of the fore-said blazon, with the addition of supporters, viz. that on the right right side, a lion rampant *gules*, and the other, on the left, an elephant, proper, to show his descent from the Lord Oliphant.

DUNDAS of Newliston, designed formerly of Craigton, descended of Duncan Dundas, a second son of James Dundas of that Ilk, and his lady, a daughter of the House of Callander, carries the arms of Dundas, with a suitable difference; without which, they are now quartered in the achievement of John Earl of Stair, for marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Dundas of Newliston.

GEORGE DUNDAS of Duddingston, descended of the family of Dundas, carries Dundas, with a man's heart betwixt the lion's paws *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding a star *azure*: motto, *Essayez*. New Register. And there,

DUNDAS of Manor, a second son of Duddingston, carries as Duddingston, with a crescent for his difference.

DUNDAS of Philpston, descended of a second son of the family of Dundas of that Ilk, *argent*, a lion rampant, within a bordure *gules*; crest, a demi-lion *gardant*, proper, issuing out of a bush of oak *vert*: motto, *Essayez*. New Register.

DUNDAS of Kincavel, Advocate, another cadet of Dundas of that Ilk, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, on a chief *sable*, a salamander in the fire, proper; crest, a lion's paw erect, proper: motto, *Essayez bardiment*. *Ibid*.

DUNDAS of Bandary, another cadet, carries the lion of Dundas, within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a lion's paw bend-ways: motto, *Essayez*. *Ibid*.

DUNDAS of Breastmill, another cadet of Dundas of that Ilk, the arms of that family, within a bordure gobonated, *gules* and *argent*; crest, a lion from the shoulders, proper, issuing out of a bush of oak *vert*: motto, *Essayez. Ibid.*

The arms of MACDUFF, THANES and Earls of FIFE, most probably are originally in imitation of the sovereign bearing, being of the same tinctures and figure, viz. *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*; the double tressure being only omitted, to distinguish those from the royal arms, to which they might have gone as near as any family in the kingdom, having many privileges and honours, anciently conferred upon them by our old kings, upon the account of alliance and noble exploits. The family was early dignified with the title of Earl of Fife, by King Malcolm III. as by our historians and genealogists, to whom I refer my reader for the descent of the family, which continued one of the greatest in the nation for many years, and ended in the reign of King David II. when Duncan Macduff Earl of Fife was killed at the battle of Durham, 1346, having daughters. Isabel, who succeeded him in the privileges and honours of the earldom, married first Sir William Ramsay, and afterwards Sir Thomas Bisset, but had no issue to either of them. She therefore resigned the honours to Robert Earl of Monteith, her brother-in-law, afterwards Duke of Albany: And so this noble family ended.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, gives us a copy of one of the seals of the Macduffs Earls of Fife, being after an equestrian form, having the representation of a man in armour on horseback, with a capilon on his helmet, hanging down to the horse-tail, and on the top of the helmet a demi-lion for crest; in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm a shield, charged with a lion rampant; and upon the caparisons of his horse are placed several little triangular shields, each charged with a lion rampant.

There are four families of different surnames that pretend to be descended of the Macduffs old Earls of Fife, viz. the Wemyss, M'Intosh, those of the surname of Fife and Farquharson, who all carry *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, to hold forth their descents. Of whom I shall give a short detail, as to their antiquities, with the blazon of their armorial achievements.

There is a strong tradition that the first of the family of WEMYSS of that Ilk was a son of Macduff Thane of Fife, in the Usurpation of Macbeth; who, having hid himself from that tyrant's cruelty in Coves, in the east end of Fife, near his own residence, from which he took the name Wemyss, the Irish word *weimb* signifying a cove: And Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, tells us, that the family of Wemyss is descended of a younger son of the old Earls of Fife, and took their names from the Coves upon the coast of Fife.

The family of Wemyss is both ancient and honourable, as Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript, says, in the reign of King William, about the year 1165, *Johannes de Anestie, miles*, gives a charter *Johanni de Weems, & Annabellæ sponsæ suæ filie meæ* of the lands Cambron, *usque ad le Harla, inter terram Domini Michaelis de Weems & Cambron*. Those of the family of Wemyss were principal sheriffs in Fife in the year 1239.

In the Chartulary of Dunfermline there is a precept directed *Domino Davidi de Weems, Vice-Comiti de Fife*, by William Earl of Ross, *Justiciarius ex parte boreali maris Scotici*, anent the eighth part of the amerciament of the Justice ayres of Fife, to be paid to the abbacy of Dunfermline, *anno 1239*; which is also in the Earl of Haddington's Collections. Sir David Wemyss, and Sir Michael Scott, knights, as our historians, and especially Buchanan, who calls them "Equites *Fifani illustres, & summæ prudentiæ apud suos illis temporibus habiti*," were sent after the death of Alexander III. by the Estates of Scotland, to Norway, for to bring home the deceased king's grand-daughter, Queen Margaret, who died unluckily in her journey to Scotland. As for the descent of the honourable family of Wemyss, I refer the reader to Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, and to Mr Crawford's Peerage. The family was honoured in the person of Sir James Wemyss of that Ilk, with the title of Lord Wemyss of Elcho, by letters 1628; and, in the year 1633, was advanced to the degree of Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho. The heir-male and representer of this family is the present David Earl of Wemyss, whose achievement is, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, for Wemyss; second and third *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*,

armed and langued *gules*; some say for Glen of Inchmartine, others say for Mortimer of Inchmartine, with which family the barons of Wemyss matched; and, as a coat of alliance, marshalled it with their own, as on their seals, since the year 1423. But of late the present Earl has disused these arms, and carries only those of Wemyss, supported by two swans, and another for crest, all proper; with the motto, *Je pense*.

WEMYSS of Rires, an old cadet of Wemyss of that Ilk, quarterly, first and fourth Wemyss; second and third *azure*, a bend *argent*, for Bisset of Rires, as descended of an heiress of that family. Pont's Manuscript.

Dr JAMES WEMYSS, Dean of the Chapter of St Andrews, and Principal of St Leonard's College, lawful son to Henry Wemyss of Fudie, who was a younger son of Wemyss of that Ilk, carries the quartered coat of that family, as above, within a bordure counter-componed *or* and *gules*; crest, a cross croset *or*, within two branches of palm, disposed in orle *vert*: motto, *Virtus dum patior vincit*. New Register.

Mr DAVID WEMYSS of Balfargie, whose grandfather was Sir James Wemyss, a second lawful son of the Earl of Wemyss, carries quarterly, as the Earl of Wemyss, within a bordure quartered *gules* and *sable*; crest, a demi-swan, with wings expanded, proper: motto, *Cogito*. Lyon Register.

The first of the family of MACINTOSH is said to have been a younger son of Duncan Macduff, third Earl of Fife, who accompanied King Malcom IV. in his expedition for suppressing the rebels in Murray-land, and, for his good services, was rewarded with many lands in the North, and was commonly called *Mackintoshich vic duifh* that is to say, Thane Macduff, his son; from which the name Macintosh became a surname to his posterity. One of this family, about the year 1292, married the daughter and heiress of a branch of the Clan-chattans, and with her got some lands in Lochaber, and since they have been in use to carry the arms of Clan-chattan, known by the name of Macpherson, with their own, viz. quarterly, first, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, as descended of Macduff Earl of Fife; second, *argent*, a dexter hand couped fesse-ways, grasping a man's heart pale-ways *gules*; third, *azure*, a boar's head couped *or*, said to be for Gordon of Lochinvar, as a coat of alliance with that family, now Viscount of Kenmore; fourth, *or*, a lymphad, her oars erect in saltier *sable*, upon the account of the marriage with the heiress of Clan-chattan; crest, a cat *salient*, proper, and supported by two cats, as the former: motto, *Touch not the cat, but a glove*. Lyon Register.

And there are matriculated the arms of the following cadets of Macintosh.

DONALD MACINTOSH of Killachie, descended of a second brother of the family of Macintosh of that Ilk, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, for Macduff; second and third *or*, a dexter hand couped fesse-ways, holding a dagger pale-ways in chief *gules*, and a galley, her oars saltier-ways in base *sable*, for the Clan-chattan; crest and motto as Macintosh of that Ilk.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH of Connadge, descended of another younger son of Macintosh, carries as Killachie, within a bordure *vair*, for difference; with the same crest and motto.

LAUHLAN MACINTOSH of Kinrara, descended of a second son of Macintosh of that Ilk, bears three coats quarterly; first, Macintosh; second, that of Clan-chattan, as above; third, *azure*, a boar's head couped *or*; and, the fourth, as the first; crest and motto, as above.

LAUHLAN MACINTOSH of Aberardor, Representer of Duncan Macintosh, his grandfather, who was a fifth son of the Laird of Macintosh, bears four coats quarterly, as Macintosh of that Ilk, all within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight annulets *or*; crest, a cat *courant* and *gardant*, proper: motto, *Touch not the cat, but a glove*.

The surname of FIFE, (but a small name now) as I have said, pretends likewise to be descended of a younger son of Macduff Earl of Fife; from which title they have the name, and carry the arms.

Sir James Balfour, in his Manuscript of Blazons, says, that in the reign of King William there was a family of the name of Fife, designed of Kennua, in that shire, who carried *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, on a chief of the second, a crescent between two stars of the first.

There is one *Alexander de Fife* witness in a charter of King Alexander III. the thirteenth year of his reign, to *Richard de Moravia*, brother to Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, *penes Dom. de Kinnaird*.

Our Scots Highland Senachies will have the Farquharsons, and others of the late surnames, to be descended of Shaw, a son of Macduff, one of the Earls of Fife.

The principal family of the name is FARQUHARSON of Invercauld, who carries, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, as descended of Macduff Earl of Fife; second and third *argent*, a fir tree growing out of a mount, in base, seeded proper (upon the account his country abounds with such trees) on a chief *gules* the banner of Scotland displayed, (upon the account one of his progenitors, Finlay More, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, holding the royal banner) and a canton dexter of the first, charged with a dagger, point downward, to perpetuate the action of his progenitors of Rothiemurcus, who joined with the Macphersons in defeating and killing Cumin of Strathbogie, enemy to King Robert the Bruce; (which figure upon the same account is carried by the Macphersons) and, for crest, a lion issuing out of a wreath *gules* and *or*, holding a sword in his right paw, proper, hilted and pommelled *or*; supporters, two wild cats, proper: motto, *Fide & fortitudine*. As the abstract of his arms from the Lyon Office. And there,

The name of Farquhar, ROBERT FARQUHAR of Gillmyr's-croft, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *or*, between three sinister hands, two and one, coupéd pale-ways *gules*; crest, a dexter hand coupéd as the former: motto, *Sto, cado, fide & armis*.

FARQUHAR of Manie, quarterly, first *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed *or*, and langued *gules*; second, *azure*, a sinister hand in pale, coupéd *argent*; third *or*, a galley with masts and tackling *sable*; fourth, *argent*, an oak tree *vert*; and, for a brotherly difference in the middle fesse point, a crescent *gules*; crest, a star *argent* issuing out of a cloud, proper: motto, *Veritatur in diem*. New Register.

Many other Highland families carry lions and hands coupéd, and lymphads, as the M'Lauchlans, M'Conells, M'Downies, and M'Cowans, Finlays and M'Jandes, as branches of the M'Donalds, Macphersons, and Macintoshes, being of the tribe of the Clan-chatt, whom I forbear here to mention; their descents being uncertain, their arms unfixed, and their names mutable patronimics.

The surname of CRICHTON, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*. This surname is among the first surnames mentioned by our historians in the reign of Malcolm III. I have seen the charter of erection of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse by King David I. in the archives of the town of Edinburgh, to which *Thurstanus de Creichton* is a witness. There have been several great families of this name. The principal, as I suppose, was Crichton of that Ilk, in the shire of Edinburgh; and from it originally the surname. *John de Creichton* is frequently a witness in the charters of King Robert the Bruce; and *William de Creichton, Dominus ejusdem*, is witness in a charter of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston, of the lands of Ormiston, to Janet Lindsay his daughter, and her spouse, John Cockburn; which charter is confirmed by King David II. the 29th year of his reign: For which see the Earl of Haddington's Collections.

From this Sir *William de Creichton* of that Ilk was descended Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, in the minority of King James II. who was then designed Lord Crichton, and who carried, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*; second and third *argent*, a saltier and chief *azure*, to show a maternal descent from the heiress of Boyes, Lord Boyes, as some say. His son, Sir James Crichton, married Mary Dunbar, as before, daughter to James Earl of Murray, and got with her the lands of Fren draught. He was, by King James II. made Earl of Murray; but, for fear of the Douglasses, resigned the same in the King's hands again, who bestowed it upon the Douglas; of whom before. His son, George Crichton, was made Earl of Caithness and Admiral of Scotland; but he enjoyed that dignity but a short time, dying without issue. His brother William was Laird of Fren draught, and carried the foresaid quartered arms, and, by way of surtout, *or*, three cushions within a double tressure, counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *gules*, as descended of the Dunbars Earls of Murray, as did his successors; they are thus illuminated amongst the Barons' Arms in the House of Falahall, 1604.

JAMES CRICHTON of Fren draught was created Viscount of Fren draught by King Charles I. in the year 1642. His son was James Viscount of Fren draught, whose son, William, died without issue, and the honours fell to his uncle Lewis; they carried, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, for Crichton; second and third *argent*, a saltier and chief *azure*, for the Lord Boyes; over all an escutcheon *azure*, three stars *argent*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*, in place of the former surtout; supporters, two lions *azure*, armed and crowned *or*; crest, a dragon spouting out fire, proper, and crowned with a Viscount's coronet.

CRICHTON Earl of DUMFRIES, quarterly, first and fourth Crichton; second and third *azure*, three water-buckets *or*, for Ross of Sanquhar; supporters, two lions *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, and crowned *or*; crest, a dragon *vert*, spouting out out fire: motto, *God send grace*.

The first of this family was *William de Crichton*, a son of Crichton of that Ilk, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, who married Isabel, one of the co-heirs of Ross of Sanquhar: for which see Dalrymple's Collections, page 419, and, 'with her, got the half of the barony of Sanquhar; his successors purchased the whole barony afterwards; for there is a charter in the reign of King James II. of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, and his son Robert Crichton of Kinnoul, who had married Catharine, heiress of Sir Nicol Erskine of Kinnoul: There is also a gift of the Sheriffship of Dumfries, by King James II. to Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, dated at Stirling the 5th of November 1452. Amongst the witnesses is *Willielmus de Crichton, noster cancellarius & consanguineus predilectus*; for which see Haddington's Collections. Sir Robert Crichton was created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by King James III. about the year 1487. William Crichton, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, was created Viscount of Ayr, *anno* 1622; and, by King Charles I. Earl of Dumfries, in the year 1633. He had, by his Lady Euphame, daughter of James Seaton of Touch, William Earl of Dumfries, who was one of the Privy Council to King Charles II. His son was Charles Lord Crichton, who died before his father, Earl William, leaving a son, William, by his wife Sarah, daughter of James, first Viscount of Stair, who died young; and his sister Penelope succeeded into the fortune and honours. She married William Dalrymple, son to John, first Earl of Stair, and has issue.

There were several other families of the name of Crichton, as CRICHTON of Cranston, who carried quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, within a bordure *gules*, for Crichton; second and third *argent*, a saltier and chief *azure*, for Boyes.

DAVID CRICHTON of Cranston, who is descended of Fren draught, was one of the Commissioners nominated by King James III. in the treaty of marriage with his Majesty, and Margaret, daughter of the King of Denmark.

JAMES CRICHTON of Ruthven, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, on a chief of the last, three lozenges of the first; crest, a pillar *argent*: motto, *Stand sure*. New Register. And there,

JAMES CRICHTON of Easthill, a cadet of Ruthven, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *sable*, and, in chief, two martlets *gules*: motto, *God me guide*.

Mr JOHN CRICHTON, descended of Mr Alexander Crichton, brother to Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, residing in France, is the appearing heir-male of the family of Crawfordston; quarterly, first and fourth, Crichton; second and third *azure*, three water-buckets *or*, for Ross of Sanquhar, all within a bordure ingrailed *azure*; crest, a dragon's head *vert*, spouting out fire proper. *Ibid.*

CRICHTON of Waughton, quarterly, first and fourth, Crichton; second and third *argent*, three escutcheons, within a bordure *gules*, for the name of Hay. Balfour's Manuscript.

CRICHTON of Innerneity, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. Pont's Manuscript.

CRICHTON of Brunston, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within a bordure ingrailed of the second. *Ibid.*

CRICHTON of Cairns, quarterly, first and fourth Crichton; second and third *gules*, three martlets *or*, for the name of Cairns. L. Manuscript.

The surname of WALLACE, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*. Sir James Dalrymple brings the first of this family and name from one *Eimarus Galcius* a Welshman, so called in Scotland, upon the account of his country. He is a witness in the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Selkirk, by David, younger son of King Malcolm III. From him was descended *Ricardus Gualensis*, as in a charter granted by him to the abbacy of Kelso in the reign of King Alexander II. From this *Richard Gualensis* or *Walensis* came the surname of Wallace to his posterity; and the place of his residence was called Riccarton, after his first name. One of his successors married Linday, heiress of Craigie, and are designed of Craigie, in the reign of Robert II. whose arms they quarter with their own.

The representer and chief of the family is Sir THOMAS WALLACE of Craigie, Bart. who carries, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*. Some make the lion *or*, and it is so illuminated in Falahall, *anno* 1604. Second and third *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, for Lindsay of Craigie. Workman, in his Manuscript, gives two savages supporters to this family.

Sir WILLIAM WALLACE of Ellerslie, patriot and champion for the freedom of his country against the usurping English, was Governor of Scotland. He was son and heir of Sir Malcolm Wallace, and his wife, a daughter of Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudon; which Sir Malcolm was a younger son of the family of Wallace of Riccarton, afterwards designed of Craigie. The brave Sir William Wallace was betrayed by Sir John Monteith to the English, who barbarously murdered him at London in the year 1305, by command of Edward I. leaving issue only one daughter, who was married to Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, from whom Baillie of Lamington is descended. The lands of Ellerslie returned to the family of Craigie, and went off again, in patrimony, to another younger brother of that family about the beginning of the reign of King Robert III. and continued a separate family till the year 1678, and again returned to the family of Craigie, and since became the patrimony and designation of Sir Thomas Wallace, now of Craigie, during the life of Sir William Wallace, his elder brother; and are now again the property of John Wallace of Ellerslie, nephew and apparent heir of John Wallace of Neilston-side.

The arms of Wallace of Ellerslie, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a bordure gobonated of the last, and *azure*.

HUGH WALLACE, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, now of Ingliston, descended of a third son of the family of Craigie, carries the arms of that family, with a mullet only for difference; crest, an ostrich in full flight, proper: motto, *Sperandum est*. New Register. And there,

PATRICK WALLACE, sometime Provost of Aberbrothick, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, between two mullets in fesse *azure*; second and third *gules*, a fesse *cheque*, *azure* and *argent*.

In the shire of Berwick, besides the HOMES, there were other ancient families of different surnames, who carried lions rampant, in variation of tinctures from the old Earls of Dunbar and March, whether upon the account of descent from that eminent family, or as vassals, carried lions in imitation of those of their patrons, I shall not be positive, as the Hepburns, Rentons, (of whom before) and those of the name of Edgar, who held their lands of the old Earls of Dunbar, and carried a lion rampant.

The principal family of the name of EDGAR there, is EDGAR of Wadderly yet extant, who carried for their proper arms, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*. As for the antiquity of the name I shall here vouch a charter of Earl Patrick, son of Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, who grants to the monks of Durham the church and lands of Edrom, for prayers to be said for the souls of his father and mother, of King Malcolm, his sons, King Edgar, King Alexander, King David, and his son Earl Henry, and King Malcolms; and for the safety of his King William, his brother David, and for himself, wife, and children. The charter has no date, but is granted in the reign of King William; and in it are many witnesses, amongst whom are several Barons in the shire of Berwick, as *coram Stephano Papadie, Roberto de Bonavil, Gilberto de Hume, Henrico de Prendreghest, Edwardo de Aldcambus, Alano de Suyntoun, Willielmo de Nesbit, Willielmo filio Edgari, & aliis multis*.

The last mentioned William, son of Edgar, I take to be one of the progenitors of Edgar of Wadderlie. The foresaid principal charter is fully repeated in the charter of Confirmation of King Robert the Bruce, dated at Berwick the 15th day of November; the 21st year of his reign. See Earl of Haddington's Collections.

Richard Edgar, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, married the eldest daughter and co-heir of Ross of Sanquhar; and William Crichton married the other sister as before, as in Sir James Dalrymple's Collections. King Robert confirms to Richard and his son, Donald Edgar, the half of the lands of Sanquhar, with the Manor-Place: As the charter bears. Haddington's Collections: "De capitali Mannerio in Baronia de Sanquhar, cum mediate ejusdem Barroniæ ad ipsum Mannerium pertinen." It appears that Edgar of Wadderlie is descended of this Richard: I have seen a resignation in the custody of Edgar of Wadderlie, by Richard Edgar, son of Richard Edgar, of the lands of Wadderlie, in favours of Robert Edgar, *Dominus de Wedderlie*, in the year 1376, and confirmed to his son, John Edgar of Wadderlie, 1384. And besides, the arms of Wadderlie are quartered with figures like to those of Ross of Sanquhar; three water-buckets *or*, much defaced, as on an old stone on the house of Wadderlie, supported by two greyhounds; and for crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger, point downwards: motto, *Man do it*. And on a compartment below, *Salutem disponit Deus*.

DAVID EDGAR of Kithock, *sable*, a lion rampant, betwixt a garb in chief, and a writing-pen in base *argent*; crest, a dagger and quill crossing other in saltier: motto, *Potius ingenio quam vi*. New Register.

JOHN EDGAR in Poland, eldest lawful son of Thomas Edgar of Kithock, in Scotland, and Magdalen Guthrie, his spouse, daughter to John Guthrie of Over-Dysart, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, between two garbs in chief of the second, banded *gules*, and a besant in base; crest, a withered branch of oak, sprouting out some leaves proper: motto, *Apparet quod latebat*. Lyon Register.

The MOWBRAYS are originally from Normandy.

ROGER MOWBRAY, a Norman, came to England with William the Conqueror, and was by him made Earl of Northampton; he carried *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*. The Dukes of Norfolk carried the same as other families of that name in England, as did those of the name of Mowbray with us who came from England, and sometimes stood for the interest of England as occasion offered.

The first I meet with is PHILIP *de* MOWBRAY, frequently a witness in the charters of King Alexander II. He and his wife gave a charter of some lands in Inverkeithing, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, dated at Edinburgh the first of July. The witnesses are Emergarda, the Queen, relict of King William, William, Bishop of St Andrews, *William de Fontibus*, *Helias de Dundas*, and *Rodger de Mubray*. (Haddington's Collections.) In a charter of John Baliol, pretender to the Crown of Scotland, to *Robert de Keith Marischal*, of the lands of Keith; amongst the witnesses is *Gulfredus de Mubray*. His son Sir Roger Mowbray, for adhering to the Baliol and the English interest, was forfeited by King Robert I. and his barony of Eckford, in the shire of Roxburgh, was given to Robert the Great Steward, afterwards King; and his lands of Dummanie to Reginald Cheyne, Knight. As in Haddington's Collections. His son, James Mowbray, returned to Scotland with Edward Baliol, and took possession of his lands; but dying without male issue, they were divided betwixt his three daughters and their husbands, who were Englishmen. Upon which their uncle Alexander Mowbray left Baliol's service, and returned to his due allègiance to King David Bruce. He had only one daughter, who succeeded to the lands of Barnbogle; whom she married I know not; he was either of the name or took on the name of Mowbray. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript, says the family carried *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, supported with a man and woman. David Mowbray of Barnbogle was one of the hostages sent to England for the ransom of King James I. In that King's reign the family came to another heiress, who married Robert Drummond, second son to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall. He took upon him the name and arms of the family, which is lately extinct.

ABERNETHY, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon *sable*. The first of this surname being proprietor of the town and lands of Abernethy, in the shire

of Fife, took his surname from these lands. And, by our records, there is *Orme de Abernethy*, son of Hugh, in the reign of King William; and amongst the witnesses in the charters of King Alexander II. *Laurentius de Abernethy* and *Reginaldus de Abernethy* are frequently to be met with. Haddington's Collections. I have seen a charter of *Hugh de Abernethy*, of the lands of Owrebenchery to *William de Federeth*, exonerating him and his heirs from making any appearance in his Court for these lands. This charter was granted in the reign of Alexander III. and the seal thereto appended was entire, having a lion rampant bruised with a ribbon. In the reign of Robert I. *Alexander de Abernethy, Dominus de eodem*, (Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife) left behind him three daughters, co-heirs; Margaret, married to John Stewart, Earl of Angus, who got with her the barony of Abernethy, Helen to *Norman de Lindsay* of Crawford, who got with her the barony of Balinbreich, and the third daughter Mary, was wife to Andrew Leslie of Rothes, who with her got the barony of Downy in Angus. These three daughters were the mothers of three great families, Earls of Angus, Rothes, and Crawford, who have been in use to marshal the arms of Abernethy, as before blazoned, with their own.

Of the male line of the family of Abernethy was ABERNETHY of Rothiemay. Laurence Abernethy was created Lord of Parliament by King James II. in the year 1455, to be stiled Lord Abernethy in Rothiemay, amongst the Lords in Parliament 1464. In the Act of Revocation of King James III. is WILLIAM *Dominus de Abernethy* of Rothiemay. He is a witness in that King's charter of the lands of Corstorphin to Alexander Forrester. His successors were commonly stiled Lords Abernethy of Salton, and carried quarterly, first and fourth Abernethy, as above; second and third *argent*, three piles, points conjoined in base, *gules*, for Wishart; supported by two falcons proper; armed, chessed and belled *or*; crest, a parrot feeding on a bush of cherries proper: motto, *Salus per Christum*.

ALEXANDER, the last Lord ABERNETHY, died about the year 1669. He sold the lands of Salton to Sir Andrew Fletcher; but the honours of the Lord Salton devolved to his nephew Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, in right of his mother, a sister of the last Lord Salton, whose successors have been in use to quarter these arms with their own: As afterwards.

The heir-male of the family was ALEXANDER ABERNETHY of Auchnaeloch, whom, it seems, the last Alexander Lord Abernethy, designed to have declared his heir and successor, as by his missive letters to him and his wife, which I have seen; wherein he invites and persuades his cousin, Auchnaeloch, to come to Edinburgh, upon the account, as the words of the letters, that it is his conjunct interest with his, he being the nearest of kin and name to him. But death soon after prevented the effectuating any thing by Lord Alexander.

ALEXANDER ABERNETHY of Auchnaeloch stands recorded in the Lyon Register, descended of ABERNETHY Lord SALTON, carrying the arms of the Lord Salton, as above, with a bordure for his difference. His son John Abernethy, now of Mayen, as male representer of Abernethy Lord Salton, disuses the bordure, and makes use of the principal arms of the name: with the crest and motto, as above.

The surname of GRAY in Scotland, as descended from the Greys of Wark in Northumberland, carry the same arms, viz. *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrailed *argent*. Of whom before.

M'DOWALL or M'DOUGALL, which I take to be the same, (the figures and tinctures of their arms being all alike, and they themselves using the name promiscuously,) is a very old Scots name, which they derive with their original, from Dovall of Galloway, who lived about 230 years before the birth of our Saviour, killed Nothatus the tyrant, the sixth King of Scotland, and established Reutherus, who had the better right to the throne, as our historians tell us. Afterwards, another Dowall, Captain of Galloway, with the Captain of Lorn, went into England against the Romans in support of the Britons, and put a stop to the Roman armies in defence of their own country. Upon this account, Sir George Mackenzie observes, in his Science of Heraldry, p. 3. The M'Dowall bears the lion collared with an antique crown.

The old Lords of GALLOWAY were of this name, and one of the most powerful families in Scotland at that time. They built five abbacies and five priories, and

endowed them with several lands, viz. the abbacies of Tongland, New-Abbey, Souls-Seat, Kilconquhar, and Glenluce. The priories of Holycross, Lincluden, Leshmahago, St Mary-Isle, and Whithorn, a work of most prodigious charge, of which few private families in Europe can be said to have done the like.

The family of these ancient lords ended in Allan Lord of Galloway, and High Constable of Scotland, who, as Buchanan says, was *Omnium Scotorum longe potentissimus*: He, having no male issue, left three daughters, the eldest whereof was married to John Baliol, father to the competitor, in virtue of whose right he claimed the crown of Scotland and lordship of Galloway. Baliol being forfeited, the honour and remaining part of the estate devolved to the crown, where they continued till Sir Archibald Douglas, for his good services, in defeating Edward Baliol at Annan, had them bestowed on him by King David II. who nevertheless had a claim by blood of his wife Dornagill, daughter to John Cumin, who married Mary, second daughter to the said Allan Lord of Galloway.

The Douglasses continued to be lords of Galloway till the forfeiture of the Earls of Douglas, commonly called the *Black Douglasses*, who carried the arms of Galloway, viz. *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, quartered with their own arms, as do yet the principal branches of that noble family.

It is said before that the arms of the old Lords of Galloway were *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, collared with an antique crown *or*: But Camden, in his *Britannia de Gallovedia*, tells, that Henry I. King of England, gave a grant to Fergus Lord of Galloway, for some special services, of carrying the lion crowned; of which that family ever afterwards had the lion crowned, neglecting, it seems, to have it collared only with an open crown.

There are three old families of note in Galloway, with one in Teviotdale, of the name of M'Dowall, claiming their descents from the old Lords of Galloway, and carrying their arms as a *tessera* of their descent.

The first is that of M'DOWALL or M'DOUGALL of Garthland, which appears to be the principal family of the name; having seen in the custody of James Fergusson, Esq. younger of Kilkerran, two bonds of Manrent, granted by M'Dowall of Logan, and M'Dowall of Freugh, to Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, as their chief and principal, as the bonds, of the date 1593, bear. This family derives its descent from Ethred M'Dougall, a younger brother to Roland Lord of Galloway, and a younger brother of the abovementioned Allan, last Lord of Galloway, who from his father got the lands of Garthland, and others in Galloway, still in their possession, at least a great part of them; for, as I am informed, there are charters and evidents in the Tower of London which instruct their rise and descent to be such. I have seen few of their old evidents, and few of such are to be found with us of ancient families in that shire, they having suffered more deprivations than others; for, besides that devastation of Edward I. which was over the whole nation, the M'Dowalls, and most of the gentlemen in Galloway, had all their ancient charters carried off or destroyed; particularly in King Robert the Bruce's days, they being more attached to the Baliol's than the Bruce's interest, Baliol being the true heir of Galloway; and after, by the tyrannical usurpation of the Black Douglas, then Lord of Galloway, who was so barbarous, that he not only destroyed the gentlemen's charters, that they might be forced to hold their lands of the Douglasses, but exacted sums of money yearly, as black-mail, from them, and caused every parish pay a certain number of black cattle yearly, for his *Ladner* (thence called *Ladner Marte Kyen*), and upon refusal of any of his demands he imprisoned them. I have seen, in the hands of the said Mr Fergusson, a charter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, to Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, of the lands of Garthland, &c. of the date 1413.

As for the arms of M'Dowall of Garthland, they are to be seen illuminated in the House of Falahall, with those of other barons, in the year 1604, being *azure*, a water or sea in base, and in it a rock, proper, on which stands a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an open crown *or*. I have also seen them illuminated in Esplin's Book of Blazons, with those of other barons and gentlemen of the kingdom, in the year 1630, being *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, only; and next again, in the Lyon Register, since the year 1661, as descended of the old Lords of Galloway, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*; and for crest, a lion's paw erased.

argent, erect, proper; with the motto, *Vincere vel mori*; but there is no mention of supporters, yet I am informed the family has been in use to carry supporters. The present Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland sent me his seal of arms, which is cut in the Plate of Achievements, as last blazoned, supported with two lions crowned, and holding, in their paws, daggers or swords; and, for crest, a lion's paw erased, holding up a dagger; with the motto, on an escrol, *Vincere vel mori*; and on the compartment those words, *Fortis in arduis*.

M'DOWALL of Logan, though their old charters have met with the like destruction with others, yet it appears, by an authentic document still remaining, that they are very old barons; as by an old charter under the Great Seal, in the year 1454, confirming the lands of Alrick, Myroch and Balnagowan, *jacen. in Dominio de Logan*, to Andrew M'Dowall, upon resignation of Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, in the hands of Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, superior; whereby the said Andrew was to hold these lands as freely and honourably as the said Uthred and his predecessors had held them of the said Patrick and his predecessors, viz. in ward, *Reddendo inde annuatim tres sectas ad tres curias capitales*.

There are two things remarkable in this charter, first, the word *dominium*, used in old charters, to signify lordship or barony of the most honourable kind, by which barons have the privilege of pit and gallows, &c.; which kind of barons, before King James I. were dignified with the honour of being heritable members of Parliament, which is the chief reason why old barons, lineally descended from them, do use supporters to their arms. Secondly, the clause about Patrick and his predecessors, demonstrates that this family have been barons long before this time, which is in King James II.'s reign.

In three other charters granted by the lairds of Logan, for ward-service, and attendance at their courts, the word *dominium* is used, viz. in one, for the foresaid lands, to Margaret Kennedy, daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains, for her life, as Lady Garthland, in the year 1549; and in other two, to Quintin and Ninian Agnews, for the lands of Killumpha and Grenan, the one in the year 1468, and the other 1596.

That the old charters of this family were destroyed is beyond dispute; for Patrick M'Dowall of Logan obtained a charter of *novodamus*, for his barony of Logan, in the year 1503, under the Great Seal; wherein it is acknowledged, though all the ancient charters of the family were lost, that it was known and perfectly understood, by certain retours shown, that the said Patrick and his predecessors had, *ultra memoriam hominum*, held their lands of Logan blanch of the crown: But seeing the charters were not then produced, he was obliged to take a new one, holding his lands ward, as his successors have ever since done.

All the forementioned charters I have seen, excepting the last, whereof there is only a copy amongst the Lord Haddington's Collections, in the Lawyers' Library.

Charles, the son of the last-mentioned Patrick, was killed at the misfortunate battle of Flodden, in the year 1513.

The arms of this family are *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, collared with an antique crown *or*; which I do not find they have ever changed, for, in Esplin's Heraldry, amongst the illuminated arms of many barons of the kingdom, in the year 1630, they are the same, as above blazoned, and the same way matriculated in the Lyon Register, *anno* 1676, and now of late matriculated thus:

ROBERT M'DOWALL of Logan bears *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *or*; crest, a demi-lion *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown *or*, holding in his right paw a flaming sword: motto, *Pro rege in tyrannos*, supported with two lions crowned with antique crowns, proper, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Victoria vel mors*: As in the Plate of Achievements, conform to the Lyon King at Arms, his patent, under his hand and seal of office. The foresaid crest and motto, with others to be seen in the Register, are to perpetuate the story of their ancestor killing Nothatus the Tyrant, as before.

M'DOWALL of M'DOUGALL of Freugh, is likewise an old family, but has been subject to the same misfortunes that most of the gentry of Galloway suffered, viz. of having all their ancient charters destroyed.

The eldest document I have met with of this family, is a ratification of the lands of Freugh, Stephenkirk*, with the advocation and patronage thereof, 22d of January 1473, to Gilbert M'Dowall of Freugh. His son was

Fergus M'Dowall, who married Janet Kennedy of the family of the Lord Kennedy, and was served heir to his father Gilbert, in the year 1518, as by the original inquest yet extant, signed by many of the best gentlemen of that country, does appear.

James, his son, married Florence, daughter to Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, and he obtained a new charter of the said lands, with the advocation and patronage of Stephenkirk*.

Fergus, his son and heir, married Mary, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton; and was succeeded by his son

John, who married Margaret, daughter to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and obtained also a new charter of the above lands.

Uthred, his son and successor, married Agnes, daughter to Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and was Commissioner for the shire of Wigton to the Parliament, in the year 1661. His son

Patrick married Barbara, daughter to Fullerton of that ilk: Their son and successor is Patrick M'Dowall, now of Freugh, who married Margaret, daughter to John Haltridge of Dromore in Ireland. He obtained a new charter for uniting the lands of Urle, Lochronald, and Balgregan, into one barony with Freugh.

The family has been in use to carry the following arms, as cut on a large window-board, and on other utensils, in the old House of Freugh, which was attested by a certificate under the hands of several persons of credit in that country, being *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown, and gorged with an antique one *or*; crest, a lion's paw erased, and erect: motto, *Vincere vel mori*; and on a compartment below the arms, these words, *Pro Deo, rege, & patria*, supported with two wild men, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding flaming daggers in their hands, pointing upwards, all proper: As in Plate of Achievements. The date of the carving is in the year 1474, with the letters G. M'D, for Gilbert M'Dowall, and the same arms are cut out upon a bed 1543, with the letters J. M'D, being for James M'Dowall, then laird of Freugh: As the certificate bears, recorded in the Register of Probative Writs.

There are two of the name of M'Dowall mentioned in Prynne's Collections, page 654, among the barons who submitted to Edward I. of England, viz. Fergus M'Dowall, and Dougall M'Dowall, in *Comitatu de Wigtoun*: They not being designed, I shall not determine to what families they have been predecessors.

M'DOWALL or M'DOUGALL of Makerston, is an old family in the shire of Teviotdale.

Fergus M'Dowall of Makerston, gets a charter of confirmation of those lands from King Robert II. the 18th year of his reign; as in the Lord Haddington's Collections: And in *Rotula Roberti II.* Dougall M'Dowall of Makerston married Euphame, one of the co-heirs of Gifford of Yester. I have seen a note of a charter, from Robert Duke of Albany to Dougall M'Dougall his son, of several lands belonging to the family of Yester, in right of his mother.

Mr William M'Dougall, descended of Makerston, a great man for his learning, was made a professor of divinity and philosophy in Holland. Some of his works are extant, which show his learning. Another of this family is

Colonel M'DOUGALL, who has a regiment in Sweden: His predecessor gets a birth-brief from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in Cromwell's time, upon the evidence of the most considerable barons and gentlemen of Teviotdale and the Merse, by which he pretends to be lineal heir of the family, how just I shall not determine; which birth-brief I have seen.

The arms of the family of M'DOUGALL of Makerston, as in Pont's Manuscript, are *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, with a star of the first on the lion's shoulder; their crest and motto I do not know, having never seen their arms at large.

M'DOWALL of Stodrig, in Teviotdale, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an open crown *or*, and between his fore paws a man's heart, proper; crest, a

* Now called Stonnykirk. E.

lion's paw : motto, *Vincere vel mori* : Which arms were cut upon a stone above a door of the House of Stodrig, in the year 1593, as the stone bears.

The first of this family was Thomas M'Dowall, designed burgess of Edinburgh, who bought the lands of Stotharig, now Stodrig, in the shire of Roxburgh, from John Ormiston of Meryden, as by his charter granted to the said Thomas, the 10th of July 1520, which I have seen. From him is lineally descended the present Thomas M'Dowall of Stodrig.

There was a great and old family of this name in Argyleshire, called M'OUl, M'DOWALL, or M'DUGALL, Lords of LORN, whose title and lands went by an heir-ess, to Stewart, Lord of Lorn, and are now in the family of Argyle; Colin Campbell, the first Earl of Argyle, having married Isabel, heiress of Stewart of Lorn.

DUNCAN M'OUl, Lord of LORN, built the Priory of Ard-chattan in Lorn, and endowed it with several lands.

The heir-male of this family is John M'Dougall of Dunolík, whose castle of Dunolik was the mansion-house of the said family.

The arms of this family were, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, for the name of M'Dougall; second and third *or*, a lymphad *sable*, with flames of fire issuing out of the top-mast, proper; as in the Plate of Achievements, cut at the charge of John M'Dowall, Younger of Logan.

Mr JOHN M'DOWALL of Neilsland, descended of M'DOWALL or M'DOUGALL of Dunolik, parted per fesse waved *azure* and *or*, on the first, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *vert*. Lyon Register.

ANDREW M'DOWALL, Citizen and Merchant in London, descended of M'Dowall of Garthland, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, crowned with an antique crown *or*, within a bordure *chequé* of the same tinctures; crest, a lion's paw erased and erected, proper, holding an olive branch *vert*: motto, *Vincam vel morior*. Lyon Register.

Mr ANDREW M'DOWALL, Advocate, second son of the present Robert M'Dowall of Logan, by his wife Sarah, daughter to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, bears *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *or*, in the dexter chief point of the shield a covered cup *or*, for his maternal figure, all within a bordure *ermine*, for his difference: crest and motto, above and below, the same with his father, before blazoned: As in Plate of Achievements.

PATRICK M'DOWALL of Culgroat, brother to the present Robert, and son to the deceased Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, by Isabel, daughter to Sir Robert Adair of Kilhist, bears *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *or*, within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight sinister hands coupéd and *palmé gules*, for a maternal difference; with crest and motto as carried by the said Robert. Plate of Achievements.

PATRICK M'DOWALL of Crichen, the eldest descendant of the M'Dowalls of Logan now extant, (one of his predecessors was a son of John M'Dowall of Logan by Margaret, daughter to Crawford of Carse, his second wife), bears *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *or*, on a dexter canton *argent*, a hart's head cabossed *gules*, for a maternal difference; with crest and motto, as carried by the family. Plate of Achievements.

The surname of MAITLAND, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupéd in all its joints of the first; relative to the name, writ of old *Mautlant*, *quasi mutilatus in bello*. In the Chartulary of Dryburgh, *Richard de Mautlant* gives several lands to that abbacy, which are confirmed by his son *William de Mautlant* of Thirlestane. In a principal charter (which I did see in the custody of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall), granted by Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, of some lands about the town of Lauder, to Thomas Borthwick, which wants a date; but, by the witnesses, it seems to have been granted in the reign of Robert I. Amongst the witnesses is *Johannes Mautlant*, *Dominus de Thirlestane*, and *Willielmus Mautlant*. The next in succession was *Thomas de Thirlestane*, who gives, in free alms to the religious of Dryburgh, the teinds of his mill of Thirlestane. His successor was Robert, who is a witness in a charter by John Maxwell of Pencaitland, to the abbacy of Dryburgh, in the reign of King David II. This Robert got a charter from that king of the lands of Lethington. His son was John Mautlant of Thirlestane, who married Agnes, a daughter of Patrick Dunbar Earl of March. And their son, Robert of Thirlestane, was

intrusted by his uncle, George Earl of March, to keep the castle of Dunbar when he went discontented to England, and turned an enemy to his country; but Robert Maitland surrendered the castle, and his family afterwards was designed of Lethington. His son and successor was William, father of John, who had two sons, William and James Maitlands of Achincastle, in Dumfrieshire; of whom branched the Maitlands of Eccles. William, last mentioned, died in his father's lifetime, being killed at Flodden, and left a son, Sir Richard, by his wife, a daughter of George Lord Seaton, who succeeded his grandfather; which Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington was a Lord of the Session, and Privy Seal to Queen Mary. He married a daughter of Thomas Cranston of Corsby, and by her had three sons, Sir William, Sir John, and Mr Thomas. The first succeeded his father; he was Secretary of State to Queen Mary, and left a son by a daughter of the Lord Fleming, called James, who died without issue. His brother, Sir John, was Secretary to King James VI. and afterwards Chancellor of Scotland, and succeeded his brother Sir William. He, by that King, was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Thirlestane, May 17th 1590. Before this time I do not observe that the family had the double tressure round their lion: for, in Sampson's Hall, in the house of Seaton, where the Achievements of the nobility and gentry that have relation to the family of Seaton, are truly and curiously embossed and illuminated by the order of George Lord Seaton, 1526, the arms of Maitland of Lethington are there blazoned without the double tressure, as above. But when they were dignified with the title of Lord, I observe the double tressure added to their arms in the year 1604, as on the house of Falahall, which was before John, second Lord Thirlestane, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount of Lauderdale, which was in the year 1616, and in the year 1624, he was honoured with the title of Earl of Lauderdale. He married Isabel Seaton, second daughter to Alexander Earl of Dunfermline, and Chancellor of Scotland, by his first wife, Lilius Drummond, daughter to Patrick Lord Drummond. Their son was John, third Earl of Lauderdale, a great favourite of King Charles II. long time Secretary to that King, and his High Commissioner for Scotland. He was, by that king, created Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale, the honours being provided to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, the dignity of Earl of Lauderdale, after his death, descended on his brother, Charles Maitland of Hatton, Lord Treasurer Depute. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Lauder of Hatton, and by her he had Richard Earl of Lauderdale, who died without issue; second, John Earl of Lauderdale; third, Charles Maitland, who married Lilius, daughter to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; fourth, William Maitland, who married Christian, daughter and heir of Robert Viscount of Oxenford; fifth, Alexander Maitland. Isabel, the eldest daughter, was married to John Lord Elphinstone, and Mary, the youngest, to Charles Earl of Southesk. This Earl John died 1710, and the estate and honour is now in the person of his son Charles, the present Earl of Lauderdale. The achievement of the family is, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupé at all joints of the first within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces of the second; supporters, two eagles, proper; and, for crest, that of Scotland, allowed by King Charles II. to John Duke of Lauderdale, with a little difference, viz. a lion *seiant* full faced, *gules*, crowned with an open crown *or*, holding in his dexter paw a sword, proper, hilted and pommel'd *or*, and, in the sinister, a flower-de-luce *azure*, in place of the sceptre: motto, *Consilio & animis*: As in the Plate of Achievements.

The eldest cadet of this family now extant is MAITLAND of Pittrichie, descended of Robert Maitland, a younger son of Robert Maitland of Thirlestane, in the reign of Robert III. who married the heiress of Schives, *alias* Gight, in *Vicecom. de Aberdeen*, where the family continued for many years, and were designed Maitlands of Gight; but since, having purchased the barony of Pittrichie, have now their designation from it.

Sir RICHARD MAITLAND of Pittrichie, Baronet, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, caused matriculate his arms in the Lyon Register thus; *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupé at all joints of the field, within a bordure *chequé argent* and *azure*; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*: motto, *Paix et peu*.

JOHN MAITLAND of Eccles, descended of a second son of John Maitland of Leithington, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupé in all joints of the first within a bordure *azure*; crest, a demi-lion rampant *gules*, coupé, as the former, issuing out of the water, proper: motto, *Luctor et emergam*. These two blazons are so matriculated in the New Register. And there,

ROBERT MAITLAND, Lieutenant of the Garrison in the Bass, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupé in all joints of the first, within a bordure waved *azure*; crest, a rock placed in the sea, proper.

JAMES MAITLAND, Major to the Scots Regiment of Foot Guards, under the command of Lieut.-General James Douglas, carries as above, but charges the bordure with eight grenadoes of the first, with the same crest; and for motto, *Attamen tranquilus*. Lyon Register.

The name of SCRYMGEOUR, *gules*, a lion rampant, *or*, armed and langued *azure*, holding, in his dexter paw, a crooked sword or scimitar, *argent*.

The first of this name, as our historians say, was one Sir Alexander Carron, son of Alexander Carron, who carried the banner of Scotland before King Alexander I. in his expedition against the rebels in Merns and Murray; where, by Sir Alexander's conduct and eminent valour, the king obtained a notable victory over the rebels, for which his name was changed from Carron to Scrymgeour, which signifies a *hardy fighter*, and he got a coat of arms suitable thereto, which he transmitted to his posterity, who were long standard-bearers to our kings, and constables of Dundee.

Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, Constable of Dundee, was killed at the battle of Harlaw, and the family was long afterwards dignified with the titles of Viscount of DUDDOP, and Lord SCRYMGEOUR, the 15th of November 1641. This family is now extinct. Their arms were supported by two greyhounds, collared *gules*; and, for crest, a lion's paw holding a scimitar, with the word *Dissipate*.

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton carried as above, within a bordure *gules*; crest, a lion's paw erased, holding a cutlass or scimitar, proper: motto, *Dissipate*. New Register. And there,

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, Bailie of Dundee, descended of a fourth son of Kirkton, carries the same as Kirkton, with a martlet for difference.

Mr DAVID SCRYMGEOUR of Bowhill, *gules*, two swords, points downwards, crossing other saltier-ways *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, a sinister hand coupé in base, pointing downwards, proper; crest, a lion's paw grasping a sword fesse-ways, proper: motto, *Dissipate*. New Register. And there

Mr DAVID SCRYMGEOUR of Cartmore, carries the same with Scrymgeour of Bowhill, within a bordure *or*.

MORTIMER, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, *gutté* of the first. Some are of opinion that this name came from England to Scotland in the reign of King Edgar; but it seems they did not carry the arms of Mortimer in England. *Alanus de Mortuo Mari*, i. e. *Mortimer Dominus de Aberdour*, got these lands by marrying the daughter and heir of *John de Vetere-Ponte* (i. e. *Vipont*) in the year 1126. In the charters of King Alexander II. several of this name are to be found witnesses, as *Hugo de Mortuo-Mari*, and *Rogerus de Mortuo-Mari*. I have seen a principal charter (*penes* Rait of Halgreen) granted by John Campbell Earl of Athol, to *Sir Roger de Mortuo-Mari*, of the lands of Billandre and others, which is confirmed by David II. There were several families of this name which ended in heiresses, married to the Lord Gray and Mortimer of Craigievar; these heiresses carried *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, *gutté or*. But Mortimer of Auchlenbody, pally of six pieces, *argent* and *azure*, a lion rampant *sable*, *gutté d'or*; crest, a bull's head cabossed *sable*: motto, *Acquirit qui tuetur*. New Register.

The name of MOWAT was anciently, in charters written *de Monte alto*. I have seen a perambulation of the lands of Cleish in Fife, (*penes* Lindsay of Dowhill) *per Michaelem de Monte alto, & Philippum de Melgedrum, tunc Justiciarios Scotiae, anno 1252*. There were several families of this name, as Mowat of Balquholly, who carried *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, langued and armed *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

Sir ALEXANDER MOWAT of Ingliston, Baronet, descended of Balquhollie, *argent*,

a lion rampant *sable*, armed *gules*, within a bordure of the second; crest, an oak tree, growing out of a rock, proper: motto, *Monte alto*. New Register.

I find others of the name of Mowat carry *argent* on a fesse *azure*, three stars of the first.

AUCHTERLONY of Kelly, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Auchterlony; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight buckles of the first, for Stewart of Rosyth. Pont's and Workman's Manuscripts.

But on the house of Falahall the arms of Auchterlony of Kelly are illuminated, *anno* 1604, *azure*, a lion rampant within a bordure *argent*, charged with ten buckles *gules*.

CLEPHAN of Carslogie, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, and on his head a helmet *azure*; crest, a dexter hand holding a helmet, proper: motto, *Ut sim paratior*. New Register.

As for the antiquity of this family, there is a charter of confirmation by Duncan Earl of Fife, of the lands of Carslogie, to John Clephan, which bears him to possess them, *adeo libere sicut David de Clephan Pater ejus & prædecessores eas tenuerunt*. By the witnesses of this charter, which wants a date, it appears to have been granted in the reign of Robert I.

FAIRLY of Braid, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, between his fore-paws a star of the last, bruised with a bandlet *azure*; crest, an unicorn's head couped, *argent*; supporters, two ratches, proper: motto, *I am ready*. New Register.

It is said the first of this family was a natural son of King Robert II. Here they have the tincture and figure of the Royal Arms, (without the tressure) and bruised with a bendlet, a mark sometimes of illegitimation.

WILLIAM FAIRLY of Bruntfield, *or*, a lion rampant, and, in chief, three stars *gules*; crest, a lion's head couped *or*: motto, *Paratus sum*. *Ibid*.

FERGUSON of Craigdarroch, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure* on a chief *gules*, a star between a cross croset fitched, and a rose of the field; crest, a dexter hand grasping a broken spear bend-ways, proper: motto, *Vi & arte*. Lyon Register, and in Plate of Achievements, as by Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, Esq. representative of the family.

HANGINGSIDE OF HANDYSIDE, *argent*, a lion rampant, within a bordure ingrailed *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

Captain JAMES HANDYSIDE, of Scots extract, now in London, Gentleman, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first; crest, a dexter hand expanded, proper: motto, *Munifice & fortiter*. New Register.

Colonel WILLIAM URIE, Major to King Charles II.'s Regiment of Guards, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned and chained *or*; crest, a lion's paw erased *gules*: motto, *Sans tache*. Lyon Register.

The first of this surname, says Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript of Genealogies, came from England to Scotland in the reign of the Baliol, and was descended of the family of the Lord Ivers in England, with us, corruptly pronounced Urie, who were Barons of Pitfichy. I have seen a Genealogical Tree of this family, under the hand and seal of Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon King at arms, and other two heralds, where John Urie of Pitfichy married Katharine, daughter of the Lord Forbes, and is there first mentioned; and the seventh, in a lineal descent from him, was the above Colonel William Urie. So much then for the bearings of a lion rampant. I proceed to other attributes given to the Lion in blazon.

OF A LION, MORNE, EVIRE, COUE, AND WITH A DOUBLE TAIL AND WINGS.

THE Lion, as I said before, when his teeth, tongue, and claws are of a different tincture from his body, is said to be *armed* and *langued* of such a tincture; but, when he is represented without them, he is said to be *morné*; and that, even though he have tongue and teeth and wants claws. For which Menestrier gives us a story of the arms of the family SFORZA in Italy, *azure*, a lion rampant *or*, in

his left paw a quince-apple, stalked and leaved of the last. When the Emperor Robert of Bavaria entered Italy to dispossess Galeazzo of Milan, the great Sforza met with his Florentine troops; the Emperor perceiving Sforza's arms on his standard, told him jestingly, that his lion's paw would spoil the quince; for which, says Menestrier, the lion of his family was represented afterwards without claws, and blazoned *morné*.

The lion is said to be *eviré*, by the French, when the marks of the masculine sex are not seen.

A lion *coué*, is when he cowardly claps his tail between his legs, contrary to the natural fierceness of the lion, Plate XI. fig. 2. I have seen lions so painted in many coats of arms, in our old books of blazon, which are now otherwise presented, by making the tail turn up upon the lion's back.

The lion, in armories, is sometimes represented with two tails as the emblem of magnanimity and strenuousness, say the English, which they call a double *queue* or forked tail; the French say, *à la queue fourchée* or *double queue*; and, because the two tails are ordinarily placed saltier-ways on the back of the lion, they say *queue fourchée posée en sautoir*, and the Latins, *duplex cauda in decussim trajecta*. Fig. 3.

The Lion of the kingdom of Bohemia is represented with two tails, which was occasioned (as Menestrier says) by a jest of the Emperor Frederick, who was desirous to perpetuate the valour of Ladislaus II. King of Bohemia, by giving him new arms, viz. *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, as more suitable to his valour than his old armorial figure, an eagle *chequé*, or *sable*, which is now the bearing of the country of Murcia; but the lion was represented *coué*, that is, with his tail between his legs, which, being displayed before the soldiers, they refused to follow, calling it an ape; the Emperor told them he should cause help that, and ordered the lion to be painted with two tails, and with a crown on his head; thus blazoned by Favin, *de gueules à un lion d'argent à la queue fourchée, et croisé, et couronné d'or*.

SIMON MONTFORT Earl of LEICESTER, who married Eleanor, second daughter to King John of England, carried *gules*, a lion rampant *queue fourchée argent*, as on a stone in the Abbey of Westminster, says Sandford in his History. And an English book of late, entitled the Art of Heraldry, gives sometimes examples of a lion with two tails, borne by Englishmen, as Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington, in Yorkshire, Baronet, or, a lion rampant double *queue azure*.

The name of KINGSTON, *sable*, a lion rampant double *queue or*.

The name of BROOMHALL, *azure*; a lion rampant double *queue or*. I have met with no such bearing with us.

I shall here add one instance of a lion with wings, as that in the arms of the republic of Venice, *azure*, a lion winged *or, seiant*, holding between his fore paws a book open, *argent*; on which are these words, *pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus*; it is called *St Mark's lion*, the emblem of the Evangelist St Mark, the patron saint of Venice.

A LION SALIENT.

THE posture of a lion *salient* is almost the same with *rampant*; but when *salient*, he is less erect, as his position were bend-ways. In this position he is said to prosecute his prey leaping. The French, German, and Latin heralds, make no difference between *salient* and *rampant*, but blazon it *lion*, or *lion rampant*. And in our old herald books I find sometimes one coat blazoned with a lion rampant, and at other times it is called a lion *salient*, as that of Buchanan of that Ilk, or, a lion *salient sable*, degouted of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second; but in our New Register, or, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, within a double tressure, counter-flowered of the second; crest, a hand holding up a ducal cap, tufted on the top with a rose *gules*, within a laurel branch, disposed orle-ways, proper; supported by two falcons, proper; armed *argent*, chessed and belled *gules*: motto, *Clarior hinc bonos*.

BUCHANAN of Lenny, now representer of Buchanan of that Ilk, carried the arms of Buchanan, quartered with the arms of Lenny, *sable*, on a chevron between

three bears' heads erased, two in chief, and one in base *argent*, muzzled *gules*, a cinquefoil of the first. New Register.

ARTHUR BUCHANAN of Sound, the arms of Buchanan, with a crescent for difference; crest, a lion's paw erect, and erased, proper: motto, *Nobilis est ira leonis*. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Drummakill, whose predecessor was a second son of Buchanan of that Ilk, *or*, a lion rampant *sable*, holding in his dexter paw a man's heart, proper; all within a double tressure counter-flowered of the second; crest, a dexter hand holding a sword: motto, *God with my right*. *Ibid.*

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Drumhead, descended of Drummakill, *or*, a lion rampant *sable*, holding in his dexter paw an arrow, and in his sinister a bow, all proper, within a double tressure counter-flowered of the second; crest, a sinister hand holding a bent bow *or*: *Par sit fortuna labori*. *Ibid.*

MR PATRICK BUCHANAN, a son of Milton, descended of Buchanan of that Ilk, the arms of Buchanan, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight crescents *argent*; crest, a rose slipped *gules*: motto, *Ducitur hinc honos*. *Ibid.* And there,

JOHN BUCHANAN, Chirurgion and Bailie of Stirling, descended of Buchanan of that Ilk, parted per bend, *or* and *sable*, a lion rampant within a double tressure, all counter-changed of the same; crest, a hand pointing a lance in bend, proper: motto, *Secundo curo*.

SIR RICHARD NEWTON of that Ilk, *vert*, a lion rampant *or*, on a chief of the last, three roses *gules*; crest, a demi-lion *or*, holding in his dexter paw a scimitar, proper; with the motto, *Pro patria*. Lyon Register, and in Plate of Achievements.

The lion rampant is sometimes accompanied with figures, and surmounted of them, such as the *fesse*, *bend*, and other ordinaries; as also the lion is frequently carried issuing out of, or surmounting them, of which I have given several examples: But, before I proceed to other postures of the lion in armories, I shall again instance the arms of ROBERT Duke of ALBANY, Governor of Scotland in the minority of King James I. who was third lawful son of King Robert II. While he was Earl of Fife and Monteith, he carried only *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, being the Lion of Scotland, as by our old illuminated books of arms, and by his seals appended to his charters, as that one granted by him, *Johanni de Weemys, de Terris de Curbrock, infra Comitatum de Fife*: And afterwards, when he came to be dignified with the title of Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, he altered his bearing, and carried, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, and in chief a label of three points of the last, for the title of Albany; second and third *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, with a label of three points in chief of the second, for Stewart.

It is probable, that the Duke, upon that change, did assign that coat of arms, which he formerly carried while he was only Earl of Fife and Monteith, to Sir JOHN STEWART of Ardgowan and Achingowan, his nephew, or that Sir John or his successors assumed the same, which have been for a long time carried by the family, and still by the present Sir ARCHIBALD STEWART of Blackhall, Baronet, lineally descended of the above Sir John of Ardgowan, the first of the family, who was a natural son of King Robert III. which appears from three distinct charters in Sir Archibald's hands, granted by King Robert III. The first is of the lands of Achingowan, in Renfrew, the first year of his reign: The second is of the lands of Blackhall, the 6th year of his reign: And the third charter, of the lands of Ardgowan, in the 14th year of his reign: In all which the king designs him *Johanni Senescallo filio nostro naturali*. Though there be a charter, as I am informed, in the hands of the said Sir Archibald, granted by King James I. *anno* 1429, *clarissimo fratri suo Johanni Senescallo Domino de Achingowan*, without any appellation that would infer illegitimation. All these three baronies, which were given from the crown to Sir John, are still in the possession of the present Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet, his lineal successor, who carries as above, *viz.* *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued of the second; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*; with the motto,

Spero meliora, and sometimes *Integritate stabit ingenuus*; and so matriculated in the Lyon Register and Plate of Achievements.

Mr WALTER STEWART, Advocate, his Majesty's Solicitor, a younger son (where before, by mistake, I called him his brother) of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet, carries the same with his father, within a bordure *ermine*, for his difference; (upon account that his mother, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie, carried *gules*, a fesse *ermine*); and for crest, a lion's head erased *gules*; with the motto, *Ladere noli*: As in the Plate of Achievements.

When the lion, as I have said, is bend-ways, it was anciently with us blazoned *salient*, and not rampant, as in the following coats of arms, in our old books, by the name of LEIGHTON, *argent*, a lion *salient gules*.

There was an eminent prelate of this name, HENRY LEIGHTON, Bishop of Aberdeen, who was one of the Commissioners sent to London to negotiate the ransom of King James I. As also a family of this name, in the shire of Forfar, in Sir James Balfour's Book of Blazons, carried *argent*, a lion *salient gules*, armed *or*: But in our new books, Leighton of Ullishaven has the same bearing, but the lion is said to be rampant; crest, a lion's head; and for motto, *Light on*. Lyon Register.

The name of HASTIE, *or*, a lion *salient vert*, crowned *azure*. Pont's Manuscript.

ROSSIE of that ilk, parted per bend, *gules* and *argent*, a lion *salient* counter-changed of the same.

Rossie in Fife belonged to *Dominus Henricus Rossie de eodem*, in the reign of King David I. and Malcom IV. In the last's reign, Sir Alexander Rossie is forfeited, and his lands given to the Earl of Fife, now possessed by the name of Cheap: As in Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife.

The English blazon a lion bend-ways *salient*. Two or three examples I shall take from the book entitled the Art of Heraldry.

The name of STURMY, in England, *sable*, a lion *salient argent*.

The name of SALISBURY, *gules*, a lion *salient argent*.

The name of FELBRIDGE, *argent*, a lion *salient gules*.

THE LION PASSANT

Is represented in arms, going, having his right fore-foot a little lifted up.

The Latins, for *passant*, say *prodiens*, *gradiens*, and *incedens*. The French call a lion in this posture, *lion leopardé*, because all leopards are carried *passant*, for which says Silvester Petra Sancta, *a fecialibus appellatur leopardus*, and the word *lion* is added, because the head is in profile, showing but one eye, and one ear, as all lions do.

The surname of TOUCH, *argent*, a lion *passant vert*, armed *gules*. Ogilvie's Manuscript, but Pont makes this lion *salient*.

KER Earl of ANCRUM carries a lion *passant*, as before.

The surname of SLOWMAN, *gules*, a sword pale-ways *argent*, between two boars' heads couped *or*, and, on a chief of the second, a lion *passant* of the first between two mascles *vert*. Pont's Manuscript.

NEWTON of Dalcoif, parted per fesse, *azure* and *gules*, on the first two stars, and on the second a lion *passant argent*; as Workman: But Balfour says, *gules*, a lion *passant argent*, and in chief three stars of the last.

STEWART of Allanton, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, and in chief a lion *passant gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

STEWART of Liston, the same; as in Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscript.

The surname of GLEG, both in Scotland and England, *sable*, two lions *contre-passant argent*, collared *gules*. Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, fig. 5. and in the New Register.

THOMAS GLEG, Doctor of Medicine, carries the same; and for crest, a falcon holding a partridge between her feet, proper: motto, *Qui potest capere capiat*. New Register.

The name of RONALD, *argent*, a lion *passant gules*, tied to an oak tree, proper, and on a chief *azure* three crescents of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

In our New Register, ROBERT RONALD, Provost of Montrose, *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, tied to an oak tree, proper; and on a chief *azure*, a rose slipped, between two crescents of the first; crest, an oak tree, leaved and fructuated, proper: motto, *Sic virescit virtus*. Lyon Register.

The name of FINLAYSON, *argent*, a lion *passant gules*, on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *or*, between two spur-rowels of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

In England, Sir ANDREW HACKET of Moxhill in Warwickshire, descended of the Halkets in Scotland, their arms being almost the same, *sable*, three piles *argent*, on a chief of the last, a lion *passant gules*. *Art. Her.* And there,

JOHN LOGAN of Idbury, in Oxfordshire, Esq. *or*, a lion *passant sable*, and in chief three piles of the same, descended of the Logans in Scotland.

NORTH Lord NORTH, in England, *azure*, a lion *passant or*, between three flower-de-luces *argent*; supporters, two dragons, gorged with open crowns, and chains thereto affixed *or*; crest, a dragon's head. The first of this ancient family that was dignified, was Edward North, one of the Clerks of the Parliament, knighted by Henry VIII. and made Lord North by Queen Mary of England, February 17. 1553.

NORTH Lord GUILFORD was dignified with that title, by letters patent, dated 27th September 1683. He was Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chancellor of England, and carried the arms of the Lord North, with a crescent for his difference, which Imhoff blazons thus, "Scutum quo Northorum familia uti solet cœruleum est, leonem gradientem continens, quem lilia tria argentea ambiunt."

LION GARDANT AND REGARDANT.

THESE attributes are given to the lion, upon the account of the position of his head. If the lion be erect, and his head showing but one eye, and one ear, he is then called with us, and the English, a *lion rampant*; and by the French, only a *lion*, as I told before. If he be erected, showing a full face, with his two eyes and ears, he is called in Britain a *lion rampant gardant*; by the French, *léopard lionné*; *leopard*, for his full face, and *lionné*, for his body, being the posture of a lion which is erected. *Lion regardant*, when his head is turned back, looking over his shoulder, and showing but one eye and ear; such a lion with us, whether *passant* or *rampant*, is called a *lion regardant*; and with the English, who say, "Though it denoteth a timorous mind, yet it betokens a diligent circumspection," as Guillim and Morgan: But Sylvester Petra Sancta, to the contrary, giving an example of a *lion regardant*, in his Treatise, page 305, says, "Leonis præcipua in oculis est, & tam adspicere, quam respicere, absque suspitione ignaviæ potest; sic aureus leo in muricata parmula versus dextram se propiciens, atque in lævam respectans, est nobilis tessera comitum Ambanorum in Gallia." Fig. 7.

Sir George Mackenzie blazons the arms of GUTHRIE of Hackerton, *or*, a lion rampant, *regardant gules*, quartered with *azure*, three garbs *or*.

Sir HENRY GUTHRIE of Kings-Edward, Knight and Baronet, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *regardant gules*, holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet fitched *azure*, for Guthrie; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Cumin; crest, a lion's paw issuing out of the torse, grasping a branch of a palm-tree, all proper; supported by two naked women, wreathed about the head and loins with bay leaves, proper; motto, *Sto pro veritate*. New Register. And there,

THOMAS GUTHRIE, sometime Provost of Forfar, descended of the family of Halkerton, the quartered arms of Halkerton, as before, within a bordure indented *argent*; crest, a cross crosslet fitched *azure*: motto, *Ex unitate incrementum*.

JAMES GUTHRIE of Carsbank, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cross *sable*; second and third *azure*, three garbs *or*, all within a bordure ingrailed *gules*: motto, *Pietas & frugalitas*. *Ibid*.

The name of HUME, in England, *or*, a lion rampant *regardant vert*. *Art. Her.* And there,

The surname of ROBERTS, *or*, a lion rampant *regardant gules*.
And there the name of MORRIS, *gules*, a lion rampant, *regardant or*.

LION PASSANT GARDANT, OR LEOPARD.

THESE terms in blazon are all one, the first used by the English, and the other by the French: When a lion is represented passing in armories, showing a full face, with two eyes and two ears, he is then called by the English a *lion passant gardant*, and by the French a *leopard*, because all leopards and panthers are so represented: Those who write on the nature of beasts, say, that the leopard is got when the lion covereth the pard; but when the pard covereth the lioness, then their whelp is called a *panther*. The English, for the honour of their armorial figures, call them *lions passant gardant*, which, in that posture, they say, denotes consideration, and tell us, that their lions are distinguished from leopards and panthers by their shaggy locks, which cover their necks and shoulders: Though this may hold in other paintings, yet not in armories; for all leopards and panthers are represented with such shaggy locks *passant* and full-faced, as the learned Italian Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, cap. 54. after he has treated of the postures of lions, proceeds to the leopard, and says, "Ducit agmen pardus, " genere leoni proximus; nasci enim ex leone & panthera perhibetur: Ideoque " in collo & armis est jubatus quasi leo; in humero deinde quasi panthera est " maculosus; peculiariter tamen quod spectat ad ejus delineationem in pictura rei " tesserariæ; solet pardus figurari gradiens atque incedens, semperque est adversa " fronte, ita ut oculo utroque, seu pleno intuitu feratur, caudam præterea in dor- " sum reciprocat, seu reflectit: Cum leo interim erectus, unoque intuens oculo " pingatur, ac vibrat caudam versus cervices." The first instance of the bearing of a leopard, among many that this author gives, is that of the Dutchy of Aquitaine, viz. *gules*, a leopard *or*; and a little after that, of the Dutchy of Normandy, *gules*, two leopards *or*, carried by William Duke of Normandy, Conqueror of England, which he set up for the ensign of that kingdom, and were continued by his sons and successors, till the reign of Henry II. who married Eleanor, heiress of Aquitaine, her arms being of the same field, metal, figure and form, with those of Normandy, joined them together in one shield, which now make the present ensign of England; and that these were taken for leopards, and so blazoned, I have fully evinced in my Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories, to which I recommend the curious.

Many great and honourable families in England carry leopards (which the English heralds call *lions passant gardant*), by way of imitation, or concession of, and from the Sovereign; for which see Jacob Imhoff's *Historia Genealogica Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ*, who blazons them *leopardos Anglicanos*. There are several families with us, who carry such figures, by our modern heralds blazoned after the English, *lions passant gardant*.

The old Earls of ANGUS carried *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; and especially GILCHRIST Earl of ANGUS, that eminent soldier, in the reigns of Malcolm and William, whose brother Bredus got from the last of these Kings, the lands of Ogilvie in Angus, which lands gave to him and his descendants the surname of OGILVIE, who carried the same tinctures with his brother the Earl of Angus, but put the lion in the posture of a leopard, now blazoned *argent*, a lion *passant gardant*, and crowned *or*, for some special services done to their King.

OGILVIE of that Ilk in Angus was the principal family of the name. These of this family are to be found witnesses in the charters of the Alexanders II. and III. and were very eminent in the reign of Robert the Bruce; that King gave to Patrick Ogilvie of that Ilk the lands of Caithness, which belonged to *Malcom de Caithness*. (Earl of Haddington's Collections.)

The same Patrick Ogilvie of that Ilk and John Ogilvie are witnesses in that King's charter to the town of Dundee 1325.

Sir Walter Ogilvie of that Ilk, Sheriff of Angus, was killed by Duncan Stewart, natural son to Alexander Earl of Buchan, in the reign of Robert III.

David Ogilvie *de eodem* disposes the barony of Ogilvie to his grand-child, Alexander Ogilvie, as by his charter, dated at Dundee the 26th of October 1495: Amongst the witnesses are Alexander Ogilvie and James Ogilvie, brothers to the same David, which charter is confirmed by King James IV. in the eighth year of his reign. (Haddington's Collections, p. 359.) Which family afterwards failed; and the next of the name was

OGILVIE of Auchterhouse, the first of which was Alexander, second son to Sir Walter Ogilvie, Sheriff of Angus, that was killed by Duncan Stewart. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir William Ramsay of Auchterhouse, for which this family was in use to carry, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, crowned *or*, for Ogilvie, second and third *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, for Ramsay. This family ended in an heiress, Margaret Ogilvie, sole daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, who was married to James Stewart Earl of Buchan, uterine brother to King James II. who with her got the barony of Auchterhouse.

The next branch of the family of the name standing, is OGILVIE Earl of Airly, the first of which was Sir Walter Ogilvie of Lintrathen, a second son of Ogilvie of Auchterhouse. He mortifies 20 merks yearly to the chaplains in Auchterhouse, to say prayers for his father Walter Ogilvie, and for the souls of his ancestors, 1426; which mortification is confirmed by King James I. He gave likewise a charter of the lands of Innerquharity, in the shire of Forfar, to his brother John Ogilvie, in the year 1420, confirmed by William Earl of Douglas the same year, as superior. This Sir Walter, in the year 1424, is designed *Dominus de Lintrathen, miles, Thesaurarius noster*, in a charter of King James I. Haddington's Collections. He married Elizabeth Glen, heiress of Inchmartin, and with her had three sons and two daughters; Sir John the eldest succeeded; second, Alexander was laird of Inchmartin in the Carse of Gowry, his mother's inheritance; third, Sir Walter, the first of Deskford and Findlater, in an agreement which I have seen between Alexander Lord Gordon, and William Keith Marischal, dated at Cluny the 1st of August 1442: Among the witnesses are Walter Ogilvie of Beaufort, Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Inchmartin, Alexander Ogilvie of Innerquharity, and Sir William Ogilvie of Deskford, afterwards designed of Findlater.

Sir JOHN OGILVIE, designed *Dominus de Lintrathen*, in his two resignations made by him of that barony, and the barony of Airly, first in the hands of King James II. 1438; and afterwards in the hands of King James III. 1482. Who, from these two Kings, got new charters, erecting all his lands in a free barony, to be called the barony of Lintrathen. (Haddington's Collections, p. 48.) He had with his lady Marion Seaton, daughter to William Lord Seaton, three sons and as many daughters: James, the eldest, who succeeded; David Ogilvie of Newton; third, Thomas, Chanter of Dunkeld, and afterwards Abbot of Cupar.

Sir James succeeded his father; he took the designation of Airly in his father's lifetime, as in an assignation of an apprising of the barony of Kinniel, 1480. (Haddington's Collections, p. 579.) He was ambassador for King James III. to Denmark, and was by King James IV. 1491, made a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Ogilvie of Airly.

Of whom was descended JAMES Lord OGILVIE of Airly, who married Isabel Hamilton, second daughter to Thomas Earl of Haddington. He was created Earl of Airly by King Charles I. 1639. Of whom the present Earl of Airly, whose achievement is *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, crowned with an imperial crown, and collared with an open one; supporters, two bulls *sable*, unguled and horned *vert*, with a garland of flowers about their necks; and for crest, a gentlewoman, from the waist upwards, holding a port-cullice: motto, *A fin.*

Sir WALTER OGILVIE, a third son of Lintrathen, married the heiress of Sinclair of Deskford in the reign of King James I. and with her had two sons, Sir James Ogilvie of Deskford, and Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne. Sir James succeeded his father, he was knighted by King James III. and married a daughter of Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, from whom was lineally descended Sir Walter Ogilvie of Deskford, who was advanced to the dignity of Lord Deskford, the 4th of October 1616, by King James VI.; and his son James Lord Deskford was created Earl of Find-

later, the 20th of February 1638, by King Charles I. This Earl having no male issue of his body, he procured from King Charles I. on behalf of his daughter Mary and her descendants, certain letters patent, whereby the title and dignity of Earl of Findlater was conferred upon her, and Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, her husband. They had James, their son and heir, who married Anne, only daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, by Anne his wife, daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had James the present Earl of Findlater, and his brother Colonel Patrick Ogilvie of Lonmay; for which see Mr Crawford's Peerage.

The arms of this family of Deskford, before it was dignified, are illuminated on the house of Falahall, 1604, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, and a crescent in base of the same, for Ogilvie; second and third *argent*, a cross ingrailed *sable*, for Sinclair of Deskford; and afterwards, when dignified with the title of Lord Deskford, they carried over their quartered arms, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *gules*, with the sun in its splendour, proper, which of late has been disused, and have carried only, quarterly, Ogilvie, (with the lion crowned) and Sinclair, supported by two lions *gardant gules*; and for crest, another lion of the same, holding a plum-rule: with the motto, *Tout jour*. As in Plate of Achievements.

OGILVIE Lord BANFF, *argent*, a lion *passant gardant, gules*, crowned *or*; for Ogilvie, second and third *argent*, three papingoes *vert*, beaked and membred *gules*, for Hume of Fastcastle; supported on the dexter by a man in armour, with a target, all proper; and on the sinister, by a lion rampant, *gules*; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*: motto, *Fideliter*.

The first of this family was Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, a son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, by Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Edmonstone of that Ilk. He married Alison, one of the heiresses of Patrick Hume of Fastcastle, in the reign of King James IV.; and by her had Sir Walter his son and successor. This Walter Ogilvie, designed of Banff, in a charter granted to him by George Earl of Huntly, of the lands of Auchannachie in the forrestry of Boyne, of the date 1491, in which the Earl calls him, *Armiger noster*, which charter is confirmed by King James IV. 1495. (Haddington's Collections.) Walter had by his wife Alison, George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, who married Beatrix, daughter of George Lord Seaton. Their son and successor was another Walter, father of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, father of Sir George; who, for his loyalty to King Charles I. was, by letters patent, bearing date 31st of August 1642, created Lord Banff, who, by a daughter of the Lord Duffus, had George his son and successor, who took to wife Agnes, a daughter of Alexander Lord Halkerton, and had with her Mr George and Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen.

Which George, second Lord Banff, by his lady, a daughter of William Keith Earl Marischal, had, for his son and successor, George, the present Lord Banff, who married Helen, daughter of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

OGILVIE of Innerquharity, the first of which was a younger son of Alexander Ogilvie of that Ilk, and the heiress of Auchterhouse. These of this family carry quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, collared with an open crown, and crowned with a close imperial one, *or*, for Ogilvie; second and third *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, for Ramsay of Auchterhouse; and in the centre, by way of surtout, the badge of the Order of a Knight Baronet, as by the present Sir John Ogilvie, Bart.

Mr JOHN OGILVIE of Balbegno, whose father is brother-german to Sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, carries the same with Innerquharity, within a bordure *azure*, for his difference; and for crest, a flower of the sun; with the motto, *Quo duxeris adsum*. Lyon Register, and Plate of Achievements.

Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Boyne, second son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Lintrathan, by his wife the heiress of Deskford, as before, married Margaret Edmonstone, second daughter and co-heir of James Edmonstone of that Ilk. He got with her, half of the lands of Tulliallan, which he excambed with his wife's sister and her husband, Patrick Blackadder, for the thanedom of Boyne, as by the charter of excambion which I have seen (*penes* Ogilvie of Boyne) dated at Glasgow the 25th of February 1484, and confirmed by King James III. that same year. His son

was George, and his son again, Walter Ogilvie, is served heir to his father George Ogilvie of Boyne, son of the first Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, and is infeft in the thanedom of Boyne, 1524. Of him was descended Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Their arms are, quarterly, first and fourth Ogilvie, second and third *argent*, three crescents *gules*, for Edmonstone; over all dividing the quarters, a cross ingrailed *sable*, for Sinclair of Deskford, as a younger son of Ogilvie of Deskford, who married the heiress; crest, a right hand holding a sword, proper: motto, *Pro patria*.

OGILVIE of Inchmartin, descended of a younger son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Lintrathan, *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, crowned *or*, on his breast a star of the first. This family is now incorporate in the house of Findlater, by marrying the heiress. Of which before.

OGILVIE of Craigie, descended of Sir John Ogilvie, second son to James Lord Ogilvie, and his lady, a daughter of the Lord Forbes, carried the arms of the Lord Ogilvie, with a crescent for difference.

OGILVIE of Balfour, in Angus, a cadet of James, first Lord Ogilvie, and his second wife, a daughter of the Earl of Angus, carried Ogilvie, with a suitable brisure; and Thomas Ogilvie of Logie, descended of a second son of Balfour, carries the same within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight crescents *argent*, for his difference; crest, a lion rampant, issuing out of a wreath, holding betwixt his fore paws a sword in pale, proper: motto, *Ex armis honos*. New Register. And there,

Sir FRANCIS OGILVIE of New-Grange, descended of Airly, the arms of that family within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a demi-lion holding in his dexter paw a garb, proper: motto, *Marte & Industria*.

WALTER OGILVIE of Ragel, descended of a second son of Boyne, carries the arms of Boyne as before, all within a bordure ingrailed *azure*; crest, a sword in bend, proper: motto, *Pugno pro patria*. Lyon Register.

OGILVIE of Carnousie, the same with Dunlugas, as before, with a crescent for difference, as a son of Dunlugas. Pont's Manuscript.

OGILVIE of Birnies, the quartered arms of Banff, with an escutcheon by way of surtout, quartered with the arms of Abernethy Lord Salton, which are to be seen on a tomb on the Collegiate Church of Seaton.

OGILVIE of Glasshaugh, *argent*, a lion *passant gules*, crowned *or*, treading on a mound or globe, *azure*, environed with a circle, and ensigned with a cross avellane of the third. Pont's Manuscript.

Sir GEORGE OGILVIE of Barras, Baronet, *argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, gorged with an open crown, and crowned with an imperial one, proper, holding in his dexter paw a sword, proper, defending the thistle (placed in the dexter chief point) *vert*, ensigned with a crown *or*, with the badge of Knight-Baronet, by way of canton in the sinister chief point; crest, a demi-man in armour, holding forth his right hand; with the motto, *Præclarum regi & regno servitium*.

Sir George Ogilvie got the lands of Barras by marrying Elizabeth Douglas, daughter and heir of William Douglas of Barras, descended of a younger brother of the Earl of Angus: This Sir George Ogilvie was intrusted by William Earl Marischal, in keeping his castle of Dunotter, in which were lodged the crown, sword and sceptre, the regalia of Scotland, which he and his lady carefully preserved from the English, who forced him to surrender the castle, but missing the regalia, they kept him and his lady in a long imprisonment, of which she died: Upon the Restoration of King Charles II. Sir George Ogilvie delivered the regalia to the Earl Marischal entire; for which good service, King Charles honoured him with the title of Knight-Baronet, in the year 1661, and allowed the thistle, the badge of the kingdom, to be carried in his arms, and changed the holding of his lands from ward to blanch, as his charter bears, for the foresaid piece of good service.

Mr JAMES OGILVIE of Clunie, descended of a third son of Airly, carries the Earl of Airly's arms, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a bull *issant sable* out of the wreath, collared with a garland of roses, proper. Lyon Register.

JAMES OGILVIE of Inchewen, descended of Clova, a younger son of the Earl of

Airly, as Airly, within a bordure counter-componed, *gules* and *argent*; crest, a deer's head coupéd *gules*, attired *or*: motto, *Bene paratum dulce*. *Ibid*.

JOHN OGILVIE of Pitmouis, whose grandfather was a third son of Airly, carries Airly, within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a lion *passant gardant* of the same, standing on a garb fesse-ways *or*: motto, *Quæ moderata firma*. *Ibid*.

THOMAS OGILVIE, Provost of Banff, *argent*, a lion *passant gardant*, between two crescents in chief, and a cinquefoil in base *gules*; crest, a dexter hand holding a branch of palm, proper: motto, *Secundat vera fides*. *Ibid*.

Before I proceed to the multiplication of lions, whether *passant* or *rampant* in one field; I shall add two or three postures of the lion, to be met with in armorial bearings.

When a lion is represented sleeping, in blazon it is termed *dormant*, by the English, as fig. 8. *azure*, a lion dormant *argent*; and when in this posture, he is said to be *couchant gules*, and when sitting, is said to be *seiant*, as that lion for the crest of Scotland, and the Earl of Lauderdale's.

Sometimes the lion is not only crowned, and gorged with a crown about his neck, as in the bearings of some of the name of M'Dowall and Ogilvie, of which before, but sometimes he has only a common collar about his neck, with a chain affixed thereto: And, as we say of him, some say of other beasts, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, collared with a chain thereto affixed, passing betwixt his fore legs, and reflexing over his back, by the name of Meredith in England. *Art. Her*.

Gerard Leigh gives us an example of a lion borne in arms, with two heads, which, says he, shows the bearer to be a homager or vassal to two princes, or overlords, that carry lions. In the Essay of Heraldry, by an Englishman, so often mentioned, I find the same figure carried by Simon Manson of Great Gransdane in Huntingdonshire, upon what account I know not. Gerard Leigh gives us another odd example of three lions' bodies joined in one head in the centre of the shield, the bodies, by way of *pairle*, that is, two bodies in chief, and one in base, which he says betoken an unity and agrément. Sylvester Petra Sancta takes notice of this figure, and gives it in his *Taille-douce Cuts*, page 334, from Guillim's Heraldry, *gules*, three lions in *pairle*, united in the centre, in one head *affronté or*: Our author's words are these, "Singularis est parmula gentilitia, tricorporem leonem, aureum habens, in alveolo purpurato; fuit autem hæc tessera Edmundi, cognomento Cruhebachii, et stirpe regia in regno Angliæ."

This Edmond, surnamed CRUHEBACK, who is said to have had such a bearing, was second son of Henry III. of England, who, upon the forfeiture of Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester, got from his father that earldom, and shortly after the earldom of Lancaster. Sandford, in his Genealogical History of England, gives us two seals of this earl's, appended to two deeds; the first seal, in the year 1273, which had the foresaid figure, three lions conjoined in one head; but as fanciful and singular as it was, it seems he laid it aside: Upon his other seals he carried the arms of his father, being those of England, with a label *azure* of three points, charged with flower-de-luces *or*: So that I think the first seal was only a device, (though I cannot learn the import of it) since it did not descend to his posterity, as his paternal arms did to the House of Lancaster, who pretended right to the crown of England, as descended from him, who never used such a figure as a device, or as fixed armorial arms.

When two lions or more are in one field, they are either placed one above another, or face to face, or back to back; and sometimes with an ordinary between them. As for the first of these, I shall give, for instance, the arms of DAUCE, in England, *or*, two lions *passant gardant gules*, in pale; and the arms of ÉNGLAND, *gules*, three lions *passant gardant* in pale *or*. When placed face to face, and rampant, they are said to be *combatant*; the French say, *affronté*: For instance, the arms of WYCOMBE, in England, *or*, two lions *combatant gules*.

These of the name of CARTER there, *sable*, two lions combatant *or*. And

These of Sir JACOB GERARD of Langford, in Norfolk, Baronet, *azure*, two lions rampant *gardant combatant argent*.

When lions are placed back to back, the English say *endorsed*. Gerard Leigh gives us an example, *azure*, two lions rampant, endorsed *or*; which situation of lions, says he, represents an intended combat between two valiant men, who both

meet in the field, but the prince, interposing, orders them to be reconciled; and to go back to back out of the field, so that none of them cedes to other: But I neither like the reason, nor the term *endorsed*, for it is only a proper term to *pales* and *bends*, when betwixt two of their own diminutives, *pallets* and *endorsees*. The French say, more properly, for lions, or any other figures, which have *ante* and *post*, *face* and *back*, and so placed to one another, as face to face, are said to be *affronté*, and *adossé*, when back to back.

The old Earls of Ross, and their descendants, carry *gules*, three lions rampant, 2 and 1. As for the antiquity of the old Earls of Ross, Sir James Balfour gives us this note out of the abbacy of Melrose, that *Mackinsagart Comes Rossensis debellavit rebellos Gallovidienses, cum eorum duce Thoma, Bastardo Gallovidiæ filio Alani Comitis, anno 1235*: Whose son was Farquhar Earl of Ross, in the reign of King Alexander II. father of William, who, in the Register of Dunfermline, is designed *Comes de Ross, & Justiciarius Scotiæ*; whose son was William Earl of Ross, that was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, 1314, leaving Hugh, his heir and successor, in the Earldom of Ross, who was killed in the battle of Hallidonhill, 1333, leaving behind him two sons, William Earl of Ross, and Hugh Ross of Rariches, progenitor of the Rosses of Balnagowan; and two daughters, Euphame Ross, married to Robert Earl of Strathern, afterwards King of Scotland, by the name of Robert II. She had issue, and was Queen of Scotland; and Janet, married first to Monymusk of Monymusk, and after his death, to Sir Robert Murray of Abercairnrie. William Earl of Ross, married Isabel, daughter of Malisius Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and with her had only two daughters. The eldest, Euphame, Countess of Ross, was married to Walter Leslie, who in her right was looked upon as Earl of Ross, and had a son, and a daughter Euphame. Their son, Alexander, was Earl of Ross, as heir to his mother. The second daughter of Earl William, Johanna Ross, was married to Alexander Fraser of Philorth, one of the progenitors of the present Lord Salton. I have seen a principal charter of this Walter Leslie, and his spouse Euphame Countess of Ross, of several lands, some in the shire of Aberdeen, some in the shire of Ross, and some in the shire of Inverness, to their beloved brother and sister, Sir Alexander Fraser, and Johanna Ross, his spouse, *in recompensationem & satisfactionem terrarum suarum de Ross*; which charter is dated at Aberdeen, the 4th of June 1375; and the seal appended thereto was of red wax, upon white, having the impression of an eagle displayed, surmounted with three shields tied together, and holden with a ligament by the beak of the eagle; the shield in the middle, lying on the breast of the eagle, was charged with three lions rampant, 2 and 1, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces: It seems the double tressure has been conferred upon the family of Ross by King Robert II. upon account of his matching with that family: The shield, which lay on the right wing of the eagle, had the arms of Leslie, a bend charged with buckles; and the other shield on the left wing had three garbs: Some years after this, Walter had his seal of arms otherwise marshalled, viz. quarterly, first and fourth Leslie; second and third Ross; which shield of arms lay also upon the breast of an eagle displayed, in place of a supporter. Walter had with his wife, Euphame Countess of Ross, as before; a son, Alexander, who was Earl; and a daughter, Euphame, married to Donald Lord of the Isles; which Alexander Earl of Ross married Euphame Stewart, daughter to Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Montpeith. He had with her but only one daughter, Euphame Ross, his heir, who, being deformed in body, and unfit for marriage, did render herself religious; and, by the influence of her grandfather the Duke, resigned the earldom of Ross in favours of his second son, John Earl of Buchan, her uncle, who thereupon used the title of Earl of Ross.

Notwithstanding of this resignation, DONALD Lord of the ISLES took possession of the earldom, in right of his wife, Euphame Ross, who was lawful heir; upon which controversy the battle of Harlaw fell out: But upon the Restoration of King James I. their son, Alexander Lord of the Isles, was made Earl of Ross. I have seen the seal of arms of this Alexander Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, appended to a precept of his, of the date 1437, (which is in the Earl of Home's Charter-Chest) on which seal the shield was *couché*, and the arms, quarterly, first a ship with sails trussed up, as Lord of the Isles; second, three lions rampant, 2 and 1,

for Ross; third, three garbs, for Buchan; fourth, a bend, charged with three buckles, for Leslie: And round all the quarters was the double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered; supporters, two lions; and on the helmet, for crest, an eagle displayed. This Earl Alexander was succeeded by his son John, and was forfeited for treason and rebellion 1476, and the earldom of Ross returned to the crown, in the reign of King James II. and was by that King and his successors conferred upon their younger sons, with the titles of Earl of Ross, who were in use to quarter the arms of Ross, as feudal ones, with their paternal bearings: Of which feudal arms I have described and treated of in my Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories.

Ross of Balnagowan, as now the principal family of the name of Ross, carries *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, without the addition of the bordure *argent*, (used of old) as male representer of the old Earls of Ross; being lineally descended of Hugh Ross of Rariches, son of Hugh Earl of Ross, who was killed in the battle of Hallidonhill: He got from his father the lands of Rariches, as also the lands of Easterallan, from his brother William Earl of Ross, 1357; and these lands were confirmed by a charter of King David II.

Mr GEORGE Ross of Morinchie, descended of Balnagowan, *gules*, three lions rampant, accompanied with as many stars *argent*; crest, a fox-head coupé, proper: motto, *Spes aspera levat*. New Register.

WILLIAM Ross of Knockbreck, sometime Bailie of Tain, descended of Balnagowan, *gules*, a bear's head coupé *argent*, muzzled of the first, between three lions rampant of the second: motto, *Time Deum*. Lyon Register.

Mr ANDREW Ross of Pilkerie, the arms of Balnagowan, within a bordure counter-componed, *or* and *gules*: motto, *Non opes sed ingenium*. Lyon Register.

MALCOM Ross of Kindace, descended of Balnagowan, his arms, within a bordure counter-componed, *argent* and *gules*; crest, a fox *passant*, proper: motto, *Caute non astute*. *Ibid*.

And there Mr CHARLES Ross, lawful son to William Ross of Kindace, *gules*, three roses slipped in fesse, betwixt as many lions rampant, 2 and 1 *argent*; crest, a fox issuing out of the wreath, with a rose in his mouth *argent*: motto, *Rosam ne rode*.

FIENNES Viscount SAY and SEALE, *azure*, three lions rampant *or*, an ancient baron in England: He was advanced to the title of Viscount by King James I. of Great Britain, 1624.

The paternal bearing of the name of HERBERT, parted per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, carried by Herbert Earl of Pembroke in England.

The name of HOSKINS there, parted per pale, *azure* and *gules*, a chevron *or*, betwixt three lions rampant *argent*.

The English heralds, as Gerard Leigh and Guillim, tell us, when there be more lions in the field than one, they should be called *lionceaux*, or *lioncels*, i. e. *lions' whelps*; because the nature of the lion is such, that it will not suffer another lion in the field with itself; but this rule, say they, admits of two exceptions: First, if any of the *ordinaries* interpose between them, then they are still called *lions*; for, by such an interposition of an ordinary, says Leigh, every one of these creatures is reckoned to be of as great dignity as if they were borne separately in different escutcheons; for which cause the ordinaries have the title of *worthy partitions*; for example, the arms of the Episcopal See of Durham, blazoned *azure*, a cross *or*, between four lions rampant *argent*. The second exception is, that, in all sovereign ensigns, they are blazoned still lions, though three in number, *propter dignitatem regie majestatis*, says Guillim; and so those in the arms of England are neither leopards nor lioncels.

The French and Latin heralds do not call lions *lionceaux*, or *leunculi*, till they exceed the number three; for three lions, or as many of other creatures, situate in one field, 2 and 1, are looked upon but as one thrice repeated, to beautify the shield of arms. Notwithstanding of this rule,

The arms of the name of MORTON, in England, are blazoned *or*, six lions rampant *azure*, 3, 2 and 1, by the abovementioned heralds: And Robert Dale, Pursuivant, in his Catalogue of the Nobility of England, and the author of the Peerage of that Kingdom, blazon the arms of SAVAGE Earl RIVERS, *argent*, six lions

rampant, 3, 2 and 1 *sable*, (not calling them *lionceaux* or *lioncels*) supported on the dexter by a falcon *or*, and on the sinister by an unicorn *argent*, and, in place of a wreath, a ducal crown, out of which issueth, for crest, the paw of a lion, erect in pale *sable*; with the motto, *A te pro te*.

OF THE PARTS OF LIONS.

FROM whole lions I proceed to their parts. And first, of the half forepart of the lion, called *demi-lion*.

The name of MALLORY, in England, *or*, a demi-lion rampant *gules*.

The surname of BENNET, in England, *gules*, three demi-lions rampant *argent*.

HENRY BENNET, son of John Bennet of Arlington, was, by letters patent, the 14th of May 1663, made Baron of Arlington, and afterwards, Viscount and Earl of Arlington, the 22d of April 1672, carried the foresaid arms with a besant in the centre. His only daughter and heir, Isabella, was married to Henry Fitzroy Duke of Grafton, by whom she had Charles Fitzroy Duke of Grafton; and, upon the death of her father, the Earl of Arlington, she became Countess of Arlington; and, after the death of her first husband, she married Thomas Hanmer, Esq. and, at the Coronation of Queen Anne, (being then the wife of a Commoner) she attended thereon, as Countess of Arlington, by descent; and wore the robes and coronet of a Countess at that solemnity.

CHARLES BENNET, brother of Henry Bennet Earl of Arlington, was created Lord OSSULSTON of Ossulston, in Middlesex, by letters patent, the 24th of November 1682, by King Charles II. *gules*, a besant between three demi-lions *argent*, with a mullet for his difference.

Demi-lions are often represented as if they were coming forth from one or other of the ordinaries, especially the chief, fesse, and bar, and are said to be either *issant* or *naissant* from them; and these terms are given to all other creatures in the same posture. When a demi-lion is on a chief, he seems to come out of the bottom of the chief, his hinder parts of the body not seen, showing only his head, neck, and shoulders, with his two paws and the end of his tail, as that in the arms of ZEALAND, being barry wavey of four pieces, *argent* and *azure*, on a chief *or*, a lion *issant* *gules*, thus blazoned by Chiffletius; "Fascii quatuor ex argenteo & ciano undulatum fusæ, caput scuti aureum leone coccineo emergente impressum, qui symbolum Hollandicum est." See Plate IV. fig. 19.

The name of MELDRUM, of which before, *argent*, an otter issuing out of a bar waved *sable*. Plate IV. fig. 13.

The surname of MILLIKEN, *argent*, three lions *gules*, issuing out of two bars waved *azure*, two out of the uppermost, and one out of the undermost. Workman and Pont's Manuscripts.

The Latins, for the term *issant*, use generally the word *exiens*, as Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Leones alii minores, & qui tantummodo extant capite tenus, leones exeuntes vocantur, fecialium decreto, in hac arte rei Tesserariæ."

Lions and other beasts *naissant* show more of their fore parts than those *issant*, which come forth from the upper line of the fesse or bar; whereas, these *naissant* emerge from the middle of the fesse or bar, and show more of their fore parts. The terms *issant* and *naissant* are distinguished by some English heralds, who tell us, when these animals are on a chief, they are called *issant*; and, when coming out of a fesse or bar, *naissant*. Mr Gibbon, in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, from the indentity of the words *issant* and *naissant*, *exiens* and *emergens*, and the similitude of the posture of the animals, they may be indifferently said to be *issant* or *naissant*, *exiens* or *emergens*; but, for better distinction, to express how much of the animal is seen, it were not amiss, says he, to add also, *ad humeros*, *ad lumbos*, *exiens*, *sive emergens*.

I shall here mention again the arms of JOHN Earl of CARRICK, eldest son of King Robert II. when his father came to the crown, he, to intimate his right of succession, after his father's death, to the throne to which he succeeded by the name of Robert III. carried *or*, a demi-lion *naissant* out of a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, as before. Chap. 10. page 48.

Sir JAMES SUTTIE of Balgone, in East-Lothian, Baronet, carries quarterly, first and fourth, barry wavy of six pieces, *azure* and *or*, on a chief of the last, a lion rampant *naissant*, with two tails *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, for the name of Suttie; second and third *argent*, a cheveron *chequé gules*, and of the first, between three hunting-horns *sable*, garnished of the second, within a bordure of the same, for Semple of Balgone; crest, a ship under sail, all proper: motto, on an escrol above, *Mibi lucra pericula*; and below, on a compartment, *Nothing hazard, nothing have*. He is son and heir of Sir George Suttie, Baronet, sometime designed of Ad-dingston, thereafter of Balgone, who got these lands with his wife Marion Semple, heiress of Balgone; for which their son, Sir James, quarters the arms of his mother, heir of Balgone, decended of Semple of Blackburn, an ancient family in the shire of Renfrew.

Mr ALEXANDER LONG of London, Merchant, *or*, crucilli, a lion rampant *gules*, impaled with those of his wife Margaret, decended of the HALLS in England, being *sable*, three battle axes, *argent*. By the name of HALL; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*: motto, *Iram leonis noli timere*.

Mr JOHN LONG, son of the above Mr Alexander, carries the arms of Hall, as above, with a suitable difference.

M'BRAIR of Netherwood, an ancient family in Dumfries-shire, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three stars in chief, and a lion rampant in base of the last. Ogilvie's Manuscript.

The surname of CHALMERS, with us, the principal family, it seems, was designed of that Ilk, which had for arms, *argent*, a demi-lion rampant *sable*, *naissant* of a fesse *gules*, with a flower-de-luce in base of the last, as by our old books of blazon; and our New Register gives to Monsieur Chalmers, Baron of Tartas, in France, since the year 1661, as decended of the family of Chalmers of that Ilk, *argent*, a demi-lion rampant *sable*, issuing out of a fesse, and in base, a flower-de-luce, all within a bordure *gules*; crest, a falcon belled, proper; with the motto, *Non preda sed victoria*. And in the same Register,

THOMAS CHALMERS, lawful son to James Chalmers, Advocate, lineally decended of a second brother of Chalmers of Ashentrees, who was a son of the family of Chalmers of that Ilk, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, *naissant* out of a fesse *gules*, and in base a flower-de-luce of the third, all within a bordure of the second; crest, a hand holding a pair of scales, proper; with the motto, *Lux mihi laurus*. Lyon Register.

Some will have the name CHALMERS to be from the ancient designation, *de Camera*, or from the *clan Cameron*, who carried *or*, two bars *gules*, as by our old books. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript of Scots Families, says, that one of the name *de Camera* went to France, and put his name *Camera* in a latin dress, *Camerarius*, and in French, *de la Chambre*; and upon his return to Scotland was called *Chalmers*; which tradition, says he, seems to be confirmed by the flower-de-luce in base.

There was an ancient family of this name designed of CULTS, in the shire of Aberdeen, as in a genealogical tree of that family, illuminated and approved of by Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon King at Arms, whereunto his subscription and seal of arms are fixed, and the subscriptions of two heralds; which begins with Alexander Chalmers of Cults, who married a daughter of Hay Earl of Errol, and carried the principal arms of Chalmers, viz. *argent*, a demi-lion *sable* issuing out of a fesse *gules*, and in base, a flower-de-luce of the last, which are impaled with these of his wife's; and there, the seventh from him in a lineal descent was Alexander Chalmers of Cults, with the above arms; and, for crest, the head and neck of a lion *sable*, langued *gules*; with the motto, *Avancez*, impaled with the arms of his wife, a daughter of Lumisdaine of Cushnie, being *azure*, on a cheveron *argent* between three stars *or*, a buckle of the first; crest, a battle-ax erected in pale. Their son William, married Elizabeth, a daughter of Chalmers of Binnie-Craig; whose son was Mr James Chalmers, Parson of Paisley; he married ———— Petrie, sister to Robert Petrie of Portletham, sometime Provost of Aberdeen, with whom he had Charles Chalmers, Writer to the Signet, and Captain in the Scots Guards, who carried the above arms of Chalmers, as in the abovementioned genealogical tree, which I have seen in the hands of Roderick Chalmers, herald-painter in Edinburgh,

and eldest lawful son of the said Captain Charles Chalmers, and his wife Jean, daughter to Alexander Boog of Burnhouses, in the shire of Berwick. See Plate of Achievements.

But to proceed to the heads of such animals, in armories, which heralds esteem more honourable than their other parts, and next to the bearing of the whole animal, and to represent courage; which heads are either coupéd or erased; *coupéd*, when they are cleanly cut off; *erased*, as if they were pulled off, having the flesh and skin hanging down, which the French call *arraché*, and the Latins *lacer* or *avulsus*.

SMEATON, *or*, a lion's head erased *gules*, between three papingoes *vert.* Pont's Manuscript.

The lordship of BADENOCH, *or*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, quartered in the achievement of the Duke of Gordon.

MONK Duke of ALBEMARLE, *gules*, a cheveron between three lions' heads erased *argent*; thus blazoned by Imhoff, "In scuto coccineo cantherium argenteum, cinctum tribus capitibus leonum avulsis, & eodem metallo tinctis.

The ancient family of SCOTT of Balwearie, in Fife, *argent*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, langued *azure*. As for the antiquity of the name, there is to be met with *Uchtredus filius Scoti*, witness in a charter of King David I. to the abbacy of Selkirk; and *Robertus Scotus*, a few years after, is witness in the charter of Robert Bishop of St Andrews, to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse; and, in the register of Kelso, *Ricardus Scotus* is to be found in the reign of Alexander II.; and, in the reign of Alexander III. Michael Scott of Balwearie, and of Scots-Craig in Fife, after the death of that king, was sent Ambassador by the estates of Scotland to the King of Norway, and is aftermentioned as one of the barons convened at Berwick, by Edward I. of England, in the year 1292; *Willielmus Scotus* is witness in a charter of Walter II. *Senescallus Scotiae* to the abbacy of Paisley; (see Sir James Dalrymple's Historical Collections, page 412, who says) perhaps was predecessor of the Scotts of Murdiston in Clydesdale, who exchanged these lands for Branxholm, in the shire of Roxburgh, from whom the Scots of Buccleugh, of whom before. William Scott of Balwearie was taken prisoner at the battle of Flodden. He sold several lands to pay his ransom, and the family continued till the reign of King Charles I.

SCOTT of Abbotshall in Fife, also now extinct, who was a cadet of Balweary, carried *argent*, a pheon *azure* between three lions' heads erased, *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

Sir JOHN SCOTT of Ancrum, Baronet, *argent*, three lions' heads erased, *gules*, being eldest lawful son to Patrick Scott of Langshaw, who was grandson to Andrew Scott of Glendoick, in the sheriffdom of Perth, descended of a younger son of Scott of Balwearie, as by the records of our Lyon Office, and has the arms of Balwearie; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*, and the same are to be seen 40 years ago, painted or cut on stone, supported with two greyhounds, on the house of Vogrie, which formerly belonged to this family. See Plate of Achievements.

PENTLAND of that Ilk, *argent*, a fesse *azure* between three lions' heads erased in chief, and as many crescents in base *gules*, Balfour's Manuscript.

BUCHAN of Achmacoy, *argent*, three lions' heads erased, *gules*. Crawford's Manuscript. Some of the name of Buchan place a garb in the centre, as originally descended from the Cumins of Buchan.

The surname of FAIRHOLME, designed of that Ilk, *or*, a fesse *azure* between three lions' heads erased *gules*. *Ibid.*

The name of FARMER in England, *argent*, a fesse *sable* between three lions' heads erased *gules*, an ancient family in Oxfordshire. Sir William Farmer served King Charles I. in his troubles with unshaken loyalty and honour; whose son was Lord Lempster.

RICHARDSON in England, *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three lions' heads erased of the first, by Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in England; who being married to dame Elizabeth Beaumont, King Charles I. was pleased to advance her to the dignity of Baroness of Cramond, to her and Sir Thomas's heirs-male, by letters patent, 28th of February 1628, which, I think, is the only female creation to be found with us. Their arms carried, quarterly, first and

fourth, *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three lions' heads erased of the first, for Richard-son; second and third, *ermine* on a canton *azure*, a St Andrew's cross *argent*, as a coat of augmentation; on a ducal crown, in place of a wreath, an unicorn's head couped *ermine*, horned *or*, for a crest; and, for supporters, two horses maned *or*, hooved *sable*; with the motto, *Virtute acquiritur bonos*.

When a lion's head (without the neck) and the full face is only seen, then it is blazoned *a leopard's head or face*.

I have seen the seal of arms of one JOHN LEPER, Burgess in Edinburgh, appended to an assignation of 10 merks, payable out of the lands of Dundas, dated the 1st of September 1189, whereupon was a shield with a chevron between three leopards' heads, as equivocally relative to the name; and round the seal were these words, *Sig. Johannis Leper Burgen. Burgi de Edinburgh*; and was so dignified in the body of the assignation, which is yet to be seen in the custody of the Lairds of Dundas. And in our old records of arms, the name of LIBBERTON bears *azure*, a leopard's head erased *or*. Plate XI. fig. 9

The name of M'GHIE, three leopards' heads *argent*. The principal family of the name is designed of BALMAGHIE, who makes the heads *or*.

The name of WENTWORTH in England, *sable*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*.

There are many families in England that carry leopards' heads or faces, as they promiscuously call them, and some have them with flower-de-luces issuing out of the top of the head and mouth, which they blazon thus, *sable*, a leopard's head *argent*, *jessant* a flower-de-luce *or*, by the name of Morley of Halnaker, in Sussex, and the EPISCOPAL SEE of HEREFORD in England, *gules*, three leopards' heads *jessant*, and as many flower-de-luces *or*.

Lions' paws and tails are frequently used as armorial figures in England, being either erased or couped, and situate as other figures, 2 and 1, or after the position of the ordinaries.

The name of USHER there, *sable*, three lions' paws couped and erect, 2 and 1 *argent*.

The name of FRAMPTON there, *sable*, two lions' paws chevron-ways *argent*.

So much then for the terms in blazon given to the lion and his parts: I proceed to the next reputed animal for honour, the unicorn and his proper terms in armories.

OF THE UNICORN.

So named from one horn which grows out of his forehead; he is of great esteem, as well for his virtue as strength. In his horn the naturalists place a powerful antidote against poison, and tell us that the wild beasts seek to drink in the waters after the unicorn has stirred them with his horn; he is remarkable for his strength, but more for his great and haughty mind, who would rather die than be brought to subjection; for which see Job. 39th chap. Hopingius, *de Jure Insignium. cap. 9.* says, "Monoceros Unicornis a recentioribus nominatur, nusquam vivus capitur; ita quoque miles mortem contemnens nunquam potest in servitutem cogi; est hieroglyphicum militis, & rei militiæ." Upon these considerations and others, the unicorn is frequently represented in devices and armories, especially by our nation, as a supporter of the sovereign ensign, to show its unconquered and independent sovereignty; and, as being part of the achievement of Scotland, has been granted by our kings to some of their well-deserving subjects, as an additament of honour to their armorial bearings; and by others assumed upon the account of its noble qualities.

The postures of the unicorn in arms are much the same with those of the lion, as, to be *erected*, *passant*, and *seiant*; when the unicorn is erected, the English say, *salient*; the French, *effrayé*; and the Latins, *insiliens* or *erectus*.

HAY Earl of KINNOUL, for a coat of augmentation, has an unicorn *salient argent*; within a bordure *or*, charged with eight half thistles, and as many half roses, *gules*, conjoined pale-ways in the first quarter before his paternal coat; of which before.

KER of Samuelston, an old family with us, now extinct, carried *argent*, an unicorn *salient sable*, horned *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The other considerable families of the name of KER carry unicorns' heads; of which before.

When the lion, unicorn, and other animals are carried looking to the left side of the shield, they are then said to be *contourné*, as in the bearing of GALENSTEIN in Stiria; *gules*, an unicorn *contourné*, *argent*; unguled, horned, and crowned *or*; as Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Argenteus monoceros versus lævam incitatur, cum unguis, cornu, coronaque inauratis in punicea parmula." Many families in Germany carry the unicorn in their arms, as our author, who gives several examples; to which I refer the curious.

When the unicorn is represented *passant*, and lifting up his fore right foot, he is then said to be *tripping*, as in the arms of MUSTERTON in England, *gules*, an unicorn tripping, *argent*, armed *or*. Plate XI. fig. 10.

Sylvester Petra Sancta takes notice of this blazon in his book, and says, "Argenteus monoceros gradiens, in muricata parmula; cum auro in unguis & cornu, est Mustertoniorum in Anglia."

The seal of arms of the town of JEDBURGH in Teviotdale, *azure*, an unicorn tripping *argent*; unguled, maned, and horned, *or*. When the unicorn stands on his four feet, with his head down and his horn straight out, he is then said to be in *defence*; and in this posture he may be said to be *feeding*, as in the arms of CRISPI in Rome, given us by Sylvester Petra Sancta, *azure*, on a green mount in base, an unicorn feeding, *argent*; and in chief a comet *or*.

They are carried also running, and sometimes more than two, as in the arms of FARINGDON in England, *sable*, three unicorns in pale, *courant argent*, armed *or*. *Art. Her.*

When sitting, he is said to be *seiant*, and by the Latins *assidens*, as in the bearing of HARLING in England, *argent*, an unicorn *seiant*, *sable*, armed *or*. *Art. Her.*

The unicorn *seiant* is so placed on the tops of several market-crosses in Scotland, as on that of Edinburgh, holding the banner of the kingdom, as fig. 11.

Unicorns' heads, coupéd or erased, are frequent in armories, as by the ancient name of PRESTON with us, assumed first from the barony of Preston in the shire of Edinburgh. There were several barons of this name who were summoned to Bérwick when the controversy ran between the Bruce and the Baliol, as in Prynne's Collections of the Scots Barons, *Nicol de Preston, William de Preston, teneates le Roi du Comte de Edinb.* p. 656.

In the reign of King Robert the Bruce, Edward Preston is witness in a charter of King Robert I. confirming a deed of Robert Blackburn to John Renton of Billie, which I have seen. John Preston, *miles*, is witness in a charter of King David the Bruce. Our historians give us an account of Sir Laurence Preston, who, with William Keith and Robert Gordon, defeated the English under the command of General Talbot, and took him prisoner. In the reign of that King there was a family of the name, designed of Gourton, which lands were afterwards called Preston, and afterwards the family was designed of that Ilk, and sometimes of Craigmillar, which was the principal seat of the family near Edinburgh. On the inner-gate of the castle of Craigmillar are their arms to be seen, cut on an old stone, within a shield *couché*, three unicorns' heads coupéd, (in paintings, *argent*, three unicorns' heads coupéd *sable*) supported by two lions; and for crest, an unicorn's head issuing out of a coronet in place of a wreath: motto, *Præsto ut Præstem*. Below on the stone is the year of God 1427.

PRESTON Lord DINGWALL carried the same arms with Craigmillar; with this motto, *Pour bien fort*; so illuminated in Workman's Heraldry.

Sir ROBERT PRESTON of that Ilk, *argent*, three unicorn's heads erased *sable*; crest, an angel, proper: motto, *Præsto ut præstem*. New Register.

PRESTON of Whitehill, sometime designed of Cousland, descended of Andrew Preston, a second son of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, carried the above arms of Preston of Craigmillar, with a brotherly difference. I have seen the seal of arms of Mr John Preston, a younger son of Whitehill, appended to a charter of his, of a tenement of land in Fisherrow, to Elizabeth Preston, of the date 1546, in

which he is designed *Magister & Præceptor capitalis capelli Dominae Magdalena*; on the seal were three unicorns' heads coupéd within a bordure ingrailed.

PRESTON of Forimartin, *argent*, three unicorns' heads erased *sable*; which family ended in an heiress, married to one of the progenitors of Forbes of Tolquhon, who now quarter these arms with their own, as other families who have matched with heiresses of that name of old, as Stewart of Galsington, and Stewart of Dalswinton, accompany their fesse *chequés* with three unicorn's heads erased *sable*, for Preston. Several families in England carry unicorn's heads, as the name of SHELLY, *gules*, three unicorn's heads coupéd *argent*.

OF THE HORSE.

THE horse, for his commendable and useful qualities, long before the use of armories, was, with the Romans, a sign of honour, proper to those of the equestrian order; and from it came the titles of honour, *eques*, *chevalier*, and *ridder* with the Germans, for a Knight.

In arms, his posture is to be erected with his head in profile, as Sylvester Petra Sancta observes, p. 371, "Ut ad equum veniam generosum quidem, haud tamen ferum, is modo effrænis, & modo frænum patiens figuratur, unoque tantum oculo intuens exprimitur semper, quemadmodum & leo; sed & quandoque graditur, quandoque incedere aut procurrere videtur."

When the horse is erected, the English say *salient*; the French *cabré* or *effrayé*; the Latins *surrectus*; and he is sometimes carried *passant* or *courant*, without bridle or saddle; and, when with them, he is said to be *bridled*, *equipt*, or *furnished*; being of such tinctures different from the colour of the horse.

The horse has been anciently borne in arms, as by Hengist, the founder of the Saxon race, who had a horse erect, which his name did signify. His successors continued the same, in the Saxon language, called *phalon*, which gave name to the countries of East and West-Phalia, as Beckmanus in his *Notitia Dignitatum Imp.* p. 176. "Equum generositas commendat, & Witikindus Saxo, infracti animi princeps, insigne ejus constanter circumtulit, unde & Ostphaliorum & Westphaliorum nomen enatum."

WESTPHALIA, *gules*, a horse *salient*, *argent*. Many princes in Germany carry the horse *salient*, to show their descent from SAXONY, as does the Duke of Savoy carry in the second quarter of his achievement, *gules*, a horse *cabré* and *contourné*, *argent*; for ancient Sax, *parti*, with modern Sax, *barry of eight pieces* or *sable*, surmounted of a crancelin, (a crown) bend-ways *sinople*.

With us the name of TORRY, as equivocally relative to the name, *argent*, a horse *passant*, proper, furnished *gules*; so said when a horse is bridled and saddled; and when with other furniture, as caparisons, he is said to be *equipt*. There was a family of this name designed of Torry (of that Ilk), in the shire of Dumfries, who was forfeit in the reign of King James III. as in a charter of these lands granted by that King, to Thomas Carruthers, of the lands and church of Torry, and other lands, "quæ ad Georgium Tory de eodem, nostrum felonem & proditorem per-tinuerunt, ratione ejus forfeituræ." (Haddington's Collections.)

The name of TROTTER, as in Workman's Manuscript of Blazons, *argent*, a horse trotting, *sable*; furnished, *gules*, on a mount in base, *vert*; and in chief, a star of the third. These of that name give other arms, of which afterwards, and carry a horse for their crest.

HORSBURGH of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Tweeddale, *azure*, a horse-head coupéd *argent*; and of late, by marrying the heiress of Tait of Pirn, quarters the arms of that family with their own; being *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, and a chief *gules*; crest, a horse-head; motto, *Egre de tramite recto*. As in Plate of Achievements.

The name of CESSFORD, parted per fesse, *gules* and *argent*; on the first, a cross *argent*; and on the second, a horse-head coupéd *sable*. Workman's Manuscript.

The surname of COURSER or CORSER gives for arms relative to the name, *argent*, three coursers, (*i. e.* running horses) heads coupéd, *sable*; bridled of the first. Balfour's Manuscript.

And to show their nature, Mr JOHN CORSER, writer in Edinburgh, carries the same; and for crest, a pegasus; with the motto, *Recto cursu*.

The name of MARSII in England, *gules*, a horse-head couped *argent*. (*Art. Her.*)

Dale Pursuivant gives for arms to EDWARD JONES, sometime Bishop of Asaph, *sable*, three horse-heads erased *argent*.

When a horse's neck, shoulders, and fore-feet are seen, then he is blazoned a *demi-horse*, as before of the lion, and to be *issuant* or *naissant*.

I may here mention the *sagittary*, half man and half horse, drawing a bow to let fly an arrow; which some say King Stephen of England carried of gold, in a red field, for his arms; but others, with more reason, tell us, he carried, for arms, as his predecessors Kings of England, and assumed this *sagittary* only for his device, because his entry to the throne was when the sun was then in the celestial sign Sagittarius.

The *Ass*, (*olim Marti Victima cadebat*) is the emblem of patience. Hoppingius de *Fure Insignium*, cap. 9. p. 610. "Asinus, hominis sapientis, laboriosi, frugalis, "omnisque boni, etiam in insignium areis hieroglyphicum est, ut in Scutis Germanorum manifestum est;" his posture is always *passant*, and from this beast and the horse cometh the mule.

The name of ASKEW in England, *argent*, a fesse between three asses *passant*, *sable*.

The name of HACKWELL in England, *or*, an ass's head erased, *sable*. (*Art. Her.*)

The name of MOYLE there, as relative to the name, *gules*, a mule *passant*, *argent*.

OF THE BOAR AND HIS PARTS IN ARMORIES.

THE Boar, say the naturalists and heralds, is a champion among other wild beasts, and encounters his enemy with a noble courage; and, in order to battle, he is said to whet and sharp his tusks; Guillim says the same; he betokeneth a man of a bold spirit, skilful and politic in warlike feats, called in Latin, *aper*, *ab asperitate*; by the French, *sanglier*; his posture in armories, is *passant* and *rampant*; when his tusks are of a different tincture from his body, they say then, he is *armed* of such a tincture; the French say *defendu*; and when his eyes are sparkling and red, *allumé*; Monsieur Baron in his *L'Art Heraldique*, says, "Sanglier est passant "ou courant, quelquefois rampant, pour exprimer l'email de ses broches, on dit "defendu, et celui de ses yeux, allumé."

The ancient surname of BAIRD carried *gules*, a boar *passant*, *or*, as relative to the name. In the reign of Alexander III. Robert, son of *Waldeve de Biggar*, grants a charter to Richard Baird of Meikle and Little-Kyp. (*Dalrymple's Collections*, p. 397.) There is a charter of King Robert I. (*Haddington's Collections*) of the barony of Cambusnethan to Robert Baird. Baird of Carnwath, with other three or four barons of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against King Robert the Bruce, in the Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death therefore.

BAIRD of Auchmedden, in the shire of Banff, now the principal family of the name, who has been, for several generations, appointed, by our Kings, principal Sheriffs of that shire, till of late, carries *gules*, a boar *passant*, *or*; crest, a griffin's head erased, proper: motto, *Dominus fecit*; so matriculated by Sir John Baird, Knight, in our New Register; and sometimes for motto, *Vi & virtute*, as in Plate of Achievements.

Sir JOHN BAIRD of Newbyth, descended of a younger son of Auchmedden, *gules*, a *sanglier passant*, *or*; and for difference, a canton *ermine*, charged with a sword pale-ways, proper; crest, a boar's head erased *or*: motto, *Vi & virtute*. See Plate of Achievements.

His brother, Sir ROBERT BAIRD of Saughtonhall, being both Knights Baronets, carries the same, with a crescent surmounting the sword for his difference; *ibid*. And as baronets, they may carry the badge of that dignity, either by way of canton or escutcheon, as others of that degree..

Which Sir John Baird of Newbyth, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was son and heir of Mr James Baird, a younger son of Baird of Auchmedden, who, as an Advocate and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, married Bathia, a daughter of Dempster of Pitliver, by whom he had the above Sir John and Sir Robert. Which Sir John of Newbyth married Margaret, daughter to William Hay of Linplum, second son to James Lord Yester, and brother to John, first Earl of Tweeddale. By her he had the present Sir William Baird of Newbyth, who married first Helen, daughter to Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, sometime President of the Session; by whom he hath John, married to Janet, daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Advocate. Secondly, Sir William married Margaret, daughter to the Lord Sinclair.

The boar's head, with all nations, is very much used as an armorial figure; and especially in Scotland, by many ancient families of different surnames in different shires through the kingdom.

I shall begin with the ancient families, in the shire of Berwick, of the surnames of GORDON, NISBET, SWINTON, REDPATH, and DUNSE, so named by their baronies, which lie contiguous in that shire, from which their different surnames were taken; and who all carry three boars' heads of different tinctures; by which it seems that the tradition is probable that they were originally of one stock and *gens*, and afterwards became the heads of families of different surnames; their antiquity appears in the charters of our ancient Kings, Edgar, Alexander, and David, the sons of King Malcolm Canmore, to the church of Durham, and abbacy of Coldingham, where they are not only witnesses, but, by their own deeds and charters, are donors to these churches, which are to be found in the Treasury of Durham, and other repositories and chartularies with us, of whom I shall speak a little separately, and of their armorial bearings.

GORDON of that Ilk, *azure*, three boars' heads coupéd *or*; the surname is from the lands which they possessed in the shire of Berwick, of which there were several eminent men. Edmond Howe, in his History of England, p. 163. says, *Bertram de Gordon* wounded to death Richard I. King of England, at the siege of the castle of Chalne in Aquitaine, in the year 1199. *Ricardus de Gordon*, by the registers of the abbacy of Kelso, about the year 1267, gives some lands *in villa sua de Gordon* to that abbacy; and there, *Thomas de Gordon, jun.* as another donor, is mentioned, with his daughter Alicia Gordon, wife to *Adam de Gordon*, a kinsman of the family, father and mother of another Adam Gordon, who confirms all these donations made to Kelso (which are to be seen in the chartulary of that abbacy) by Richard, Thomas, and Adam Gordons, his progenitors. He lived in the year 1308, and was a zealous asserter of the independency and freedom of his native country, and stood firm for King Robert the Bruce. In consideration of his good service, he got from that king the lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, which was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of *David de Strathbogie*. He married Annabel, but whether she was the daughter of Strathbogie, as some say, I know not. His son and heir was *Sir Alexander de Gordon*, father of Sir John Gordon, who, by a charter of King Robert II. had all his lands erected into an entire barony of Strathbogie. He was succeeded by Sir Adam his son, slain at the battle of Homildon 1401, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to the Lord Keith, only a daughter, Elizabeth, his heir. She was married to Sir Alexander Seaton, second son to Sir William Seaton of that Ilk, to whom Robert Duke of Albany, in the third year of his government, gives a charter of confirmation of the lands and baronies of Gordon and Huntly in the shire of Berwick, and of Strathbogie and other lands in the shire of Aberdeen. She bore to him Alexander Seaton, who succeeded, and William Seaton, the first of the Seatons of Meldrum. Of whom before.

Which ALEXANDER SEATON, by some designed Lord GORDON, carried, for arms, quarterly, first and fourth Seaton, second and third Gordon, as before, still keeping the surname of Seaton. He married three wives: First, Honora Keith, daughter and heiress of Robert Keith, grandson of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and his wife Honora, heiress of the Lord Fraser, but with her had no issue; notwithstanding, the family of Gordon has been in use to marshal the arms of Fraser with their own, as I have observed elsewhere in my Essay of the Ancient

and Modern Use of Armories, at the title of Feudal Arms: Secondly, Alexander married Giles Hay, daughter and heiress of John Hay, Baron of Tullibody, Touch and Enzie; by whom he had Sir Alexander Seaton, first of the family of Touch in Stirlingshire, of whom before: And for his third wife, he had Margaret, daughter of William Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, and by her had George his successor. He, for his special service performed to King James II. in his minority, was, by that King, in the year 1449, created Earl of Huntly; and for the notable defeat this earl gave to my Lord Crawford, then in rebellion at Brechin, on the 18th of May 1453, he got in reward from King James II. the sheriffship of Inverness, with divers other manors and lordships, as that of Badenoch, for which the family has been in use to place in a quarter of their arms those of the lordship of Badenoch.

George succeeded his father, and was second Earl of Huntly: He assumed the surname of Gordon, and placed the arms of that name in the first quarter, and those of Seaton in the third quarter; as by the following blazon:

GEORGE, the sixth Earl of HUNTLY, in a lineal descent, was, by the favour of King James VI. advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Huntly; and his great-grandson, George Marquis of Huntly, was, by King Charles II. honoured with the dignity and title of Duke of GORDON, the 1st of November 1684, and was, by King James VII. made one of the Knights of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. He married Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Alexander the present Duke of Gordon. The achievement of the family is, quarterly, first Gordon, *azure*, three boars' heads couped *or*; second *or*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, langued *azure*, as Lord of Badenoch; third the paternal coat of Seaton, as descended of the family; fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser: Which arms, in the late duke's time, were surrounded with the collar of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, timbred with crown, helmet, and valets, suitable to his Grace's quality; crest, a buck's head couped, proper, attired *or*: motto, *Bydand*; supporters, two deer-hounds, proper, collared *gules*, and charged with three buckles *or*.

The honourable branches of this family are GORDON Earl of ABOYNE. The first of this House was Charles Gordon, a younger son of George, second Marquis of Huntly, by his lady, Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle; who, for his loyalty, was, by King Charles II. dignified with the title of Earl of Aboyne, 10th of September 1661. He died 1680, leaving issue, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Strathmore, Charles, his successor; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Earl of Strathmore, his cousin-german: And their son is the present Charles Earl of Aboyne, whose achievement is, *azure*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped, within a double tressure, flowered with flower-de-luces within, and adorned with crescents without *or*, for Seaton; crest, a demi-lion rampant *azure*; supporters, two men armed at all parts, holding each a halbert in his hand, proper: motto, *Stant cetera tigno*.

The Right Honourable GEORGE GORDON Earl of ABERDEEN, Viscount of FORMARTIN, Lord HADDO, &c. descended of Gordon, an ancient family of that name in Aberdeenshire. He was dignified with the above titles of honour, 30th of November 1682; his arms, *azure*, three boars' heads couped, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with thistles, roses, and flower-de-luces *or*; crest, two arms from the shoulder naked, holding a bow, proper, to let an arrow fly: motto, *Fortuna sequatur*; supported on the dexter by a man representing one of the Senators of the College of Justice in robes, proper, and, on the sinister, by a Minister of State, in his robes also. He was President of the College of Justice, and thereafter High Chancellor of Scotland.

GORDON of Abergeldie, descended of the Earl of Huntly, carried that Earl's arms; quartered with a mullet for difference, by Mr Pont's Blazons; but, by our New Register, all within a bordure quartered, *argent* and *gules*.

ROBERT GORDON of Pitlurg, the paternal coat of Gordon, within a bordure *or*; crest, a dove, proper: motto, *I hope*. *Ibid*.

JAMES GORDON of Rothiemay, *azure*, a saltier between three boars' heads couped *or*. *Ibid*.

GORDON of Glenbucket, descended of Rothiemay, *azure*, a cheveron between three boars' heads erased *or*, all within a bordure counter-componed of the second and first; crest, a boar's head coupéd and erected, surrounded with an adder, disposed orle-ways: motto, *Victrix patientia*. *Ibid.*

Sir WILLIAM GORDON of Lesmoir, Baronet, *azure*, a fesse *chequé argent*, and of the first, between three boars' heads erased *or*; crest, a hart's head coupéd, proper; supported on the dexter by a naked man, and on the sinister by a griffin, proper: motto, *Bydand*. Lyon Register. And there,

GEORGE GORDON of Rothiemay, whose grandfather was a son of the family of Lesmoir, the same with Lesmoir, all within a bordure *nebulé or*; crest, issuing out of the wreath a man presenting a gun, all proper: motto, *Vel pax vel bellum*.

Sir JOHN GORDON of Park, *azure*, a dexter hand vambraced, grasping a sword erected in pale, proper, hilted and pommeléd *or*; betwixt three boars' heads coupéd of the third; langued *gules*; crest, a sinister gauntlet, proper: motto, *Sic tutus*. *Ibid.*

Sir ADAM GORDON of Dalpholly, descended of Huntly, carries the quartered coat of Huntly, now Duke of Gordon, and has the boars' heads crowned *argent*, all within a bordure *nebulé gules*; crest, a dexter hand issuing from a heart, holding a flaming sword, proper: motto, *With heart and hand*. *Ibid.*

GEORGE GORDON of Edinglassie, second brother to Gordon of Park, *azure*, a cross in pale, between three boars' heads erased *or*; crest, a boar's head erased, holding in his mouth a sword, proper: motto, *Aut mors aut vita Deus*. *Ibid.*

Mr PATRICK GORDON of Glastirim, descended of a second son of the family of Huntly, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a cinquefoil *argent*, betwixt three boars' heads coupéd *or*; second and third Seaton; crest, a lion's head erased, and langued, proper: motto, *Divisa conjungo*. *Ibid.*

Captain PATRICK GORDON of Tacachie, *azure*, a sheaf of arrows in the centre between three boars' heads coupéd *or*: motto, *Ever faithful*. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM GORDON of Newark, *azure*, a billet *argent* in the centre betwixt three boars' heads coupéd *or*; crest, a crescent *argent*: motto, *Gradatim plena*. *Ibid.*

JOHN GORDON of Knockspeck, *azure*, a pheon betwixt three boars' heads erased *or*; crest, a stag's head, proper, attired *or*: motto, *Dum vigilo tutus*. *Ibid.*

GEORGE GORDON of Badenscoth, descended of Lesmoir, bears as Lesmoir, within a bordure indented *or*; crest, a hart's head cabossed, proper: motto, *Still bydand*. *Ibid.*

JOHN GORDON of Auchanassie, whose grandfather was a second son of the family of Lesmoir, *azure*, a fesse *chequé argent*, and, of the first, between three boars' heads erased in chief, and as many mullets in base *or*; crest, a hart's head cabossed, proper: motto, *Bydand*. *Ibid.*

ALEXANDER GORDON of Birkenburn, descended of Lesmoir, the first cadet of that family, carries as Lesmoir, within a bordure *argent*; crest, a hart's head coupéd, proper, charged with a crescent *argent*: motto, *Bydand*. *Ibid.*

JAMES GORDON of Terpersy, descended of Lesmoir, *azure*, a lion *passant gardant argent*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *or*; crest, a hart standing at a gaze, proper: motto, *Non fraude sed laude*. *Ibid.*

JOHN GORDON of Letterfury, descended of a fourth son of the family of Huntly, the quartered arms of Huntly, all within a bordure indented *argent*; crest, a stag at a gaze, proper: motto, *Dum sisto vigilo*. *Ibid.*

PATRICK GORDON of Nethermuir, descended of the family of Haddo, now Earl of Aberdeen, *azure*, three boars' heads coupéd *or*, within a bordure parted per fesse, *argent* and *or*; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, and throwing a dart, all proper: motto, *Majores sequor*. *Ibid.* See Plate of Achievements.

GORDON of Dauch, *azure*, three boars' heads coupéd *or*, a pillar in the centre, with the letter *Tau*, *argent*. *Ibid.*

Mr ROBERT GORDON, brother to Dauch, bears the same, with a crescent for difference. *Ibid.*

JOHN GORDON of Avachie, *azure*, on a cheveron, between three boars' heads coupéd *or*, a hand grasping a sheaf of arrows, proper: motto, *Byde together*. *Ibid.*

GORDON of Craig, an old family, of which, in the year 1672, Francis Gordon of Craig had his arms recorded in the Lyon Register thus, *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*; and, in the centre, a shield of pretence of the first, charged with as many cross pates of the second, within a bordure *argent*, for Barclay of Towie; crest, a boar's head as the former: motto, *Byde*.

GORDON of Cocklarochie, descended of Craig, carried the arms of Gordon, with a suitable difference, of which family George Gordon of Cocklarochie, by his wife Grissel, a daughter of Scaton of Pitmedden, had two sons; the eldest, Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, whose eldest son and heir is Major-General Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul: Cocklarochie's second son is James Gordon of Ardmelly, who married one of the co-heiresses of Meldrum of Leathers, and has issue; carries, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight crescents *gules*, as his paternal coat, second and third *azure*, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar waved *sable*, for Meldrum; crest, a boar's head erased *or*: motto, *Byde*. As in the Lyon Register and Plate of Achievements.

GORDON Viscount of KENMURE, a principal family of the name in the south-west of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, originally from Gordon in the shire of Berwick, from whence the name. I have seen a charter of King Robert the I. *Adamo de Gordon, militi*, and to his son William and his heirs, of the lands of Stitchele, in the 10th year of his reign, confirming a former charter of Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, of these lands of Stitchele, to the above Adam and his son William. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Scots Collections, page 415, tells that he has seen a writ of *William de Gordon, Seigneur de Stitchele*, of the date 1331. One of the family of Gordon of Stitchele got the lands of Lochinvar in Galloway, and from these, for a long time, were designed Gordons of Lochinvar. In the reign of King James III. John Gordon of Lochinvar got several charters of his lands from that King, and from King James the IV. also, as in our public registers. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Alexander Gordon of Lochinvar, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, without issue; and he was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert, whose son and successor, James, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, leaving issue his son and successor Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Lord Herries; by her he had Sir Robert his successor; and John Gordon of Muirfod, afterwards designed of Penningham. Sir Robert married a daughter of William Earl of Gowrie, and by her he had Sir John his successor, whose arms are illuminated on the House of Falahall, 1604. And in our old books of blazon, as that of Mr Pont's, *azure*, a bend between three boars' heads coupéd *or*.

Which Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, eldest son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, was by King Charles the I. created Viscount of Kenmure, and Lord Lochinvar, 8th of May 1633. He was succeeded in these honours by his son John, second Viscount, but he dying without issue, the title came to John Gordon his cousin-german, who dying unmarried, Robert his brother was heir to him; and he dying also without issue, 1663, the estate and honours devolved to Alexander Gordon of Penningham, the next heir-male, father of William late Viscount of Kenmure, who carried for his achievement, *azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*, armed and langued *gules*, supported by two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding battons in their hands, all proper; and for crest, a demi-savage in the same dress: motto, *Dread God*. The cadets of this family are,

GORDON of Craighlaw, who carries the same with Lochinvar, as before, with the addition of a label of three points in chief *argent*. The first of this family was William Gordon, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, who purchased the lands of Craighlaw from Adam Muir proprietor thereof, in the year 1498; and, in the year 1500, he gave them to his son William, whom he begot on his lady Elizabeth Lindsay, as by the charter which I have seen in the hands of Craighlaw. This William Gordon of Craighlaw married Janet, daughter of Baillie of Lamington; and their son and successor, John Gordon of Craighlaw, married a daughter of Pringle of Galashiels, and from them is lineally descended the present James Gordon of Craighlaw.

ROGER GORDON of Troquhan, descended of a second son of Sir John Gordon of Stichel, after designed of Lochinvar, and his lady, a daughter of Dougal Maclellan of Troquhan, from whom they had the lands of Troquhan, *azure*, a bend, betwixt three boar's heads coupéd *or*, all within a bordure of the same; crest, a savage-head erased, proper: motto, *Fear God*. Lyon Register.

GORDON of Earlston, another branch of the family of Lochinvar; the old seal of arms which I have seen of this family had only three boars' heads, with their neck pendent and erased, as in the Plate of Achievements, and the legend round the shield, *Sigillum baronis baroniæ de Earlston*; but since the year 1661, the arms of the family are matriculated in the Lyon Register, *azure*, a besant *or*, betwixt three boars' heads erased of the second; and, for crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a wreath, grasping a shabble, proper: motto, *Dread God*. This family was first designed of Airds; Alexander Gordon of Airds married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Sinclair of Earlston, and his wife Janet, daughter to George Gordon of Troquhan; by which marriage his issue got the lands of Earlston, which the Sinclairs of Earlston, descended of a younger son of Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston, purchased from Patrick Hepburn Lord Hailes, about the year 1472, as appears by the evidents in the hands of the present Earlston.

John succeeded his father Alexander; he married Elizabeth, heiress of John Gordon of Black, whose son was John, and he again was succeeded by his son Alexander Gordon of Earlston, who was a Member of Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; he died in the year 1643; leaving issue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Gordon of Muirfad, after Viscount of Kenmure. His eldest son and successor, William Gordon of Earlston, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Lord of Session, and his lady, a daughter of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony. He died in the year 1679, leaving behind him several children, Alexander, his eldest son who succeeded, and his second son Sir William Gordon of Afton, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, who was made a Knight Baronet, by letters patent, of the date 19th of July 1706; which dignity was to pass to the heirs-male of his own body; and which failing, to Alexander Gordon of Earlston, his elder brother; he married Mary, the eldest of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock; but dying without issue in the year 1719, the dignity of Baronet came to his brother, Sir Alexander, and his heirs, as by the patent abovementioned; which Sir Alexander Gordon, now of Earlston, in the year 1676, married, first, Janet, daughter to Sir Thomas Hamilton, and his lady, Ann, daughter and heir of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, with whom he had four sons and two daughters; and secondly, he married Marion, second daughter to Alexander Gordon Viscount of Kenmure, by whom he has also issue. Thomas, the eldest son of the first marriage, and apparent heir of Earlston, married Ann Boick, daughter and heir of William Boick, Merchant in Edinburgh, with whom he has issue.

NATHANIEL GORDON of Carleton, son of David Gordon, a younger son of John Gordon of Earlston, carries the abovementioned arms of Earlston with a suitable difference.

WILLIAM GORDON of Sherm, descended of the family of Lochinvar, *azure*, a bend betwixt three boars' heads erased, *or*; crest, a demi-savage holding in his right hand a batton erect on his shoulder, and in his left, an ear of wheat, proper: motto, *Tam pace quam praelio*. *Ibid*.

WILLIAM GORDON of Dengeuch, descended of Lochinvar, *azure*, a bend engrailed betwixt three boars' heads erased *or*; crest, an hand holding a batton erect, proper: motto, *Maneo non fugio*. *Ibid*.

JOHN GORDON of Cardiness, descended of Gordon of Lochinvar, *azure*, a bend betwixt three boars' heads coupéd *or*; his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Gordon, was married to Mr William Stewart, third son to James Earl of Galloway, and his lady Nicolas Grierson, a daughter of Lag; with his wife he got the estate of Castle-Stewart, being grand-daughter to Colonel William Stewart of Castle-Stewart, another branch of the family of Galloway, and with her he had a son and daughter; the son William married a daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith; the daughter, Nicolas Stewart, married Colonel William Maxwell of Cardiness. Mr William Stewart of Castle-Stewart, as a son of the Earl of Gal-

loway abovementiond, carries the arms of the family, and, for difference, charges the bend with a boar's head couped *or*, for his difference, on account of his wife, a daughter of Gordon of Cardiness; with the crest and motto of the family of Galloway. For which see Plate of Achievements.

These are the branches or cadets of the families of Gordon, whose arms I meet with in our records; and, as for these descended of Sutherland, I have mentioned them before. So that I proceed to other principal families in the shire of Berwick.

NISBET of that Ilk, *argent*, three boars' heads erased *sable*; crest, a boar *passant* of the last: motto, *I byde it*; as in Plate of Achievements.

The surname is local (as all our ancient ones) from their lands of Nisbet in the shire of Berwick, which were of an ancient denomination; for, in the donation of King Edgar, the son of Malcolm Canmore, (in whose reign surnames came first to be hereditary) to the Monks of Dunfermline, to pray for the soul of his father, and for the health of his own, among other lands, he gives those of Nisbet, at least the patronage of that church called East-Nisbet, (of late Elmbank) and the teinds of Nisbet (afterwards called West-Nisbet) where the castle of Nisbet stood, memorable in our histories for the fatal overthrow the English gave, by the assistance of the then rebel the Earl of March, to the flower of the youth of the Lothians.

What I shall say of this ancient and honourable family, in general, is not without documents, which are to be seen among the records of Durham, priory of Coldingham, abbacy of Kelso, and other chartularies; but, from the charter-chest of the family, which, I suppose, is in the custody of the present possessors of these lands, I cannot vouch any thing, having never had access thereto.

In the reign of King David the I. *Philip de Nesbyth* is a witness to that king's deed which he made to the religious at Coldingham, for prayers to be said for the health of his soul.

In the reign of King Malcolm, Patrick Earl, one of the progenitors of the Earls of March and Dunbar, being designed in his charter, *Patricius Comes, filius Waldevi Comitis*, of the lands of Edrom, *cum ejus capella & suis pertinentiis, qua ducitur ad villam de Nisbet*, to the Monks of Durham, to pray for the souls of King Malcolm, his sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David, kings of Scotland, and for the soul of Earl Henry, and for the health of King Malcolm, as the custom then was; in which charter many witnesses are named, amongst whom are *Willielmus de Nesbyth* and *Alanus de Swyntoun*: The same charter is long afterwards confirmed by a charter of King Robert the I. and they are fully narrated, which may be seen in the Collections of the Earl of Haddington in the Lawyers' Library.

Philip de Nisbet is mentioned in the Bond of Submission given by the Barons of Scotland to King Edward the I. of England, in the year 1296. Prynne's History, page 654, and there James and John Nisbets.

King Robert the Bruce grants a charter to Adam Nisbet of that Ilk of the lands of Knocklies, *faciendo regi servitium unius militis in communi exercitu*. This Adam, or another Adam Nisbet of that Ilk, his successor, flourished in the reign of David the II. and made a very good figure in the southern parts, the borders of the kingdom; he is one of the barons mentioned in that deed, whereby Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston makes over his estate to Johanna his daughter, married to Alexander Cockburn, who were the predecessors of the present Adam Cockburn of Ormiston. Adam Nisbet of that Ilk was succeeded by Philip Nisbet, whom I find designed *de eodem*, in a charter of *George de Dunbar* Earl of March, to *Henry de Ogoul*, of the lands of Popille in East-Lothian, of the date 1373, and he again was succeeded by his son Adam, whom I find designed of West-Nisbet in a charter of these lands in the year 1420: It seems it was about that time when East-Nisbet went off with a daughter of the family that was married to Chirnside of that Ilk. The family was afterwards sometimes designed of West-Nisbet, and sometimes of that Ilk; for his grandson and successor is designed *Nisbet de eodem*, in a charter which he gets from King James the IV. of the lands of Brighamshiels, to himself and his wife, Helen Rutherford, in the year 1506: His successor was Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk; for John Nisbet of Dalziel gives a charter to

George Nisbet, son of Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, of half of the barony of Dalziel, 1513, as in the Public Register.

Which George succeeded his father Alexander; he gives a charter (wherein he is designed *de eodem*) to Elizabeth Cranston, daughter of Cutlibert Cranston of Mains, of the lands of Mungo's-Walls, West-Miln of West-Nisbet, and lands of Otterburn in Berwickshire, *anno* 1551. He was grandfather of Philip Nisbet of that Ilk, who married a daughter of Haldane of Gleneagles; with her he had Sir Alexander, who succeeded Philip Nisbet, who lived in England; of him are descended Thomas and Philip Nisbets, eminent merchants in London; and, for his third son Thomas, who married Agnes Purves, father and mother of Mr Philip Nisbet of Lādykirk, an eminent man for his learning and loyalty, grandfather of Margaret Nisbet, married to John Veitch of Dawick, chief of his name, of whom afterwards.

Which Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, who demolished the castle of Nisbet, and builded the house of Nisbet, was most signally conspicuous for his bright parts, and dutiful loyalty to his Sovereign King Charles the I. He was principal Sheriff of the shire of Berwick during the peaceable time of that King's reign; he strenuously opposed the Covenanters; but they prevailing, he and his sons were forced to leave the country, and join with the King's army, where they served in honourable posts with valour and untainted loyalty, to the loss of their persons and estate: His lady was Katharine Swinton, only daughter of Swinton of that Ilk, and his first lady Katharine Hay, daughter of William Lord Yester; she bore to him Philip, Alexander, Robert, John, and Adam.

The eldest son, Sir Philip, was on his travels abroad, who, hearing of his sovereign's troubles, came to England, and offered his service to his Majesty, who knighted him, and gave him the command of a regiment, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Newark upon Trent, when the Scots Covenanters besieged it ineffectually: He gave many singular proofs of his conduct and valour in the service of his king in England, till the affairs drew him to Scotland to join with the Marquis of Montrose, and continued with him till the battle of Philiphaugh, where, being apprehended, he was no sooner known but an order was sent from the Committee of Estates for his commitment to Glasgow; and there he was tried for being in arms with Montrose, which they easily found him guilty of, and gave sentence to lose his head; which judgment was execute upon him at Glasgow, in company with Alexander Ogilvie, eldest son of Sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, a youth scarce twenty years, both unmarried, upon the 28th of October 1646; as in the History of these times, by Dr George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh, who says, that the Covenanters beheaded then three stout gallant gentlemen, Sir William Rollock, Alexander Ogilvie, and Sir Philip Nisbet, of an ancient family, and chief of it, next his father, who had done honourable services in the King's army in England, and had the command of a regiment there.

Alexander and Robert, both Captains, were killed in the field following Montrose. Mr John, the fourth son, married and died in England, leaving a daughter who was married to Mr Brown in Chirnside, a brother of Brown of Blackburn.

Adam, the youngest son of Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, married Janet Aikenhead, grandchild to David Aikenhead, Provost of Edinburgh, father and mother of the author of this System of Heraldry, who is the only male representer of the ancient and honourable family of Nisbet.

There were of old several good families of the name, branched from the house of Nisbet, now extinct, as Nisbet of Paxton, Nisbet of Spittle, Nisbet of Swine-wood in the shire of Berwick, and Nisbet of Dalziel in the shire of Lanark, which flourished from the reign of King David the II. to the reign of King Charles the II. from whom were descended the Nisbets, who were magistrates and eminent merchants in Glasgow.

There was also another family of the name in the shire of Renfrew, stiled NISBET of Johnston, which, in the time of King James the I. went of with an heiress married to a son of Wallace of Ellerslie, who thereupon quartered the coat of Nisbet with that of Wallace, which, as I am informed, are to be seen engraven on the house of Johnston.

The most eminent families of the name, now standing, are Nisbet of Dean, Nisbet of Craigtinnie, and Nisbet of Dirleton, being all come of three sons of one Hary Nisbet, merchant in Edinburgh, descended from Nisbet of that Ilk.

The present Sir JOHN NISBET of Dean, Baronet, lineally descended of the eldest son James, carries *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads erased *sable*; crest, a boar's head *sable*: motto, *I hyde it*. The family has been in use to carry their arms supported on the right side by a savage wreathed about the head and middle, all proper, holding a batton on his shoulder, and, on the left, by a greyhound, proper; which are to be seen cut on the frontispiece of their aisle of the West-church, and in Plate of Achievements.

ALEXANDER NISBET of Craigtinnie, descended of the second son William, carried the same as Dean, but charged the cheveron with three cinquefoils *argent*.

Sir JOHN NISBET of Dirleton, a famous Lawyer, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Advocate to his Majesty King Charles II. from the year 1663 to the year 1677: His father was Sir Patrick Nisbet, also one of the Lords of Session, stiled Lord Eastbank, descended of the third son. Dirleton carried *argent* on a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased *sable*, as many cinquefoils of the first; the cheveron ensigned on the top with a thistle, proper; crest, a hand holding a pair of balances; with the motto, *Discite justitiam*; which arms are now carried by William Nisbet of Dirleton, eldest son of the above-mentioned Alexander Nisbet of Craigtinnie, as heir of tailzie to Sir John Nisbet. See Plate of Achievements.

NISBET of Greenholm, a family of a good old standing in the shire of Ayr, descended of Nisbet of that Ilk, carries *argent*, three boars' heads erased within a bordure *sable*; crest, a boar's head as the former; with this motto, *His fortibus arma*, as in Plate of Achievements. Of this family is NISLET of Carphin, and Mr ALEXANDER NISBET, Chirurgeon in Edinburgh, who carries *argent*, three boars' heads erased *sable*, within a bordure inverted *gules*, for his difference; crest and motto, as Greenholm. Plate of Achievements.

The other principal and ancient family in Berwickshire, is SWINTON of that Ilk, who carries *sable*, a cheveron *or* between three boars' heads erased *argent*; crest, a boar chained to a tree: motto, *J'espere*.

The curious Mr James Anderson, in his Elaborate Historical Essay of the Independency of the Crown of Scotland, page 54. tells us, that, amongst the many charters of Scots families that he did see in the chartulary of Durham, there were two original charters granted by King David, commonly called St David, to the predecessor of Swinton, wherein he is termed *Miles*, and was to hold his lands as freely as any of the king's barons. I have shown, a little before, that *Alanus de Swintun* is a witness with *Willielmus de Nesbyth*, in a charter of *Patricius Comes*, in the reign of King William the Lion: Of this family were many brave men, mentioned by our historians. The family is now represented by Sir John Swinton of that Ilk, Baronet, who of late has added to his arms, for supporters, two swine, as relative to the name, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Jepense*, as in Plate of Achievements.

Though this was a considerable and honourable family, who have had intermarriages with very eminent families in the kingdom, they have few or no cadets whose arms I meet with in our records, save these of Robert Swinton, designed, in our New Registers, late Factor to the Marquis of Montrose, who carries *sable*, a cheveron *or* between three boars' heads erased *argent*, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, an ear of wheat, proper: motto, *Dum sedulo prospere*.

REDPATH of that Ilk, another ancient family in the Merse, *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed between three boars' heads erased *gules*; as in Sir James Balfour's and Pont's MSS. This family is now extinct.

REDPATH of Angelraw is the only family of the name in that shire who carries the foresaid arms.

DUNSE of that Ilk, another ancient family there, *sable*, a cheveron *or* betwixt three boars' heads of the last, as in Mr Thomas Crawford's MS. Of which family was the famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*.

HATLIE of Mellerstain, another old family in the Merse, now extinct, carried *or*

on a bend *azure*, three boars' heads erased of the first, so illuminated in the house of Falahall, and blazoned in Pont's MS.

FRENCH of Thornydikes in the Merse, which lies near to the lands of Gordon, carried almost the same arms with them, viz. *azure*, a cheveron between three boars' heads erased *or*. I have seen a principal charter of George Dunbar Earl of March, Lord Annandale, granted to Robert French of Thornydikes, upon his resignation of these lands in the hands of that Earl, for a new charter to himself and his wife, Elizabeth French, and to their heirs. Their son Adam French gets a new charter to himself and his spouse, Janet Rule, and their heirs, of the lands of Thornydikes, in the reign of Robert the III.; and King James the I. grants a charter of Confirmation of these rights, 1433, and the same year Robert French is served heir to his father Adam; which evidents are in the custody of David French of Frenchland, lineal representer of French of Thornydikes, who carries the same arms.

There are other families in the Merse, of a good old standing, of the surname of TROTTER, some of whom carry a crescent and stars, and others, boars' heads, as TROTTER of Prentanan and Quickwood, an old family of the name, who, by their ancient seals and paintings, carried *argent*, a crescent *gules*, and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first; and for crest, a horse trotting, proper, as relative to the name; with the motto, *Festina lente*. Of whom is descended Mr Alexander Trotter, Minister at Edrom in the Merse. See Plate of Achievements.

In our New Register I find HENRY TROTTER of Mortonhall, heritor also of the barony of Charterhall, whereof Fogohill and Fogomill are parts and pendicles, having in the late Lyon's time taken out his arms, on the 29th of June 1676, which are now thus; quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three stars in chief *sable*, and a crescent in base *azure*, as his paternal coat for Trotter of Mortonhall: But I think they should have said, for Trotter of Prentanan and Quickwood, being the same with theirs, as before, second and third *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads couped *sable*, for Trotter of Charterhall; crest, a man holding a horse, proper, furnished *gules*: motto, *In promptu*. In the same Register we have the arms of Mr George Trotter of Charterhall in the Merse, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads *sable*, langued and armed of the second, registrate 1669, and the cheveron is charged with a mullet.

WILLIAM TROTTER, representer of the family of Catchelraw, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads couped *sable*; crest, a horse *passant* or trotting. L. R.

The name of HOG has been anciently in the Merse, and carried *argent*, three boars' heads erased *azure*, armed *or*; as in Pont's MS. and in the New Register.

Sir ROGER HOG of Harearse, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries the same; and for crest, an oak tree, proper: motto, *Dat gloria vires*.

The name of ROCHEAD there, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, a boar's head erased, between two mullets of the field; the same is carried by ROCHEAD of Craighleith; and for crest, a man's head couped in profile, proper: motto, *Fide & virtute*. N. R. And there,

ROCHEAD of Whitsomhill *argent*, a savage-head erased, distilling drops of blood, proper, between three combs *azure*; crest, a savage-arm erect, proper: motto, *Pro patria*.

In many other shires of the kingdom there are other ancient and honourable families who have boars' heads for their armorial figures, which betoken no descent nor dependence one upon another, as the Elphinstones, Abercrombies and others, of whom before: I shall mention here those of the surnames of Cochran, Rollo and Lockhart.

The most eminent family of the name of COCHRAN is that of the Earl of Dundonald's, whose achievement is, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads erased *azure*; crest, a horse *passant argent*; with the motto, *Virtute & labore*; supported by two greyhounds, proper, collared and leashed *gules*. This family is of good antiquity in the shire of Renfrew, where the barony of Cochran lies, from which is the surname.

In the reign of Alexander the III. *Waldenus de Coveran*, or Cochran, was a witness to the charter which *Dungallus, filius Swayn* gave to Walter Stewart Earl of Monteith, of the lands of Skipness in Argyleshire, in the year 1262, (*Dalrymple's Collections and Crawford's History of Renfrew*) *William de Cochran* is mentioned by Prynne, in his History, as one of the Scots barons that gave allegiance to King Edward the I. of England. In the reign of David the II. flourished *Gosiline de Cochran*, father of *William de Cochran* of that Ilk; and from him (as in Mr Crawford's Peerage) was lineally descended William Cochran of that Ilk, who obtained a charter of confirmation from Queen Mary of the lands of Cochran, in the year 1576. He had with his wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, only a daughter, Elizabeth Cochran, his sole heir, to whom he entailed his whole estate, and to the heirs of her body; and, for want of issue, to several others, upon condition they should bear the name and arms of the family: Which Elizabeth took to husband Alexander Blair, a younger son of John Blair of that Ilk, and to him she bore seven sons and two daughters: The eldest, Sir John, died, having no issue with his lady, Madam Buttler, one of the daughters of Ormond. To him succeeded his brother, Sir William Cochran of Cowden, who, for his singular parts and loyalty to King Charles the I. was advanced to the dignity of a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Cochran of Cowden, in the year 1647; and, upon the Restoration of King Charles the II. as an additional mark of his Majesty's esteem of his good services, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of DUNDONALD, 1669, and was one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. He had to his lady Euphame, daughter of Sir William Scot of Ardress; she had to him two sons and a daughter, William Lord Cochran and Sir John of Ochiltree.

Which William Lord Cochran died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue by the Lady Katharine his wife, daughter of John Earl of Cassilis, John, his successor, William Cochran of Kilmarnock, and Alexander Cochran of Bonshaw. John succeeded his grandfather in the earldom of Dundonald; he married Lady Susanna, daughter of William Duke of Hamilton, and by her he had two sons, William Earl of Dundonald, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother John, the present Earl of Dundonald, who married Anne, daughter of Charles Earl of Dunmore, by whom he has William Lord Cochran, and three daughters; he carries the above achievement.

The arms of the surname of Cochran, which I find matriculated in the New Register, are these:

Sir JOHN COCHRAN of Ochiltree, a son of the first Earl of Dundonald, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three boars' heads erased *azure*, within a bordure of the second; crest a horse *passant argent*: motto, *Virtute & labore*.

JOHN COCHRAN of Waterside, a younger son of Ochiltree, carries as his father, with a crescent in chief for difference.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN of Balbarchan, *argent*, a boar's head erased, and, in chief, three mullets disposed cheveron-ways *azure*; crest, a spear-head and garb crossing other saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Armis & industria*.

Mr WILLIAM COCHRAN of Rochsoles, descended of a second brother of Balbarchan, *argent*, a boar's head erased, and, in chief, a crescent betwixt two mullets disposed cheveron-ways *azure*.

Mr WALTER COCHRAN of Drumbreck, *ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a stag's head erased *or*, betwixt two mullets *argent*; crest, a stag standing at a gaze, proper, attired *gules*: motto, *Vigilanti salus*.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, second son to Walter Cochran of Drumbreck, sometime Bailie of Aberdeen, the same with his father, within a bordure *gules*; crest, a hand holding a man's heart, proper: motto, *Concordia vincit*.

COCHRAN of Pitfar, *ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a boar's head erased betwixt two mullets *argent*. Pont's MS.

ROLLO of Duncrub, *argent*, a cheveron *azure*, between three boars' heads erased *sable*. Other books give them *azure*, as now carried. As for the antiquity of the family, John Rollo got a grant of the lands of Duncrub, and other lands, from David Earl of Strathern, with the consent of King Robert his father, of the date 13th February 1380. From the lands of Duncrub the family was designed; and these lands, with others, were erected into a free barony by King James IV. in

favours of William Rollo of Duncrub, as the charter bears, of the date 26th October 1512. From this William was lineally descended Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncrub, who was knighted by King James the VI. and afterwards was by King Charles the I. raised to the dignity of Lord Rollo of Duncrub, in the year 1651. From whom is descended the present Robert Lord Rollo. Their achievements are, *or*, a cheveron, betwixt three boars' heads erased *azure*, supported by two stags, proper; crest, a stag's head coupéd, proper: motto, *La fortune passe par tout*.

ROBERT ROLLO of Powhouse, whose predecessor was a brother of Duncrub, *or*, a cheveron between three boars' heads erased *azure*, all within a bordure ingrailed of the second; crest, a boar *pàssant*, proper: motto, *Valore & fortuna*. New Register.

The surname of LOCKHART carries boars' heads. Simon Loccard lived in the reign of Malcolm the IV. as in the Chartulary of Kelso, to which he was a benefactor. There is also a charter of confirmation of Simon Loccard, the son of Malcolm Loccard, *super Ecclesiam de Simondston, i. e.* Symington in the shire of Lanark, so called from the foresaid Simon Loccard, now writ *Lockbart*. For more particulars of the antiquity of the name see Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, page 415.

The principal stem of this name was designed of Lee, because the lands of Symington and Craig-Lockhart did anciently belong to the family of Lee, as the abovementioned author says, who tells us, That from Sir Simon Loccard of Lee, *Dominus ejusdem*, in the reign of David Bruce, was descended Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the Lords of the Session in the reign of King Charles the I. and by King Charles the II. restored to that office, and promoted to be Justice-Clerk. He had five sons; Sir James, the eldest, a colonel; Robert, a captain, who died in the Civil Wars; Sir William, a great statesmen and general, of great esteem in France and England, succeeded his father in his estate and office as Justice-Clerk; of whom is the present Lockhart of Lee: The fourth son, Sir George Lockhart, a learned lawyer, and eloquent pleader, was Lord President of the Session; he purchased the barony of Carnwath, which is enjoyed by his son George Lockhart of Carnwath, who married Lady Euphame Montgomery, second daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglinton, and by her has issue. Sir James Lockhart, the youngest son, was by King Charles II. made a Lord of the Session, by the designation of Castlehill; his estate is come to his daughter married to Sir John Sinclair, eldest son of Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenston, Baronet, who has issue with her.

The family, it seems, of old, carried *azure*, three boars' heads erased, within a bordure ingrailed *or*; as in Balfour and Pont's MSS. One of the heads of this family is said by some to have accompanied Good Sir James Douglas, with King Robert the Bruce's heart, to Jerusalem. The family have since altered their arms, either to perpetuate the same story, or to make their arms more univocal to the name; thus, *argent*, a man's heart, proper, within a padlock *sable*, and, on a chief *azure*, three boars' heads erased *argent*; crest, a boar's head: motto, *Corda serata pando*; some read *fero*.

LOCKHART of Cleghorn carries *azure*, three boars' heads erased *argent*; crest, a boar's head erased as the former: motto, *Sine labe fides*. L. R. This is another ancient family of the name of Lockhart. Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn is a witness in the charters of King James the II. I have seen a charter of King James the IV. granted by that king to Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, of the lands of Cleghorn, *quæ prius pertinuerunt ad predecessores*. His son was Allan Lockhart, father of Alexander, who was infeft in the barony of Cleghorn, and the lands of Grugfoot, 1533; and his son Allan was seised in these lands, 1582, of whom is lineally descended the present Allan Lockhart.

ROBERT LOCKHART of Birkhill carries *argent*, on a bend, betwixt three boars' heads erased *azure*, a man's heart, proper, within a fetter-lock *or*; crest, a boar's head erased as the former: motto, *Feroci fortior*. *Ibid*.

WALTER LOCKHART of Kirkton places the heart and padlock on a cheveron; and, for crest, a dexter hand holding a boar's head erased, proper: motto, *Feroci fortior*. *Ibid*.

The surname of URQUHART carries boars' heads; as URQUHART of Cromarty, *or*,

three boars' heads erased *gules*. Pont's MS. The chief of this name (says Sir George Mackenzie, in his Genealogical Manuscript of the Nobility and Gentry) was Urquhart of Cromarty. The first of the family was a brother of Ochonacher, who slew the bear, predecessor of the Lord Forbes, and, having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, took his surname from that place.

URQUHART of Craigston, descended of Cromarty, carries the same with Cromarty, with the addition of a crescent, for a brotherly difference. Pont's Manuscript.

ALEXANDER URQUHART of Newhall, Esq. whose grandfather was a second son of Cromarty, carries *or*, three boars' heads erased *gules*, within a bordure quartered *sable*, and of the second; crest, a boar's head couped as the former: motto, *Per actum intentio*. N. R. Plate of Achievements.

ADAM URQUHART of Meldrum carries quarterly, first and fourth Meldrum, second and third Seaton, as before carried by Seatons of Meldrum, and still by their male representatives; and has nothing of Urquhart but a boar's head erased *or*, for crest; with the motto of Meldrum, *Per mare & terras*. L. R.

These of the name of CRUIKSHANKS, as George Cruikshanks of Berryhill, carry *or*, three boars' heads couped, *sable*, langued and armed *azure*. New Register.

The name of WHITEHEAD carries *or*, on a fesse between three boars' heads erased *azure*; as many cinquefoils *argent*. Pont's MS.

WHITLAW of that Ilk carries *sable*, a cheveron *or*, between three boars' heads couped *argent*. (Pont's MS.) Some of this name are to be met with in Mr Pryne's Collections, swearing fealty to King Edward the I. of England. In the reign of King James the III. there was one Archibald Whitlaw, an eminent churchman, being a son of Whitlaw of that Ilk, who was Secretary of State to that King. In the reign of King James IV. Whitlaw of that Ilk married Elizabeth Fenton, daughter and heiress of John Fenton of that Ilk, (of the arms of Fenton before) by whom he had a son, Patrick Whitlaw of that Ilk, from whom was descended Richard Whitlaw of that Ilk, who married Jean Blackburn, daughter of ——— Blackburn, Merchant in Edinburgh, and his wife ——— Nisbet, sister of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton; and with her he had only a daughter, Jean Whitlaw, his heiress, who married Walter Burnside, who, in right of his wife, possesses the lands of Whitlaw, and makes use of the arms, as in Plate of Achievements.

The ancient family of Mow * in Teviotdale carried a boar's head. It was sometime a numerous family; for, by old records which I have seen, there have been hostages given out of this family, all of the name of Mow, to the English, for keeping the peace between the Borders of Scotland and England. There is a contract betwixt the abbot of Kelso and the laird of Mow, in the Register of Kelso, an abstract of which is in the hands of Riddel of that Ilk, where his predecessor Sir Robert Riddel of that Ilk is cautioner for Mow of that Ilk, *anno 1270*. This family continued in the possession of the barony of Mow till the time of King Charles the I. that one of the name of Bell purchased it, and called it Belford.

The last laird of Mow of that Ilk, a great sufferer for King Charles the I. married a sister of Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk; their son was Alexander, designed of Mains in the shire of Berwick, and is recorded in the Lyon Register, representer of Mow of that Ilk. He bears *azure*, a boar's head erased *argent*, armed *gules*, betwixt three mullets of the second; crest, a phoenix rising out of the flames: motto, *Post funera fenus*. His grandson John Mow is the present laird of Mains.

BROWN of Blackburn in the shire of Berwick, an old family there, carried *sable*; a dagger in bend, proper; and in chief, a boar's head erased, *argent*; crest, a vine tree, proper: motto, *Premium virtutis honos*. L. R.

The name of DOWNIE carries *azure*, a fesse ingrailed between three boars' heads erased *or*. Workman's MS.

PITBLADO of that Ilk carries *vert*; a boar's head erased, *argent*. *Ibid*.

* It appears from an Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session of 11th August 1789, that Mr William Mow, W. S. and his brother Mr John Mow of Mains, obtained authority, upon application to their Lordships, to alter the spelling of their surname from *Mow* to *Molle*; which last it appeared, from ancient family documents, had been the original mode of spelling it. E.

VERNOR of Auchintinnie, *argent*, a fesse between three boars' heads coupéd, *sable*. Pont's MS.

Boars' heads, with their necks, are now represented fesse-ways, as by their figures in the Plates; but, by our old paintings and carvings, they were given with necks hanging down, coupéd or erased, as these in the old bearing of Gordon of Earlston, in Plate of Achievements. Sometimes they are placed pale-ways, that is, erect, as in the bearing of the Right Hon. BOOTH Earl of WARRINGTON in England, who carries *argent*; three boars' heads erased and erected *sable*.

COCHRAN of Balbachly, an old family of the name. I have mentioned him Balbarchan as above; and I here repeat his new arms and the old ones used by the family. Their achievement, as it now stands in the Lyon Register, is *argent*, a boar's head erased, and in chief, three mullets disposed cheveron-ways, *azure*; and, for crest, a spear-head and garb crossing other saltier-ways: motto, *Armis & industria*. But I have seen the armorial seal of the family appended to a writ in the year 1614, whereupon was a formal shield charged with a boar's head erased, and, in chief, three mullets fesse-ways.

The first of this family had the lands of Balbachly given him by King Robert Bruce, for services done to that Prince; and upon record is John Cochran of Barbachlaw, grandson to John of Cochran, who was infeft in these lands, as heir to John his grandfather, by virtue of a precept dated the 20th of October 1472. The grandfather, John of Cochran, must have lived either in the reign of King David the II. or of Robert the II. and has been either son or grandson to the person who first got the lands from King Robert Bruce.

The above John Cochran, designed of Balbachly, was succeeded by his son George, who was infeft in the lands of Balbachly, as heir to his father, in the year 1506; and the succession of the family was continued, as by charters and retours to be seen in the charter-chest of the family, too long here to be narrated; and I shall here only mention James Cochran, who was infeft in the barony of Balbachly, as heir to his father, 1614, a man of bright parts, who was constituted Sheriff-Principal of the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, by commission under the Great Seal in the year 1622, and was, for his loyalty, continued in the same office by King Charles I. He was succeeded by his grandson, Alexander, in the barony of Balbachly; and he was succeeded by his son Alexander, father of the present Alexander Cochran of Balbachly.

OF THE BEAR.

THE Bear, a cruel and fierce beast, by the Latins called *Ursus*, *ab urgeo*, *ob ferociam impetumque ita appellatum*, (*Hopingius de Jure Insignium*), is frequent in arms, upon the account, as some say, that the first assumers of that creature for an armorial figure represented a military man, or one that had overcome a cruel and vicious enemy, and sometimes upon account that its name is relative to that of the bearer's. Its posture in arms is ordinarily erect on his hinder feet; and as the above-named author speaks of it, "*Pedes ursi fortissimi sunt, quibus & rectus incedit more hominum, & victa animalia conculcat.*" For which the French say, *en pied*, and is always muzzled, as in the arms of BLANCHART in France, *d'or à lours en pied de sable, à la tetiere d'argent*; i. e. *or*; a bear erect, *sable*; muzzled *argent*. Plate XI. fig. II.

Several counties in Switzerland carry bears, as equivocally relative to their name: The CANTON of BERNE, *gules*, on a bend *or*, a bear *sable*. The CANTON of APPENZEL, *or*, a bear erect *sable*. The abbey of St Gall in Switzerland, *argent*, a bear erect, and *contourné sable*. This abbey, says Favin in his Theatre of Honour, was founded in memory of St Gall, a Scotsman, who taught there the Christian religion to the inhabitants, and who is still the Patron Saint of that country.

The URSINI in Venice carry *azure*, two bears erect *affronté or*; the BERINEI in Westphalia, *argent*, a bear *passant sable contourné* and collared *argent*; as relative to the name.

The head of this beast is more frequent with us than the whole body, which, as I have said of the heads of other beasts, so of this, that the head supposes the whole body in armories, and is either erased or coupéd, and always muzzled.

The surname of FORBES with us bears *azure*; three bears' heads coupéd *argent*, muzzled *gules*. These of this name are said, by our historians, to be originally from one Ochonacher, who came from Ireland, and, for killing a wild bear, took the name Forbear, now pronounced Forbes. Skene, in his *Treatise de Verborum Significatione*, at the title *Liberum Tenementum*, tells us, that Duncan Forbois got from King Alexander (but tells us not which of the Alexanders) a charter of the lands and heritage of Forbois in Aberdeenshire. And Mr Crawford, in his *Peerage*; says, by an original charter in the custody of the Lord Forbes, Fergus, the son of John, got the lands of Forbes from King Alexander II. from whence the surname. The next to be met with of this family was Alexander Forbes, Governor of the Castle of Urquhart in Murray; he defended it bravely for a long time against Edward I. of England, who at last took it, and put all within it to the sword; but the Governor's lady, says Hector Boece, being with child, escaped to Ireland, and there brought forth a son called Alexander, who was the chief and raiser of the name again, and who came to Scotland, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, to seek his father's heritage, but could not get it, being before given to others for their good services; but in lieu of it he got other lands. This Alexander Forbes of that ilk was killed at the battle of Duplin, fighting for the interest of King David Bruce against Edward Baliol.

The next of the family I have met with is *Joannes Forbes de eodem, miles*, witness in a charter which I have seen, (now *penes Comitem de Mortoun*) of Isabel Countess of Marr, of the lands of Bonjedworth, to Thomas Douglas, son of John, and her beloved sister Margaret, of the date the 10th of November 1404. Which Sir John Forbes married a daughter of Kennedy of Dunnure, by whom he had three sons, Alexander Forbes his successor, William the ancestor of Pitsligo, and John the founder of the family of Tolquhon.

Which ALEXANDER was father of James who was knighted by King James III. and was the first Lord FORBES. He had two sons by a daughter of William Earl Marischal, William his successor, and Patrick the first of the family of Corse. William, second Lord Forbes, married Christian Gordon, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly; and with her he had four sons, Alexander, Arthur, and John, all three successively Lords, and Duncan, ancestor of the Forbesses of Corsindae; the first two died without issue, and John became Lord Forbes, to whom King James IV. gives a charter of confirmation of the barony of King-Edwards, wherein that King tells, that these lands "fuerunt quondam Alexandri Forbes militis, proavi & predecessoris dicti Johannis Domini Forbes, per hereditariam infeodationem, chartam & sasinam, dicto quondam Alexandro, per quondam Johannem Stewart Comitem Buchaniæ, & baroniæ de Kinedward, desuper coniectam cum confirmatione progenitoris nostri Jacobi Regis primi, sub magno sigillo;" for which see Haddington's Collections, p. 389. Of whom is descended the present Lord Forbes, who carries *azure*, three bears' heads coupéd *argent*, muzzled *gules*, supported by two greyhounds *argent*, collared *gules*; crest, a stag's head attired, proper: motto, *Grace me guide*.

The armorial bearings of the cadets of this family which I have met with in our ancient and modern books are these:

FORBES Lord PITSLIGO carries quarterly, first and fourth Forbes, with a crescent for difference; second and third *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Frazer; supporters, two bears, proper; crest, a falcon, proper: motto, *Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur*. And at other times, for a crest, a hand holding a sword, proper; with the motto, *Nec timide nec temere*.

The first of this family was Sir WILLIAM FORBES, second brother to Sir Alexander Forbes of that ilk. In the reign of King James I. he married Margaret Fraser, only daughter of Sir William Fraser of Philorth, and got with her these lands, for which the family quarters the Frasers' arms with their own; and the family was afterwards dignified with the title of Lord Pitsligo by King Charles I. the 24th of June 1633, in the person of Sir Alexander Forbes; of him is lineally descended Alexander the present Lord Pitsligo.

FORBES of Corsindae, descended of Duncan Forbes, fourth son of William Lord Forbes, carried the Forbess's arms, with a crescent for difference; and for crest, a bear's head; with the motto, *Spe. expecto*. Pont's MS.

FORBES of Corse, the first of which branch was Patrick, second son of James, first Lord Forbes, and his lady, a daughter of William Earl Marischal, carried *azure*, a cross coupé *or*, (Pont makes the cross a patee one, fitched) between three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *gules*; and for crest, a wreath or crown of thorns; with the motto, *Rosis coronat spina*. N. R.

Sir JOHN FORBES of Monymusk, Bart. descended of the Forbessies of Carsindae, carries *azure*, on a cheveron between three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *gules*, a man's heart, proper, with wings *or*: motto, *Spe expecto*. New Register.

Sir ALEXANDER FORBES of Tolquhon carries, quarterly, first and fourth Forbes, second and third *argent*, three unicorns' heads erased *sable*, for marrying Marjory, the heiress of Sir Henry Preston of Formartin; supported by two greyhounds, proper, collared *gules*; crest, a stag's head attired with ten tynes, proper: motto, *Salus per Christum*. *Ibid*.

Sir JOHN FORBES of Waterton bears, quarterly, as Tolquhon, and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a sword and key saltier-ways *gules*, as Constable of Aberdeen, by succeeding to the lands of Cairnmuch, and in which office he was established by Act of Parliament; crest, an eagle displayed *sable*: motto, *Virtuti inimica quies*. *Ibid*.

FORBES of Culloden, descended of Tolquhon, bears *azure*, on a cheveron betwixt three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *gules*, as many unicorns' heads erased *sable*; crest, an eagle displayed *or*: motto, *Salus per Christum*. *Ibid*.

Sir ALEXANDER FORBES of Foveran, Bart. descended of Tolquhon, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhon; and, in the centre of the arms of Forbes, a cross patee *argent*, for difference; crest, a cross patee *argent*: motto, *Salus per Christum*. See Plate of Achievements.

THOMAS FORBES of Auchredy, descended of Tolquhon, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhon, all within a bordure *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*; crest, a small sword bend-ways, proper: motto, *Scienter utor*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER FORBES of Savock, second son of Forbes of Craigie, who was a second son of the family of Tolquhon, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhon; and, for difference, a crescent surmounted of another. *Ibid*.

FORBES of Ballogie, descended of the family of Tolquhon, parted per fesse, *azure* and *argent*, on the first Forbes, and on the second Preston; crest, a sheaf of arrows, proper; with the motto, *Concordia præsto*. *Ibid*.

JOHN FORBES of Balfluig, a cadet of Monymusk, *azure*, a cheveron between three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *gules*, a man's heart, proper, between two skeins, or daggers, of the first, pommelled *or*; crest, a skein piercing a man's heart, proper: motto, *Non deest spes*. *Ibid*.

ARTHUR FORBES of Riras, descended of Pitsligo, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, for Wemyss of Rires; second and third Forbes; crest, a greyhound *passant*, proper: motto, *Dilectatio*. *Ibid*.

ARTHUR FORBES of Eight, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between three bears' heads coupé of the second, and muzzled of the third; crest, a sand-glass, proper: motto, *Fugit hora*. *Ibid*.

ROBERT FORBES of Robslaw, sometime Provost of Aberdeen, *azure*, a skein fesse *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, between three bears' heads coupé of the second, and muzzled *sable*; crest, a dove, proper: motto, *Virtute cresco*. *Ibid*.

FORBES of Millbuy, *azure*, a skein pale-ways, with a wolf's head coupé *or*, on the point, between three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *gules*; crest, a bear's head coupé, as the former, within an orle of olive branches *vert*: motto, *Virtute non ferocia*. *Ibid*.

FORBES of Craigievar, in Aberdeenshire, *azure*, three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *sable*, in the centre a cross patee *fitché* of the second; crest, a cock, proper: motto, *Watch*. *Ibid*. This family is descended of Forbes of Corse, as also the following:

FORBES Viscount of GRANARD, in Ireland, *azure*, three bears' heads coupé *argent*, muzzled *sable*; crest, a bear *passant argent*, *semé* of *gouttes de sang*, supported on the right by an unicorn *or*, powdered with *ermine spots sable*, and on the sinister by a dragon *ermine*: motto, *Fax mentis incendium gloriæ*. Sir George Mackenzie.

Those also of the surname of MACKAY carry bear-heads of the same tincture and field with the Forbesses, upon the account they derive their descent from one Alexander, a younger son of Oehonacher, the progenitor also of the Forbesses, who came from Ireland to Scotland about the end of the twelfth century.

The fourth in descent from the abovementioned Alexander, was Donald of Strathnaver, (as by the Manuscript of the Family) whose son and successor was Y More; from him began the surname of Mackay, (*i. e. Y his sons*), whose great-grandchild was Angus Mackay, father of Y, *alias* Odo Mackay: He was much in favour with King James IV. who gave to him the lands of Alexander Sutherland of Delred, as by a charter of the date 1499, (*in rotulis Jacobi Quarti*), "Dedisse, concessisse & confirmasse Odoni Mackay & heredibus suis, terras de Farre, Strathie, Kyneve, Kynned, Gosespie, Dilrit, &c. quæ quidem terræ fuerunt quondam dicti Alexandri Sutherland hereditarie, & nunc nobis pertinent, & in manibus nostris legitime devenerunt, ratione forisfacturæ dicti Alexandri," &c. From this Odo was lineally descended Sir Donald Mackay of Farre, a valiant man, and of great honour: He, by a warrant of King Charles I. took over into Germany a regiment of 2000 men of his own name and followers, to the assistance of the King and Queen of Bohemia, in the year 1626; and thereafter he entered into the service of the King of Denmark against the Emperor: And after that war ended, he served with his own regiment under Gustavus, the King of Sweden, with singular valour and success. King Charles I. created him a Knight-Baronet, 28th of March 1627, and the year following, for his great merit, a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Reay. He died in the year 1649, leaving issue by Barbara, his lady, a daughter of Kenneth Lord Kintail, afterwards Earl of Seaforth, JOHN his successor, second Lord Rae, who married Barbara, sister to General Hugh Mackay, by whom he had Donald, master of Rae, who died before his father, leaving issue by his lady, a daughter of Sir George Monro of Culrain, GEORGE the present Lord Rae.

Their achievements, since the family was dignified, are *azure*, on a chevron *or*, accompanied with three bears' heads couped *argent*, muzzled *gules*, a roebuck's head erased, for the title of Rae, between two hands holding daggers, all proper; and for crest, a right hand holding up a dagger pale-ways, proper: motto, *Manu forti*; supporters, two men in a military dress, holding muskets in sentry postures. See Plate of Achievements.

GALBRAITH of Giltroyck, *gules*, three bears' heads erased *argent*, muzzled *azure*. Pont's MS. There was one Galbraith Governor of the Upper Castle of Dumbarton, in the reign of King James II.

GALBRAITH of Kilchrich, *gules*, three bears' heads erased *argent*, muzzled *sable*: Illuminated in the House of Falahall.

The name of LANGHAM, in England, *argent*, three bears' heads erased *sable*, and muzzled *or*. *Art. Her.*

THE WOLF,

A RAVENOUS creature. Its posture in armories is ordinarily erect, and so said to be *rampant*, and sometimes *passant* or *couchant*; it is carried by many families, as relative to their names. The country of BISCAY, bears *argent*, an oak tree *vert*, surmounted by two wolves *passant gules*. The tree is the ancient figure of Arragon, and the two wolves are in allusion to Lopez, the surname of the Lords of Biscay.

The LUPIN in France carry *azure*, a wolf rampant *or*: The WOLF in Franconia, *sable*, a wolf *salient*, and *contourné argent*.

With us the surname of DUMBRECK carries *argent*, a dagger thrust into the back of a wolf *passant sable*. W. MS.

Heads of wolves are more frequent with us in arms, and have their necks hanging down, to distinguish them from the heads of other beasts.

ROBERTSON of Struan carries *gules*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*, armed and langued *azure*; crest, a dexter hand holding up an imperial crown, proper: motto, *Virtutis gloria merces*. N. R. The first of this family is said to be one Duncan.

Macdonald, who got the lands of Struan in Perthshire for killing of wolves. Robert, one of the heads of the family, apprehended one of the murderers of King James I. upon which account the family of Struan has since borne a wild man chained, lying under the escutcheon of their arms.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON of Faskally, descended of Struan, carries as Struan, within a bordure ingrailed *argent*; crest, a phoenix issuing out of a flame of fire, proper: motto, *Post funera virtus*. *Ibid.*

GILBERT ROBERTSON of Muirton, descended of the family of Struan, bears *gules*, three crescents interlaced *or*, between three wolves' heads, as before, all within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight mullets of the first; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, holding a garb, proper: motto, *Perseveranti dabitur*. *Ibid.*

Mr JAMES ROBERTSON of Newbigging, descended of Struan, carries as Struan, within a bordure ingrailed *argent*; crest, a hand, proper, charged with a crescent *argent*, and holding up an imperial crown *or*: motto, *Virtutis gloria merces*. *Ibid.*

JOHN ROBERTSON, Writer in Edinburgh, and portioner of Tranent, parted per cheveron, *gules* and *argent*, three wolves' heads erased, two in chief, and one in base, counter-charged of the same, armed and langued *azure*; crest, a dexter hand holding a crescent, proper: motto, *Quæque flavilla micat*. *Ibid.*

SKENE of that Ilk, in Aberdeenshire, carries *gules*, three dirks, or skeins, paleways in fesse *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, supported of as many wolves' heads of the third; crest, a dexter arm from the shoulder, issuing out of a cloud, holding forth in the hand a triumphant crown or garland, proper: motto, *Virtutis regia merces*; supported on the dexter by a Highlandman in his proper garb, holding a skein in his right hand, in a guarding posture, and supported on the sinister by another in a servile habit, his target on the left arm, and the darlach by the right side, all proper. *New Register.*

The first of this family is said to have been of the family of Macdonald, who killed, with a skein, a wolf in presence of one of our kings, from whence he took his surname Skene, and called his lands in Aberdeenshire after his name. *John le Skeen* was one of the Arbitrators at Berwick, between the Bruce and the Baliol, as in *Prynne's History*.

I have seen a principal charter granted by King Robert the Bruce, the 12th year of his reign, *Roberto de Skeen dilecto & fideli nostro, pro homagio & servitio suo*, of the lands of Skene, with the loch and fishing thereof, and erected them into a free barony.

JOHN SKENE of Halyards, descended of Skene of that Ilk, carries as Skene of that Ilk, with a crescent for difference; crest, a dexter hand, proper, holding a dagger as the former: motto, *Virtutis regia merces*. *N. R.*

GEORGE SKENE of Easter-Fintray bears the same with Skene of that Ilk, with the addition of a cheveron *argent*; crest, a dexter hand holding a garland, proper: motto, *Gratis a Deo data*. *L. R.*

Mr ALEXANDER SKENE of Newtile, parted per cheveron, *argent* and *gules*, three skeins surmounted as before, with as many wolves' heads, and counter-charged; crest, a hand holding a laurel crown: motto, *Sors mihi grata cadet*. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SKENE of Ramore, descended of a second brother of the House of Skene, bears Skene, within a bordure invected *argent*; crest, a birch tree, environed with stalks of oats, all growing out of a mount, proper: motto, *Sub montibus altis*.

ALEXANDER SKENE of Dyce, descended of Skene of that Ilk, carries Skene, within a bordure ingrailed *argent*; crest, a garb, proper: motto, *Assiduitate*. *Lyon Register.*

DONALD BAINE of Tulloch carries *azure*, a wolf's head erased *or*, armed and langued *gules*; crest, a dexter hand grasping a dirk *or*: motto, *Et Marte & arte*. *New Register.*

Mr JOHN BAINE of Pitcairlie, descended of Tulloch, bears as Tulloch, within a bordure counter-componed, *azure* and *or*; with crest and motto the same. *Ibid.*

M^rQUEEN bears *argent*, three wolves' heads couped *sable*. *Og. MS.*

The name of MIDDLETON, in England, bears *argent*, on a bend *vert*, three wolves' heads erased of the field. *Art. Her.*

OF THE FOX.

THE fox is used in armories for his wit, and as relative to the name of the bearer. The name of Fox, in England, bears *or*, three foxes' heads erased *gules*.

The name of WYLLIE with us, carries *azure*, a bend between a fox *courant* in chief, and two mullets in base *argent*. Lyon Register.

The name of TOD with us, signifying the same with Fox in England, carries *argent*, three foxes' heads coupéd *gules*. Pont's MS.

Mr JOHN TOD, by order of King Robert the Bruce, got from Sir Alexander Seaton of that Ilk, Governor and Feuar of the town of Berwick, nineteen pounds six shillings and eight pennies, for relieving his children, captives in England, as by an article in Sir Alexander Seaton his accounts in the Borough Rolls of Exchequer, in the year 1328.

The name of SCHEVEZ with us, of which there was a family designed of Muirton, and another family of that name, designed of Kemback in Fife, and of Kilwhiss, there; of the last mentioned family was William Schevez Archbishop of St Andrew's: Which families carried arms relative to the name, *sable*, three civet-cats *passant* in pale *argent*.

Let these instances of carrying such creatures be sufficient, since they have no other proper terms in blazon than those already given; and I proceed to others, which have terms peculiar to themselves.

OF THE DOG,

OF which there are two sorts, *household-dogs* and *hunting-dogs*: For examples of the first, I shall mention those in the fourth quarter of the achievement of the Count of WEISENWOLF in Germany, who carries *gules*, two mastiff dogs *salient adossé argent*, and collared *or*; which Imhoff gives us thus, *In quarta area, rubea; duos molossos argenteos, aversos, & millis colligatos salientes*.

The town of DAM in Flanders has a dog in its arms, as relative to its old name, *Hondes Dam, i. e. Dog's Sluice*.

The dog is often used in devices, as the emblem of vigilance and fidelity, for which they are also carried in arms; but the dogs of chace are more frequent than the former, and are looked upon as more honourable, in showing their owners to be noble, and to have a right to hunting: Their postures in armories are either *passant*, *courant*, or *salient*; and for the most part, they have collars about their necks, for which the French say *accollée*, and we, *collared*.

HUNTER of Hunterston, carries *vert*, three dogs of chace *argent*, 2 and 1, collared *or*, on a chief of the second, three hunting-horns of the first, stringed *gules*. Pont's MS. And there,

HUNTER of Ballagan carries *argent*, three hunting-horns *vert*, stringed *gules*.

As for the antiquity of the name, *Gulielmus Venator*, which I take for HUNTER, is a witness in a charter of erection of the Bishopric of Glasgow, by David I. when he was Prince of Cumberland. In a charter of King Alexander II. of the lands of Manners, to William Baddeby, upon the resignation of Nicol Corbet, of those lands and others, the lands of Norman Hunter are exempted, as the charter bears, "Quas Nicolaus Corbat nobis reddidit, excepta terra quondam Normani Venatoris, quam Malcolmus, frater regis Willielmi, ei dedit." For which see Had. Collect.

JOHN CLAYHILLS of Inner-Gowrie, sometime Bailie of Dundee, bears parted per bend, sanguine and *vert*, two greyhounds *courant* bend-ways *argent*. N. R.

ALEXANDER UDNEY of that Ilk, representer of an ancient family in the shire of Aberdeen, carries *gules*, two greyhounds *counter-salient argent*, the dexter surmounted of the sinister saltier-ways, collared of the field, and, in the chief point, a stag's head coupéd, attired with ten tynes, all betwixt three flower-de-luces, two in chief, and one in base *or*; crest, a flower-de-luce *gules*; supporters, two savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel *vert*, holding in their hands clubs, proper: motto, *All my hope is in God*. N. R.

ROBERT UDNEY of Auchterallan, a second son of Udney of that Ilk, carries the same, without the supporters, with a crescent for difference. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM CORSTORPHINE, Portioner of Kingsbarns, carries *vert*, a greyhound *salient* between three hunting-horns *argent*. *Ibid.*

BEASTS OF THE GAME.

SUCH as *stags*, *bucks*, *harts*, *deers*, *hares*, &c. are carried in arms, not only upon the account of their natural good qualities, but as signs of the bearer's jurisdiction and liberty of hunting in forests and parks; their postures in arms are either *passant*, *tripping*, *standing at gaze*, *courant*, *springing*, and *couchant*.

Passant or *tripping* is, when they have their right fore-foot lifted up, and the other three, as it were, on the ground.

TROUP of that Ilk carries *vert*, three bucks *passant argent*, 2 and 1. This ancient family ended in an heiress, who was married to a younger son of Keith Earl Marischal.

When the horns of those creatures are of a different tincture from their bodies, they are then said to be *attired*, and the branches of their horns are called *tynes*; and, when their hoofs are of a different tincture, they are said to be *unguled*.

The name of PARKHILL carries *argent*, a stag tripping, proper, attired and *unguled or*. Mr Thomas Crawford's MS.

STRACHAN of Thornton in the Merns carries *azure*, a stag tripping *or*, attired and *unguled gules*. *Ibid.* See Plate of Achievements.

In the New Register, Sir JAMES STRACHAN of Thornton, Minister at Keith in the North, carries *or*, an hart standing at a gaze *azure*, attired *sable*. Lyon Register.

SIR ALEXANDER STRACHAN of Glenkindie, Knight, bears *azure*, a hart tripping *or*, attired and *unguled gules*; crest, a hart standing at a gaze as the former: motto, *Non timeo sed caveo*. *Ibid.* See Plate of Achievements.

There is a charter in the custody of Sir Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie for instructing the antiquity of his family, which I have seen, granted by Thomas Earl of Marr, to Adam Strachan and his wife, Margaret, the Earl's cousin, and to the children to be got by him on her, of the lands of Glenkenety, (now wrote Glend-kindie) and a part of the lands of Glenbowel, then called Rumor; the charter wants a date; but, by the granter and witness, it appears to have been granted in the reign of King David II.

Standing at a gaze is said when these creatures stand with their four feet on the ground. The name of JONES, in England, carries *sable*, a stag standing at a gaze *argent*. *Art. Her.*

When they are represented lying down, they are said to be *couchant* or *lodged*.

The name of HYSLOP carries *argent*, a stag, proper, lodged under a holly tree growing out of the base *vert*; and Archibald Hyslop, Stationer in Edinburgh, carries the same with a chief *vert*, charged with a book *or*, between two stars *argent*. New Register.

DAVID FAIRNIE of Farlogie carries *azure*, a stag *argent*, lodged within a grove of trees *vert*, and, in chief, three stars of the second; crest, a greyhound *courant*, proper: motto, *Quiescens & vigilans*. L. R.

The name of TULLIDEFF carries *azure*, a hind *couchant or*, between two stars in chief, and a crescent in base *argent*. Pont's MS.

The name of DAVIDSON carries *azure* on a fesse *argent* between three pheons *or*, a buck *couchant gules*. Workman's Manuscript, and in the New Register.

Sir WILLIAM DAVIDSON of Curriehill, Baronet, carries the same, and, in the dexter canton, the arms of Ulster, being *argent*, a sinister hand couped *gules*, as being a Baronet of England; crest, a youth from the middle holding in his right hand a man's heart, all proper: motto, *Sapienter si sincere*.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON of Cairnbrogie, Advocate, carries *azure* on a fesse couped *argent*, between three pheons *or*, a buck *couchant gules*, and attired *sable*. *Ibid.*

ROBERT DAVIDSON of Balgay, near Dundee, bears *azure*, on a fesse between three pheons *argent*, a stag *couchant gules*, attired with ten tynes *or*; crest, a falcon's head couped, proper: motto, *Viget in cinere virtus*.

The name of HARTHILL, in England, bears *argent*, a hart lodged *gules*, on a green mount in base.

When deers, bucks, harts, &c. are running, they are said to be *courant*, or, in full course, as the surname of RAE bears *argent*, three roebucks in full course *gules*. The same is carried by Major Adam Rae; and, for crest, a buck standing at gaze, proper, motto, *In omnia promptus*. L. R.

When these beasts of game are erect on their hinder feet, they are said to be *springing* or *salient*.

The name of STRATHALLAN carries *azure*, a hart springing *or*. Og. MS.

The name of GILSTAND in England, bears *vert*, a hart springing *argent*.

The heads of these creatures are carried *couped*, *erased*, and frequently *trunked* or *cabossed*, as some say, which is the same.

BALLENDEN of Auchinoule, bears *gules*, a buck's head couped between three cross croslets fitched *or*. Pont's MS.

Thomas Ballenden of Auchinoule, was Justice-Clerk and Director of the Chancery, *anno* 1541. Sir John, his son and heir, was also Justice-Clerk in the reign of Queen Mary and King James VI. His son again was Sir Lewis, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, father of Sir James, who married a sister of the first Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had

Sir WILLIAM BALLENDEN of Broughton, Treasurer-Depute in the reign of King Charles II. and by that King created Lord Ballenden, *anno* 1661; he carried *gules*, a hart's head couped between three cross croslets, all within a double tressure, counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *or*; supporters, two women in rich habits, representing peace and justice: motto, *Sic itur ad astra*.

WILLIAM LORD BALLENDEN adopted John Ker, younger son of William Earl of Roxburgh, and settled his estate upon him; and, in the year 1670, upon the death of William Lord Ballenden, Mr John took upon him the name and arms, and succeeded to the estate and honours, and carried his coat of arms as is above blazoned; and he again is succeeded by his son, the present Lord Ballenden, who does the same.

As for the names of Ballenden and Bannantine, they seem to me to be one, though they have different bearings.

I am of opinion that the hart's head, carried by the Ballendens of Broughton, is the armorial figure used by the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, and the baronies belonging thereto, such as the Canongate and Broughton; and that figure, assumed by Ballenden, is upon account of the last barony which was in the possession of the family of Auchinoule, as soon as they became great, upon the Reformation.

The story about the rise of these arms of Holyroodhouse is thus;

King David I. commonly called the Saint, being a-hunting on Holyrood-day, near to Edinburgh, there appeared a hart or a stag with a cross betwixt his horns, which run at the king so furiously, and dismounted him from his horse, that he was in hazard of being killed, if one of his attendants, Sir Gregan Crawford, had not interposed: The pious king, taking this as a reproof for hunting on such a holyday, erected a church on the place, called Holyroodhouse, *monasterium sanctæ crucis*, in 1128, and the head of a stag, with a cross between his horns, became the badge of that abbacy and its baronies; as also the armorial figures of Sir Gregan Crawford, and all his descendants, who carry *argent*, a stag's head erased with a cross croslet between his attires *gules*, to perpetuate the happy event in Sir Gregan's delivering King David; so that he and his posterity laid aside their paternal bearing, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, carried by another branch of the name, of which before.

CRAWFURD of Kerse, as descended of Sir Gregan, carries *argent*, a stag's head erased *gules*; and Crawford of Drumsoy bears the same.

CRAWFURD of Comlargo carries *argent*, a stag's head erased *sable*, attired *or*, distilling drops of blood; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, grasping a hart by the horns, and bearing him to the ground, all proper; with the motto, *Tutum te robore reddam*. L. R.

The name of CAIRNCROSS, in old charters writ *Carnea Crux*, of which there was a Bishop of Ross, and an Abbot of Holyroodhouse, and other barons of that name, carried the same arms with the abbacy of Holyroodhouse. As

ANDREW CAIRNCROSS of Cowmslie, *argent*, a stag's head erased, and, between the attiring or horns, a cross croset *fitché*, surmounted on the top with a mullet *gules*: motto, *Recte faciendo neminem timeo*. N. R.

PATRICK CAIRNCROSS of Balmashanen, *azure*, a stag's head erased *argent*, attired *or*, with a cross croset betwixt them; crest, a dagger erect, proper: motto, *Certaine parta*. *Ibid*.

GEORGE PARK of Fulfordlies, descended of the family of Parkswells, carries *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *gules* and *argent*, between three bucks' heads cabossed, all within a bordure of the second: motto, *Providentiæ me committo*. New Register.

AHANNAY of old, now writ HANNAY; the principal family of the name was Ahanny of Sorbie, an old family in Galloway, carried, as in Pont's MS. *argent*, three roebucks' heads coupéd *azure*, collared *or*, with a bell pendent thereat *gules*. But on the frontispiece of a book of curious poems, printed in *anno* 1622, and written by Mr Patrick Hannay, grandson of Donald Hannay of Sorbie, are his arms in *taille-douce*, with his picture, being *argent*, three roebucks' heads coupéd *azure*, with a mullet in the collar point, for his difference; his father being a younger son of Hannay of Sorbie, with a cross croset fitched, issuing out of a crescent *sable*; for crest and motto relative thereto, *Per ardua ad alta*.

The lands of Sorbie are now possessed by others; but the family is at present represented by Mr Robert Hannay of Kingsmuir in Fife, who carries the last blazon without the mullet, and the same crest, with this motto, *Cresco & spero*. As in Plate of Achievements.

There is another family of the name still in Galloway, descended of Sorbie, viz. HANNAY of Kirkdole: but with what difference he carries the arms of Sorbie I know not.

The name of ROGER, *sable*, a stag's head erased *argent*, attired *or*, holding a mullet in his mouth of the last. Pont's MS.

Others of that name give *or*, a fesse wavy, between three bucks *passant sable*.

JOHN COUTTS, sometime Provost of Montrose, carries *argent*, a stag's head erased *gules*, and, between the attirings, a pheon *azure*, all within a bordure ingrailed of the second. N. R.

The name of COUDEN, *gules*, a cheveron between three stags' heads erased *argent*. Pont's MS.

PORTEOUS of Halkshaw, *azure*, three harts' (or stags') heads coupéd *argent*, attired with ten tynes *or*. *Ibid*.

GEORGE PORTEOUS of Craig-Lockhart, one of his Majesty's Herald-Painters, *azure*, a thistle between three bucks' heads erased *or*; crest, a turtle-dove with an olive branch in her beak, all proper: motto, *I wait my time*. Lyon Register.

Caboched, *cabossed*, or *caborsed* and *trunked*, are allowed for the heads of beasts which are represented full-faced, and show no part of their necks. The term *cabossed* is said to be from an old French word, *caboche*, which signifies the head; but the French use the word *massacré*, for a head caboched, which, Menestrier says, is a term of hunting crept into heraldry; for the heads of stags, harts, and other beasts of game, which are due to the huntsman, are called *massacré*. The Latins, for heads cabossed, say *Capita ora obvertentia*, or *obversum caput*; and, by some, *caput truncatum*.

The MACKENZIES carry *azure*, a deer's head cabossed *or*. The first of this honourable name was one Colin Fitzgerald, son to the Earl of Kildare, or Desmond, in Ireland, who signalized himself by his bravery for the Scots against the Danes, at the battle of Largs, in the year 1263; so that King Alexander II. took him into favour, and bestowed upon him the lands of Kintail in Ross-shire. His son was Kenneth, and again, his son Kenneth, father of Murdo, designed in the charters of King David Bruce, *filius* Kenneth; by the Highlanders, Mackenneth; and by those in the Lowlands, Mackenzies, as were all the descendants in the lineal and collateral lines of the family, and which were numerous in a short time.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of Kintail, in a lineal descent, head of the family, was killed at Flodden with King James IV. 9th of September 1513, leaving John

his son and heir, father of Kenneth, who, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart Earl of Athol, had Colin, his son and successor, a firm loyalist for Queen Mary. His eldest son and successor was Kenneth, who, for his father's and his own merit, was honoured by King James VI. with the dignity and title of Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, 19th of November 1609. He had issue by his first wife, a daughter of Ross of Balnagown, Colin his successor, who died, leaving only daughters; and by his second wife, a daughter of Ogilvie of Powrie, George, thereafter Earl of Seaforth, who married a daughter of the Lord Forbes, by whom he had George, his successor, and Colin Mackenzie, father of the worthy Doctor George Mackenzie, author of the two volumes of Biography of his learned countrymen.

From George Earl of Seaforth was lineally descended Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, who by King James VII. was chosen and invested one of the Knights Companions of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, 1687, and afterwards honoured with the title of Marquis of Seaforth; but the letters patent could not pass the seals here. He married Frances Herbert, daughter of William Marquis of Powis in England, by whom he had Kenneth his son, who succeeded to his estate and dignity 1701.

The achievement of the family is *azure*, a deer's head cabossed *or*; crest, a mountain in flames, proper; supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, with clubs erect in their hands, and fire issuing out of the top of them, all proper; and for motto, *Luceo non uro*.

From this noble family are branched many honourable families of the name of Mackenzie; these I shall here only mention whose arms I have met with on record.

GEORGE MACKENZIE Earl of CROMARTY, Viscount of Tibat, Lord M'Leod and Castlehaven, lineally descended from Sir Roderick Mackenzie, a second son of Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, one of the progenitors of the Earl of Seaforth, carried, quarterly, first *or*, a rock in flames, proper, for M'Leod; second *azure*, a buck's head cabossed *or*, for Mackenzie; third *gules*, three legs of a man armed, proper, conjoined in the centre at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred *or*, formerly belonging to the M'Leod's, as old possessors of the Isle of Man; fourth *argent*, on a pale *sable*, an imperial crown within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *gules*, for Erskine of Innertail, as a coat of alliance; supporters, two savages wreathed about the middle with laurel, holding battons over their shoulders, proper; crest, the sun in his splendour: motto, *Luceo non uro*.

The renowned Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE of Rosehaugh, Knight, Advocate to their Majesties Charles II. and James VII. son of Simon Mackenzie of Lochslyne, brother to George, second Earl of Seaforth, bears *azure*, a deer's head cabossed *or*, within two laurel branches disposed orle-ways of the last; crest, an eagle rising from a rock, proper: motto, *Firma & ardua*. L. R.

Sir RODERICK MACKENZIE of Findon, son of Mr Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy, brother to the Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, progenitor of the Earls of Seaforth, bears Mackenzie, within a bordure *or*, charged with eight crescents *azure*; crest, a crescent *argent*: motto, *Crescitque virtute*. L. R.

COLIN MACKENZIE of Redcastle, whose great-grandfather was Roderick Mackenzie of that ilk, predecessor to the Earl of Seaforth, bears Mackenzie, within a bordure *chequé*, *or* and *azure*; crest, a man's heart in flames, within two palm branches, disposed orle-ways, all proper: motto, *Ferendum & sperandum*. *Ibid*.

Sir ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of Coull, Baronet, descended of Seaforth; the first of which family married the daughter and heiress of Chisholm of Comar. He carries, quarterly, first and fourth Mackenzie; second and third *gules*, a boar's head couped *argent*, for Chisholm; crest, a boar's erected *or*, between the attirings of a stag fixed to the scalp *sable*: motto, *Pulchrior ex arduis*. N. R.

Mr JOHN MACKENZIE of Delvin, one of the principal Clerks of the Session, third lawful son to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Coull, bears his father's quartered arms, within a bordure *nebulé argent*; crest, a man's arm issuing from the torce near the shoulder, and holding a dart, all proper: motto, *Recte ad ardua*. Lyon Register.

KENNETH MACKENZIE of Suddy, descended of Seaforth, carries Mackenzie, with- in a bordure embattled *or*; crest, a dexter hand grasping a sword in bend, proper: motto, *Sic itur ad astra.* *Ibid.*

The surname of THOMSON carries *argent*, a stag's head cabossed *gules*, attired *or*, and, on a chief *azure*, a cross croset fitched of the third, between two spur-rowels of the first. Pont's MS.

The name of DINGWALL carries *azure*, a buck's head cabossed *or*, between three spur-rowels *argent*. Pont's MS.

The horns or attires of beasts are frequently borne in arms; Sylvester Petra Sancta, treating of them, says, "Cornua autem, spolia venatorum, non postrema, " & qui ideo in virorum uobilium tesseris gentilitiis immigrarunt;" of which he gives us several examples borne by noble families in the empire, as those of VIR- TEMBERI, *or*, three attires of a hart in fesse *sable*; thus blazoned in French upon the margin of his book, *d'or à trois perches de cerf, misés en faces de sable.*

The surname of BOYLE, with us, bears *or*, three harts' horns *gules*, situate fesse- ways, 2 and 1. The principal family of the name is Boyle of Kelburn, of an old standing in the sheriffdom of Ayr. In the reign of Alexander the III. they possessed the lands of Kelburn; for, in writs about that time, mention is made of *Ricardus Boyle, De-ninus de Caulburn, i. e. Kelburn*: as in an acquittance from *Walterus Cummin, Dominus de Rougallan, i. e. Rowallan*: And, in the charter-chest of my Lord Glasgow, there is a charter of Hugo Boyle, in *anno 1399*, whereby he makes a mortification to the monks of Paisley for the welfare of his soul.

This family continued down in a direct line till the reign of King Charles I. that John Boyle of Kelburn, having no male-issue, married his only daughter and heiress, Grissel Boyle, to David Boyle of Halkshill, a cadet of his own family, his great-grandfather being a brother of it; whose grandchild, DAVID BOYLE of Kelburn, in the year 1699, was created Lord Boyle, and afterwards, in the year 1703, Earl of GLASGOW, Viscount of Kelburn, Lord Boyle of Stewarton. He carries, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, an eagle displayed *gules*, as a coat of augmentation, upon his creation as Earl, being formerly the crest of the family; second and third, parted per bend *crenellé, argent* and *gules*, for the surname of Boyle in England, as a coat of affection with the Boyles in England; and, over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *or*, three harts' horns *gules*, 2 and 1, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn; which arms are supported on the dexter by a savage, proper, and on the sinister by a lion rampant, parted per bend *crenellé, argent* and *gules*; crest, an eagle, with two heads and necks displayed, parted per pale *crenellé, or* and *gules*: motto, *Dominus providebit.*

The name of COCKS, in England, carries *argent*, a cheveron between three attires of stags fixed to the scalps *azure*.

Having treated of beasts of the game with horns, I shall proceed to others without horns, carried in arms with us and other countries.

The *bare* is carried in arms by an old family with us, of the name of CLELAND of that Ilk, in the county of Lanark; it is said they were hereditary foresters to the old Earls of Douglas, which gave rise to their arms. After the death of Alexander III. James Cleland of Cleland joined with William Wallace against the English, for the relief of his country, as in Mr Blair's History of Wallace. He afterwards stood firm in his loyalty for King Robert the Bruce; and, for his good service, that king gave to him several lands lying within the barony of Calder in West-Lothian. From him was descended William Cleland of that Ilk, who, in the reign of King James III. married Jean, daughter of William Lord Somerville, (as in the Manuscript of that Family). From them branched Cleland of Faskine, Cleland of Monkland, and Cleland of Cartness; which family ended of late in an heiress, married to Sir William Weir of Blackwood.

ALEXANDER CLELAND of that Ilk, with his cousin William Cleland of Faskine, were both killed fighting valiantly for their king in the fatal battle of Flodden, 1513. I have seen the seal of arms of this Alexander appended to a charter, of the date 1498, upon which was an hare *salient*, with a hunting-horn about his neck. James Cleland of that Ilk, an eminent man in the time of King James V. whom he frequently attended at hunting, as in the abovementioned Manuscript,

married a daughter of Hepburn of Bonnyton, descended of the Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had his son and successor.

ALEXANDER CLELAND of that Ilk, eminent for his loyalty in behalf of Queen Mary. He married Margaret, a daughter of Hamilton of Hags, by whom he had William his son and successor, who married the sister of Walter Stewart, the first Lord Blantyre; their eldest son, Alexander, married the sister of John Hamilton, first Lord Bargeny. Their son and heir sold the lands of Cleland to a cousin of his own name. Major William Cleland, one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, great-grandson of the last-mentioned Alexander Cleland of that Ilk, carries the principal arms of the family, as a tessera of his blood and primogeniture, viz. *azure*, a hare *salient argent*, with a hunting-horn *vert*, hanging about its neck, garnished *gules*; crest, a falcon standing upon a left-hand glove, proper: motto, *Non sibi*; at other times, *For sport*, supported by two greyhounds, as in the Lyon Register and Plate of Achievements.

CLELAND of Faskine carries as above, with the addition of a chief *argent*, charged with a sword fesse-ways *azure*, hilted and pommelled *or*. Lyon Register.

The name of STRODE in England carries *argent*, three conies *sable*, 2 and 1.

The *otter* lives both in land and water, and is frequently carried issuing out of fesses or bars waved, which represent rivers as before observed; and this creature by some heralds is said to represent a shifty warrior.

The surname of MELDRUM carries *argent*, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar waved *sable*; of which before, quartered with Seaton of Meldrum. For which see Plate of Achievements.

We meet with severals of this name in the charters of King William. *Alexander de Melgedrum*, i. e. Meldrum, is witness in the resignation of the lands of Beethwald, by *John de Strathern*, 1278; and, in *anno* 1299, William Lord Meldrum is one of those employed to treat about King David's redemption. (Abercromby's Hist. Vol. II. p. 115.) *Willielmus Dominus de Meldrum* is mentioned in a replagation at the instance of the abbot of Aberbrothick; and another, *Archibald Meldrum de Gless*, is one of the assizers in the perambulation between Easter and Wester-Kinghorns, in the year 1547. For which see Haddington's Collections.

Mr GEORGE MELDRUM of Crombie carries quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a demi-otter issuing out of a bar waved *sable*, for Meldrum; second and third *argent*, three unicorns' heads coupéd *sable*, for Preston; all within a bordure of the last; crest, a dexter-hand holding a book: motto, *Mens inmotā manet*. New Register.

LITHGOW of Drygrange in Teviotdale carries *argent*, a demi-otter *sable*, issuing out of a loch in base, proper.

WILLIAM LITHGOW, son and heir to David Lithgow of Drygrange, gets a new charter from the abbot and convent of Melrose, of the lands of Drygrange, for his special service in resisting, to the hazard of his life, depredators and robbers of the dominion of Melrose, as the charter bears, (which I have seen in the custody of Drygrange) of the date 18th of January 1539; which charter is confirmed by King James V. the same year; and from which William is lineally descended the present Lithgow of Drygrange.

The name of OTTERBURN carry otters' heads, relative to the name. I have met with one Allan Otterburn, Secretary to Murdoch Duke of Albany, so designed in a charter of that Duke's. And in a charter of King James II. Nicolas Otterburn is designed, *Clericus Rotulorum Regni nostri*.

OTTERBURN of Redhall, *argent*, *goulté de sable*, a cheveron between three otters' heads coupéd of the last, and, on a chief *azure*, a crescent *or*. Pont's MS.

FULLARTON of that Ilk, in the shire of Ayr, carries *argent*, three otters' heads crased *gules*; crest, a camel's head, with the motto, *Lux in tenebris*. Supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper, holding in their hands branches of laurel.

This is a family of an old standing, as by several ancient charters which I have seen. Sir Adam Fullarton of that Ilk, son of Reginald Fullarton of the same, obtains a new charter of the lands of Fullarton and others, from James, High

Steward of Scotland, in the year 1240, which is narrated and confirmed afterwards by a charter of King Robert II. first year of his reign, which contains these words, "Noveritis nos charta nostra confirmasse Adamo de Fullarton, illas donationes & concessionones quas Jacobus senescallus Scotiæ, recolendæ memoriæ, avus noster, fecit Adamo de Fullarton militi, filio Alani de Fullarton, de terra de Fullarton, de terra de Sheualtoun de terra de Gales," &c.

This Sir Adam is frequently to be met with as a witness in that King's charters, designed *Dominus Adamus de Fullarton, Dominus de Corsbie*, upon the account that he had a charter of the last-mentioned lands of Corsbie from King Robert II. and his son and successor was Rankin Fullarton *de eodem*. From him is descended William Fullarton of that Ilk, who carries the abovementioned arms, as in Plate of Achievements.

FULLARTON of Dreghorn, as a second son of Fullarton of that Ilk, carries the foresaid arms, with a crescent for difference. L. R.

FULLARTON of Kinnaber, *argent*, on a fesse between three otters' heads erased *gules*, two mullets of the first: with the motto, *Mibi terraque lacusque. Ibid.*

There is another ancient family of the name of FULLARTON, designed after the same, in the shire of Forfar, whose arms are in Workman's MS. *argent*, on a cheveron, accompanied with three otters' heads coupéd *gules*, 2 and 1, a crescent between three stars of the first.

There is a charter, in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, of King Robert the Bruce, the 21st year of his reign, to Galfredus Fullarton, of the lands of Fullarton, and to his wife Agnes, and the heirs of her body, as the King's Fowler; in which office he and his successors were obliged to served the king's house with wild fowl, when the king and his successors shall come to Forfar, where Fullarton was to be entertained with a servant and two horses. I add here a few words of the charter, "Serviendo nobis & heredibus nostris, infra Vicecomitatum de Forfar, officio aucupis, &c. omnes aucas et volucres quas capere potuerunt et habeant, in domo regis mensam, pro se ipso et uno serviente suo, et uno garone."

The *elephant* is commended for its good qualities, and as the emblem of wit, docility, and meekness; and sometimes it is to be met with in armories, and with us as a supporter of the arms of the Lord Oliphant, relative to the name.

The name of ELPHINSTON or ELFINSTON, in England, bears *gules*, an elephant *passant argent*, tusked *or*. Morgan's Her.

JOHN FOUNTAIN of Melton, in Yorkshire, Esq. bears *or*, a fesse *gules* between three elephants' heads erased *sable*.

The *elephant's proboscide* as an armorial figure, flexed and reflexed in form of an S, is to be seen in the English herald-books; and there the camel also for his indefatigable perseverance, and sometimes as relative to the name of the bearer, as by the surname of CAMEL, in England, *azure*, a camel *passant argent*. Morgan's Heraldry.

The *bull* and the *ox* are emblems of labour and agriculture, and the cow of fertility; besides these qualities, they are carried as relative to the name of the bearers; their postures are ordinarily *passant*, but the bull often *effrayé*, *i. e. erected* or *salient*. When their horns or hoofs are of different tinctures from their bodies, they are then said to be unguled and horned of such tinctures. The bull is sometimes represented with a collar about his neck, with bells, for which he is said to be collared and belled; and, by the French, *accolé* and *clariné*.

The name of BEVILLE in England, carries *ermine*, a bull *passant gules*, horned and unguled *or*; and the BOFFINI in the Dauphinate carry the same, as equivocally relative to their name. So are the arms of the EPISCOPAL SEE of OXFORD, *sable*, a bar between three busts of Queens, arrayed and veiled *argent*, and crowned *or*, in chief, and, in base, an ox of the second passing over a ford, proper, armed and unguled *or*.

The heads of bulls are frequent in arms, and, as other heads, of which before, represent the whole creature.

The name of TURNBULL carried *argent*, a bull's head erased *sable*; of late, three of them disposed 2 and 1. The first of the name with us is said to be a strong man of the name of Ruel, who turned a wild bull by the head which violently run against King Robert Bruce in Stirling Park, for which he got from that king the

lands of Bedrule, and the name of Turnbull. Edward Howes, in his History of England, page 231, mentions this man in the minority of King David Bruce, at the battle of Halidonhill: His words are, "A certain stout champion of great stature, who, for a fact by him done, was called Turnbull, advanced before the Scots army, and a great mastive dog with him, and challenged any of the English army to fight with him a combat; one Sir Robert Venal, a Norfolk man, by the King of England's leave, took him up, fought, and killed him, and his dog too." This gentleman's son, it seems, Sir James Turnbull, with Sir John Haliburton, were killed near Nisbet-Muir in the Merse, in an engagement with the English, in *anno* 1355. For which see Abercromby's History, vol. 2. page 105.

I have seen the armorial seal of TURNBULL of Minto, appended to a charter of his, 1455, (*penes Comitem de Home*) which had only one bull's head, and that cabossed. Of late these of this name multiply the heads to three.

JOHN TURNBULL of Stickcathran, descended of the family of Bedrule, carries *argent*, three bulls' heads erased *sable*, armed *vert*, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, a bull's head erased: motto, *Audaci favet fortuna*. New Register.

JOHN TURNBULL of Know, descended of the family of Minto, carries *argent*, an ear of rye *vert*, between three bulls' heads erased *sable*, armed of the second; crest, a bull's head cabossed *sable*, armed *vert*: motto, *Courage*. L. R.

The name of BULLEN, in England, carries *argent*, a cheveron *azure* between three bulls' heads cabossed *sable*. These arms were carried by Thomas Bullen, grandson of Galfredus Bullen, Lord Mayor of London, in *anno* 1458, father of Anna Bullen, Marchioness of Pembroke, who was Queen to Henry VIII. of England, 1533, to whom she bare Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Bullen was dignified with the title of Earl of Wiltshire, and Viscount of Rochford, who, with his son and daughter the Queen, were all beheaded the 19th of May 1536.

The name of STARK, with us, has its rise from just such another action as that of Turnbull's, but later; by saving King James IV. from a bull in the forest of Cumbernauld, by one of the name of Muirhead, who, for his strength, was called Stark; and, to show his descent from Muirhead, he carries the armorial figures of Muirhead, with a bull's head, viz. *azure*, a cheveron between three acorns in chief *or*, for Muirhead, and a bull's head erased in base of the second. The same is carried by John Stark of Killermont; and, for crest, a bull's head erased *argent*, distilling drops of blood, proper: motto, *Fortiorum fortia facta*. N. R.

The name of BULL, with us, carries *or*, three bulls' heads cabossed *gules*. The first of this name in Scotland, was one William Bullock, an Englishman, who was Governor of Coupar in the reign of Edward III. and was persuaded by Sir William Douglas to give up that place; which he not only did, but with the whole garrison came over to the Bruce's interest, and was very assistant in taking the castle of Edinburgh from the English, as our historians say.

The canton of URI, in Switzerland, which signifies a *wild bull*, carries *or*, the head of a bull cabossed with a ring through its nose *gules*, as Favin.

As for *cows*, the Canton of BERNE, in Switzerland, carries for its ensign *or*, two cows *gules*, in pale, horned, collared, belled, and unguled *azure*; as the French say, *D'or à deux vaches de gueules accornées, accolées, clarinées, & onglées d'azur*. Orensfine, a writer, in his book *Jou d'Armoies*, says, these arms do represent their large and fertile pastures; others say that they are relative to the name of the ancient Lords of that country, called *Vacceens*.

The name of CABEZ DE VACCA in Spain, carries cows' heads relative to the name.

The first of this family, says Favin, in his Theatre of Honour, was one Martin, a great master of Cows in Spain, who conducted the Christian army that was marching through the mountains against the Moors, by whose good conduct the Christians fell upon them, and routed them entirely in the plains of Tolosa; for which good service, Alphonso King of Leon nobilitated Martin, and gave him the name of *Cabez de Vacca*; and, for arms, *chequé gules* and *or*, within a bordure *azure*, charged with six cows' heads *argent*; which Favin blazons, *Eschequeté de gueules & d'or, de sept piécés* (here he numbers the panes, of the *chequé* as I observed before) *à la bordure d'azur, chargée de six têtes de vaches d'argent*.

There is an ancient family with us in the shire of Tweeddale, of the surname of VACH, pronounced now VEITCH, designed of Dawick, the chief of the name. They of old, as by their seals, carried only one cow's head erased, to show the signification of the name; but, by the modern custom, they are now multiplied to the number 3, 2, and 1.

It is said that one of this family was very much assistant to King Robert the Bruce in his extremities, by bringing into his camp a herd of cows from the enemy, for which he was called Vach. However serviceable he was to his king, I rather think that these arms are carried, as speaking to the name Vach, or *vacca a corvo*.

I have seen a charter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, of the land of North-Sinton, which he grants *dilecto armigero nostro Barnabe le Vach de Dauyk, anno 1407*.

PAUL VACH of Dawick resigns the lands of Dawick in favours of his son William, in the year 1460; and, in the year 1492, Alexander Vach, son of William, is infest in the lands of Dawick. *Anno 1536*, William Vach of Dawick resigns his lands with these of North-Sinton, in favours of his son and apparent heir, James Vach. Which evidents are in the custody of Robert Veitch, the lineal representer of the family, son of John Veitch of Dawick, Presenter of Signatures in his Majesty's Exchequer, and his wife, Margaret Nisbet, of the family of Nisbet of that Ilk. He carries *argent*, three cows' heads erased *sable*; and, for crest, another of the same *affronté*; with the motto, *Famam extendimus factis*. L. R. and Plate of Achievements.

Sheep, the emblem of meekness and sign of fertility, are carried in arms upon such account, and also as relative to the name of the bearer.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, carries *or*, a ram *salient sable*, armed *or*. *Sbaff*, in Germany, signifies a *sheep*.

The name of WINRAM, with us, *gules*, a ram *passant argent*. The principal family of the name was designed from the Ram-stone of Ratho, and after of Woolstone, whose heiress was married to Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn.

WINRAM of Curriehill, and WINRAM of Libberton, were younger sons of Woolstone, and carried the foresaid arms with suitable differences.

JAMES WINRAM of Eyemouth is representer of the Winrams of Libberton.

The name of LAMB bears relative to their name, *azure*, three holy lambs, 2 and 1, carrying a staff and flag *argent* over their shoulders. These of that name, in England, bear *gules*, three holy lambs with banner-rolls over their shoulders *argent*, charged with a cross of the first, being the cross of England.

ROBERT LAMB of Dumcan, on his seal of arms appended to a charter of his to Alexander Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the year 1492, had three pilgrims' staves.

Mr JOHN LAMMIE of Dunkenny, in our New Register of arms, carries *azure*, three crosiers pale-ways in fesse *or*, a saltier coupé in base *argent*; crest, a hand holding a crosier, proper: motto, *Per varios casus*.

The town of St JOHNSTON, *alias* PERTH, has for arms an eagle displayed with two heads *or*, surmounted on the breast with an escutcheon *gules*, charged with the holy lamb *passant regardant* carrying the banner of St Andrew within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *argent*.

The arms of the country of GOTHLAND, quartered in the Achievement of the Kings of Denmark, are, *gules*, the paschal-lamb carrying a guidon or banderole *argent*, marked with a cross *gules*.

Sir ROBERT JASON of Broad-Sommerford, in Wiltshire, Baronet, bears *azure*, a *toison d'or* within a tressure of Scotland of the last, that is, Jason's GoldenFleece, relative to his name.

Rams' heads are also used in arms, either coupé, erased, or cabossed.

Sir JOHN BENDISH of Steeple-Bumsted, Baronet, bears *argent*, a cheveron *sable* between three rams' heads coupé *azure*.

What is said of the sheep may be also said of the *goat*, and of its posture and parts in arms. The name of BAGER in England, carries *gules*, a goat *passant argent*; and the name of GOTLEY there, *ermine*, a goat's head erased and horned *or*, as relative to the name.

There are many other beasts used in arms, which for brevity's sake I pass over, especially seeing they have no other terms of blazon than those I have already mentioned in the former examples: I shall, therefore, end here with four-footed beasts, only mentioning one of a monstrous form, carried with us; its body is like a wolf, having four feet with long toes, and a tail; it is headed like a man, called in our books a *warwolf*, carried by DICKISON of Winkleston, *azure*, a warwolf *passant*, and three stars in chief *argent*: so blazoned by Mr Thomas Crawford, and illuminated in several books; which are also to be seen cut upon a stone above an old entry of a house in the Cowgate in Edinburgh, above the foot of Libberton's wynd, which belonged formerly to the name of Dickison, which name seems to be from the Dicksons by the stars which they carry.

REPTILIA; OR CREEPING THINGS.

THESE are in arms too, and have some peculiar terms in the science. Toads and frogs, when represented sitting in water, holding up their heads without motion, which some call in that posture, *the lording of frogs*, their heads appearing above the water like helmets; and, when in this posture in blazon, they are said to be erected, as in the arms of BOTREAUX in England, *argent*, three toads erect *sable*. Nicol Upton, an English writer about the year 1428, speaking of the Lord Botreaux's arms, says, "Quæ quidem arma olim portaverunt reges Francorum;" and others following him since, have asserted that the Kings of France, of old, carried three toads. Menestrier, in his chapter of the Rise and Antiquity of the Flower-de-luces of France, has sufficiently refuted that story of the toads.

Tortoise, an enemy to vipers, and for the delicacy of its flesh, and beauty of its shell, is carried in arms.

The name of GOWDIE in England, carries *vert*, a tortoise *passant argent*; and COWPER there, *azure*, a tortoise erected *or*.

Snails are also carried by the name of SHELLY in England, *sable*, a fesse between three house-snails *argent*.

With us, the name of BARTON, carries *gules*, three house-snails *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

One of this name, Andrew Barton, commander of the Scots fleet, fought the English in the year 1511. In the New Register of Arms, ROBERT BARTON, Writer in Edinburgh, carries only *argent*, an anchor in pale *azure*, placed in the sea, proper, between two mullets of the second, all within a bordure *argent*; crest, a raven rising *sable*: motto, *His securitas*.

The name of STUDMAN with us *argent*, a fesse *vert*, between three house-snails *azure*.

Serpents are waved when they move forward, and then in blazon are said to be *gliding*; the French *ondoyante*, and the Latins, *undans*: But when the serpent casts itself into a knot, it is said to be *nuved*.

SLEICH of Sleich-Houses carries *or*, three piles issuing from the chief *sable*, and in base two serpents gliding fesse-ways in pale, proper. Workman's Manuscript.

The name of DUCAT bears *argent*, three serpents gliding fesse-ways in pale *azure*. *Ibid*.

The name of NATHELEY, in England, *gules*, an adder *nuved or*. Art. Heraldry.

The Principality of MILAN in Italy, *argent*, a demi-infant *gules*, issuing out of the mouth of a serpent gliding pale-ways *azure*, crowned *or*. Sylvester Petra Sancta blazons these arms thus, "Boa scutaria in modum pali, sinuosa & cyanea, aureoque redimita, cum puero emergente puniceo ex ore illius in parmula argento illuso." There are several stories about the rise of this odd figure: It is told, that there was a giant called Volux, very troublesome in Italy, who boasted he was come of Alexander the Great, and carried on the top of his helmet this figure for crest. Otho, Prince of Milan, overcame and killed him; and, in sign of his victory, took Volux's crest, a serpent vomiting a child, for his armorial bearing, as the custom was of old for victors to do, and transmitted the same to his posterity the Dukes of Milan. But Menestrier will have those to be speaking arms to the name of an ancient family, Anglere, which comes from *anguis* a serpent, upon ac-

count that a branch of the family of Anglere were Princes of Milan of old, which have been, and still continue the arms of Milan. Monsieur Louis of France, Duke of Orleans, who married the daughter and sole heir of Galeazo Duke of Milan, carried, quarterly, first and fourth Orleans, *azure, semé of flower-de-luces or*, in chief a label of three points *argent*; second and third the arms of Milan as above blazoned; which were also used by other princes, who had, or pretended right to the Dutchy of Milan.

PHILIP of Spain, who married Queen Mary of England, marshalled the arms of Milan, as before blazoned, with his own, as on his seal of arms given us by Uredus.

The *dragon* has been used as an ensign both by the Roman and German Emperors. Sir Richard Baker, in his History of England, says, *Uter Pendragon*, King of the Britons, had pourtrayed on his ensign a dragon with a golden head.

The Kings of Denmark have been use to marshal in their achievement the arms of the Dutchy of SLESWICK, *gules*, a dragon crowned *or*, ever since Christian, the first of that name, King of Denmark, united the Dutchy of Sleswick to Denmark, about the year 1448.

The name of KILGOUR, *argent*, a dragon with wings displayed, within a bordure inwardly circular *sable*, charged with three crescents of the first. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of DRAKE, in England, *argent*, a serpent with wings, (called by the English a *wivereen*) displayed and tail-nued *gules*; as in Carter's Analysis of Honour. And HUMPHREY BRENT, Esq. there, one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, carries the same creature; and for crest, a demi-wivereen issuing out of the wreath. As in Plate of Achievements.

To put an end to this chapter, I shall only here mention the *bedgebog*, or *urchin*, said to be the emblem of frugality.

The name of HERRIES carries *argent*, three urchins *sable*, carried by the Lord HERRIES, chief of the name; supported by two savages, proper, holding clubs in their hands; crest, a buck's head *or*, attired with ten tynes *argent*; and for motto, *Dominus dedit*.

The first of this family is said to be descended of a younger son of the House of Vendome in France, who carried in their arms porcupines; and the urchins being the diminutives of the porcupine, have been carried by the family of Herries, which has been of a good old standing in Scotland; for in the Register of Kelso, *Nigellus de Hereze* is witness in a charter of King William; and long after, *John de Herries, miles*, is a witness in a charter of King David II. And in a charter of King Robert III. in the first year of his reign, to John Tailfer of Haireleugh, John Herries, *miles*, is witness: This Sir John got the lands of Terreagles in that king's reign, and the family was dignified with the title of Lord Herries by King James IV. in the person of Sir Herbert Herries. His son was Andrew Lord Herries, who was killed at Flodden; and he was succeeded by his son William Lord Herries, who left three daughters, his co-heirs, in the year 1543: The eldest of them was married to Sir John Maxwell, a younger son of the Lord Maxwell, who, in her right, became Lord Herries; he quartered the arms of Herries, as before, blazoned with his paternal arms, *argent*, a saltier *sable*, and in chief a label of three points *gules*; with the supporters, crest and motto of Herries Lord Herries, as before: At last their successor, Maxwell Lord Herries, as heir-male, succeeded to the family of the Lord Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale; and so the dignities of the Lord Herries being lesser, were swallowed up by the greater. The Earl of Nithsdale carries the urchin in his arms, of which before.

HERRIES of Mabie, in Galloway, carries *argent*, three urchins *sable*, 2 and 1, and have been in use to adorn their arms with the crest and motto of their chief the Lord Herries.

Those of this family are descended in a direct line from Robert Herries, youngest son to Sir Herbert Herries of Terreagles, (who died the 4th of June 1440) and Margaret Douglas, daughter to the Earl of Douglas, called the *Black Douglas*. The present John Herries of Mabie, as the lineal male representer of the family, carries the above arms. As in Plate of Achievements.

In page 61, I omitted a standing family of the name of GIFFORD, which I here mention, viz. GIFFORD of Wethersta in the Island of Zetland, now represented by Thomas Gifford of Busta there, as heir-male lineally descended of the family of Wethersta, 200 years standing in that island. The abovementioned Thomas Gifford of Busta carries the arms of the family of Wethersta, as representer thereof, being *gules*, three bars *ermine*, within a bordure *or*; crest, a hart's head, proper; with the motto, *Spare when you have nought*. Recorded in the Lyon Register.

C H A P. V.

OF FOWLS AND BIRDS.

I BEGIN with the *eagle*, which is said by our ancient heralds and others to be the Queen of Birds, as the Lion is said to be the King of Beasts; they are both frequent in arms all Europe over. *Josephus de Bello Jud.* cap. 5. speaking of the Roman Eagle, says, "Aquila legioni apud Romanos præest, regina omnium avium, & eadem valentissima, unde etiam imperii signum ipsis est, & velut omen victoriae in quoscunque eat." The black eagle is said to be the bravest bird, the emblem of magnanimity and fortitude of mind; and of such a colour was the eagle of the Roman Emperors, now used by the Germans, because the colour black is the strongest colour, and appears at greatest distance. Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Cur Imperii Aquila sit furva? quia hic est aquilæ genuinus color, & quia idem color censeri potest colorum omnium potentissimus." Yet, to speak as a herald, whatever colour the eagle be of, it does not lessen the honour of the bearer, for the Roman Emperors carried the eagle in different colours. Caius Marius carried the eagle white, to show his victory. Pompey had it white also, in a blue field; and Julius Cæsar had it of gold, in a red field, to represent his eminency; and Octavius, after he had overcome his enemies, and given peace to the world, reassumed the black eagle in a gold field, and it is continued in these tinctures with the German Emperors: And, which is most to be taken notice of, the eagle appears with two heads, which seems to be contrary to nature, for the rule in armories is, that every creature ought to be placed in its natural form, if there be no special reason for doing otherwise.

There are various opinions, both of antiquaries and heralds, about the time and reason, when and why the Imperial Eagle came to be represented with two heads. Some assert that it was so used by the Roman Emperors, and bring in, for proof, the pillar of Trajanus, on which was engraven a soldier with a shield, charged with an eagle with two heads, which Justus Lipsius testifies. To this others answer, that it could not be the Imperial Eagle, which no soldier durst presume to carry; and tell us, that it was only a sign or token of the union of two legions in one, or of one legion under the command of two generals.

Some again say, the Germans were the first that carried an eagle with two heads, from the defeat they gave to Varus, when they took the two standards of two legions commanded by him; but this is not supported by any proof.

Others more probably tell us, that it is not one eagle with two heads, but two eagles, the one laid above the other, and their heads separate looking different ways, which represent the two heads of the empire after it was divided into East and West, as Cuspidion, "Non enim biceps est aquila, ut imperitum vulgus credit, sed duæ simul, quarum altera alteram expansis alis obtegit: And Beckmanus, in his *Notitia Dignitatum Imperii*, page 179, is of the same opinion, as was also the great Bellarmin, in his Book of the Translation of the Empire.

Our latest writers are of opinion, that the Emperors of the East, long after the division of the empire, were the first that carried the eagle with two heads, upon the account that there were often two emperors together on the throne, who had their effigies together on one side of their seals and coins, but on the other side they thought not fit to have two shields with one and the same figure, but one shield, in which they placed the two eagles, one above the other, with their heads separate; and which practice was afterwards imitated by the Emperors of the Western Empire, upon the decay of the Eastern, especially by Sigismund, who joined

both the eagles together, with their heads separate, to show the sovereignties of the two empires conjoined in his person; which practice was continued by his successors: And this is the most feasible reason for the Imperial Eagle with two heads, which heralds have always been in use to blazon, a double eagle displayed, when its wings are expanded, and its breast fully seen.

Menestrier, in his *Abrezé Methodique des Armoiries*, blazons the arms of the empire thus, *d'or à l'aigle employé à deux têtes, becquée, lampassée, membrée & diadematée de gueules, chargée en coeur de l'ecusson des arms de sa famille.*

When eagles or other birds of prey have their beaks, legs and talons, of different colour from their bodies, they are then said to be *beaked, membréd, and armed*, of such tinctures; and the French say, *becqué, membré*; and the Latins *rostratus, cruriatus, & armatus.*

The two heads of the Imperial Eagle are surrounded with an annulet or circle *gules*, for which it is said to be *diadematée*; which is peculiar to the Imperial Eagle, and a more sovereign sign than to be crowned as the eagles of other princes are. Thus, Sylvester Petra Sancta, cap. 57, "De aquila tesseraria, diadema illi ex vitta seu lasciniola coloris punicea circumponitur regulariter, aquilæ aliæ corona ordinaria solent redimiri; illa peculiariter etiam Gallice a facialibus diademata nuncupatur; aquilæ vero aliæ dicuntur in eo idiomate coronatæ:" So that *diadematée* is a peculiar mark of dignity of the Imperial Eagle; but other princes' eagles may be crowned with open or close crowns, and said to be *couronnée*, and not *diadematée*.

The imperial ensign of the Roman Empire is blazoned *or*, a double eagle with two heads displayed *sable, diadematée, beaked, membréd, and armed gules.* Sylvester Petra Sancta blazons them thus, "Aquila & biceps & furva, ostra diademata rostrata & cruriata, in parmula auro conspersa, tessera est semper augusta Romani Imperii," fig. 12. Plate XI. Yet Charles the Great of France, and the successors of his body, as Emperors of Germany, carried the Imperial Eagle of a different tincture, and in a field of another colour; as *Marcus Gilbertus Dewarrenius* tells us, *azure*, an eagle with two heads displayed *or, diadematée, beaked, membréd, and armed gules*, with the escutcheon of France on its breast; but when the German Emperors came in, after the extinction of the French Emperors, they carried the arms of the empire, as before, with the escutcheon of the proper arms of the families they came from, as do now those of the House of Austria.

The Imperial Eagle on seals, coins and paintings, has been sometimes represented, not in a shield, but by way of a supporter, having on its breast the shield of arms of the family of the present emperor, and its two heads always *diadematée*; and above them in the middle is placed an imperial crown with pendants, and the eagle's right foot holds a sword, and the left a sceptre pale-ways, proper.

The eagle with two heads is not only frequent in the arms of the Germans, but in those of other nations; and with us, MAXWELL Earl of NITHSDALE, *argent*, an eagle with two heads displayed *sable*, beaked, membréd, and armed *gules*; of which before, Chap. 16.

The MACDONALDS Lords of the ISLES, carried, as in our old books, *or*, a double eagle displayed *gules*, surmounted of a lymphad *sable*, and, in the dexter chief point, a right hand coupéd *gules*; supporters, two bears, with arrows sticking in their bodies, all proper; crest, a raven *sable*, standing on a rock *azure*; so illuminated in W. MS. Other books give the eagle with one head.

DONALD MACDONALD of Moydert, Captain of Clan-Ranald, carries quarterly, first *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed *or*; second *or*, a dexter hand coupéd in fesse, holding a cross croslet fitchéd *gules*; third *or*, a lymphad or galley with her oars saltier-ways; and in base a salmon *naiant* in a sea *vert*; fourth *argent*, an oak tree *vert*, surmounted of an eagle *or*; crest, a castle, proper: motto, *My hope is constant in thee.* L. R.

The DONALDSONS, being Macdonalds, originally carry the figures of Macdonald, viz. *or*, a double eagle with wings displayed, surmounted by a galley or lymphad *sable*, armed or languéd *gules*; in the dexter chief canton a left hand coupéd of the last, by Alexander Donaldson of Hilton, with a mullet for his difference; in the Lyon Register, anno 1668.

The name of AITCHISON carries *argent*, an eagle with two heads displayed *sable*, on a chief *vert*, two mullets *or*. The chief family of this name was Acheson of Gosford.

AITCHISON of Sydsarf, *argent*, an eagle with two heads displayed *sable*, on a chief *vert*, two spur-rowels *or*, within a bordure inverted of the second. New Register.

Captain JOHN AITCHISON in Pittenweem carries the same as above, with a cross staff in chief betwixt two spur-rowels; crest, an astrolabe, proper: motto, *Observe. Ibid.*

Sir ARCHIBALD AITCHESON, Bart. the foresaid principal bearing, with the badge of Nova Scotia; crest, a cock standing on a trumpet: motto, *Vigilantibus*. Mackenzie's MS.

DUNLOP of that Ilk carries *argent*, an eagle with two heads displayed *gules*.

JAMES DUNLOP of Garnkirk, descended of Dunlop of that Ilk, carries the same, with a mullet for difference; crest, a rose, proper: motto, *E spinis*. Lyon Register.

JAMES DUNLOP of Househill, whose father Thomas was a fourth son of Dunlop of that Ilk, carries Dunlop, with a martlet for difference; crest, a hand holding a sword, proper: motto, *Merito. Ibid.*

When the eagle has but one head, and displayed, the French use not the word *employé*, supposing that posture, when the wings are expanded, to be as natural to the eagle in armories as the term *rampant* to the lion; but the term *employé* they give to the eagle with two heads, as Monsieur Baron, in his *L'Art Héraldique*, blazons the arms of the family of COLIGNY in France, *De gueules, à l'aigle d'argent, couronnée, becquée, languée & membrée d'azur, marqueté de sable*. We say *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*, crowned, beaked, langued and membered *azure*, and decked *sable*.

Decked or *marqueté* is said of an eagle and other birds, when their feathers are trimmed at the edges with a small line or purfel of another tincture.

An eagle displayed with one head is the armorial figure of the surname of CARNEGIE. The principal family of the name was designed of Carnegie, from which lands is the surname; *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*. Plate XI. fig. 13.

JOHN de CARNEGIE got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Carnegie, in the barony of Panmure, from King David II. (Had. Col. p. 574.) John Carnegie of that Ilk, and Walter Carnegie, are, with others, perambulators in the perambulation betwixt the Bishop of Brechin and John Cullis, before Walter Ogilvie of Beaufort, Sheriff-depute of Angus, *anno* 1450.

The family of Carnegie of that Ilk became extinct; and the next principal family of the name was CARNEGIE of Kinnaird. The first of it was Duthacus, a descendant of Carnegie of that Ilk, who got a charter from Robert Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, of half of the lands of Kinnaird, and the superiority, *quæ fuerunt dilectæ nostræ Mariottæ de Kinnaird, & quas resignavit, anno* 1409. (Had. Col. p. 116.) Of him was lineally descended Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird; he and his predecessors are said to have been cup-bearers to our Kings, for which they were in use to carry a cup of gold on the breast of their eagle, to show their office. This Sir Robert was sent ambassador to France by the Earl of Arran, Duke of Chattelherault, Governor of Scotland; and his grandson, Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, was made, in the year 1595, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. By Euphame his wife, daughter of Sir David Wemyss of that Ilk, he had David his son and successor, and other sons; which David was made also one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by King James VI. and afterwards by that King was made a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Carnegie, *anno* 1616; and again honoured by the title of Earl of Southesk, the 22d of June 1633, by King Charles I. He had issue by a daughter of Lindsay of Edzel, his eldest son David Lord Carnegie, who died long before his father, leaving only two daughters. His second son James succeeded his father, and was second Earl of Southesk; and he was succeeded by his son Robert the third Earl, father of Charles, the fourth Earl, who married Mary, a daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had only James, the fifth Earl of Southesk.

The achievement of this noble family is *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, beaked, membered, and armed *gules*; supporters, two greyhounds, proper, collared *gules*; crest, a hand holding a thunderbolt winged *or*; with the motto, *Dread God*.

The next honourable branch of that family is that of **NORTHESK**; the first of which was Sir John Carnegie, brother to David, first Earl of Southesk, who was created Earl of **ETHIE** the first of November 1647, by King Charles I. whose blazon was then, which I have seen, illuminated thus: *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, beaked, armed, and membered *sable*, within a bordure *gules*, supported by two leopards, and a demi-one for crest; with the motto, *Tache sans tache*. He married a daughter of Haliburton of Pitcur. His son and successor Earl David, not fancying his father's titles of honour, got new ones from King Charles II. *anno* 1662, to be stiled Lord **ROSEHILL** and Earl of **NORTHESK**. He also altered his arms thus, quarterly, first and fourth Carnegie; second and third *argent*, a pale *gules*, for the title of Northesk, as I suppose; supporters, crest and motto, as before. He married a daughter of Patrick Earl of Panmure, by whom he had four sons and one daughter; the eldest son and successor David, father of David the present Earl of Northesk.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE of Kinfauns, a second son of David Earl of Northesk, carries quarterly, first and fourth quarters quartered, being the same with Northesk; and, for difference, within a bordure of Panmure, viz. parted per pale *gules* and *argent*, charged with eight escalops counter-changed of the same; second and third quarters, parted per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, on a chevron counter-changed, between three torteauxes, two in chief *gules*, and one in base of the first, a flower-de-luce of the third, for having married Mrs Annie Blair, eldest daughter and heir to Sir William Blair of Kinfauns, Bart. supported on the right by a leopard spotted, proper, collared *argent*, charged with three torteauxes *gules*, and on the left by a greyhound, proper, collared *gules*, charged with escalops *argent*; crest, a leopard from the shoulders, with a collar *argent*, charged with torteauxes and escalops alternately *gules*. L. R.

Sir **DAVID CARNEGIE** of Pittarrow, Bart. descended of Sir Alexander Carnegie, fourth son of David, first Earl of Southesk, and his lady a daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzel, bears parted per pale, *or* and *argent*, an eagle displayed *azure*, armed and beaked *gules*; crest, a demi-eagle displayed of the same: motto, *Video alta sequarque*.

JAMES CARNEGIE of Craigo, descended of Carnegie of Cookston, bears *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*; armed and membered *gules*, surmounted on the breast with a cup of the first; crest, a star proper: motto, *Alis aspicit astra*.

ROBERT CARNEGIE of Newgate, *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, and, in chief, a buckle between two annulets of the second; crest, two dexter hands gauntled, issuing out of a cloud, conjoined and supporting a flaming heart, proper: motto, *Armis & animis*. L. R.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, eldest son to Robert Carnegie of Leuclands, *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, holding in his dexter talon a rose slipped in pale, proper. *Ibid*.

The surname of **RAMSAY** carries an eagle displayed *sable*, in a field *argent*, upon account, as some say, that they are originally from Germany. As for the antiquity of the name, *Simundus de Ramsay* is a witness in a charter of one Thurstain, in the reign of King David I. and *William de Ramsay* is frequently to be found in the charters of King William the Lion. Dalrymple's Collect. p. 421.

The principal family of the name is that of **DALHOUSIE**, in the shire of Edinburgh, of which were the valiant Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and Sir William Ramsay of Dalhousie, both eminent patriots for their country in the time of King Robert and King David Bruce.

Archibald Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, grants a charter in the year 1414, *dilecto familiari nostro Michueli de Ramsey*; amongst the witnesses is *Gilbertus de Ramsey de Dalbousie*, from whom was descended Sir George Ramsay of Dalhousie, who was created a Lord of Parliament by King James VI. *anno* 1618, and his son William Lord Ramsay was created Earl of Dalhousie by King Charles I. the 19th of June 1633, of whom is descended the present William Earl of Dalhousie, who carries *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membered *gules*, supported with two griffins with wings displayed, proper; crest,

an unicorn's head couped *argent*, horned and maned *or*: motto, *Ora & labora*; and at other times *Nil time*.

RAMSAY of Russel, who, it seems, married a daughter of Russel of that Ilk, carried, quarterly, first and fourth Ramsay, second and third *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three powets haurient, *sable*, for Russel. W. and Pont's MS.

RAMSAY of Colluthie, quarterly, first and fourth Ramsay; second and third *azure*, a boar's head erased between three mascles *or*. Pont's MS.

William Ramsay of Colluthie was by King David II. (says Sir James Balfour) invested with the earldom of Fife, by the cincture of the belt and sword, as the custom then was, but he dying without heirs-male of his body, that earldom returned to the Crown, and Colluthie to his other heirs.

RAMSAY of Balmain in the Merns carried the arms of Ramsay, with a rose on the breast of the eagle. (H. M.) He was descended of John Ramsay that was created Earl of Bothwell by King James III. who being forfeited, his successors retained the designation of Balmain. Dalr. Col.

Sir JOHN RAMSAY of Whitehill, Bart. descended of a second son of Ramsay of Cockpen, a second son of Dalhousie, the arms of Dalhousie within a bordure *sable*, charged with eight roses of the first; crest, an unicorn's head erased *argent*, charged with a rose *gules*: motto, *Semper victor*. N. R.

Sir ANDREW RAMSAY of Waughton, Bart. eldest lawful son of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and of his Majesty's Privy Council, and often Provost of Edinburgh, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, and a chief *gules*, for Ramsay; second and third grand quarter quartered, first and fourth *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, a rose between two lions rampant of the field; second and third *argent*, three martlets, 2 and 1 *gules*, the arms of Hepburn of Waughton, whose heiress he married; crest, an eagle displayed as the former: motto, *Probando & approbando*. L. R.

GEORGE RAMSAY of Edington, whose father was a son of the Earl of Dalhousie, carries Ramsay within a bordure *gules*, and Dalhousie's crest charged with a crescent; with the motto, *Dum varior. Ilem*. L. R.

Mr HUGH RAMSAY, Provost of Methven, carries Ramsay within an orle of eight martlets *azure*; crest, a star of six rays issuing out of a crescent *argent*: motto, *Superna sequor*. *Ibid*.

CHARLES ALOISIUS RAMSAY, by origin a Scot, living in France, son to Peter Daniel Ramsay, and Sarah Nisbet his spouse; (and which Daniel was eldest lawful son, procreate between John Ramsay, descended of the family of Banff, and Katharine Morison,) carries Ramsay, the eagle charged on the breast with a thistle; crest, an eagle rising *regardant sable*, armed and membered *or*: motto, *Migro & respicio*. *Ibid*.

BICKERTON of that Ilk carries *argent*, an eagle displayed *gules*, beaked and membered *sable*. Workman's MS.

Sir WALTER BICKERTON of Luffness carried the same; he died in the reign of King David the Bruce, and left behind him three daughters. John Gourlay married one of them, and got with her the lands of Kincaig in Fife.

Some of the GOURLAYS carry *or*, an eagle with wings displayed *sable*, surmounted with a bend of the second, charged with crescents *gules*. (Mackenzie's Heraldry and Pont's MS.) Others of the name carry *argent*, three martlets *sable*.

As for the antiquity of the name, Edmond Howes in his History of England, p. 153, says, the first of the name of Gourlay came to Scotland with William the Lion after his captivity. I find one *Ingelramus de Gourlay* mentioned in that King's charter, in a Retour of the Chancellory, and narrated in a charter of King Robert I. where mention is made of *William de Gourlay*; and the same King gives a charter to *John de Lindsay* of the lands of Rutherford and Maxton, which belonged to Eda Gourlay. Haddington's Collections.

Sir THOMAS GOURLAY of Kincaig, *sable*, an eagle displayed *argent*, armed and beaked *gules*; and, for crest, such another eagle issuing out of the torse: motto, *Profunda cernit*. N. R.

PANTHER, sometime of Pitmedden, *or*, an eagle displayed *sable*. Mackenzie's Heraldry. Others of the name, as PANTHER of Newmains, carry *argent* on a fesse

azure, between two spur-rowels in chief *gules*, and a rose in base of the last, three garbs *or*. Pont's MS.

The name of LINTON, *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*, on a chief of the last, three roses of the first. *Ibid*.

The name of SPITTLE, *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, membred and armed *gules*, between three crescents of the last. *Ibid*.

SPITTLE of Leuchat, *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, and three crescents in chief *gules*. Crawford's MS.

REID of Colliston, *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, membred and armed *or*, and, on his breast, an escutcheon *gules*, relative to the name. Pont's and Workman's MSS. But Pont says, REID of Pitfoddels carried quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a cheveron *azure* between three mullets in chief, and a cross croslet *fitché* in base *gules*; second and third, the arms of Stewart, *or*, a fesse *chequé azure* and *argent*. The same in our New Register is carried by Mr Robert Reid of Birnies, descended of the family of Pitfoddels; and, for crest, a hand issuing from a cloud holding a book expanded, proper: motto, *Pro virtute*.

The surname of LANTON, *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*. Bal. MS.

The surname of EAGLESHAM, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three eagles within a bordure *sable*. Mr Thomas Crawford's MS.

The eagle is sometimes borne in arms of divers tinctures, after the form of partition lines, as also *lozengé* and *chequé*. The kingdom of MORAVIA, of old, though now but a marquisate, carried *azure*, an eagle displayed *chequé or* and *gules*, beaked and membred of the last.

When there are more eagles than three in one field, they are termed *eaglets*, i. e. young eagles, except there be an interposition of one or other of the ordinaries betwixt them, as before we told of the lion.

Sir James Balfour, in his blazons, gives us the name of PATERSON *sable*, on a cross cantoned with four lions' heads erased *argent*, five eaglets displayed of the first.

When the eagle or eaglets are represented in arms *displayed* without beaks and feet, they are then called *alerions*, and, by the Latins, *Aquilæ mutilæ, hoc est, rostris & cruribus exuti*; they are said to be carried as marks of voyages beyond seas, and of wounded soldiers.

The Dukes of LORRAIN carry *or* on a bend *gules*, three *alerions argent*. The occasion of this bearing is commonly storied, that Godfrey of Boulogne, having for a long time laid a close siege to Jerusalem, one standing by him, perceiving three birds on a tower, told him, that it was as impossible for him to take the tower, as to kill these three birds with one arrow; upon which Godfrey drew an arrow, and with it he killed the three birds at once: Upon which he took the foresaid arms for his Dukedom; with the motto, *Dederitne viam casusve Deus?* But Menestrier will have these arms to be speaking ones, by making *alerion* the anagram of Lorraine.

The proper posture of the eagle, as I said before, is to be displayed, but sometimes the eagle is carried in arms standing, with its wings close; then it is said to be *perching*; and, when the wings are somewhat lifted up, *rising*; by the French, *essorant*. Monsicur Baron gives the arms of the family of MORESTON in France thus, *d'azur à la tour d'argent, massonnée de sable, & surmountée d'une aigle essorante d'or*, i. e. *azure*, a tower *argent*, massoned *sable*, and surmounted of an eagle rising *or*.

The name of CHILD in England, *gules*, a cheveron *ermine* between three eagles perching *or*.

Demi-eagles are either *issant* or *naissant*, of which terms before; and their parts, as heads and legs, &c. are either couped or erased.

Sir ROBERT MONRO of Foulis, Baronet, chief of the name, carries *or*, an eagle's head erased *gules*; crest, an eagle perching; supporters, two eagles, all proper: motto, *Dread God*. L. R.

The first of the name, by the manuscript of the family, was Donald, a son of Ocaan Ro's, a nobleman in the county of Derry, upon the water of Ro in Ireland, who came to Scotland, with some forces, to the assistance of King Malcolm II. against the Danes; the king, for his good service, gave him the lands of East-Ding-

wall, which he called Ferrin-Donald, *i. e.* Donald's Lands; and he was called *Donald a Bunro*, in respect of his father's residence on the water of Ro in Ireland; and thereafter, by the change of the letter B. into M. his descendents were called Monros. They got also other lands in Scotland which they called Foulis, from a place in Ireland of that name, called Loch-Feul. I am of opinion that their armorial figures are relative to their designation, Foulis.

By the history of the family and other documents, the Monros, Barons of FOULIS, have been of a long standing in the shire of Ross; (I cannot here give a complete deduction of the family and its branches, not having room to complete this treatise). GEORGE MONRO of Foules, the eighth in a lineal descent from the above Donald, got a charter from William Earl of Sutherland, in the reign of King Alexander II. "Clarissimo et fidelissimo consanguineo Georgio Munro de "Foulis."

From this George was lineally descended ROBERT, counted the eighteenth Baron of Foules in the history of the family, a man of singular valour and loyalty; who, hearing, in the year 1562, that Queen Mary was in some difficulty by the Gordons at Inverness, he, with other Highland clans and their followers, came to her Majesty's relief: So that Buchanan in his History, says, "Audito principis periculo, magna ipsorum Scotorum multitudo, partim excita, partim sponte sua, affuit; imprimis Frazerii et Monroii, hominum fortissimorum in illis gentibus familiarum."

His grandchild and successor, ROBERT, was a Colonel under Gustavus, King of Sweden; he was killed in Germany, *anno* 1633, leaving behind him only one daughter; and he was succeeded in his fortune by his brother Hector, another Colonel in the German service, who was made a Knight-Baronet in the year 1634. His son was Hector Monro of Foulis, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his nearest heir-male, Sir Robert Monro, who married Janet, daughter of Colonel Sir Hector Monro of Foulis; and their son and successor was Sir John, father of the present Sir Robert Monro, Baronet, of Foulis, whose eldest son is Colonel Robert, now Member of Parliament.

The cadets of this family were very numerous, and have been eminent in military posts.

ALEXANDER MONRO of Bearcrofts, *or*, an eagle's head erased *gules*, holding in her beak a laurel branch *vert*; crest, an eagle perching *or*: motto, *Non inferiora*. N. R.

Mr GEORGE MONRO of Pitlundie carries the same; and, for crest, an eagle looking to the sun, proper: motto, *Cælestia sequor*. *Ibid*.

The learned Dr ALEXANDER MONRO, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, lawful son to Hugh Monro of Fyrish, descended of Hector Monro of Kildermoor, a second son of the House of Foules, carries *or*, an eagle's head erased within a bordure waved *gules*; crest, an eagle rising with a sword, proper: motto, *Alis & animo*. *Ibid*.

THE GRIFFIN.

A CHIMERICAL creature, half an eagle and half a lion, with large ears, frequent in arms, especially with the Germans. Those who have been, or are vassals and dependents, and carry a lion for their proper arms, whose over-lords and patrons carried eagles, do frequently carry this creature as composed of both. Some say the griffin is the symbol of ecclesiastical and civil authority joined together; the first shown by the fore part of the eagle, and the civil power by the hinder part of the lion.

Others say the griffin, by its fore parts, represents wisdom joined to fortitude, which should follow wisdom, as Chassaneus; "Gryphus significat sapientiam jungendam fortitudini, sed sapientiam debere præire, fortitudinem sequi." Its proper posture in armories is to be *rampant* or *salient*, and then sometimes said to be *segreant*, by the English, that is, as if he were ready to flee.

Those of the name of LAWIDER, or LAUDER, or LAUTHER, which is differently wrote, according to the customs of ancient times, and the different apprehensions of the writers, for the name is local from the town and lands of Lauder, *i. e.* lower

than the hills that surround it, of which they have been ancient possessors, carried a griffin for their armorial figure, and were designed Lauders of that Ilk, or of Lauder-Tower.

One of this family accompanied David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion, to the Holy War; to perpetuate which, some of his descendants made the griffin to hold a sword by his fore foot, supporting a Saracen's head, proper; of whom was descended Allan Lauder, who gets a charter of the lands of Whitslade and Moriston in the shire of Berwick, from Robert Earl of Strathern, with the consent of John his eldest son and heir, both afterwards kings, by the names of Robert II. and III. This Allan Lauder was afterwards designed of Hatton, as in a charter granted by King Robert II. of the lands of Ratho, in the shire of Mid-Lothian, *anno regni 7mo.* of whom were descended the Lauders of Hatton, who carried *argent*, a griffin *salient sable*, beaked and membred *gules*, holding a sword with its fore foot, supporting a Saracen's head, proper; crest, a tower with a demi-griffin issuing out of the top of it: motto *Strike alike*.

This family ended in an heir-female, in the reign of King Charles II. who was married to Mr Charles Maitland, brother-german to the Duke of Lauderdale. He was afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, grandfather to the present Earl of Lauderdale.

LAUDER of Bass, originally from Lauder of that Ilk, carried *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *or*; crest, a solon-goose sitting on a rock, proper: motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*. Pont's and Workman's Manuscripts, where these arms are supported with two lions.

ROBERT LAUDER gets a charter from *William de Lamberton*, Bishop of St Andrews, of the half of the Isle of Bass, *reddendo unam libram cere nomini Albæ firmæ*, which is confirmed by the charter of John Forfar, Prior of St Andrews, of the date the 4th of June 1316.

In a charter of Richard Edgar to Robert Edgar of Wedderlie, amongst the witnesses are, *Johannes Haliburton Dominus de Dirleton*, and *Robertus Lawider Dominus de la Bass*, in the year 1384.

SIR ROBERT LAUDER, upon his resignation of the lands of Balgone and Bass, and Edrington in the shire of Berwick, gets a new charter of these lands from King James I. This family is now extinct.

The only principal family of the name now standing is that of Sir JOHN LAUDER of Fountainhall, in East-Lothian, Baronet, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who carries *gules*, a griffin rampant within a bordure *argent*; crest, a tower *argent*, masoned *sable*, with the portcullis down, on the top of the embattlement, a man in a watching posture: motto, *Turris prudentia custos*; supporters, two lions rampant *argent*, standing on a compartment, on which are these words, *Ut migraturus habita*, as in Plate of Achievements. So recorded in the Lyon Register, as descended of Lauder of that Ilk, the above arms being conform to those of his progenitors, cut upon grave-stones of old dates, which are preserved by the said Sir John, who is lineally descended of Andrew Lauder, a son of Robert Lauder of that Ilk, or Lauder-Tower, and his wife, Elizabeth Ballenden, daughter to Ballenden of Lasswade, by whom he had three sons; the two eldest were cut off, with many of their relations, in a plea, by the Homes and Cranstons, in the minority of King James VI. but the youngest surviving son, Andrew, retired to his mother's friends. He married Janet, daughter of David Ramsay of Polton, descended of the family of Dalhousie; of them was descended Sir John Lauder of Newington, Baronet, whose eldest son is the abovementioned Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall.

FORSYTH of that Ilk carries *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *gules*, between three griffins rampant *azure*, armed, membred *sable*, and crowned *or*. Workman's Manuscript.

For the antiquity of the name, there is a charter in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, page 67. granted by King Robert the Bruce, *Osberto filio Roberti de Forsyth, servienti nostro*, of an hundred *solidates terræ in tenemento de Salekill*, in the sheriffdom of Stirling.

FORSYTH of Nydie, *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *gules*, between three griffins rampant *vert*, membred and armed *gules*. Pont's MS. The same arms are given

by the Lyon in the New Register, to Mr James Forsyth of Tailzerton, sometime Minister of Stirling, descended of the family of Dykes, commonly designed of Hallhill; and, for crest, a demi-griffin *vert*; with the motto, *Instaurator ruinæ*.

The griffin has been, of old, frequent in the arms of many families in England. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, tells us, that he has seen the armorial seal of Richard Ripariis, or Rivers, Earl of Devon, and of the Isle of Wight, who died in the year 1162, *gules*, a griffin segreant *or*.

GRIFFIN LORD GRIFFIN, in England, as relative to his name, *sable*, a griffin segreant *argent*.

FINCH EARL OF WINCHELSEA, *argent*, a cheveron between three griffins *passant sable*.

OF THE HAWK, FALCON, AND OTHER BIRDS.

THESE of old have adorned the ensigns and other regalia of the ancients, and are frequent in the armorial bearings of noble families. Some writers are of the opinion, that they are more excellent in arms than four-footed beasts, because they participate more of the most noble elements, *air* and *fire*, than *water* and *earth*, as Aldrovandus in his Treatise of Arms, “*Præstantiora sunt in insignibus volatilia ipsi quadrupedibus, nam aves aerem, magis & ignem, quæ elementorum excellentissima sunt, quam aquam & terram participant:*” But, as it is observed before, the dignity of armorial figures is not drawn from the nature of the creature, but from the high dignity of the giver of arms, and the quality of the bearers. “*Accipiter nomen est (says Hoppingius) ab accipiendis avibus, & aucupio;*” and Sylvester Petra Sancta, “*Marti dicatus, utpote pugnax, & prædæ avidus.*”

The *hawk* or *falcon* is carried by many eminent families in Germany, as by the FALCKENSTEINII, (as Hoppingius) *tres albos falcones in campo caruleo*, i. e. *azure*, three falcons *argent*.

With us the surname of FALCONER, of old, carried for arms, *gules*, three hawk-lures *or*. (Workman's MS.) Afterwards Falconer of Halkerton, the chief of the name, altered them to *or*, a falcon's head, proper, issuing out of a man's heart *gules*, between three stars *azure*, upon the account that one of the family married a daughter of Douglas Earl of Angus, the heart and star being the armorial figures of Douglas.

But now the family of Halkerton carries *azure*, a falcon displayed between three stars *argent*, and, on his breast, a man's heart *gules*. These arms are so illuminated on the House of Falahall, with the other barons of Parliament 1604; crest, an angel in a praying posture *or*, within an orle of laurel, proper; supporters, two falcons, proper: motto, *Vive ut vivas*.

The first to be met with on record, of this family and name, was Ranulph, son of *Walter de Lenorp*, falconer to King William, as by that king's charter of lands in the shire of Merns, *Ranulpho Falconario nostro filio Walteri de Lenorp*; which lands were called Halkerton, from his office; and the arms, ancient and modern, are relative thereto: From whom is descended DAVID the present Lord HALKERTON, whose grandfather, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, was the first of the family that was dignified with the title of Lord Halkerton, the 29th of July 1647, and upon the Restoration of King Charles II. he was one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

I have seen the seal of one Robert Falconer of Bellandro, appended to a charter of his granted by him to Rait of Halgreen, of the date the 10th of May 1611, whereupon was a fesse between three hawks in chief and a lure in base.

Sir DAVID FALCONER of Newton, sometime President of the Session, *or*, a falcon's head crowned with an open crown, issuing out of a man's heart, all proper, between three stars *azure*; crest, a falcon perching, between two branches of laurel *vert*: motto, *Armis potentius æquum*. N. R.

This Sir David was a younger son of Sir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar, who was a younger brother of the first Lord Halkerton.

Sir JOHN FALCONER of Balmakellie, Master of the Mint in the reign of King Charles II. who was also a younger brother of the first Lord Halkerton, *or*, a fal-

con's head issuing out of a heart, all proper, between three stars *azure*, and, on a chief *gules*, as many besants of the first; crest, a falcon rising, proper: motto, *Fortiter sed apte*.

His son, ROBERT FALCONER, Merchant in London, carries the same, with the motto, *Vt & industria*. N. R.

Sir JAMES FALCONER of Phesdo, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, *or*, a falcon's head issuing out of a man's heart, proper, between three stars *azure*, all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight plates; crest, a falcon hooded: motto, *Paratus ad arbera*. *Ibid*.

His progenitor was ARCHIBALD FALCONER, second son of Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, immediate ancestor of the present Duke of Douglas; as in Mr Crawford's Peerage of Scotland.

The name of WHEEL, *sable*, a goshawk *argent*, perching upon a stock of timber of the last, armed, jessed, and belled *or*.

The name of BLACKHALL, *gules*, a hand issuing out of the sinister flank, and thereupon a falcon perching, and hooded *or*, and, on a chief *argent*, three mullets *azure*. Pont's MS.

The name of DENSKYN, *gules*, a goshawk *or*, standing on the back of a hare *argent*. W. and Pont's MS.

Not to insist further on this bird, it is carried in the same postures with the eagle, and hath the same terms; but when it hath a hood, bells, virols and leishes at its feet, in blazon, it is said to be hooded, belled, jessed, and leished; for which the French say, *chaperonné, grillé, and lié*.

The *raven* or *corbie* is a bird of prey; called *raven*, says Guillim, for its rapine, and was the ensign of the Danes when they invaded England.

The surname of CORBET with us, and in England, carry *or*, a corbie, (or raven) proper.

Sir James Balfour, in his Book of Blazons, says, CORBET of that Ilk of old carried *or*, two ravens *sable*; within a bordure ingrailed *gules*.

John Brampton, in his Chronicle of England, mentions this surname, with those that came to England with William the Conqueror, which is probable; for arms in that age were for the most part canting, and some of that name are very early to be found in charters with us. Robert Corbet is witness in the instrument or inquisition, made by David Prince of Cumberland, of the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow; and is also a witness in other deeds of that prince, when King of Scotland, commonly called Saint David: And by the Chartulary of Kelso, *Walter de Corbet* is mentioned as a donor of the church of Mackerston to the abbacy of Kelso, of which lands those of this name seem to have been proprietors, as also of others, being a considerable family; for *Avicia de Corbet* was wife to Richard Morville High Constable of Scotland, who died 1191. (*Chronicon Melr.*) And in the charters of King Alexander II. Nicolaus Corbet is frequently to be met with as a witness.

The CORBETS also possessed the lands of Arbol in the shire of Ross. Colonel WALTER CORBET, in the Scots regiment of Foot Guards, is the heir-male of that family. Dalr. Collect. page 337.

There are some landed men of the name in the shires of Lanark and Dumfries; and in England, Sir JOHN CORBET of Stoke, in Shropshire, Baronet, *or*, a corbie, proper. And, in our New Register of Arms, Mr HUGH CORBET of Hardgray, *argent*, a raven *sable*.

WALTER CORBET of Towcross, *argent*, a raven *sable*, between three mullets *gules*.

MURDOCH of Cumlodden, *argent*, two ravens hanging pale-ways *sable*, with an arrow through both their heads fesse-ways, proper; crest, a raven rising *sable*, having an arrow thrust through her breast *gules*, headed and feathered *argent*: motto, *Omnia pro bono*. L. R. and Plate of Achievements.

The CORVINI in Rome, *or*, a corbie volant *sable*, given thus by Sylvester Petra Sancta, *Corvus ater in aureo quidem scuti laterculo*: And the CORVERÆ in Spain, *or*, five ravens volant in saltier *sable*, *i. e.* 2, 1 and 2.

Crows are likewise to be found in armories, as relative to the names of the bearers; as those of the name of CRAW, of whom before; and CRAWFURD of Cloverhill carries crows, as additional figures to explain his name.

The *cock*, the emblem of watchfulness, and herald of the approaching day, frequent in arms and devices; and for its nature and royalty is ensigned with a diadem singular for its valour, and mirth after victory. Heralds are not wanting to make him represent a complete soldier, in courage and armour, cap-a-pee, making his comb to stand for a helmet, his chollars for a husk, his hooked bill for a falchion or cutlas, and his legs armed with spurs. When those are of a different tincture from his body, in blazon, he is said to be *crested* and *barbed*, (by some English, *mattled* or *jelloped*) the French, *cretté* and *barbelé*; and the Latins, *cristatus* & *barbulatus*; and for his bill, legs and spurs, he is said to be *armed*.

The surname of Cock, in Scotland and England, carries cocks, relative to the name, *argent*, a cock *gules*, on a chief *azure*, a crescent between two stars of the first. W. and P. MS.

Others of the name, *argent*, a cheveron *azure*, between three mullets in chief, and a cock in base *gules*.

COCKBURN of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, *argent*, three cocks *gules*.

ALEXANDER COCKBURN of that Ilk, chief of the name, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, it seems had two wives; the first bore him a son, who was laird of Ormiston, of whom immediately; and for his second wife, he had the daughter and heiress of the Lord Weapont, and with her got the lands of Lanton and Caridden, upon which he gets a charter of confirmation of these lands from King David Bruce; after which the family was designed of Lanton, and by his office (in King Robert II.'s reign) *Custos Magni Sigilli*; and, by that king, *Alexander Cockburn de Lantoun* was made *Ostiarium Parlamenti*; which office continued in his successors, and afterwards was annexed to the barony of Lanton, by a charter of King James IV. 20th of February 1504. Had. Collect. page 364.

Upon a resignation of WILLIAM COCKBURN of Lanton, in that king's hands, in favours of his son and apparent heir Alexander Cockburn, of whom is lineally descended the present Sir Alexander Cockburn of Lanton, Baronet, who, as his progenitors, since they married with the Weaponts, carries, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, three cocks *gules*, for Cockburn; second and third *gules*, six mascles or, 3, 2 and 1, for Weapont; supporters, two lions *gules*; crest, a cock crowing: motto, *Accendit cantu*.

COCKBURN of Ormiston in East-Lothiam, *argent*, a fesse *chequé azure*, and of the first, between three cocks *gules*; crest, a cock of the same: motto, *In dubiis constans*. (N. R.) In our old books there are, for supporters, two lions *gules*. The family is descended from John Cockburn, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Cockburn of that Ilk, by his first wife, as appears by these evidents; an indenture or contract past betwixt *Alexander de Lindsay Dominus de Ormistoun*, and *Alexander Cockburn ejusdem*, "super matrimonio inter Johannem filium Alexandri Cockburn prædicti, de prima uxore sua genitum, & Joanettam filiam & hæredem prædicti Alexandri de Lindsay;" for which the said Alexander Lindsay alienates and disposes to them, and the heirs-male or female procreate betwixt them, the lands of Ormiston, with the principal house and mill, which were confirmed by a charter of King David Bruce; for which the family of Cockburn of Ormiston carries the fesse *chequé*, as come of the Lindsays. This John Cockburn of Ormiston, or his son, were constables of Haddington, which office was hereditary for a long time in the family.

PATRICK COCKBURN of Ormiston, kept out the Castle of Dalkeith for King James II. against the Earl of Douglas, then a rebel. King James IV. grants a charter of the lands of Ormiston, anno 1508, upon John Cockburn, elder of Ormiston, his resignation, in favours of his son John Cockburn, younger of Ormiston, and his spouse Margaret Hepburn, of whom is lineally descended the present ADAM COCKBURN of Ormiston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and his Lordship was made Justice-Clerk an hundred years after one of his progenitors had been in the same honourable post.

The other families of the name of COCKBURN whom I find with their arms in our records ancient and modern, are these :

Sir JOHN COCKBURN of Torry was a judge in the perambulation of the lands of Pitferran, in the year 1237, to which his seal of arms was appended, having three cocks.

COCKBURN of Henderland carries *argent*, a mullet *azure*, between three cocks *gules*. Balfour and Pont's Manuscripts.

COCKBURN of Clerkington, *argent*, a crescent *azure*, between three cocks *gules*, supported by a stork on the dexter, and a lion on the sinister *gules*: motto, *Peradventure*.

COCKBURN of Newhall, *argent*, a mascle *azure*, between three cocks *gules*. *Ibid.*

COCKBURN of Skirling, *argent*, a spear's head between three cocks *gules*. *Ibid.*

Lieutenant WILLIAM COCKBURN of Stonyflat, representer of the family of Skirling, carries the same ; and, for crest, a dexter arm holding a broken lance in bend, proper : motto, *Press through*. L. R.

GEORGE COCKBURN, third son to the deceased George Cockburn of Ormiston, carries as his father, with a mullet for difference.

Sir JAMES COCKBURN of Ryslaw, descended of Lanton, carries the quartered arms of that family, with a man's heart *gules* in the centre. *Ibid.*

COCKBURN of Chouslie, a cadet of Lanton, the quartered coat of that family ; and, for difference, the paternal coat within a bordure *azure*.

Peacham, an Englishman, in his Practice of Heraldry, tells us, that the ancient family of the name of CROW, in Suffolk, carried for arms, *gules*, a cheveron between three cocks crowing *argent*, as equivocally relative by their crowing, and to the name Crow. So, by this instance, I fancy that the last part of the cock's crow ending in *laa*, or *law*, shows the signification of the surname of LAW, since they bear cocks.

LAW of Lawbridge, in Galloway, the principal family of the name, though now extinct, carried *argent*, a bend and cock in chief *gules* ; and, for crest, a cock crowing : motto, *Sat amico si mihi felix*.

The next to the family was LAW of Bogness, of which family I have seen a charter of Robert Law of Bogness, wherein he is designed second son of Robert Law of Lawbridge, in the year 1398, whereby he is infest in Bogness, Nether-Linkwood, Glassgreen, and Kingoussie, within the sheriffdom of Elgin, (*penes* Law of Netherourd.)

From him in a lineal descent was Mr JAMES LAW of Bogis, Keeper of the Signet, in the reign of King Charles I. who, in the year 1627, was by that king made conjunct clerk, with Mr James Primrose, to the commission of erection of teinds ; he made a great collection of the old charters and evidents of the baronies of this kingdom, which are now in the hands of Mr John Law of Netherourd, his grandson, and the only representer of Law of Lawbridge.

LAW of Burntwood, *ermine*, a bend betwixt two cocks *gules*.

LAW of Newton, descended of Burntwood, *ermine*, a bend raguled between two cocks *gules*. Pont's MS.

Mr JAMES LAW of Burnton, so designed in our New Registers, which may be the same with Burntwood in our old, carries as Burntwood ; and, for crest, an unicorn's head, proper : motto, *Nec obscura nec ima*.

ROBERT LAW of Cameron, *ermine*, a bend between two cocks within a bordure ingrailed *gules*. N. R.

ROBERT LAW, Bailie of Anstruther, *ermine*, a bend betwixt a cock in chief, and two mullets in base *gules*. *Ibid.*

WALTER LAW of Easter-Kinevie, second brother to Major John Law of Burnton, carries Burnton's arms within a bordure *gules*, with the crest and motto. *Ibid.*

AITKEN of Aitkenside, *argent*, a cheveron *azure*, between two cocks in chief, and a buckle in base *gules*. Pont's MS.

OGLE of Poppil, in East-Lothian, *or*, a fesse *azure*, between two cocks of the first, armed, crested, and jellopped *gules*. *Ibid.* Some books make the fesse a bend, and the cocks, pheasants.

The County of HENNEBURG in Franconia, has for its armorial figures, relative to the name, *or*, a black hen standing on a green hill, quartered in the achievement of the Elector of Saxony, thus blazoned, by Imhoff, "In aurea parmula nigram gallinam viridi collicula insistentem, exhibet Henburgensis comitatus."

The *peacock*, a vain proud bird, for which some English say, that this bird showeth the bearer to be an admirer of himself; from which the saying, *Laudato pavone superbior*: But in armories, as I observed before, such creatures are to be understood to be carried for their best qualities, as upon the account of its beauty, and as relative to the name of the bearer. When his fan (or *tail*) is displayed, he is said to be in his pride. The surname of PEACOCK with us, carries *argent*, three peacocks in their pride, proper, between as many stars *gules*. Pont's MS.

There was of this name in England, one REGINALD PEACOCK, Bishop of Chichester, a secular doctor of divinity, who translated the Holy Scripture into English, *anno* 1547, and wrote several books against the Romish Church; being challenged and threatened with persecution, he recanted, as Mr Howes, in his History of England, says, p. 402, who tells us of another of that name, Sir STEPHEN PEACOCK, who was Mayor of London 1533; they carried peacocks for their armorial figures.

The French use the term *rouant*, when the peacock's tail is displayed, as in the blazon of the arms of Saint Paul in France, *d'azur, au paon rouant d'or*. Sylvester Petra Sancta blazons these arms thus, *Aureus pavo cum oculata cauda, in orbem explicata, intra scuti areolam cyaneam*.

When the feathers of this bird are down, or close, in blazon, he is said to be *close*, as in the arms of FRANCIS SMITH, Baron Carrington of Wotton in Warwickshire, *argent* a cross *gules*, between four peacocks close *azure*.

The parrot's proper colour is green, and ordinarily has a collar about its neck, with red feet. Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his Treatise, p. 441, says, "Psittacus avis argutula, atque etiam humanitus garriens, cum plumularum suarum prasino, aureaque numellula & rostro, cruribusque puniceis." It is frequent in arms, and especially, as Menestrier observes, in the old families in Switzerland, occasioned by two great factions there in the year 1262, which were distinguished by their ensigns, the one having a red standard with a white star, and the other a white standard with a green parrot; and the families that were concerned in these factions carried in their arms either stars or parrots, which they have transmitted to their descendants.

Parrots of old were called *papingoes* with us, and were carried by the ancient family of the name of PEPPIE, as speaking to the name.

Eustachius Pepdie is witness in a charter of King Malcolm IV. and *Stephanus Pepdie*, with *Alanus de Swinton* and *Willielmus de Nisbet*, are witnesses in the charter of *Patricius Comes, filius Waldeni Comititis*, to the monks of Durham, in the reign of King William.

Of this name there was a considerable family in East Lothian, PEPPIE of Dunglass, who carried *argent*, three papingoes or parrots *vert*, which ended in an heir-female, who was married to Home of that Ilk; for which the families descended of Home have been in use to quarter these arms with their own, of whom before.

The name of FAIRFOUL, as relative to the name, carry also papingoes or parrots.

WALTER FAIRFOUL of Wester-Lathal, *argent*, three parrots proper, all within a bordure *gules*; crest, a parrot: motto, *Loquendo placet*. N. R.

The name of PEEBLES with us, *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *sable*, between three papingoes *vert*, membred *gules*. Pont's MS.

LUMLEY Earl of SCARBOROUGH, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three parrots, proper, each gorged with a collar of the second.

The surname of this family is from Lumley, on the bank of the river Were, in the Bishopric of Durham; and the family derives their descent from Liulph, a person of great account in the time of King Edward the Confessor. From him was said to be descended *Thomas de Lumley*, who was made Governor of Scarborough Castle by King Henry VI. and by Edward IV. was made Lord Lumley, by summons to Parliament, by reason he married that King's natural daughter; which title of Lord Lumley continued in the family till the reign of King James I. of Great Britain; which title, becoming extinct through defect of male-issue, was

again revived by King Charles II. in the person of Richard, Baron and Viscount Lumley of Lumley, and Earl of Scarborough.

The *swan*, a bird of great beauty and strength, is frequently carried in arms; it is said to be the symbol of a learned man, and of one that knows best how to contemn the world, and to die with resolution. It is likewise carried as relative to the names of its bearers.

The SWANBERGI in Germany carry *gules*, a swan *argent*, beaked and membered *or*.

The family of PARAVISINI in the country of Grisons, *gules*, a goose *argent*, being not unlike a swan, as the name points at, *Par avis cygno*, equivocally clinching to the name of the family Paravasini; as Menestrier.

With us the name of LOCH bears *azure*, a saltier ingrailed between three swans *naiant* in lochs, proper; two in the flanks, and one in base, proper.

JAMES LOCH of Drylaw, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, between two swans *naiant* in lochs, proper, in the flanks; crest, a swan devouring a perch, proper: motto, *Assiduitate, non desidia*. N. R.

The swan is sometimes collared, and, as heralds say, gorged about the neck with an open crown, with a chain thereto affixed; and when so, some English heralds call it a *cygnet royal*, as in the blazon of Sir CHARLES PITFIELD of Hoxton in Middlesex, *azure*, a bend ingrailed *argent*, between two cygnets royal, proper. *Art. Her.*

The ensign of the country of STORMARIA, whose capital city is Hamburgh, *gules*, a swan *argent*, gorged with a crown *or*; the French say, *De gueules, au cigne d'argent, accolé d'une couronne d'or*. And Uredus blazons them thus, *Cygnus argenteus, aurea circa collum corona, in solo rubeo*, which are quartered in the achievement of the Kings of Denmark, for the country of Stormarie.

Ducks or *Cannets*; the first is said to be carried by the name of MEEK, *argent*, a duck proper; and on a chief *dancetté gules*, a sanglier's head coupéd *or*, between two crescents *argent*. Pont's MS.

ALEXANDER MICHIESON, now of Hill, eldest lawful son and heir to the deceast Patrick Michieson of Hill, *argent*, a duck proper, on a chief *dancetté gules*, a boar's head coupéd, proper, between two crescents *or*; crest, a decrescent, proper: motto, *Ut implear*. N. R. And

PATRICK MEEK of Leidcassie carries the same arms as above, without any difference in the same Register; the crest being an increscent and decrescent *affronté*: motto, *Jungor ut implear*.

When ducks are represented without beaks or feet, they are called by Favin, *martlets*; but Menestrier calls them *cannets*; for, says he, "sont des cannets, sans bec & sans pieds, comme les alerions & les martlets," *i. e.* cannets are ducks, without beaks and feet, as alerions and martlets, and are distinguished from both, thus, *alerions*, of which before, are always displayed and full faced; whereas cannets have their heads in profile, as the martlets, and only differ from martlets in having longer necks, and more curvating than these of the martlets. Monsieur Baron gives for an instance in carrying of them in the armorial bearing of the family of CANNETON in France, *D'argent a sept cannetes de sable, 3 3 and 1*.

The martlet may be said to be an armorial bird, because frequent in armories all Europe over, by the Latins called *merala*; it is counted one of the birds of passage, that goes and comes to countries at certain seasons of the year, as the *green plover* and *dotterel*, and others with us, &c. which import expeditions and voyages beyond seas, of old carried by them who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Saracens and Turks. Herald's say, that the want of beaks and feet denotes wounds and strokes which the maimed and lamed have received in such expeditions and voyages. The English give them legs but very short, Pl. II. fig. 14. and tell us that they cannot go or rise from the ground for flight as other birds, and so make their resting places and nests on rocks and castles, from which they easily take their flight; and tell us, the martlet is an agreeable mark of difference for younger sons, to put them in mind to trust to the wings of virtue and merit, and not to their legs, having no land of their own to set their feet upon. But I am not to speak of them here as differencing figures, but as principal charges, distinguishing principal families from one another.

M'GILL Viscount of OXFORD, Lord M'Gill and Cousland, *gules*, three martlets *or*; crest, a phoenix in flames, proper, supported on the dexter by a horse at liberty *argent*, gorged with a Viscount's coronet, with a chain thereto affixed, maned and hooped *or*; and, on the sinister, by a bull *sable*, collared and chained as the former: motto, *Sine fine*, relative to the crest.

Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Fife, says, he has met with one Mauritius M'Gill, witness in a charter of mortification by *Maldwinus Comes*, to the monks of Aberbrothick, which charter is confirmed by King Alexander.

Mr JAMES M'GILL, descended of a goodly old family in Galloway, had two sons, Mr James M'Gill, Clerk-Register in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. He acquired the lands of Rankeillor-Nether, in Fife, from which he and his posterity were, and are at present designed. Mr James's second son was David M'Gill of Cranston-Riddell, Advocate to King James VI. from the year 1582 to 1596, in which office he died.

His son and heir was DAVID M'GILL of Cranston-Riddell, father of Sir James M'Gill, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, father of Sir Robert M'Gill, who was created Viscount of Oxenford by King Charles II. by letters patent, 19th of April 1651. He had with his wife, a daughter of Livingston of Kilsyth, Robert his son and heir, who married a daughter of George Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a son, George, Master of Oxenford, who died before his father, and two daughters, Christian and Margaret; Christian succeeded her father as Viscountess of Oxenford; she married William Maitland, Esq. son of Charles Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he has a son to succeed his mother in the fortune and honours.

Mr DAVID M'GILL of Rankeillor, *gules*, three martlets *argent*; and, for crest, another of the same: motto, *In Domino confido*. N. R.

Mr JAMES M'GILL of Ramgally, a younger son of Rankeillor, carries the same within a bordure ingrailed *argent*. *Ibid*.

Mr ARTHUR M'GILL carries the same, as descended of Rankeillor, within a bordure indented *gules*.

JAMES M'GILL of Ballynester in Ireland, descended of the family of Oxenford, bears the arms of Oxenford; with the motto and crest; and, for difference, a bordure *argent*. *Ibid*.

The surname of CARGILL, sometime of Orchardton, carries the same with M'Gill *gules*, three martlets within a bordure *or*.

The name of HOUSTON carries martlets. The principal family is Houston of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Linlithgow, *or*, a cheveron *chequé sable* and *argent*, between three martlets of the second; by some paintings they have, for supporters, two hounds; and, for crest, a sand-glass: motto, *In time*. For the antiquity of the family, they say, that one *Hugh de Padévinan*, who got some lands in Stragriff, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. which he called after his name, Hugh's Town; and which became the surname of his descendants and family. In Prynne's History of Edward I. of England, 1298, *Finlaus de Houston* is mentioned, of whom is descended Sir John Houston of that Ilk, Baronet.

CAIRNS of that Ilk carries *gules*, three martlets *or*. Balfour's Manuscript.

Mr ARCHIBALD CAIRNS of Pilmore, *gules*, three martlets *argent* with a flower-de-luce in the centre; crest, a cinquefoil, proper: motto, *Effloresco*, as in the Lyon Register.

GLEN of that Ilk, *argent*, three martlets *sable*. Pont's MS.

GLEN of Bar in the shire of Renfrew, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three martlets *sable*.

As for the antiquity of the name, I have met with one William Glen, *Armiger*, witness to the donation of the fishing in Crockat-shot, by Robert Lord Lyle, to the Monks of Paisley, 1452.

His son JAMES GLEN obtained a grant from Robert, abbot of Paisley, and of the lands of Bar and others, *anno* 1506; and his son James obtained a confirmation of them, *anno* 1544, who was forfeited for adhering to Queen Mary in the year 1568, and was restored 1573. His family ended in an heir-female.

NORVEL of that Ilk, *sable*, on a bend *argent*, three martlets of the first. Workman's MS.

NORVEL of Gargunnock, *argent*, three martlets in bend between two cottises *sable*. Pont's MS.

Others of the name bear *sable*, on a bend *argent* between two cottises of the second, three martlets of the first.

The name of CREIGH, *or*, two bars *sable*, between six martlets *azure*, 2, 2, and 1. Pont's MS.

The name of BARON, *argent*, a cheveron between three martlets *sable*. And BARON of Kinnaird, *or*, a cheveron *sable*, between three martlets *gules*, within a double tressure counter-flowered of the last. *Ibid*.

The two famed and learned Doctors, JOHN and ROBERT BARONS, were of the family of Kinnaird in Fife.

There was a family of the name of BARON (in the Dukedom of Florence) from Scotland; the first of them accompanied William, brother to Achaius, to assist Charlemagne in his wars, who settled in Italy: His family continued for a long time, and failed at last, much regreted by a Florentine author, *Ugolinus Verinius de Reparatione Florentiæ*, lib. 3. who gives these verses:

Clara potensque diu, sed nunc est nulla BARONUM
Extra progenies, extremisque orta Britannis.

The name of BYRES, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three martlets *volant or*, Pont's MS.

Mr JAMES LUTEFOOT, Doctor of Medicine, son to John Lutefoot, Writer to the Signet, and sometime Keeper of the Privy Seal, Representer of the Lutefoots of Orchil, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between two crescents in chief *azure*, and a martlet in base *sable*; crest, a swan, proper, on its head a crescent *montant*: motto, *Addicunt aves*.

The *swallow*, the harbinger of the spring, is said, in armories, to denote one that is industrious, prompt, and ready to dispatch business.

The name of SWALLOWS, in England, barry of four, *gules* and *argent*, on the last, three swallows *volant sable*, 2 and 1.

The family of ARUNDEL, in England, carry swallows, as relative to the name, and that of their lands of Arundel in Cornwall, from *hirundo* a swallow; as Imhoff, in his Treatise of the Arms of the English Nobility, says, "Hirundines quas insignium loco ab Arundellis deferri dictum;" and Hopingius, *de Jure Insignium*, cap. 9. speaking of the swallow, says, "Est peregrinationis et velocis expeditionis hieroglyphicum, est insigne Comitum Lippiensium in Germania, et equestris familiæ Arondellorum apud Anglos, qui ob fortunas quas habuerunt amplissimas, Arondelli magni dicti fuerunt, in clypeo gentilitio quinque argenteis hirundinibus utitur, cognomine etiam inde forsitan retento, a rondel, cum Gallis hirundinem significat." By the English books, ARUNDEL Lord ARUNDEL, carried *sable*, six swallows *argent*, 3, 2, and 1. This family has been eminent in the West of England since the Norman conquest.

King James I. of Great Britain, in the third year of his reign, to countenance the single merit in Sir THOMAS ARUNDEL, created him a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Arundel of Wardour, with limitation of that honour to the heirs-male of his body; of whom is lineally descended the present Henry Lord Arundel, who carries for his paternal arms the above blazon.

ARUNDEL Lord ARUNDEL of Trecice, a branch of the old family of Arundel. Sir John Arundel of Trecice was Vice-Admiral to King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. The English historians tell us, he overcame and took Duncan Campbell the great Scottish Pirate: From him was descended John Arundel of Trecice, who, at the first breaking out of the rebellion against King Charles I. took arms for the king, together with four of his sons, whereof two of them lost their lives. Richard, the eldest, attended always the king in his army, and was, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign, for his own merit and father's services, worthily advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Arundel of Trecice; from whom is descended the present John Lord Arundel of Trecice. The family has been in use to carry quarterly, first and fourth Arundel, as before;

second and third *sable*, three cheveronels *argent*; which quarter has sometimes been borne in the first place before the paternal arms of Arundel.

The *owl*, Minerva's bird, was the ensign of the Athenians; it denoteth prudence and vigilance.

SAVILLE Marquis of HALIFAX, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the first. George Saville, son of Sir George Saville of Thornhill, Baronet, for his dutiful and loyal services to King Charles I. was, by King Charles II. *anno* 1667, created Lord Saville in Yorkshire, and Viscount of Halifax, and thereafter Earl; and, in the year 1682, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Halifax.

The STACYS in Nottinghamshire, *azure*, on a bend waved between three owls *or*, as many flower-de-luces *azure*. Of one or other of these families was descended JOSEPH STACY, Ross-Herald, and Herald-Painter in Scotland, after the Restoration of King Charles II. who carried the same arms; but, in place of the flower-de-luces, charged the bend with as many thistles, proper; as in the Lyon's Register of Arms.

Cranes, herons, pelicans, &c. are carried in arms as emblems of virtue, and as relative to the names of the bearers.

The *crane* is the emblem of piety and charity: Hoppingius, cap. 9. says, "Coniâ pietatis et charitatis in armoria nostra cum primis habet symbolum;" upon which account he gives us several German families who carry that bird.

With us CRANSTON Lord CRANSTON, *gules*, three cranes *argent*; crest, a crane sleeping with the head under its wing, lifting up one foot with a stone; and, for supporters, on the right side, a lady richly attired holding out a bunch of strawberries to a buck, proper, the supporter on the left side: motto, *Thou shalt want ere I want*. This family took its name from the lands of Cranston, both in Teviotdale and Lothian, which they possessed of old. *Elfric de Cranston* is witness in a charter of King William's to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse. *Andrew de Cranston* is witness in a charter of *Hugo de Riddle*, to the abbacy of Newbottle, in the reign of King Alexander III. And *Thomas de Cranston* gets a charter of the lands of Cranston from King David Bruce; for which see Sir James Dalrymple's Collections concerning the Scots History, page 350.

JOHN CRANSTON of Moriston, descended of Cranston of that Ilk, he and his wife, Barbara Gray, grant a reversion of the lands of Toderick, in the year 1591, to which both their seals were appended, which I have seen, (*penes Comitum de Home*). John's seal of arms had a shield quartered, first and fourth, three cranes; second and third, three cross-pates; and his wife's seal, Barbara Gray, had a lion rampant within a bordure. Their son, William Cranston, married Sarah, daughter and heir to Sir John Cranston of that Ilk, who, for his good services in keeping the Borderers in peace and quiet, was first knighted, and then made a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord CRANSTON, by King James VI. the 4th of June 1610: of whom is descended the present Lord Cranston, who carries, as before, Cranston of that Ilk, his arms.

THOMAS CRANSTON of Mochrie, *gules*, three cranes within a bordure inverted *argent*; crest, a crane's head erased, proper: motto, *I desire not to want*. L. R.

The name of FYTHIE, *azure*, a crane *argent*. Pont's MS. *Henricus de Fythie* is one of the Commissioners appointed by Robert the Bruce, to inquire and report what rights and liberties the town of Arbroath had from his predecessors.

HENRY FYTHIE, sometime Provost of Aberbrothock, and heir-male of Fythie of Bysack, *azure*, a crane, proper; crest, a crane's head erased, proper. N. R.

Sir JOHN HALL of Dunglas, Baronet, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, accompanied with three cranes' heads and necks erased *or*; crest, a crane *or* standing on a hill *vert*, holding by its right foot a stone: motto, *Cura quietem*. L. R. and in Plate of Achievements.

DENHAM of West-Shiels, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between three cranes' heads erased *or*; crest, a crane, proper, holding in her left foot a stone: motto, *Cura dat victoriam*. *Ibid.*

The name of DENHAM in England, *gules*, four fusils in fesse *ermine*.

The name of FINN, *gules*, a crane, proper, without a head. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of HERON, with us, and the English, *sable*, a heron *argent*, speaking to the name.

KINNEAR of that Ilk, *sable*, on a bend *or*, three canary birds *vert*. Some call them *martlets*, and others *papingoes*; but the first is more relative to the name. This was an ancient family in the shire of Fife; for, in the chartulary of Balmerino, there is a charter bearing, that Simon, son and heir of *Simon de Kinnier*, "Dedit Deo, Sanctæ Mariæ, et Monachis de Balmerinoch, in Eleemosynam, pro salute animarum, &c. medietatem totius terræ in feodo de Kyner," (now called Little Kinnier) which donation is confirmed by King Alexander II. the 21st of September, and 22d year of his reign. Sib. History of Fife.

BUNTEIN or BUNTING of Ardoch, *argent*, a bend *gules* between three buntin birds, proper; and, for crest, another of the same, standing on a garb, all proper; with the motto, *Copiose et opportune*. Lyon Register, and in Plate of Achievements.

BUNTEIN of Kilbride, *argent*, three buntin birds, and, on a chief *azure*, a sword fesse-ways of the first, hilted and pommelled *or*; crest, an arm grasping a sword: motto, *Fortiter et fide*. Mack. Her.

THOMAS BUNTEIN of Buntein hall, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between three buntin birds, proper. N. R.

JOHN DOW of Ardenhall, *or*, a mullet *sable*, surmounted of a pigeon *argent*: motto, *Patiens*. *Ibid*.

WINTON of Strathmartin, *argent*, a cheveron between three turtle-doves *azure*, Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The *pelican vulnerate*, and feeding her young with her blood, has often been used as the emblem of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and affection of parents to children, and is frequently used as a device of piety and devotion. Corpus Christi College in Oxford, has, for arms, *azure*, a pelican feeding her young *or*, which was the device of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, founder of the said College; he was Lord Privy Seal, and Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. a great promoter of the marriage between King James IV. of Scotland, and Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England.

This bird, being used often as a pious emblem or device, is sometimes used in place of a crest; but, when as an armorial figure in a shield of arms, it loses its former representations, and bespeaks a wyllie and dangerous enemy, as *Hopingius de Jure Insignium*, cap. 9. at the title of the *pelican*, whose words I shall here add, "Non est hæc avis in hoc insignium negotio, pii patris, piorumque liberorum in parentes, hominis solitarii, et Christi Salvatoris; sed insidiosi militis hieroglyphicum." He tells us, "Ejusmodi insigne, pelicanum scilicet aureum, cærulea in area, HONRODTHI nobiles Brunsvicensis portant," *i. e.* the HONRODTHI in Brunswick carries *azure*, a pelican *or*; and with us

The name of ORMISTON, *argent*, three pelicans feeding their young ones *gules*. Workman's MS.

CRAMOND of Auldbar, *azure*, a bend between three pelicans feeding their young ones *argent*. Pont's MS.

William de Cramond is designed *Clericus de Warderoba Domini Regis*, in a charter of *John de Strathern*, 1278. Had. Col.

The name of PATERSON, *argent*, three pelicans feeding their young *or*, in nests *vert*. Mack. Her.

The PATERSONS; designed of Dalkeith, of old, carried the same with a chief *azure*, charged with three mullets *argent*. Pont's MS.

Sir HUGH PATERSON of Bannockburn, *argent*, three pelicans vulned *gules*, on a chief embattled *azure*, as many mullets of the field; crest, a dexter hand holding a quill, proper: motto, *Hinc orior*. N. R.

Captain ROBERT PATERSON, second brother to the Laird of Dunmure, *argent*, three pelicans feeding their young ones *or*, in nests *vert*, and a crescent to difference him from Dunmure; crest, a branch of palm, proper: motto, *Virtute viresco*. *Ibid*.

Mr GEORGE PATERSON of Seafield, Commissary of Ross, a second son of John, Bishop of Ross, *argent*, three pelicans feeding their young *or*, in as many nests *vert*, on a chief *azure*, a mitre of the second, between two mullets of the first; crest, a hand grasping a sword erect, proper: motto, *Pro rege et grege*. N. R.

His younger brother, Mr ROBERT PATERSON, one of the regents of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, carries the same, but places a mitre *azure* in the centre; crest, a pelican's head couped, proper: motto, *Pro rege et grege*. *Ibid*.

The surname of HENRY, in some old books, *azure*, a fesse between three pelicans *argent*, vulned proper.

The name of TODRIDGE, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, between two pelicans feeding their birds *gules*, within as many nests *vert*, three flower-de-luces *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of ELME or ELLEM, in the shire of Berwick, old possessors of Elm-side, Ellemford, and Butterdane. *John Ellem de Butterdane* there, is witness in a charter of Alexander Lord Home, of the lands of Upsattlington, to Alexander Benniston of that Ilk, 1477, who carried, for arms, *gules*, a pelican *argent*, vulned proper, feeding her young, which have been quartered by the Homes of Renton, as arms of alliances, being descended by the mother's side from the Elmes, by an heiress.

Sir PATRICK HOME, Advocate of Renton and Lumisden, second son of Sir John Home of Renton, sometime one of the senators of the College of Justice, and Justice-Clerk, descended of a younger son of Home of Manderston, bears four coats, quarterly, first *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, for Home; second *argent*, three papingoes *vert*, for Pepdie of Dunglas; third *argent*, three hunting-horns *sable*, stringed *gules*, for Forrester; fourth *gules*, a pelican feeding her young *argent*, vulned proper, for the name of Ellem.

The *phœnix*, the type of the Resurrection, the emblem of long life, piety, and love of children to parents, as Hopingius, "Hæc avis amoris in parentem symbolum est, quando filius patrem sepeliri fingitur," is seldom in arms: I only find it carried by the name of PHENWICK, as relative to the name, *gules*, a *phœnix argent*, in flames, proper. The family of FENWICK of Fenwick, in Northumberland, have the *phœnix* for their crest: with the motto, *Perit ut vivat*; and, for arms, parted per fesse, *gules* and *argent*.

To come to an end of fowls and birds, I shall here mention *bees*, *flees*, *wings*, and *feathers of birds*, used as armorial figures in the bearings of some considerable families.

The surname of BYE in England, *azure*, three bees *volant en arriére argent*. Art. Heraldry.

The family of BARBERINI in Italy, *azure*, three gad-bees *or*; which their name does signify.

Wings of birds, in armories, are said to denote protection, and are either single or double, that is, one or two; when but one, it is called a *demi-vole*, as these carried by some of the name of FALCONER, *gules*, three *demi-voles* (or *lures*) *or*, 2 and 1.

When two wings are joined together, they are then called a *vole*, or *two wings in lure*, as these in the arms of SEYMOUR Duke of SOMERSET of whom before.

The name of RENNIE carries *gules*, two wings conjoined and inverted *ermine*.

Feathers of Birds are sometimes used as armorial figures, especially these of the *ostrich*, by the Royal family of England.

HUMPHREY Duke of GLOUCESTER had an escutcheon *sable*, charged with three ostrich feathers *argent*, surrounded with the garter, and supported with a greyhound and antelope; as Ashmole in his Institution of the Garter, page 206. where he also tells us, that these three ostrich feathers were the badge of King Henry IV. of England, which that King had from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, his father, who bore them for his device, and placed them in a field *sable*; but the pens of the feathers were powdered with *ermine*.

These ostrich feathers, carried by the Royal family of England, were all white, distinguished by their pens; the King's were *or*; the Prince's *argent*; the Duke of Lancaster's *ermine*; and the Duke of Somerset's *componé argent* and *azure*: By which, it is to be observed in their devices (being of one body) they used formal differences, as in coats of arms.

C H A P. VI.

OF FISHES.

THESE, being by nature inferior to the former animals, are, with some heralds, of less esteem than the former, on the account that fishes are not suitable marks for military men, to show prowess, valour, and fortitude: It is true that few sovereigns and princes have fishes in their arms, except they be relative to their names, or the produce of their territories; but, as I said before, so now again, all figures are of equal dignity, *data paritate gestantium*; the bearers of them being of equal dignity, and approved of by royal authority. They are likewise carried to represent some notable event, jurisdiction, and right of fishing, and frequently as relative to the name of the bearers, as by the following examples.

Fishes want not their commendable qualities too, for which they are used in this, as in other sciences, as emblems of industry and vigilancy; for they swim against the stream and waves, and are said never to sleep. In this science they have several terms of blazon appropriate to them, according to their posture and parts.

When fishes are carried pale-ways, they are said to be *haurient*, for which the Latins say, *Piscis hauriens halitum*, or *anbelans erectus*.

When they are placed traverse the shield horizontally, that is fesse-ways, they are *naiant*, i. e. swimming; when they are placed back to back, *adossé*; and, when face, *affronté*, as other figures which have *ante* and *post*; and, when they are laid one above another alternately, they are said to be *fretted*; when their fins are of different tinctures from their bodies, they are said to be *finned*, and, by the French, *loré* of such tinctures; when their eyes are sparkling, *allumé*; when their mouths are open, *pamé* or *pasmé*, for which the Latins say, *expirans, seu biante ore*; but Uredus uses then the word *sopitus*; and, when fishes are feeding, the English say *devouring*; of all which I shall give examples.

The *dolphin* is taken for the King of Fishes (as the Lion and Eagle are said to be sovereigns of beasts and birds) for his strength and swiftness in the pursuit of other fishes his prey, and is said to be an admirer of men, so as to be humane, and a lover of music, for which he is often used in arms and devices. Ulysses is said by Al-drovandus to have carried the dolphin on his shield: His words are, "Significabat se animalis ejus dotes maxime sequi velle, quod simul et humanitate et musices amore, et mira celeritate cæteris præstaret omnibus, vel mari vitam degentibus." Hoppingius says, that Ulysses carried the dolphin on his shield and signet-ring, upon the account of that creature's humanity for saving his son Telemachus when he fell into the sea. His words are, "Ulysses Delphinum pro insigni habuit, hac occasione, quod Telemachum filium in mare prolapsum Delphinus servasset, cui pater gratiam referens, annulo signatorio et clypeo Delphinum inculpsit;" for which, in his 6th chap. N. 129. he gives several authors, and tells us in his 9th chapter, that a dolphin surrounding the stock of an anchor was the ensign and device of Augustus Cæsar, Titus Vespasian, Seleucus and Nicanor, and, of old, the badge of the High Admiral of France.

The late Dauphin of France had the dolphin, as a lover of music, given him on the frontispiece of the old books that were dedicated to him for his device, with these words, *Trahitur dulcedine cantus*.

DAUPHIN, being the title of the oldest son of the kings of France, is from the Dauphinate, a territory in France, of old, so named from its lords and princes, called *Dauphins*, who carried for their arms a dolphin, relative to their name. Mezeray, in his History of France, in the life of Philip VI. tells us, that *Humbert Dauphin de Viennois* being feeble in body, and having no children, he, in odium of the Duke of Savoy, who invaded his country, made a donation thereof in the year 1343, to King Philip of France, of the Dauphinate and other lands adjoining, which were incorporate with France for ever, upon condition that the Kings of France, their eldest sons and apparent heirs should enjoy them; and, ever since, the eldest sons of France have used the title of Dauphin, and their arms marshalled with these of France, viz. quarterly, first and fourth France; second and third or, a dolphin imbowed, breathing, *azure*, eared and barbed *gules*; the French

say, *D'or au Dauphin vif d'azur, oriellé, barbillé, & cristé de gueules*; and Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Delphinus cyaneus, vivus ac spirans, in aurati scuti laterculo, cum auriculis, barbulis et crista puniceis." By these blazons they make the dolphin to have ears, a beard and crest; and it is always represented im-bowed, as fig. 14. Plate XI.

The Counts of the Dauphinate D'AUVERGNE, a province in France, carry *azure, semé* of flower-de-luces *or*, a bend of the last charged on the top with a dolphin *azure*, crested and eared *argent*.

The Counts of FORREST in France, *gules*, a dolphin *or*, descended of the Dauphin of Viennois.

MONYPENNY of Pitmillie, in Fife, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a dolphin *naiant azure*, for Monypenny; second and third *azure*, three cross croslets fitchéd, issuing out of as many crescents *argent*, the arms of Cathcart. Richard Monypenny got the lands of Pitmillie from Thomas, Prior of St Andrews, in the 1211; for which see Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, page 134.

WILLIAM MONYPENNY Lord MONYPENNY, whom we find in the rolls of Parliament, in the reign of King James II. was a cadet of Monypenny of Pitmillie: He was succeeded by his son Alexander Lord Monypenny, in whom the dignity failed, having no male-issue; whose arms, in Sir James Balfour's Register, are, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a dolphin *azure*, finned *gules*, for Monypenny; second and third *gules*, three cross croslets fitchéd issuing out of as many crescents *argent*; and I have seen them so illuminated in the reign of Queen Mary, having no other difference but changing the tinctures. Some conjecture, that upon the similitude of arms, the Monypennies are originally from the Dauphinates in France.

The name of FREER, *azure*, a chevron between three dolphins *naiant argent*. Balfour's MS.

The name of OSBORNE, *gules*, a fesse between three dolphins *naiant or*, finned *azure*. *Ibid.*

The name of DOLPHIN, in England, *azure*, three dolphins *naiant* in pale *or*. *Art. Her.*

The name of DOLPHINGLY, *vert*, three dolphins *naiant* in pale *argent*; which are speaking arms.

There is a fish frequent in arms, called by the English, *barble*, and by the French, a *bar*; which is carried also im-bowed, as the dolphin; and when there are two of them in arms, they are placed ordinarily back to back, for which the English say *indorsed*, and the French, *adossé*.

The Dutchy of BARR, in France, carries, in allusion to its name, *azure, semé* of cross croslets fitchéd at the foot *or*, two bars (or barbles) indorsed of the last, teeth and eyes *argent*; thus blazoned by Favin, "d'azur semé de croix recroisettes, au pied fitchée d'or, a deux bars adossés de meme, allumée d'argent;" and Uredus thus, "Scutum cæruleum nullis barbatulis aureis, duobus tergis obversis, dentibus & oculis argenteis impressum, & cruribus aureis brachchatis in imo spiculatis, in certo numero sparsum."

The name of FISHER with us, as speaking to the name, gives *azure*, three salmon fishes *naiant*, fesse-ways in pale *argent*; that is, as I have said often before, the one above the other, for which the French say, *l'un sur l'autre*.

The name of GARVEY, or GARVIN, *azure*, three garvin fishes *naiant* fesse-ways in pale *argent*.

The ROYAL COMPANY of FISHING in SCOTLAND, in the reign of King Charles II. *azure*, an imperial crown, and under it two herrings in saltier *or*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The arms of the Country of ICELAND, quartered in the achievement of the Kings of Denmark, are *gules*, a cod-fish *argent*, crowned *or*; because a great many fishes of that sort are taken and sold there, to supply other countries.

ROBERT GED of that Ilk, *azure*, three geds (or pikes) *haurient argent*; crest, a pike's head, proper: motto, *Durat, ditat, placet*. (N.R.) When a fish is *haurient*, it is placed pale-ways, as fig. 15. Plate XI.

GEDDES of Rachan, *gules*, an escutcheon *argent* between three pikes' heads coupéd *or*. Mack. Her.

The name of TARBOT, or TURBIT, *argent*, three turbet fishes fretted, proper, one

fesse-ways, looking to the sinister, and two to the dexter chief and flank points; of which before, at the title of *fret* and *fretté*, page 216.

The Town of GLASGOW carries *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base, with a bird standing on the top thereof, and a bell hanging on a branch in the sinister side, and in base a salmon fish, with a ring in its mouth, all proper; to perpetuate the story of a miracle said to be wrought by St Mungo, that town's patron saint, in recovering by a salmon, in its mouth, the ring of a lady out of the water of Clyde, where she accidentally dropt it, which being got, prevented the jealousy of her husband.

The name of SALMON, in England, *sable*, three salmon fishes haurient *argent*, speaking to the name.

The name of ORD, in Northumberland upon Tweed, *azure*, three fishes haurient *argent*. The principal family of the name is of an old standing, as Ord of that Ilk, and of Felkington, from which there are several considerable families in that country.

In France, the name of PISSON, from *piscis* a fish, *gules*, a carp *naiant* in fesse.

The name of CHABOT there, *or*, three chabot fishes, 2 and 1 *gules*; for which see Monsieur Baron's *l'Art de Blason*.

Naiant is said when fishes are placed fesse-ways, as fig. 17. Plate XI.

In England, the name of PIKTON, *argent*, three pikes *naiant* in pale. *Art. Her.*

The name of ELLIS, *argent*, three eels *naiant* in pale *sable*. *Ibid.*

And with us the surname of ORNEEL, or ARNEEL, *argent*, two eels pale-ways waved between two stars in the flanks *azure*. W. MS.

The name of SPROTTY, *gules*, three salmons (some say trouts) haurient, with a ring through each of their noses *argent*. Mack. Her.

CRAB of Robslaw, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between two flower-de-luces in chief, and a crab-fish in base *or*.

The name of SHELLY, in England, *sable*, a fesse ingrailed between three wilks *or*; the same borne by Sir JOHN SHELLY of Michgrave in Sussex, Baronet. *Art. Her.*

Since I have come the length of *shell-fishes*, I shall insist, so far as I have room in this Volume of Heraldry, upon the *escalop*, *cocquel* and *vannet*, since they are so frequent in armorial figures, all Europe over, on account of their symbolical and hieroglyphical significations which some have been pleased to give them: As Salter, an Englishman, in his writings, tells us, that, in the Records of the Office at Arms in London, the *escalop* signifieth, that the first of a family who carried an escalop has been a commander, and for his virtues and valour had gained the hearts and love of his companions and soldiers. The Italian, Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his Treatise, commends them as coffers of the riches of the sea, and calls them *scrinia colorum atque gemmarum*.

Others again look upon them as fit badges of inviolable fidelity, on account that the shells of the escalop or cocquel are married by nature in pairs; and that, when separate, they can never be matched again to join with others; for which they have been chosen by sovereigns and others, as apposite badges of fraternity of several orders of knighthood and other societies.

They have been also for many ages the badges and marks of pilgrims in their expeditions and pilgrimages to holy places, and of such a distinguishing character and mark, that Pope Alexander IV. by a bull, discharged the giving the use of them but to pilgrims who were truly noble; as Ashmole, in the Institutions of the Garter, observes, chap. ii. sect. 5. where also he gives several instances of the escalops adorning the orders of knighthood, as that called the Order of St James in Galicia, institute in the year 837, had, for its ensign, a red cross in a white field, cantoned with four escalops.

The escalop, or cocquel, was so much esteemed in France, that St Lewis, in the year 1269, instituted the noble Order of the Ship, upon his expedition into Africa, adorned the collar of that Order with escalops of gold, interlaced with double crescents of silver; and Louis XI. of France, when he, in the year 1469, instituted the Order of St Michael, he composed the collar with escalops of gold, joined one with another, fastened to small chains or mails of gold.

The escalop, or cocquel, with the French, are all one; but when they want ears, the French call them *vannets*. We make no distinction, and use only the term *escalop*, and are latined *conchas marinas*.

Many families in Germany, Spain and France, carry them, and several old families with us, some of which I shall here mention.

The honourable and ancient family of the surname of MAULE, Earls of PANMURE, Lords Maule, Brechin and Navar, carry for the paternal coat of the name, *parti, argent and gules*, a bordure charged with eight escalops, all counter-changed.

This family is originally of French extraction; for there is a lordship of Maule in France, on the river Maudre, eight leagues from Paris, in the Vicecompte of Paris, and confines of Normandy, which had the same arms, as by what follows:

Ordericus Vitalis, who wrote about the middle of the twelfth century, tells us, in his Ecclesiastical History, That *Petrus de Maulia*, lord of that place, gave to St Ebroulfe and the Monks of Utica, the churches of St Mary, St Germain, and St Vincent, *in villa quæ nuncupatur Maulia, anno 1076*; and after his death was buried in the Monks' Cloister. By his wife Guindesmoth, descended of a noble family at Troyes, he left four sons, Ansold, Thedbald, Guarin, and William, and was succeeded by Ansold. He went to Italy with *Robert de Guiscar* Duke of Calabria, who invaded Greece, and was at the battle fought with Alexius, Emperor of Constantinople, where he behaved nobly: This Ansold confirmed the deeds his father had made to the church, and died about the year 1116: He had by his wife, Odelin, daughter of *Radulphus Malevicine*, seven sons; *Petrus*, the eldest, succeeded him, who married Ada, daughter of the Count of Ghisne. And thus, after a long succession in the male-line, *Robert de Maulia*, by his wife *Anne d'Anguilliers*, left one only daughter, *Reginaulde de Maule*, who, *anno 1397*, was married to *Monsieur Simon de Moranvillier Seigneur de Flacourt*, who by her had the lordship of Maule.

In the middle of the village Maule, are yet standing the ruins of the old castle, and on the gate are the arms of the family cut on stone, being parted per pale, a bordure of eight escalops. And on the church, within the choir, near the high altar, where the lords of this place lie buried, they are again painted on boards, quartered with the arms of Moranvilliers, being, parted per pale, *argent and gules*, a bordure charged with eight escalops, all counter-changed of the same. There is also on these boards a long succession of them, and the Moranvilliers, with the dates of their marriages, deaths and burials, with inscriptions, one whereof is,

*Reginaulde de Maulé, seule fille de Robert de Maule,
Heretiere seule de nom & lignee de Maule.*

This lordship came at length from the Moranvilliers to the Harlays of Sancy by marriage, of whom are descended a number of great families in France, and has since passed through several hands, and was lately acquired by one *Monsieur de Longiviere*, whose heirs do at present enjoy it. About half a league from this, stands the old castle of Panmure, belonging to the lords of this place, as may be seen on the maps of the Isle of France, done in the year 1711, by *William de l'Isle*, Geographer to the French King.

From the identity of the name, arms, and places there, with these here, it is plain the family of MAULE in Scotland is descended of them. What time they came over to Britain is not certain; but in the reign of King David I. *Willielmus de Maule* is found witness to a charter by Prince Henry, of the lands of Clerkington, to the church of Haddington, in the chartulary of the priory of St Andrews; and in the same chartulary, *William de Maule* of Foulis, gives the church of Foulis to the priory of St Andrews, and *Roger de Mortimer*, who married his eldest daughter, confirms the same; and *Gilbert de Ruthven*, grandchild to *Walter de Ruthven*, resigns to *William de Mortimer*, his cousin, the half, or any other part, which he had by Cecil his grandmother, daughter of *Sir William de Maule*, of the lands of Foulis; which charter is dated *anno 1262*, the estate having gone to daughters. *Sir Peter de Maule*, grand-nephew and heir-male of the family, in the beginning of King Alexander II.'s reign, married *Christiana de Valoniis*, daughter and sole heir of *Sir William de Valoniis*, and grandchild of *Philip de Valoniis*, both of them successively Great Chamberlains of Scotland. By her he had the lordship or barony of Panmure and Benvic, and to whom succeeded their son *Sir William Maule*, whose posterity (when marshalling of arms came to be in fashion)

might have quartered the arms of Valoniis (which are, *argent*, three pallets waved *gules*, and not *azure*, three water-buckets *or*, as I gave before in an Essay, p. 110.) with those of Maule. Sir William was succeeded by his son Sir Henry, who was succeeded again by his son Walter, and he by his son William, who married Marion Fleming, only daughter of Sir David Fleming, by his first wife Dame Jean Barclay, daughter of Sir David Barclay Lord of Brechin, and sister to David Barclay next Lord of Brechin, whose only daughter and heir, Margaret Barclay, married Walter Earl of Athol, and died without heirs of her body.

To William Lord Panmure, and Marion Fleming his wife, succeeded their son Sir THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, who was killed at Harlaw, *anno* 1411, whose son, Sir Thomas Maule, was heir to Dame Margaret Barclay, Countess of Athol, and Lady Brechin, in the said lordship of Brechin; which was provided to her heirs, as is plain by a charter under the Great Seal in the public records, dated the 19th of October 1378. So that the family of Panmure having right to carry the arms of the Lords of Brechin, are now in use to quarter them with their paternal, thus; quarterly, first parted per pale, *argent* and *gules*, a bordure charged with eight escalops, all counter-changed of the same, for Maule; second *argent*, three pallets waved *gules*, for the Valoniis; third quarter, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a cheveron betwixt three crosses *patées argent*; second and third *or*, three piles issuing from the chief, conjoined by the points in base *gules*, for Barclay Lord Brechin; and the fourth grand quarter as the first; which arms are adorned with crown, helmet, and volets, befitting the quality of the family; and, on a wreath of the tinctures, a dragon *vert* spouting out fire before and behind, proper; for crest, with the motto, on an escrol, *Clementia & animus*, and supported by two greyhounds, proper, collared *gules*, charged with escalops *argent*.

The name of GRAHAM carries escalops, of whom before, Chap. XII. page 8. where I gave the arms of Morphy, and shall only here add, that the arms of Graham of Morphy are supported with two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper, which are to be seen on several places in the House of Morphy, of the date 1549; as also on the seat of the family, in their parochial church of St Cyrus, in the shire of the Merns. And, as on the Plate of Achievements, where also are to be seen the arms of Graham of Meicklewood in Stirlingshire, whom before, page 83. I gave also the designation of Meikle, instead of Meicklewood.

Escalops are the proper figures of those of the surname of PRINGLE, whose first ancestor is said to be one Pelerin, a famous pilgrim in the Holy Land, who came to Scotland, and the descendants from him were called at first Pilgrims, and afterwards by corruption Pringles. The ancientest family of the name I have met with in Teviotdale, where the name is most numesous, is HOP-PRINGLE of that Ilk, now designed of Torsonce, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three escalops *or*: crest, an escalop as the former: motto, *Amicitia reddit honores*, (as in Plate of Achievements) supported on the dexter by a deer, and on the sinister by a greyhound *argent*, with collars about their necks *sable*, charged with escalops *or*; and upon the compartment are these words, *Pressa est insignis gloria facti*. I have seen a charter of Robert de Lauider, miles, Dominus de Quarlewood, to Thomas Borthwick, of some lands about Lauider, in the reign of King Alexander III. to which charter Thomas de Hoppringle is one of the witnesses; and I have met with an evident in Haddington's Collections, where King David the Bruce gives all the lands belonging to Walter de Pringle, forfeited, lying in the shires of Teviotdale and Berwick, to John Petillock, brother to William Petillock, miles.

PRINGLE of Galashiels, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, five escalops *or*; crest, a man's heart, proper, with wings *or*: motto, *Sursum*. Plate of Achievements.

PRINGLE of Whitebank, descended of Galashiels, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *sable*, five escalops *or*; crest, a man's heart winged, proper: motto, *Sursum*. N. R. And there,

GEORGE PRINGLE of Torwoodlee, descended of Galashiels, *argent*, on a saltier ingrailed *azure*, five escalops of the first; crest, a serpent nuvel, proper: motto, *Nosce teipsum*.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE of Stichel, Baronet, *azure*, three escalops *or*; crest, a saltier within a garland of bay leaves, proper: motto, *Coronat fides*.

SIR WALTER PRINGLE of Newhall, Knight, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries the same with Stichel, being a younger son of that family; and for his difference, a besant in the centre: As in Plate of Achievements.

JAMES PRINGLE of Greenknow, descended of a second son of Stichel, *azure*, three escalops within a bordure ingrailed *or*; crest, an anchor within a garland of bay leaves, proper: motto, *Semper spero meliora*.

The arms of PRINGLE of Burnhouse are the same with Torsonce's, and supported on the dexter by a buck, and on the sinister by a greyhound, proper. W. MS.

DISHINGTON of Ardross, *or*, on a bend *sable*, three escalops *argent*; crest, an armed man kneeling; with the motto *Unica spes mea Christus*. The same arms I have seen on the seal of Thomas Dishington of Ardross, appended to a charter of his, of the lands of Grangemuir, to William Scot one of the Clerks of the Session, in the year 1589. And long before that, I meet with John Dishington, one of the assizers in a perambulation between Easter and Wester Kinghorns, in the year 1459. King David the Bruce grants a charter of the lands of Kinbrauchmond, in the shire of Fife, to William Dishington, knight; and King Robert the Bruce granted a charter to another William Dishington, of the lands of Balglassie in the shire of Aberdeen.

MOUTRAY, or MOULTRIE, of Seafield, *azure*, on a cheveron between three escalops *argent*, a sanglier's head coupéd *sable*, between two spur-rowels *gules*. (P. W. MSS.) This was the principal family of the name, now outed of the fortune, and represented by MOULTRIE of Rosecobie, who carries the same arms; and for crest, a mermaid, proper: motto, *Nunquam non fidelis*. L. R.

The surname of RAMORNY carried a cheveron between three escalops, as on the seal of *Alexander de Ramorny, Dominus de Pitlessy*, and his son *Andrew de Ramorny* had the like appended to an obligation of theirs, to pay to John Lord Lindsay of the Byres, a certain sum of money out of the lands of Pitlessy, of the date the 1st of September 1404.

With the English, escalops are very frequently carried by noble families there.

VILLIERS Duke of BUCKINGHAM, *argent*, a cross *gules*, charged with five escalops *or*; thus blazoned by Imhoff, "Scutum Villeriorum gentilitium, argento tinctum est, & crucem rubeam quinque conchis aureis ornatam."

RUSSEL Duke of BEDFORD, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops of the first. And the same by Russel Earl of Orford, with a crescent for his difference.

The name of BARNABY there, *argent*, three escalops *gules*.

The name of PALMER, *gules*, three escalops *or*.

C H A P. VII.

OF VEGETABLES.

SUCH as *trees, plants, flowers, herbs, fruits, &c.* are borne in arms, not only as symbolical, but as badges and marks of the countries and lands where they most abound, and frequently are carried upon the account that their names have relation to those of the bearers. These things have proper terms in blazon, as other charges, according to their position, disposition, and situation in the shield, which I shall illustrate by examples.

Sometimes trees are represented growing out of a mount in the base point of the shield, sometimes pulled up by the root, (a sign of strength) for which they are said in blazon to be *eradicate*, or *arraché*; when cut through by an even line, *trunked* or *coupéd*; and when bearing fruits, *fructed*; and when the branches are cut or broke off, the tree is then said to be *raguled*.

I am not to insist here on the different kinds of trees, and their specific names, nor of those of other vegetables; nor am I to give their virtues, qualities, and symbolical significations, which others ascribe to them, for the reasons that they are sometimes carried in arms, as the *oak tree*, which is said to represent antiquity and strength; the *olive*, peace; the *vine*, joy; the *fig*, sweetness and tranquillity; the

apple tree, love; the *palm*, conjugal love, &c. which are to be considered more properly in emblems and devices, than in armories.

The land of Judea was marked out of old by the palm tree, because many such trees grew there, and many other countries have the like mark, which are to be found in the arms of these countries.

With us the M'GREGORS, because their lands were overspread with fir trees, carried, for arms, *argent*, a fir tree growing out of a mount in base *vert*, surmounted of a sword bend-ways, supporting by its point an imperial crown, proper, in the dexter chief canton, to perpetuate a piece of special service done by them to the crown. W. MS.

The FARQUHARSONS, and many others, upon the same account, carry fir trees growing out of mounts, seeded, proper, as in the second and third quarters of the achievements of Farquharson of Invercauld, of which before.

These of the surname of WOOD, in old evidents and writs, anciently named with us *De Bosco*, which signifies the same, carry trees, relative to their names. In a charter of King William to the town of Inverness, in the second year of that king's reign, *Willielmus de Bosco*, *Cancellarius Regis*, and *Hugo de Bosco* are witnesses there. And in the charters of Alexander II. *Thomas de Bosco* is often to be met with. Had. Col.

WOOD of Colpny, an old family in the shire of Aberdeen, now extinct, carried *azure*, an oak tree eradicate *or*. Pont's MS.

WOOD of Bonnyton, now the principal family of the name, *azure*, an oak tree, growing out of a mount in base, proper, between two cross crozlets *fitché or*; the last being a part of the arms of Tulloch of Bonnyton, which the family has been in use to carry for marrying the heiress, with whom these lands came to the family.

Sir JOHN WOOD of Bonnyton, Baronet, carries the same arms, recorded in our New Register, with the badge of Nova Scotia, as baronet; and for crest, a savage from the loins upwards, holding a club erected in his right hand, and wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, proper; supporters, two savages, each having a batton erect in their hands, and wreathed about the head and middle as the former.

WOOD of Balbigno, *azure*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base *or*, and to one of its branches are fastened two keys *azure*, by strappings *gules*, for the office of Thane of Fettercairn: Which lands, with the jurisdiction, belongs now to Mr John Ogilvie, advocate, descended of Ogilvie of Innerquharity, of whom before.

WOOD of Largo, *azure*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base *or*, between two ships under sail *argent*, as Admiral to King James III. and IV. under whose reigns he defeat the English at sea. King James III. gave to Andrew Wood, Master of his Majesty's Yellow Kervil, the lands of Largo in wadset, and in the year 1482, he got a grant of them heritably and irredeemably, in consideration of his good services; whose issue-male continued in possession of the lands of Largo until the reign of King Charles I. John Wood, a cadet of Largo, founded an hospital for fifteen old men, in the reign of King Charles II. near to the House of Largo. Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife.

WOOD of Craig, *azure*, an oak tree acorned, growing out of a mount in base *or*, a hunting-horn *sable*, stringed *gules*, hanging upon one of the branches, all within a bordure ingrailed of the second. P. MS.

ALEXANDER WOOD of Grangehaugh, descended of the family of Bonnyton, *argent*, an oak tree growing out of the base, proper, between two cross crozlets fitched *azure*, all within a bordure invected of the last; crest, an oak slip fructuated, proper: motto, *Diu virescit*. N. R.

These whose names end with Wood, as Spottiswood, Calderwood, Carvewood, Shorsewood, Blackwood, carry trees or branches of them, relative to the name.

SPORTISWOOD of that Ilk, a good old family in the shire of Berwick, *argent*, on a chevron *gules*, between three oak trees eradicate *vert*, a boar's head coupéd of the field; the same in the Lyon Register, recorded for Mr Alexander Spottiswood of Crumstain, representer of the family of Spottiswood; crest, a wolf's head coupéd, proper: motto, *Potior ut potiar*.

Some say that the boar's head upon the cheveron is carried on the account that the heiress of these lands was married of old to one of the name of Gordon, who took upon him the name of Spotswood.

Others say that the boar's head is carried as a sign of vassallage to the Gordons, who were over-lords and superiors of those lands.

John de Spotswood Dominus ejusdem is witness in a charter of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston, in the reign of King David II.

CALDERWOOD of Piteadie, *argent*, a palm tree growing out of a mount in base, proper, surmounted of a saltier *gules*, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first; crest, a hand holding a branch of palm, proper: motto, *Veritas premitur, non opprimitur*. N. R.

ALEXANDER CALDERWOOD, Bailie of Dalkeith, carries the same with Pittedy, but invests the saltier. His son, Sir William Calderwood of Polton, is one of the present Senators of the College of Justice.

The name of CARWOOD or CARVEWOOD, parted per fesse, *sable* and *argent*; on the first, a demi-man, proper, holding in his right hand a sword erect, and in the left, a carpenter's axe, all proper; and in base, the branch of an oak tree acorned, proper. W. MS.

The name of MOSMAN, *azure*, a cheveron between three oak trees *or*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of WIGTON, *argent*, an oak tree *vert*, and a chief *sable*. Pont's MS.

The name of WAITE is illuminated in Workman's MS. *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base *vert*, on one of the branches a pair of spectacles *azure*, and, on the top of the tree, an eye, proper.

WAITE of Roschill, Advocate, *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base *vert*, surmounted of a fesse *azure*, charged with a crescent between two stars of the first.

WATSON of Saughton, in the shire of Mid-Lothian, *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base, proper, surmounted of a fesse *azure*; crest, two hands issuing out of clouds fesse-ways, holding the trunk of an oak pale-ways, with branches sprouting forth: motto, *Inesperata floruit*. (N. R.) Pointing to the condition of the family, who being dispossessed of these lands upwards of an hundred years ago, they now enjoy the same again.

DAVID WATSON of Craslat, sometime Provost of Dumbarton, *argent*, an oak tree eradicate in pale, proper, surmounted of a fesse *sable*; crest, a dexter hand erect, proper: motto, *Confisus viribus*. N. R.

ANDREW WATSON, Merchant in Aberdeen, *argent*, an oak tree growing out of the base, proper, surmounted of a fesse *azure*, charged with a crescent *or*; between two mullets of the field. N. R.

ANDREW WATSON, Merchant in Peterhead, carries the same as the last; but charges his fesse with a flower-de-luce between two mullets of the field.

ALEXANDER WATSON of Wallace-Craigie, sometime Provost of Dundee, *argent*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base, proper, surmounted of a fesse *azure*, charged with a cinquefoil between two stars of the first; and the same is carried by his representative and grandchild, the present Alexander Watson of Wallace-Craigie; and the same, with a suitable difference, is carried by John Watson Doctor of Medicine, a younger son of Alexander Watson, Provost of Dundee. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER WATSON of Glentarkie, Merchant and Burgess of Kirkcaldy, carries the same with the former, but has the fesse waved, and charged with the sail of a ship *argent*; and, for crest, a ship under sail, proper: motto, *Ad littora tendo*. *Ibid*.

KYD of Craigie, *argent*, a pine tree eradicate, proper, with a hunting-horn pendent upon one of the branches *or*, stringed *gules*. Mack. Her.

WILLIAM KYD of Woodhill, a younger son of Craigie, carries the same; and, on a chief *azure*, three mullets *or*, with a crescent for difference: motto, *Donec impleat orbem*. N. R.

The surname of WHIPPO, *vert*, an oak tree on a mount in base *or*, and, on a chief *argent*, three mullets *gules*. Pont's MS.

SOMMERS or SYMMERS of Balyordie, *argent*, an oak tree bend-sinister-ways, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three cross crosetts *or*. *Ibid*.

The name of FORREST, *argent*, three oak trees *vert* : motto, *Vivunt dum virent. Ibid.*

The name of WINCHESTER, *argent*, a vine tree growing out of the base, leaved and fructuated between two papingoes indorsed, feeding upon the clusters of the grape, all proper ; crest, a hand holding a cluster of grapes, proper : motto, *Hoc ardua vincere docet. N. R.*

WALKINSHAW of that Ilk, *argent*, upon a mount a grove of firs, proper ; crest, a dove with an olive branch in its beak : motto, *In season.* Supporters, two forresters in long gowns, to show that their progenitors were Forresters to the High Stewards of Scotland, in the barony of Renfrew, as in Crawford's History of Renfrew ; where it is said that one *Dungallus, filius Christini Judicis de Levenox* (who was the person that exercised a jurisdiction over the vassals and tenants of the earldom of Lennox) is so designed in the excambion he makes of his lands of Knock, with the abbot and convent of Paisley, for the lands of Walkinshaw, in the year 1235, the 21st year of the reign of King Alexander II. and from these lands his descendants took the name of Walkinshaw, and arms relative thereto.

The lineal male succession of this family continued till it was represented by two daughters heiresses, the one married to a gentleman of the name of Morton, and the other to Walkinshaw of Little-Fulwood, who got with her the lands of Wester-Walkingshaw, whose issue continued in a lineal descent till the year 1636, that the estate, by succession, came to Mr John Walkinshaw of Garturk, the next heir-male, of whom is lineally descended John Walkinshaw now of that Ilk, son of Gavin Walkingshaw of that Ilk, who carried, as in our New Register, *argent*, upon a mount in base, a grove of trees, proper ; crest, a martlet, proper : motto, *In season.* This Gavin Walkinshaw alienated the lands of Walkinshaw in the year 1683, to James Walkingshaw, Merchant in Glasgow, a younger son of John Walkinshaw of Burrowfield, who carried the arms of Walkinshaw of that Ilk, with a martlet for difference ; and John the son of James is now designed Walkinshaw of that Ilk.

WALKINSHAW of Scotston, a younger son of Burrowfield, acquired Scotston from George Hutchison, *anno* 1691 ; he carries the arms of Walkinshaw with a suitable difference.

WILLIAM SCROGIE, Commissary of Argyle, lineal representer of Scrogie of Invert, *or*, a cheveron *azure*, between two scrogs (branches of a tree wanting leaves) in chief, and a man's heart in base, proper ; crest, a trunk of an oak tree sprouting out leaves and branches, proper : motto, *Ero quod eram. N. R.*

The name of ROWANTREE, *argent*, on a cheveron between three rowan tree branches slipped, proper, as many crescents *or.* Pont's MS.

BLACKSTOCK of that Ilk, *argent*, three trunks or stocks of trees couped, under and above, 2 and 1 *sable.*

The name of STOCKDALE, *azure*, three stocks or trunks of trees eradicate *or*, with branches sprouting out, *argent.* Balf. MS.

The name of DALGLEISH, *argent*, a tree eradicated lying fesse-ways *vert*, between three pheous *azure.* Mack. Her.

The name of AIKMAN, *argent*, a dexter arm issuing out from the sinister side of the shield, holding an oak tree eradicate, and broken asunder near the branches, proper, between a crescent in the sinister chief point, and a mullet in the dexter base point, *gules.*

Mr WILLIAM AIKMAN of Cairny, Advocate and Representer of the Aikmans of Loreburn, and old family in Angus, *argent*, a sinister hand in base issuing out of a cloud fesse-ways, holding an oaken batton pale-ways, proper, with a branch sprouting out of the top thereof, surmounted of a bend ingrailed *gules* ; crest, an oak tree, proper : motto, *Sub robore virtus. L. R.*

The name of LOTHIAN, *argent*, on a mount in base, proper, a pine tree *vert*, a talbot (i. e. a dog) tied thereto, proper, and, upon one of the branches, a bugle pendant of the second ; which arms, within a bordure *vert*, are recorded for RICHARD LOTHIAN, Merchant in Edinburgh ; and, for crest, a bugle (i. e. hunting-horn) as the former ; with the motto, *Non dormit qui custodit* ; and, in the same Register, the above arms are given to JOHN LOTHIAN, Portioner of Kingsbarns, within a bordure invected *azure*, for his difference.

I am of the opinion that those of the name of Lothian are not of the same stock of people with those of the name of Loudon, who have for arms, as in our old books of blazons, *argent*, three inescutcheons *sable*. See Plate of Achievements. Whether the name of the first be from the county of Lothian, I shall not determine, latined *Lothiana*, by Buchanan, from one Lothus, one of the Kings of the Picts; but he adduces no vouchers. In old charters it is written *Lawdonia*, and sometimes *Laodenia*. In France, there is the town of Loudun, and, in the shire of Ayr, there is an ancient place called Loudon: From either of those two places it is probable the surname of Loudon is taken; for Sir James Dalrymple, in his Preface to his Scots Collections, page 65, says, that he has seen in the hands of the Right Honourable Hugh Earl of Loudon, a charter of William Morvil, to James Loudon of Loudon, in the reign of King William. This family continued not long in the male line; for Sir Reginald Crawford married the heiress of the name of Loudon, and with her got that barony in the reign of King Alexander II. and, in the reign of King Robert I. the family of Crawford of Loudon ended in an heiress, Susanna Crawford, who was married to Sir Duncan Campbell; and from them are descended the Earls of Loudon, of whom before.

In England, many families carry trees as relative to their names, as the names of PYRETON and PINE, who carry pear trees and pine trees, speaking to their names.

The *broom plant* (*planta genistæ*) was the badge and ancient device of the Plantagenet family, for which the Kings of England were so denominated from Jeffrey Plantagenet Earl of Anjou, father of King Henry II. by his wife Maud, the Empress, daughter and heiress of King Henry I. who did not carry the carbuncle as the armorial figure of his father Anjou, but the figures of England, with the broom-plant for his device; as did also his son Richard I. of England, who adorned his helmet with that plant, instead of a crest, as upon his seal of arms; for which see Sandford's History.

OF FRUITS.

A FEW of them I shall here mention, with their terms of blazon, which will serve for the rest. When fruits are represented with stalks and leaves, they are in blazon said to be *stalked* and *leaved*; the French say, *tigés* and *feuillés*; and when the stalk is pulled off at a litch with a piece hanging at it, we say *slipped*. As for other terms, they rise from their position, disposition, and situation, as to be *erect*, *pendent*, *bend-ways*, and *in pale*, &c.

The country of GRANADA, in Spain, *argent*, a pomegranate *gules*, stalked and leaved *vert*; thus, by Favin, *D'or à la grenade de gueules tigée & feuillée de sinople*, and by Sylvester Petra Sancta, *Malum punicum purpureum, cum frondibus & ramis prasinis in argentea areola*. Since the Kings of Spain recovered the county of Granada from the Moors, they have marshalled the arms of that country with their own.

RALSTON of that Ilk, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three acorns in the seed *or*; crest, a falcon, proper: motto, *Fide et Marte*. N. R.

These of this name are said to be descended of one Ralph, who obtained some lands from the High Steward of Scotland, and called them, after his own name, Ralphston, which became the surname of the family.

Nicolaus de Ralston is witness to the donation which Sir Anthony Lombard made to the Monks of Paisley in the year 1272; and, in the year 1346, *Jacobus Ralston, Dominus ejusdem*, is witness in an instrument upon electing an abbot of the Monastery of Paisley, whose successor was John Ralston of that Ilk; and Thomas Ralston of that Ilk obtained a charter of these lands from John Lord Ross, *anno* 1505, of whom is lineally descended the present Gavin Ralston of that Ilk, who carries as above.

AIKENHEAD of that Ilk, an ancient family, *argent*, three acorns slipped *vert*; crest, a demi-savage holding in his right hand three laurel slips fructuated, proper: motto, *Rupto robore nati*, matriculated in our New Register by Mr James Aikenhead, Representative of the family of Aikenhead of that Ilk, Advocate, and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, grandson of David Aikenhead, eminent for his loyalty and virtue, who, for many years, was Provost of Edinburgh, whose father sold the

barony of Aikenhead, long possessed by his progenitors. He had several brothers and younger sons, who carry the foresaid bearing with suitable differences. Some of the name carry *argent*, an acorn between three oak leaves *vert*. Pont's MS.

In England, many families carry fruits relative to their names, as do several families in other countries in Europe; as the family of POMERULE, in France, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, accompanied with three apples of the last.

The family of MORO, in Venice, has the Mulberry, and the city of ORANGE, an orange.

Ears of corn, as they are said to represent plenty, are carried in arms likewise in relation to the names of the bearers. Their stalks are either *couped*, *slipped*, or *eradicate*; and, when with leaves, we say *bladed*, which is from the French; as Favin in his Blazon of Arms of Inigo Ximenes, to-named Ariosto King of Navarre, in anno 860, because he carried *gules*, thirteen ears of corn bladed *or*. *De gueules à trois épis de bled d'or*, 4, 4, 4, and 1.

With us the name of RIDDELL, *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, between three ears of rye, slipped and bladed *vert*.

The original family of this name is RIDDEL of that Ilk, in the shire of Teviotdale. For its antiquity I shall add these observations:

Fervasus de Ridal is a witness in the inquisition made by David Prince of Cumberland, for the old possessors belonging to the Church of Glasgow. (Dalr. Collect.) And the same man is witness in the charters of that Prince, when King of Scotland, by the name of David I.

I have also seen the transumpt of a charter granted by this King to *Walter de Ridal*, of the lands of Whittunes, Eschecho, and Liliesleaf, and others, to be holden of the king, *per servitium unius militis, sicut unus baronum eorum*; and which lands are now called the Barony of Riddel, in which *Anchitel de Riddel* succeeded his brother Walter, as by a bull of Pope Adrian IV. which I have seen, a part of which here follows, "Adrianus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto Anchitel-
" lo militi, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem, &c. sub beati Petri et nostri
" protectionis suscipimus, specialiter autem ea quæ Walterus de Riddel, frater tu-
" us, testamentum ante obitum suum faciens, tibi noscitur reliquisse, viz. villas
" Wittuness, Lillislive, Brahebe, et cætera bona a quibuscunque tibi juste col-
" lata; nos devotionis tuæ autoritate Sedis Apostolicæ integre confirmamus, &c.
" Datum Beneventi 7mo idus Aprilis." This Pope Adrian sat in the papal chair from the year 1154, to the year 1159.

I have seen another bull, (*penes Riddel de eodem*) of Pope Alexander III. who succeeded the foresaid Adrian, confirming the foresaid testament of Walter, and an agreement passed betwixt *Anchitel de Riddel*, and one *Huctredum Sacerdotem*, anent the lands of Lillesclave, by the mediation of King William. In the year 1270, *Galfredus de Riddel* is to be found a witness in several charters in the Register of Kelso; and, in the Register of Melrose, *Willielmus de Riddel* is witness in a charter granted by *John de Vesci* to William of Sprouston, *de nova terra de Mow*. This *John de Vesci* was *Dominus de Sprouston*, and a son of *William de Vesci*, who was one of the number of those who set up at first to contend for the crown of Scotland with the Bruce and the Baliol; but their claims were soon discussed. Sir Walter Riddel of that Ilk, Baronet, chief of the name, lineal representer and possessor of the family of Riddel, was honoured with the title of Baronet, the 14th of May 1628.

There was another old family of this name, designed of Cranston. *Hugo Riddel de Cranston*, is witness in a charter of King William to the abbacy of Kelso; and in that chartulary, Hugo Riddell gave to the abbacy of Kelso the lands of Preston, being the fourth part of Cranston, called Little-Preston, and now Preston-hall; and from him the lands of Cranston were called Cranston-Riddel; which family continued to the year 1468, and then these lands came to the Creightons, and afterwards to the M'Gills, for which they are called Cranston-M'Gill; as in Sir James Dalrymple's Collections.

WALTER RIDDELL of Minto, designed Gentleman in our New Register of Arms *argent*, a cheveron ingrailed *gules*, betwixt three ears of rye, slipped and bladed *vert*; crest, a dexter hand, proper, holding an ear of rye, slipped and bladed *or*: motto, *Virtus maturat*.

MR JAMES CHEAP of Rossie, Advocate, representer of the family of CHEAP of Mawhill, beside Kintoss, *argent*, three ears of wheat slipped *vert*; crest, a garb *or*, banded *vert*: motto, *Dilat virtus*. N. R.

The surname of PROVAN, *argent*, on a cheveron *vert*, between three ears of wheat stalked and bladed of the last, as many mullets *or*. P. MS.

ROBERT COLLISON, Gentleman in King Charles II.'s Horse-Guards, descended of COLLISON of Auchlounnes, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three roses in chief, and as many pease-cods in base, a sword bar-ways of the first, hilted and pommel'd *or*; crest, a falcon's head erased, proper: motto, *Hoc virtutis opus*. N. R.

Many families in England, and other countries, have ears of corn for armorial figures; and such have also adorned the collars of high knighthood, such as that order of knights institute by FRANCIS Duke of BRETAGNE, called the ORDER of the ERMINE, or EARS OF CORN, 1450. The collar of which Order was composed of gold, wrought after the forms of ears of corn, interlaced together, whereat hung the little beast *ermine*. It is said by some he instituted this order for the love he had to agriculture, and to encourage his subjects to improve their lands that way. Others, as FAVIN, say, that the ears of corn were to represent the old arms of Bretagne, which were, *azure*, three sheaves of corn, which have been continued by the Lords of Ponthievre, and quartered with *ermine*, the new arms of Bretagne.

Ears of corn, when they are bound up in sheaves, are called *garbs*, and when their bindings are of another tincture, they are said to be *banded* of such.

Garb, or *jarb*, is a French word, for a bundle of any kind of grain, called by the Latins, *fascis frumentarius*, and by some, *manipulus*; as Sylvester Petra Sancta, in his Blazon of these Arms, quartered in the achievements of Poland and Swedland, to show the fertility of their countries, says thus: "Manipulus tritici aureus supra balteum argenteum situs, in parmula muricata." And Imhoff, in his Blazons, for sheaves and garbs, has the word *mergetes*; as in that of Sheffield Earl of Mulgrave, now Duke of Buckingham and Normandy, *argent*, a cheveron between three garbs *gules*, as relative to the name Sheffield.

The surname of CUMING carry relative to their name, *azure*, three garbs of Cuming *or*. There were many great and eminent families of this name of old with us; the first of them, says Hector Boece, in his History, was one John Cuming, who, for his singular valour, and other good qualities, got several lands from King David I. and in his grandchildren's reigns, Malcolm and William, John's son, Richard Cuming, is frequently to be met with in those kings' charters; as also, his son William Cuming, who was created Earl of Buchan, and made Justiciar of Scotland by King William. The family of Cuming became very numerous and powerful; so that the above-named historian numbers in the reign of Alexander III. three earls of the name, and one lord, viz. Monteith, Athol, Buchan, earls, and Cuming Lord of Strathbogie, with thirty landed knights; of whom, Andrew Winton and others give their genealogy and arms, as before, with some small alterations, for their respective differences: But most of all these families were extirpate out of Scotland for their submitting to the English, and taking part with the Baliols against the Bruces. There are some families of the name yet extant with us, whose arms I meet with in our books of blazons; as,

CUMING of Altyre, the principal family of that name now, carries the plain coat of Cuming, as above, *azure*, three garbs *or*.

CUMING of Brunthill, descended of Altyre, *azure*, a flower-de-luce between three garbs *or*; crest, a hand holding a sickle, proper motto, *Hinc garbæ nostra*. N. R.

And there, CUMING of Auchry, another cadet of Altyre, carries as Altyre, with a buckle in the centre for his difference; crest, a sword and dagger saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Courage*.

SIR ALEXANDER CUMING of Coulter, Knight-Baronet, *azure*, three garbs within a bordure *or*; crest, a garb *or*: motto, *Courage*. L. R.

There are other surnames that carry garbs with us.

The name of WHITEFORD, *argent*, a bend between two cottises *sable*, accompanied with two garbs *gules*. I have mentioned (page 90.) this family, upon account of their bend cottised, and now again of the garbs which accompanies it. The first of this family was *Walter de Whiteford*, who, for his good services done

at the battle of the Largs, in the reign of King Alexander III. under the command of Alexander Seneschal High Steward of Scotland, got from him the lauds of Whiteford, near Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew; whether these lands gave name to him, or he to them, I cannot determine. There is a tradition in that country, that one of the heads of the family, who stood firm for his country in the time of King Robert the Bruce, against the English usurpation, surprised a party of the English, who lay encamped on the opposite side of the river Cart, by a stratagem of putting great quantities of sheaves of wheat and other corns into the water; and, to perpetuate that signal overthrow he gave them, they carry the wheat sheaves: However, whether this be true or not, they were reputed a good family both in Renfrew and Lanark shires, where they had opulent estates. There is a progress of writs of this family, of its antiquity and greatness, in the hands of the Earl of Dundonald, who now possesses the estate of Whiteford. By our registers, John Whiteford of that Ilk, in the reign of King Robert III. resigns his estate of Whiteford in favours of Patrick his son and apparent heir, which was confirmed by King James I. in the year 1431; Patrick was succeeded by his son John, and he again by his son Quintin Whiteford of that Ilk, who was seised in these lands 1507; he was succeeded by Adam his son, who was served heir to his father in these lands 1519; which Adam was the father of another John, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Lord Sempill; he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Adam, of whom mention is made in Spottiswood's History, in the reign of King James VI. He, in the year 1576, married Mary, daughter of Sir James Somerville of Camnethan, and by her had John his successor in the lands of Whiteford and Milton; he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, but had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother John, who was the predecessor of Sir John Whiteford of Milton, who died since the year 1689, without issue, and the principal stem of the family ended in him.

The eldest branch of this family is WHITEFORD of Blairquhan, in the shire of Ayr, descended of a younger son of Whiteford of that Ilk and Milton; who took up his residence in the shire of Ayr with his brother, who was Abbot of Crossragwell in the reign of King James IV. The family of Blairquhan continues in the above shire, in a good condition, and are designed Heritable Crowners of the Jurisdiction of Carrick; as by their charters; they have matched with honourable families, as with Blair of that Ilk, Kennedy of Ardmillan, Kennedy of Drumnellan, Cathcart of Genoch, Inglis of Sheell, and a second time with Blair of that Ilk; and the present Sir Adam Whiteford of Blairquhan married Margaret, the only daughter of Allan Lord Cathcart. Blairquhan carries, *argent*, a bend betwixt two cottises *sable*, with a garb in chief of the last; crest, a pigeon, proper, on the top of a garb: motto, *D'en baut*.

DOCTOR WALTER WHITEFORD, a younger son of Adam Whiteford of Milton, abovementioned, was first Sub-Dean of Glasgow, Parson of Monkland and Calder, then Parson of Moffat, and afterwards Bishop of Brechin; he married a daughter of Sir John Carmichael of that Ilk, by whom he had Colonel Walter Whiteford, a brave gentleman, who was forced for his loyalty to fly to Holland, where he killed Dorislaus, a Dutch lawyer, who drew up the wicked indictment against King Charles I. He carried *argent*, on a bend between two cottises *sable*, accompanied with two garbs *gules*, three cross patees *argent*; crest, a garb *gules*, banded *or*: motto, *Ubique aut nusquam*. The three crosses *patée*, (being of the form of these that adorn the Scots crown) were added by King Charles II.'s orders, as in the L. R. His son is now Rector of the Scots College at Paris.

The name of LAWSON, *argent*, a saltier *azure*, and on a chief *gules*, three garbs *or*. P. MS.

Others of the name, as in Balfour's and Workman's Manuscripts, parted per pale *argent* and *sable*, an orle counter-changed, and on a chief *gules*, three garbs *or*.

LAWSON of Boghall, *argent*, a saltier and chief *sable*, on the last three garbs *or*. W. MS.

I have seen the armorial seal of Mr Richard Lawson of Cairnmuir, appended to a charter of his, with the consent of his wife, Janet Elphinstone, to their son Richard Lawson, the 18th of March 1507; on the husband's seal was a saltier and chief, on the last three garbs; and on the wife's, a cheveron between three boars' heads.

The name of BLYTH, *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, between three crescents of the last, as many garbs *or*. P. MS. And there,

The name of POMFRY, *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, six garbs *sable*.

ROBERT SMITH of Gibliston, Clerk to the Lyon Office, *argent*, a saltier *azure*, between two garbs in the flanks, and one of the last banded *or*; crest, a crescent: motto, *Cum plena magis*. N. R. And there,

JOHN SMITH, Portioner of Dirleton, *argent*, on a saltier *azure*, between three crescents, one in chief and two in the flanks *gules*, a garb of the first, and in base a chess-rook *azure*; crest, a dexter hand holding a writing-quill, proper; motto, *Ex usu commo'dum*.

JOHN BAINE, Sheriff-Clerk of Berwick, a second son of John Baine Writer to the Signet, who was descended of Baine of Findale in Perthshire, *azure*, a garb *or*, banded of the first between three thistles, all within a bordure of the second; crest, a hand holding a scroll of papers, with the word *Virtute*. N. R.

Mr DAVID DUNMUIRE, Advocate, *vert*, three garbs *or*. N. R.

KELSO of Kelsoland, *sable*, a fesse ingrailed betwixt three garbs *or*, confirmed by the Lyon King at Arms, 1636, as marked in a book of old blazons. As for the antiquity of the family, John Kelso, son of John Kelso of Kelsoland, with the consent of his father, mortifies to the abbot and convent of Paisley the lands of Langbank, betwixt the town of Largs and Kelsoland, in the year 1399; from him was descended Archibald Kelso of Kelsoland, who married a daughter of Stewart of Blackhall in the reign of King James VI. Robert Kelso of Kelsoland sold these lands to Patrick Shaw, a son of the House of Greenock; but he dying without succession, the estate came to the Laird of Greenock, and his nephew sold the lands of Kelsoland to Robert Kelso of Hallrig, descended of the family of Kelsoland: He married a daughter of John Osburn, provost of Ayr, by whom he had John Kelso, late Deputy-Collector and sole Surveyor of Newport-Glasgow, and William Kelso of Dankeith, in the shire of Ayr, Writer to the Signet; he, by his wife, a daughter of Dunlop of that Ilk, left behind him a son, Robert, to succeed him in the lands of Dankeith, and carries the above arms with a suitable difference.

The name of YULE, *gules*, a garb *or*, between three crescents *argent*. (Pont's MS.) And in the same book, others of that name, *argent*, a fesse *sable*, between two crescents in chief, and a cross-moline in base *gules*.

JOHN YULE of Darleith, *argent*, on a fesse, between three crescents *sable*, a garb *or*, banded *gules*; crest, an ear of wheat, proper: motto, *Numine & virtute*. N. R.

WILLIAM YULE of Leehouses, *argent*, on a fesse *sable*, between two crescents in chief, and a saltier coupé in base *gules*, a garb *or*: motto, *Per vim & virtutem*.

In England many families carry garbs, as WILLIAM HATTON Viscount HATTON, *azure*, a cheveron between three garbs *or*.

The name of HOLDESHEAFF, *azure*, a garb *argent*.

OF FLOWERS AND LEAVES,

WHICH are frequent in armories, upon account of their beauty, and good qualities: "Sunt vero omnes flores in genere, spei hieroglyphica," as Hoppingius says. They are carried also as relative to the names of the bearers, of which I shall give some instances of them in arms, and by whom, with their particular attributes in the following blazons. I shall begin with the *thistle* and *rose*, the known badges of Scotland and England.

The *thistle*, the most ancient badge with us upon record, not only upon account of its nature, and frequent growth in Scotland, but chiefly for its aptness to express the effect of courage, holden forth by its known and much commended motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. And Hoppingius, speaking of the thistle, cap. 9. page 635. says, "Inter herbas, *Carduum* clypeum sive tutelam denotare, "argumento est equestris ordinis apud Scotos Ordo, difficultatis in agendo signum." It has for many ages been the ensign of the most ancient and noble Order of St

Andrew, or the Thistle; of which more particularly in another place, and shall only here mention it as an armorial figure.

The *thistle*, as a part of the royal achievement of Scotland, has been in use to be granted by our kings, as an additament of honour to their well-deserving subjects: As to Keith Earl of Kintore, Leslie Earl of Leven, Sir Hugh Herries of Cousland, and Sir George Ogilvie of Barras, of whom before, in their armorial bearings.

The *roses of England* were first publicly assumed as devices by the sons of Edward III.; John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster used the *red rose* for the badge of his family, and his brother Edward, who was created Duke of York, *anno* 1385, took a *white rose* for his device, which the fautors and followers of them and their heirs did afterwards bear for distinction, in that bloody war between the two Houses of York and Lancaster: Which two families being happily united by Henry VII. the male-heir of the House of Lancaster, in marrying Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress of Edward IV. of the House of York, in *anno* 1486, the two roses were united in one, which became the royal badge of England. The eldest daughter of that union and marriage was Margaret, queen to King James IV. and their great-grandchild, King James VI. in right of his great-grandmother, succeeded by right, and peaceably, to the Kingdom of England, and was crowned in the year 1603, uniting the two kingdoms of Scotland and England in his person, for which he caused place on some of his coins, the epigraph, *Henricus Rosas, Regna Jacobus*; and afterwards, when a treaty of a nearer union was on foot between the two kingdoms, he placed on other coins, half a thistle, and half a rose, joined in one, with the motto, *Fecit eos in gentem unam*. His son, King Charles I. when he was crowned in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse, the 18th day of June 1633, caused place on his coronation-pieces a great thistle, with many stalks and heads, arising from one root, or stem, with the epigraph *Hinc nostræ crevere rosæ*, to signify, that his right and title to the roses of England grew from the old Scots thistle. King James I. of Great Britain was the first who adorned the compartment of his achievement, whereon the supporters stand, with a thistle *vert*, flowered *gules*, issuing out of the right side, and out of the left a rose *gules*, stalked and leaved *vert*, the badges of the two kingdoms; that of England being altogether red, to show that the right of Lancaster was better than that of York, in the person of King Henry VII. But to proceed to roses as armorial figures.

Roses, when they are represented in arms with stalks and leaves in blazon, they are said to be *stalked* and *leaved* of such a tincture; and the French say, *tigées* and *feuillées*. When the heart of the rose is of a different tincture from the body, we say *seeded*; as also of other flowers, the French *bouttonnée*, and the Latins, *Rosas gemmatas*, as Imhoff in his blazons of the families of the empire; as of that of the family of EGGENBERG, “*Parmula argentea, quinque rosas rubeas foliolis viridibus ornatas, atque auro gemmatas, & in quincuncem dispositas, continens;*” thus by the French, *d’argent, à cinque roses de gueules feuillées de sinople, & bouttonnées d’or, misées en sautoir, i. e. argent, five roses gules, barbed vert, and seeded or, in saltier, 2, 1 and 2.*

The custom of the Pope’s blessing of roses and other flowers, which they were in use to send to their favourites, has occasioned the bearing of such in arms, as these in the bearing of GRENOBLE, which Menestrier tells us are of that sort.

Again, many carry roses as relative to their names, as the house of ROSENSPAR, in Denmark, charged their cheveron with three roses; and the house of BOURSULT DE VIANTE in France, (as Menestrier) *argent*, three rose-buds *gules*, leaved *sinople*; because in their country buds of roses are called *boursaults*.

The town of MONTROSE, a burgh-royal, as relative to the name, carries roses; thus in the Lyon Register of arms, *argent*, a rose *gules*, with helmet, mantling, and wreath, suitable thereto; crest, an hand issuing from a cloud, and reaching down a garland of roses, proper; supporters, two mermaids arising from the sea, proper: motto, *Mare ditat, Rosa decorat*; which are upon the face of the town seal; and upon the reverse of it, *gules*, St Peter on his proper cross, with the keys hanging at his girdle *or*.

DAVID LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD, being the first that was honoured with the title and dignity of Duke of MONTROSE for life, from that place, in the reign of

King James III. took, as an addition to his arms, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a rose *gules*, which he carried by way of surtout over his own arms. And William Lord Graham, when first dignified with the title of Earl of Montrose, quartered with his own, *argent*, three roses *gules*, for Montrose; and the family being afterwards raised to the high titles of Marquis and Duke of Montrose, carry the same arms.

The name of WEDDERBURN (*argent*, a cheveron between three roses *gules*, barbed *vert*) is from the lands of Wedderburn, lying in the shire of Berwick; which barony has been a long time possessed by the Humes, designed of Wedderburn, since the reign of Robert III. of whom before.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Easter-Powrie, *argent*, a cheveron between three roses *gules*; crest, an eagle's head erased, proper: motto, *Non degener*. N. R.

Sir ARCHIBALD WEDDERBURN of Blackness, *argent*, on a cheveron between three roses *gules*, barbed *vert*, a crescent of the first; crest, an eagle's head erased, proper: motto, *Aquila non captat muscas*. L. R.

BLACKADDER of that Ilk, sometime another ancient family in the shire of Berwick, *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses *gules*, which is now carried in the first quarter of the achievement of Hume of Blackadder, whose progenitor John Hume, fourth son of Hume of Wedderburn, who was killed at Flodden, married the heiress of Blackadder of that Ilk. See Plate of Achievements.

BLACKADDER of Tulliallan, the heir-male of Blackadder of that Ilk, carried the foresaid arms of Blackadder, quartered in the first place with *argent*, three crescents *gules*, for marrying Edmondston, one of the co-heiresses of Tulliallan. Pont's and Workman's Manuscripts. And on the house of Falahall, so often mentioned, they are thus illuminated, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, three crescents *gules*; second and third *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses of the first.

KNOWS of that Ilk, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses of the first. Workman's MS.

LOCKERBY of that Ilk, *gules* a cheveron *argent* between three roses *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

The lands of Lockerby have been for a long time possessed by some of the name of Johnston.

The name of HOPPER, *argent*, three roses *gules*. Pont's MS.

The name of JOUSEY or JOSSEY, *argent*, a cheveron between two roses in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*. *Ibid*.

But in our New Register, Mr ROBERT JOSSEY of Westpans, *argent*, a fesse between two stars in chief *azure*, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, garnished *gules*; crest, an eye, proper: motto, *Je vois*.

JOHN JOSSEY, second brother of Westpans, carries the same; but, for his difference, waves the fesse; crest, the same as before: motto, *Manuque*. He being chirurgion-apothecary in Edinburgh; his son is the present laird of Westpans.

The name of CADZOW or CADYOW, *argent*, a cheveron between three roses *gules*. Otherwise, as in Pont's Manuscript, *argent*, a cheveron *sable*, between two roses in chief *gules*, and a holly leaf in base *vert*.

The name of MERRY, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, a crescent betwixt two mullets of the first; in the sinister chief point, three roses *gules*, growing out of one stalk, *vert*, and the same in the dexter flank point. Og. MS.

The name of LOCKIE, *argent*, on a fesse *sable*, three roses of the first. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of FITZ-JAMES in England, *ermine*, a rose *gules*, leaved *vert*, and seeded *or*. *Ibid*.

The name of YOUNG in England, *argent*, three roses *gules*. *Art. Her*.

ROSE of Hasland in Derbyshire, *sable*, on a cheveron *argent*, three roses *gules*, seeded and barbed, proper; in the dexter chief point, a close helmet of the second. *Ibid*.

With us the name of PRIMROSE, as univocally relative to their name, carry primroses, viz. *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, betwixt three primroses *gules*, as many mullets *or*. As in the old Book of Bass, and Pont's MS.

I find several learned men of that name, as Dr Gilbert Primrose, mentioned by Echard in his History of England, amongst the eminent men, who died *anno* 1642. Who, as he tells us, was particularly recommended by the King himself, to the University of Oxford, for his great worth and learning, and afterwards by the same King made a canon of Windsor. And Dr James Primrose, his son, an eminent physician, as appears by sundry volumes of his in 4to, which I have seen printed at Rotterdam. As I have also seen a treatise in divinity, written by Mr David Primrose, and printed at London *anno* 1638.

Archibald Primrose, son to Duncan Primrose, descended of the Primroses of that Ilk, acquired the lands of Burnbrae from the abbacy of Culross; and had two sons: viz. James Primrose, who was Principal Clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland, in the reign of King James VI. and Mr David Primrose of Whitehouse; with an only daughter, named Euphan, married to Sir George Bruce of Carnock, ancestor to the Earls of Kincardine.

The above-named James, having continued in his office for many years, was succeeded in the same office by his three sons; of whom Gilbert the eldest left an only son, who died unmarried; and James the youngest left an only daughter married to Walter Lord Torphichen.

Archibald Primrose, the second son, was knighted by King Charles I. and afterwards dignified with the honour of Knight-Baronet by King Charles II. *anno* 1651. And on his Majesty's Restoration *anno* 1660, was made Lord Register, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

He twice married, first Elizabeth, daughter to James Keith of Benholm, second son to George Earl Marischal, by whom he had issue, three sons and two daughters.

The first, Sir James Primrose of Barnbogle, who died before his father, leaving issue (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus) a daughter, his sole heir, married to George Home of Kimmergham, to whom she bore a son, who died without issue.

His second son was Sir William Primrose of Carrington, the heir of the family.

His third son, Major General Gilbert Primrose.

The first daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, whose son got the estate of Dunipace, upon his carrying the names and arms of Primrose, which his grandson Sir Archibald now does. And the second daughter, Katharine, was married to Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, Bart. Secondly, he married Agnes Gray, daughter to Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, by whom he had one son and one daughter; Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, and Grizzel married to Francis Lord Sempill.

The achievements of Sir ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Carrington, Bart. Clerk-Register, is thus matriculated in the Lyon Office, *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, (being a concession by King Charles II. to him for his loyalty as mentioned in the Lyon Register) surmounting a fesse *purpure*, charged with three primroses of the field; crest, a demi-lion *gules*, holding forth in his dexter paw a primrose, proper: motto, *Fide & fiducia*.

Sir Archibald was succeeded by Sir WILLIAM PRIMROSE of Carrington, Baronet, the eldest surviving son of the first marriage; he married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Thirlestane, by whom he had Sir James, his successor, who carried as his father, and was in the year 1703, raised to the honour of Viscount of PRIMROSE, Lord Primrose of Castlefield; he married Eleanor Campbell, daughter of James Earl of Loudon, by whom he has issue, Archibald his successor, who carries now *vert*, three primroses within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*, supported by two leopards *regardant*, proper, collared and chained *or*, the collars charged with three primroses *vert*; crest, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primrose *or*: motto, *Fide & fiducia*. *Vid.* Plate of Achievements.

Sir ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Dalmeny, eldest lawful son of the second marriage to the deceased Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, Lord Register, and thereafter Justice-General, procreate between him and Agnes Gray, daughter to Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, bears two coats, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, as the coat of augmentation given by King Charles II. to Sir Archibald the father, as a mark of his Majesty's royal favour,

for his service to the crown during the late troubles; second and third *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three primroses *vert*, as many mullets *or*, the paternal coat of Primrose; crest, a lion rampant *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primrose, proper: motto, *Munus et munimen*, as by his patent of arms, extracted by him out of the Lyon Office, the 20th of October 1693.

Which Sir Archibald was in the year 1700 advanced to the dignity and title of Viscount of Rosebery, and afterwards raised to the honour of Earl of ROSEBERY, in the year 1703. He married Dorothea, daughter and heir of Everingham Cressy of Birking, in the county of York, by whom he has issue. Since he was dignified, he uses other arms, *viz.* *or*, three primroses within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; supporters, two lions *vert*; crest, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primrose *gules*: motto, *Fide & fiducia*; as in Mr Crawford's Peerage of Scotland.

Lilies are not wanting in armories, of which there are two sorts, the *lilies of the garden*, and the *lilies of the flag*, such as these of France; the first are used as the emblem of the Virgin Mary, upon which account, Ferdinand King of Aragon, in the year 1403, in honour of her, instituted an order of knighthood, under the name of the *Lily*.

The collar of the order of the Lily was composed of bough-pots, filled with white lilies, interchanged with griffins, (as Favin in his Theatre of Honour) which is to be seen cut in Ashmole's Institutions of the Garter.

These are also used in that sense by the town of DUNDEE, whose patron saint was the Virgin Mary, *azure*, a bough-pot full of lilies of the garden; and WINCHESTER COLLEGE in England, *sable*, three lilies *argent*.

The surname of LILLIE, with us, and the English, carry them as relative to their names, the first *azure*, a crescent *or*, between three lilies *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

These of that name in England, parted per cheveron, *argent* and *gules*, three lilies counter-changed of the same.

The other lilies, as those of France, so well known, being carried through Europe by most of the sovereign princes, and other noble families, is called the *flower of the flag*, and differs from the lilies of the garden, having only but three leaves, is by the Latins called *flos iridis*, and by the French *fleur de l'iris*; being always called the *flower of the rainbow* or *iridis*, which the French call *fleur-de-lis*, from the river Lis, as some will; and anciently *flams* or *flambs*, which signifies the same: Whence the Royal Standard of France was called the *oriflam* or *oriflambe*, being a blue banner, charged with golden flower-de-luces, a suitable figure, say some, for the Franks, who came from the marishes of Friezland. They tell us, that the Franks of old had a custom at the choosing or proclaiming of their kings, to place him aloft above their heads upon a shield or target, and put in his right hand a flag with its flower, in place of a sceptre; and from it the kings of the first and second race of France are represented with sceptres in their hands, like to the flag with its flower; and which flowers became the armorial figures of France.

There are other stories about the flower-de-luces of France, as that a banner of them came down from heaven; but as to the time and manner of its descent these historians differ. Gerson says, that St Dennis gave it to the family of France Nicol Gillies will have that banner to be brought by an angel to King Clovis after his baptism; and Nicolas Upton, an English writer, who lived about the year 1428, says, that an angel from heaven gave a blue banner, *semé* of flower-de-luces, to Charlemagne.

Menestrier says, the occasion of these fables was founded upon Pope Leo III. his reception of Charlemagne at Rome, where he declared him with all ceremony Defender of the Church of St Peter, and gave him the keys and a blue banner, *semé* of flower-de-luces of gold; the banner being of the heavenly colour, blue, was called *Vexillum caeleste*; and having come from the Pope, the Vicar of Christ, through the ignorance of these times, it was commonly believed to have come from heaven, and confirmed by the great success that Charlemagne had in his wars, where that banner was displayed; yet, says our author, that was not the first time that the banner of France was seen adorned with flower-de-luces; for all

the regalia of the preceding Kings of France are known to have been adorned with flower-de-luces.

The French have not been wanting to magnify highly this flower, and celebrate it with many eulogies. Guillim Nanges, in his History of St Lewis, says, that it consists of three leaves, which represent Faith, Wisdom, and Valour; and as Hopingius *de Jure Insignium*, cap. 6. N. 424. that in the middle, Faith, supported by the other two, the Wisdom and Valour of France.

Churchmen have not been wanting in their mystical applications to the honour of this flower, heaping together all the places of Holy Writ, where the lily is mentioned, and applying them to it, from the sixth chapter of St Matthew, verse 28. and the 12th of St Luke, verse 27, *Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; (Lilia non laborant, neque neut)*; whence they draw devices, and apply them to the Salique law, which excludes women from succeeding to the crown of France; and, from the other piece of Holy Writ, *Considerate quomodo lilia crescunt*, they magnify their Kings above Solomon, *Nec Solomon in omni gloria sua coopertus est, sicut unum ex istis*: And after the same manner they made use of that passage in the first chapter of the first book of Esdras, *Ex omnibus floribus orbis elegisti tibi lilium unum*, which they made the inscription of the reverse of that coin, called *Louis d'or*, where two angels carried a shield, on which was a flower-de-luce; and even from the pillars and other ornaments of the Church of Jerusalem, whereon were wrought lilies and other flowers, they bring mysterious applications and explications, to the honour of the French lilies, which gave offence, especially to the Spaniards, who magnify their armorial figures, the Lion and Castle with the like stories.

Chiffletius, a Spaniard, wrote a piece called *Anastasis Childerici*, after the opening of the old monument at Tournay, where the body of Childeric I. had lain for a long time, in which was found his ring, with some medals of the French Emperors, and a great number of small things like gilded bees; from which Chiffletius took occasion to assert, that the arms of France were anciently bees, and that *Louis le Jeune* was the first king that used the flower-de-luces.

Monsieur Tristan, a Frenchman, in answer to Chiffletius, takes in hand to prove that the flower-de-luce was the first and ancient bearing of France; and besides many stories he tells, that it has been always the device of France in adorning the sceptres, crowns, royal robes, shields and standards, the regalia of France.

The learned Menestrier, not fond of legends, makes it appear that *Louis le Jeune* was not the first king that carried the flower-de-luce, though he was termed *Ludovicus Florus*, from a blessed flower that Pope Alexander presented with him; it being a custom of the Popes of old to compliment princes with consecrated flowers; and no doubt they were such as represent these in their arms.

That the flower-de-luce was more ancient than Ludovicus Florus, Menestrier asserts that he has seen the armorial seal of King Philip, great-grandfather of this Louis, charged with flower-de-luces, appended to a Deed of Mortification to the abbacy of *St Martins de Pointois*, which ever since occasioned that abbacy to carry one of them for its arms; and says, that the regalia of France were adorned with flower-de-luces, which were the fixed sovereign figures of France many ages before *Louis le Jeune*. And that those figures, for their royal antiquity, were affected by many princes; and, among others, by our King Achaius, who took them into his imperial ensign, to adorn the double tressure, the badge of the league between him and Charlemagne. And several other writers tell us, that Edward III. of England was not so much fond of his pretensions to the crown of France, as he was of the sovereign figures of that kingdom, which he quartered in the first place before these of England, being then *azure, semé of flower-de-luces or*.

Charles VI. of France, who began to reign in the year 1380, reduced the indefinite number of flower-de-luces to three, disposed two and one, upon what ground I cannot learn; some conjecture upon account of the Trinity, others say to represent the different races of the Kings of France. These three flower-de-luces were placed by that king's order on a shield, after the form of the three crescents *affronté*, with these words, *Lilia crescunt*, to signify that, being of a smaller number than before, they would increase; and this form of a shield gave occasion to some to allege, that the arms of France were crescents after that king's reducing the in-

definite number of the French lilies to three. King Edward V. of England reduced also the number of the flower-de-luces in his bearing to three.

The flower-de-luces are very famous through Europe, being borne by many princes and persons of high dignity, not only in adorning the imperial crowns of England and Scotland; by the first, to show a right of pretension; and by the second, its unity with France; but also in armorial ensigns by sovereign princes, as the Medici, and the family of Este in Italy, and in the arms of eminent churches and abbacies, and great cities, to show their acknowledgment and subjection; as also many noble families in Boulogne and Genoa carry flower-de-luces, to acknowledge the rise of their greatness to France; as many other families do in other countries, and some with us, as the Dukes of Lennox, who quartered the arms of France with their own, upon the account of the noble Feus they were honoured with in that kingdom. Others upon the account of concessions, and others to show their origin from France, of which I could give many instances, if it were not out of my road. But to proceed to armorial bearings:

The name of MONTGOMERY, *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*, as being originally from France, as the learned Camden, and especially Edmond Howes, in his History of England, page 177. and 135. tell us, that *Roger de Montgomery* came to England with William the Conqueror, and founded the Church of Shrewsbury; and that his son Robert, upon some discontent, came to Scotland, where he got a fair inheritance in the shire of Renfrew. One *Robert de Mundegumry*, so writ with us, is a witness in the charter of foundation of the Monastery of Paisley, in the year 1160, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. *Allan de Mundegumry* is likewise to be found in the Register of Paisley, in the reign of King Alexander III. And in Prynne's Catalogue of the Barons of Scotland, that were convened by King Edward I. there is one John Mundegomery. King Robert the Bruce gives a charter of the lands of Stahar to *Allan de Montgomery*, son of the deceased *John de Montgomery*; and the same King gives a charter to *Allan de Montgomery*, the son of Allan, of the lands of Stair, upon his father Allan's resignation; as in Rot. Rob. I.

There were then several families of the name, but the principal one was designed of Eaglesham: Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY of Eaglesham, in the reign of Robert II. *anno* 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn, took with his own hands Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, prisoner, and with his ransom built the castle of Punoon; he married the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Eglinton of that ilk, and his lady Giles, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and half-sister to King Robert II. He got with her the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, in Cuningham; upon which account the family has been in use to quarter the arms of Eglinton, *gules*, three annulets *or*, stoned *azure*, with these of Montgomery before blazoned. Their son and successor, Sir John Montgomery, was designed of Ardrossan; and his son, Sir Alexander of Ardrossan, was made a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Montgomery: He had with his wife Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, two sons, Alexander and George, the first of the family of Skelmurly.

Which Alexander died before his father, and left two sons behind him, by Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of Hepburn of Hailes, Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather, and Robert the first of Broadston, of whom Hugh Montgomery Earl of Mount-Alexander, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Which Alexander, the grandson, was Lord Montgomery after his grandfather's death, and was father of Hugh Lord Montgomery, who was created Earl of Eglinton, by King James IV. 1503. He married Helen, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, by whom he had three sons and several daughters; first, John, called Master of Eglinton; second son, Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw; and, the third son, William of Stane, of whom the Montgomeries of Auchinhood.

Which John, the Master, died before his father, and left a son, Hugh, who succeeded his grandfather, and was second Earl of Eglinton; he married Marion, daughter of George Lord Seaton, by whom he had only one son, Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton, who married a daughter of Drummond of Innerpeffrey, by whom he had two sons, Hugh and Robert of Giffen; and two daughters, Margaret the eldest, married to Robert, first Earl of Winton, of whom before; and Agnes, to

Robert Lord Sempill; which Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglinton, was succeeded by his son, Hugh Montgomery, fifth Earl of Eglinton, who died without any issue, *anno* 1612, and settled his estate, by virtue of an entail, upon his cousin-german, Alexander Seaton, son of Robert, first Earl of Winton, and his lady Margaret Montgomery, aunt of the last Earl; which Alexander accordingly succeeded to the estate, but could not enjoy the title of Earl till his Majesty was pleased to confer it upon him for the great merits of the family of Seaton; and was obliged by the late Earl of Eglinton's destination, to assume the name and arms of Montgomery; which he accordingly did, and marshalled his arms first, as painted on the house of Seaton, thus, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*, for Montgomery; second and third *gules*, three annulets *or*, stoned *azure*, for Eglinton, and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon of the paternal arms of Seaton; which surtout was afterwards disused; and since, the Earls have been in use to carry Montgomery and Eglinton quarterly, within a bordure *or*, charged within a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*; crest, a gentlewoman, or the picture of hope, dressed in an ancient rich apparel *azure*, holding in her dexter hand an anchor, and, in the sinister, a savage-head by the hair: motto, *Garde bien*, (the crest and motto of the family of Eglinton); supporters, two dragons *vert*, vomiting fire, being the crest of the Earl of Winton, to show their descent from that family, having before used two women or angels in Dalmatic habits, for supporters.

This ALEXANDER SEATON, who took upon him the name of *Montgomery*, and was Earl of EGLINTON, for his valour was to-named *Gray-Steel*; he had with his wife Anne, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Linlithgow, several sons and daughters; the eldest, Hugh, his successor, was Earl of Eglinton, and father of Alexander Earl of Eglinton, the grandfather of the present Alexander Earl of Eglinton.

I shall here speak to the branches of this honourable family, whose arms I find in the ancient and modern books of Blazon that have occurred to me.

Sir ROBERT MONTGOMERY of Skelmurly, Baronet, whose progenitor was George, a second son of Alexander, first Lord Montgomery, carries in our Old and New Registers, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery; second and third Eglinton, over all, in the centre, a two-handed sword in pale, proper; crest, a heart surmounted of an eye, proper.

MONTGOMERY of Broadston, the first of which family was Robert Montgomery, second son of Alexander, first Lord Montgomery, who died before his father; and of this family of Broadston, descended Hugh Montgomery Earl of Mount-Alexander of Ireland. This family carried, as in Esplin's Illuminated Book of Arms, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery; second and third Eglinton, and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon *argent*, charged (as I took it by the painting) with a boar's head couped *gules*.

MONTGOMERY of Scotston, in the abovementioned book, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery; second and third Eglinton, and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon charged with a hart's head cabossed.

Robert Montgomery of Scotston is recorded in the chartulary of Paisley to have been an arbiter betwixt the abbot of that convent and the town of Renfrew, in the year 1488; which family continued in the possession of these lands, being a part of the inheritance of the family of Eglinton, of which this family was a branch, till the reign of King Charles I. that John Montgomery of Scotston alienated these lands; and of this family was William Montgomery, who purchased some lands in Kintyre, whose son now living there is John, father of three sons; the eldest, William; the second, James, a sea-captain; the third, John, Minister of the Gospel at Stewarton.

MONTGOMERY of Giffen, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery, second and third Eglinton; over all, dividing the quarters, a cross waved *or*, and in chief a label of three points of the last. The first of this family was Robert, second son of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, his sole heir, married to Hugh Earl of Eglinton.

the heiress of the name of Bisset, and one of the heirs of the name of Fentons. The family was dignified with the title of Lord Lovat by King James I. the 3d of March 1426.

Hugh, or Hucheon Fraser of Lovat, sat as a lord in Parliament in the year 1430, of whom were descended the noble lords of that family. For their arms above blazoned see Plate of Achievements.

The other considerable family of the name was Sir ALEXANDER FRASER of Cowie, said to be descended of another younger son of the abovementioned Sir Alexander, and his lady, sister to King Robert the Bruce. Sir Alexander Fraser is served heir in the lands of Cowie, the 13th of September 1361. He married Jean Ross, second daughter and one of the co-heirs of William Earl of Ross, and got with her the lands of Philorth, which became the designation of the family; and from them was lineally descended Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth; to whom, by the death of Alexander Abernethy Lord Salton, who had issue, the honours devolved, being his sister's son, who, in right of his mother, was served heir to his grandfather the Lord Salton, and by King Charles II. declared Lord Salton, and approven of in Parliament 1670; whose great-grandson is the present Alexander Lord Salton, who carries, quarterly, first *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, 2 and 1, for Fraser; second *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, bruised with a ribband *sable*, for Abernethy; third *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief, conjoined in points *gules*, for Wishart, (these two last quarters were borne by Abernethy Lord Salton) and the fourth quarter as the first; and the supporters, crest and motto, are also the same used by Abernethy Lord Salton, of which before.

Sir PETER FRASER of Dores, Baronet, was descended from the abovementioned Sir Alexander Fraser, nephew to King Robert the Bruce, as by Mr Crawford's Peerage: The family has been in use to carry the plain arms of the name, viz. *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*; and the same arms have been carried by Fraser of Muchill.

ANDREW FRASER Lord FRASER of Muchill was dignified with that title by King Charles I. 1633, and carried *azure*, three frases *argent*; crest, a mount full of strawberries, leaved, flowered and fructuated, proper; supported on the dexter by a falcon, and on the sinister by a heron, proper: motto, *All my hope is in God*.

HUGH FRASER of Belladrum, a second son of Culbeckie, who was a second son of Lovat, procreate betwixt him and Jean, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, carries, quarterly, as Lovat, within a bordure ingrailed and quartered, *argent* and *gules*; crest, a stag starting, proper, attired *or*: motto, *Virtutis laus actio*. N. R.

THOMAS FRASER of Strichen, descended of a second son of Alexander Lord Lovat, and his wife, a daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, carries the quartered arms of Lovat, within a bordure *gules*; crest, a stag's head coupéd, proper: motto, *Vive ut postea vivas*. *Ibid*.

FRASER of Eskdale, descended of a second son of Strowie, who was a second son of Lovat, the quartered coat of Lovat, within a bordure indented *argent*, charged with eight crescents *gules*; crest, a stag's head coupéd, proper, attired *or*, and charged with an increscent and decrescent interlaced *gules*: motto, *Vel pax vel bellum*. *Ibid*.

FRASER of Auchnagairn, a third son of Belladrum, carries his father's arms as before; and, for difference, charges the bordure with eight mullets, all counter-changed; crest, a stag's head erased, proper, attired *or*, charged with a star of eight rays, issuing from a crescent *argent*: motto, *Pace & bello paratus*. New Register.

Mr SIMON FRASER of Fingask, fifth son of Belladrum, carries the same with Belladrum; and, for difference, charges the bordure with eight annulets counter-changed; crest, as his brother, above: motto, *Ubique paratus*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER FRASER of Tyrie, descended of James Fraser, a second son of Philorth, quarterly, first and fourth Fraser; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *sable*, with a crescent, for a brotherly difference; crest, an ostrich holding in its beak a horse-shoe: motto, *In God is all*. *Ibid*.

Mr PATRICK FRASER of Broadland, as above, the quartered arms of Philorth, with a flower-de-luce for difference: motto, *In God I trust*. *Ibid*.

Mr JAMES FRASER of Phoppachy, *azure*, three frases *argent*, within a bordure *composé* of the second and first; crest, a phoenix, proper: motto, *Non extinguar. Ibid.*

Mr JAMES FRASER of Kirkton, in the shire of Forfar, quarterly, first and fourth Fraser; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, all within a bordure indented *or*; crest, a bunch of strawberries, proper: motto, *Nosce teipsum. Ibid.*

HENRY FRASER, Ross-Herald and Herald-Painter, parted per pale, *azure* and *argent*, three cinquefoils counter-changed of the same; crest, a winged globe; surmounted of an eagle in a rising posture, proper: motto, *In virtute & fortuna. Ibid.*

PHILIP FRASER, sometime Provost of Inverness, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a fesse betwixt three frases *argent*; second and third *argent*, three antique crowns *gules*; crest, a hand pointing with the fore-finger to an escrol above, in which is the motto, *Semper parati*; recorded 1692.

The noble family of HAMILTON have, for their proper arms, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, and derive their descent from the old Earls of Leicester in England, and Mellant in Normandy, who carried *gules*, a cinquefoil *ermine*, the paternal coat of Mellant.

The first of this family was *Sir William de Hambleton*, (so called from the manor of Hambleton in Buckinghamshire, where he was born) who was third son to Robert Earl of Leicester, surnamed Blenchmains. This *Sir William Hambleton* is said to have come to Scotland, when his elder brother, Roger, was Archbishop of St Andrews, and Chancellor of Scotland, where he married the only daughter and heir of Gilbert Earl of Strathern. Upon account of the marriage, and the frequent wars that were between the two nations of Scotland and England, the said *Sir William* was obliged to return to England, being an Englishman, and an enemy to Scotland, for he lost his interest there.

From him was descended *Sir Gilbert de Hambleton*, who was obliged to leave England, for killing one Spencer in a duel, in defence of King Robert I. and with great difficulty made his escape to Scotland, where he was kindly received by that king, who gave him considerable lands, as these of Cadzow in the county of Lanark, (now called Hamilton) Edlewood, and several others: He married Isabel Randolph, daughter to *Sir James Randolph* of Strathdon, and sister to Thomas Earl of Murray, afterwards Governor of Scotland.

Their son and successor was *Sir Walter Fitzgilbert de Hambleton*: He obtained several charters of the lands of Cadzow, now Hamilton, and others, from King Robert I. as one (in Had. Coll.) "*Waltero filio Gilberti, militi, dilecto & fideli nostro, pro fideli servitio suo nobis impenso, & Mariæ sponsæ suæ, totam baroniam de Kennet in Vicecomitatu de Edinburgh, una cum Terris de Al-cathie,*" &c.

I am not to give here a complete genealogical account of this noble family, which may be had in Mr Crawford's Peerage, but only give a short account of their advancement to titles of honour and dignity, and their armorial bearings, with these of their cadets, which I have met with in our ancient and modern books of arms.

The third in a lineal descent from the last-mentioned *Sir Walter*, was *Sir James Hamilton* of that ilk, who was created a peer, by the title of Lord Hamilton, 1445, all his lands being erected in a barony, called Hamilton: He married Janet Livingston, daughter of Alexander Livingston of Callendar, in the minority of King James II. and with her had James, second Lord Hamilton, who married Mary, eldest daughter to that king. By her he had James, third Lord Hamilton, who was created Earl of Arran by King James IV. 1503, who gave to him the Island of Arran, the arms of which he and his successors have been in use to quarter with those of Hamilton. He was thrice married; first to a daughter of the Lord Drummond, by whom he had only a daughter, Margaret, married to Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale; and secondly, to a daughter of the Lord Home, by whom he had no issue; and thirdly, he married Janet, daughter to *Sir David Beaton* of Creich, by whom he had James, who succeeded him; and two daughters, one married to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and another to Alexander Earl of Glencairn. This Earl died in the year 1530.

Which James, the fourth Lord Hamilton, and second Earl of Arran, after the death of King James V. was declared Governor of Scotland, and tutor to the infant Queen Mary. He was a long time governor after Queen Mary went unto France, and was made a Knight of the Holy Ghost, and created a Duke of Châtellherault in that kingdom. The collar of the Order of St Michael was placed round his quartered arms, being those of Hamilton and Arran, which are to be seen in our illuminated books of blazon, and other paintings, especially on that curious roof of Samson's Hall in the House of Seaton. He had to wife Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter to the Earl of Morton, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his second son, John, commendator of Aberbrothock, the eldest dying without issue. This lord was forfeited with his father, for adhering to Queen Mary, and the estate and dignity of Arran given to one Captain James Stewart, but afterwards was reponed to his fortune and dignities by King James VI. and John Earl of Arran was afterwards solemnly created Marquis of Hamilton, *anno* 1599, being the first that enjoyed that dignity in Scotland. He married Margaret Lyon, daughter to the Lord Glammis, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue, James, who succeeded him, and a daughter married to John Lord Maxwell, ancestor to the Earls of Nithsdale.

James, second Marquis of Hamilton, and fourth Earl of Arran, was honoured with the title of Earl of Cambridge in England, and installed one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, *anno* 1619. He married Anne Cunningham, daughter to the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had James and William, successively Dukes of Hamilton, and three daughters, married to the Earls of Crawford, Eglinton, and Drumlanrig.

James, the third Marquis of Hamilton, was created Duke of Hamilton in the year 1643, and made a Knight of the Garter by King James VI. He married Lady Mary Fielding, daughter to William Earl of Denbigh, by Susanna Villiers, sister to the Duke of Buckingham; who bore him three sons and three daughters. The sons were, Charles, James, and William; but they, and the Lady Mary, the eldest daughter, died young: The other two daughters were, Lady Anne, thereafter Dutchess of Hamilton, and Lady Susanna, married to John Earl of Cassilis. The duke was condemned in England, by the same pretended court of justice which had condemned King Charles I. and accordingly was beheaded the 9th of March, and his corpse was brought down and buried at Hamilton amongst his ancestors.

William, second Duke of Hamilton, fourth Marquis, and sixth Earl of Arran, succeeded his brother Duke James in these dignities; he died in the year 1651, leaving behind him, by his lady, Elizabeth Maxwell, eldest daughter to the Earl of Dirleton, four daughters, Lady Anne, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret, married to the Earls of Southesk, Glencairn, Callendar, and the Laird of Blair.

He was succeeded by ANNE Dutchess of HAMILTON, his niece, and eldest daughter to his brother Duke James; she married WILLIAM Earl of SELKIRK, eldest son of William Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife Lady Mary Gordon, daughter to the Marquis of Huntly; who was raised to the dignity of Duke of Hamilton in 1661, for his own lifetime, and soon after made a Knight of the Garter. He carried, quarterly, first grand quarter, quartered, first and fourth *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton; second and third *argent*, a ship with her sails furled up *sable*, for the title of Arran, carried by the family of Hamilton; second grand quarter, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown *or*, and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas; third grand quarter as the second, and fourth as first. Here the arms of Hamilton are preferred to his own, being marshalled in the first quarter, as I think, upon the account of feudal arms, being invested in that dutchy for life, and taking upon him the name of the family: Upon which account, and others, the wife's, or maternal coat, is sometimes placed in the first and fourth quarters, when the husband, or heir, derive not only their heritage, but their title and dignity from the wife or mother; which arms were surrounded with the garter, and timbred with helmet and volets befitting his quality; and, in place of his wreath, a ducal crown, and thereupon, for crest, a tree, proper, with an iron saw through it; and the word *Through*, for motto; supporters, two antelopes, proper. He had issue, by Anne, his dutchess, aforesaid, James Earl of Arran, who succeeded him, Lord William, who died in France unmarried, Charles

Earl of Selkirk, John Earl of Rutherglen, George Earl of Orkney, Lord Basil, and Lord Archibald; and three daughters, Lady Katharine, married to the Duke of Athol; Lady Susan, married first to the Earl of Dundonald, and afterwards to the Marquis of Tweeddale; and Lady Margaret, married to James Earl of Panmure.

JAMES Earl of ARRAN succeeded his father. His mother, the dutchess, in her lifetime, made a surrender of her titles in favours of him; and a patent was signed, creating him Duke of Hamilton, with precedency in the same manner as though he had succeeded thereto by his mother's death: And, in the year 1711, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Duke of Brandon, in *Com. Suffolk*, and Baron of Dutton, in *Com. Cest.* and the year following, upon the death of the Earl of Rivers, he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, and soon after elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, and was allowed to have both the ensigns of Orders of the Thistle and Garter placed round his arms. The 15th of November 1712, he was unfortunately murdered in a duel with Charles Lord Mohun. He had to his first wife Lady Anne Spencer, daughter to the Earl of Sunderland, by whom he had two daughters, who died young. He married to his second wife Elizabeth Gerard, daughter and sole heir to Digby Lord Gerard of Broomley, with whom he had a very considerable estate in Lancashire and Staffordshire, and by her had Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katharine, who died young; James, now Duke of Hamilton, his heir and successor; Lady Charlotte, Lord William, Lady Susan, and Lord Anne, so named in regard of Queen Anne who was his god-mother. He carried, when Earl of Arran and Duke of Hamilton, only, quarterly, first and fourth Hamilton, second and third Arran, surrounded with the collar of the Thistle, and with that of the Garter, supported by two antelopes, proper, gorged with ducal crowns, and chains thereto affixed, passing betwixt their fore-legs, and reflexing over their backs *or*; and for crest, a tree issuing out of a ducal coronet, with a saw fesse-ways through it: motto, *Through*. As in Plate of Achievements.

The branches and cadets of this noble family, with their blazons, are these:

JAMES Earl of ABERCORN, Lord Paisley, Viscount of Strabane, and Lord Mountcastle in Ireland; quarterly, first and fourth Hamilton, second and third Arran, with a label of three points *argent*, in chief, for difference; with the crest, motto, and supporters of the Duke of Hamilton, as before.

The first of this family was Lord Claud Hamilton, third son of James, the fourth Lord Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chattelherault in France, by his wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton. King James VI. erected the lands belonging to the abbacy of Paisley into a temporal lordship, in favours, of Lord Claud Hamilton, the 29th of August 1587; and in the year 1591, created him a lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Paisley; he died 1621. He had by his lady, Margaret Seaton, daughter of George Lord Seaton, James Lord Paisley, who was created Earl of Abercorn the 10th of July 1606, before his father died, of whom is descended the present James Earl of Abercorn.

Sir THOMAS HAMILTON of Byres, was son to Sir Thomas of Priestfield, and grandchild of Thomas Hamilton of Drumcairn, descended of Hamilton of Innerwick, one of the first cadets of the family of Hamilton. The first, named Sir Thomas of Byres, was by King James VI. employed in several honourable offices, as President of the Session, and Secretary of State, and his Majesty created him Lord Binning, the 30th of November 1613. I have seen his seal of arms appended to a charter of his, granted to John Howison of Braehead in Kings-Crammond, of the date the 19th of November 1616, whereupon was a shield, charged with a cheveron, and on it a buckle betwixt three cinquefoils, all within a bordure charged with eight thistles; supporters, two dogs; crest and motto as now used. But there was no coronet upon the shield, because Parliamentary Lords were not then in use to have them, and the legend round the shield was, *Sigill. Thomæ Domini Binny*. By the same king he was created Earl of Melrose, with all ceremony, the 30th of March 1619, and one of the knights that attended him in the ceremony was Sir John Dalmahoy of that ilk. This earl, afterwards disliking the title of Melrose, changed it for that of HADDINGTON, which he got confirmed by King

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERY, the first of the family of Lainshaw, or Langshaw, was second son to Hugh, the first Earl of Eglinton, and his lady, Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyle, who married Margaret Mure, only daughter and heir to Quintin Mure of Skeldon, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; John, the eldest, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Neil. By our old books of blazons, and by that of Esplin, Marchmont-herald, the family of Langshaw carried, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery, second and third Eglinton, and over all, by way of surtout, *azure*, three stars *argent*, for Mure of Skeldon: And in James Workinan's Manuscript, Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw's arms are supported with two dragons; and the motto, *Garde bien*. This Sir Neil, while an old man, was killed in a feud by the Lord Boyd, Mowat of Bulsby, and others, in the town of Irvine, 1547, which occasioned much bloodshed in Cunningham; but afterwards the Lord Boyd was content to compose the matter with Neil, son and heir of Sir Neil who was slain; and that it might be done in the most friendly manner, all parties concerned were called, who accordingly met at Glasgow the 11th of February 1560: On the deceased Sir Neil Montgomery's part was Hugh Earl of Eglinton, pro-nephew (that is great-grandchild) of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, who was father to the abovementioned Sir Neil, and Gilbert Earl of Cassilis, as representing Dame Catharine Kennedy, who was grandame to the said Sir Neil, as taking burden on them, the two branches on the father's side; and Archibald Earl of Argyle, taking burden on him for the House of Argyle, and the House of Stewart of Lorn, two branches on the mother's side; with the consent also of Sir Neil's three daughters, viz. Christian Lady Luss; Elizabeth, (who was married to Hume of Fastcastle, to whom she had only two daughters, one married to Logan of Restalrig, and the other to Logan of Dunluggas) and Helen, Sir Neil's third daughter, who was married to Maxwell of Newark; as in the principal indenture, of the date abovementioned, which I have seen in the custody of the present Laird of Lainshaw, and which clearly instructs the descent of the said Sir Neil and his issue.

He was succeeded by his son Neil, second Laird of Lainshaw, who married Jean Lyle, only daughter, and at last heir to her father John Lord Lyle, and her brother James, master of Lyle, who died without issue; of which family I have spoken before, page 216. By her he had a son and successor, Sir Neil Montgomery, third Laird of Lainshaw; who, coming, in right of his mother, to be heir to the Lord Lyle, quartered the arms of that family with his own, as did also his successors, by way of a genealogical pennon, and as in Plate of Achievement. And Mr James Montgomery of Lainshaw, Clerk to the Justiciary, as representative of the family of Lainshaw and Lord Lyle, uses the same, viz. quarterly, first grand quarters quartered, first and fourth *azure*, a bend between six cross crozlets *fitché or*, for Marr Earl of Marr; second and third *or*, a fret *gules*, (by the printer's mistake, *gules*, a fret *or*) for the Lord Lyle; second grand quarter, *argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three stars of the first, for Mure of Skeldon; third grand quarter as the second, and fourth as the first; and over all, by way of surtout, the quartered coat of Montgomery Earl of Eglinton; crest, a cock rising: motto, *And I may*; supporters, two leopards, proper.

Colonel JAMES MONTGOMERY of Coilsfield, a younger son of Alexander Earl of Eglinton, quarterly, first and fourth Montgomery, second and third Eglinton, all within a bordure *or*, charged with a double tressure counter-flowered *gules*, and, for difference, a crescent in the centre; crest and motto the same with the Earl of Eglinton. N. R.

SIR HUGH MONTGOMERY of Hessland, *gules*, two spears crossing other saltier-ways betwixt three flower-de-luces in chief, and as many annulets in base *or*, stoned *azure*. *Ibid*.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY of Broomlands, descended of the family of Eglinton, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a branch of a palm-tree between three flower-de-luces *or*; second and third Eglinton; crest, a branch of palm, proper: motto, *Procedamus in pace*. *Ibid*.

The name of SYDSERF, with us, originally from France, *argent*, a flower-de-luce *azure*. Pont's MS.

JOHN SYDSERF, Doctor of Medicine, *argent*, a flower-de-luce within a *bordure azure*; crest, a cornucopia, proper; motto, *Industria ditat*. N. R.

Mr JOHN SYDSERF of Colledgehead, *argent*, a flower-de-luce within a *bordure azure*; crest, an eagle's head couped *azure*: motto, *Semper virtute vivo*. *Ibid*.

ARCHIBALD SYDSERF of Ruchlaw, *argent*, three flower-de-luces *azure*; crest, an eagle's head couped *gules*: motto, *Virtute promoveo*. *Ibid*.

The name of BROWN is ancient with us, and carries flower-de-luces.

One *Walter de Brun* is witness in an instrument of inquisition made by David Prince of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, of the possessions of the church of Glasgow, (Dal. Coll. p. 340, and 354.) who may be the predecessor of *Philip de Brun*, mentioned in a charter by Roger Moubray to Moncreif, in the reign of Alexander II.

There is a judicial transumpt by Sir David Brown of Cumbercolston, to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, of some lands and acres in *territorio de Cumbercolston*, for prayers to be said for the soul of King Alexander, and the health of his son King Alexander; which makes it clear, that the original charter was granted in the reign of Alexander III.

Richard de Brun was forfeited by King Robert the Bruce 1320.

BROWN of Coalston has a charter from King David II. granted to David Brown of Coalston, who afterwards mortified a part of that barony, *pro anima Regis Davidis*, (as in Sir George Mackenzie's MS.) *John de Brown de Colston* is a witness in a charter of David Hepburn of Waughton, to his son and heir Kintigernus Hepburn, and his wife Margaret Lauder, of the lands of Waughton, the 6th of September 1498. (Had. Coll.) Brown of Coalston carries *gules*, three flower-de-luces *or*; crest, a lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a flower-de-luce, as the former: motto, *Floreat majestas*. N. R.

This family was dignified with the title of Baronet in the reign of King Charles.

BROWN of Thornydikes, in the Merse, carries as Coalston, being of a brother of the family, with a filial difference.

BROWN of Fordell, in Fife, *azure*, a cheveron between three flower-de-luces *or*. And

BROWN of Kingside, descended of Fordel, carries the same, and, for his difference, makes the cheveron invected. N. R.

THOMAS BROWN of Bonnyton, in Mid-Lothian, *or*, on a cheveron betwixt three flower-de-luces *azure*, a besant of the first; crest, a ship under sail, proper: motto, *Caute & sedulo*. L. R.

BROWN of Carslait, an ancient family of the name, *or*, a cheveron between three flower-de-luces *sable*. B. M.

BROWN of Hartrig, *ermine*, on a chief *azure*, three flower-de-luces *argent*. P. MS.

BROWN of Gorgiemill, descended of Hartrig, *azure*, a fesse *vair*, between three flower-de-luces *argent*: crest, a rose *gules*, slipped and barbed, proper: motto, *Armat & ornat*. N. N.

GEORGE BROWN of Horn, *azure*, a cheveron waved between three flower-de-luces *or*. *Ibid*.

BROWN of Dolphington, *or*, a cheveron ingrailed betwixt three flower-de-luces *sable*; crest, a dolphin *naiant*, proper: motto, *Labor omnia vincit*. *Ibid*.

BROWN of Blackburn, an ancient family in the Merse, *sable*, a dagger in bend, proper, and in chief a boar's head erased *argent*; crest, a vine tree, proper; with the motto, *Premium virtutis honos*. *Ibid*.

THOMAS BROWN of East-Field, in Lothian, sometime Stationer in Edinburgh, carries *azure*, a cheveron *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between three flower-de-luces *or*; crest, a dexter hand holding forth a closed book, proper: motto, *Delectat & ornat*. *Ibid*. See Plate of Achievements. His only son and representative is William Brown, bookseller in Edinburgh.

BROWN of Balquharn, *gules*, a cheveron betwixt three flower-de-luces *or*. Mr Thomas Crawford's MS.

KYNNINMONTII of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Fife, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three flower-de-luces *or*. (Pont's Manuscript.) Of this fa-

mily was Matthew Kynninmond, Archdean of St Andrews, who became Bishop of Aberdeen, *anno* 1172. The family continued till of late that it came to an heiress, Grissel Kynninmond, married to Sir William Murray of Melgum, descended of a younger son of Philiphaugh.

The name of HARCASS, *sable*, a cheveron between three flower-de-luces *argent*: Pont's MS.

STEVENSON of Hermisheils, *argent*, a cheveron betwixt three flower-de-luces *gules*, on a chief of the last as many mullets *or*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER STEVENSON of Chester, whose father was a brother of Hermisheils, carries *argent*, on a cheveron between three flower-de-luces *azure*, a cross-moline of the first, and on a chief *gules*, three mullets *or*; crest, a rose tree bearing roses, proper: motto, *Virtus ubique*. N. R.

Sir ARCHIBALD STEVENSON, Doctor of Medicine, *argent*, a cheveron between three flower-de-luces *azure*, on a chief of the last three mullets of the first; crest, a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud, holding a laurel garland, all proper: motto, *Cælum non solum*. L. R.

The name of GULLAN, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between three flower-de-luces *or*. Pont's MS.

KELLY of that Ilk, *or*, a saltier *sable*, cantoned with four flower-de-luces *azure*. *Ibid*.

Sir ANDREW GILMOUR, Advocate, *argent*, on a cheveron *azure*, between three trefoils *vert*, as many flower-de-luces *or*, recorded in the New Register 1668.

GLASS of that Ilk, *argent*, a flower-de-luce between three mullets, within a bordure *gules*. Pont's MS.

The same is carried by ALEXANDER GLASS of Sauchy; crest, a mermaid holding a looking-glass and a comb in her hand: motto, *Luctor non mergor*; recorded in the New Register 1668.

JOHN DON of Spittle, Sheriff-Clerk of Stirling, descended of the family of Don of Teth, bears *vert*, on a fesse betwixt two crescents in chief, and a flower-de-luce in base *argent*, three mascles *sable*, a dexter hand holding a pen, proper: motto, *Suum cuique*.

OF CINQUEFOILS, QUATREFOILS, AND TREFOILS.

FLOWERS and plants are so called in armories from the number of their leaves. The *cinquefoil* has five leaves, and all other flowers that have but five leaves may be so called when their specific names are not known; yet the English, as Gerard Leigh and others say, though the proper names of flowers of five leaves be not known, they should have different names in blazon, from the nine armorial tinctures of which they are coloured: For example, if the *cinquefoil* be of the tincture *or*, it should be called *ranuncula*; if of *argent*, *jessamine*; if *gules*, the *rose*; if *azure*, *pirvinckle*; if *sable*, *ducal*; if *vert*, *five-leave grass*; if *purpure*, *bugloss*; if *tenny*, *puppie*; and if *sanguine*, the *stock-jelly-flower*. If they be of any other colour besides these, and of the furs, they are then to be blazoned *cinquefoils*. The French, whom we ordinarily follow, call them *quintefeilles*, and we *cinquefoils*, of whatsoever tincture they be, and are represented *pierced* or *voided* in the centre, to distinguish them from these that have specific names.

Quintefeuille, says Méneſtrier, *est un fleur de cinque feuilles, percé ou ouverte en cœur*. He, in his Rise of Arms, tells us, that *cinquefoils* were anciently used by those who went to war, as distinguishing badges, because it was latined *Vinca pervinca*; which name seems to be lucky, having some resemblance of victory. Others from the Greek call them *Pentafylos*.

Cinquefoils are frequent with us in the arms of ancient and honourable families, as these borne by the name of FRASER, *azure*, three *cinquefoils argent*, which are ordinarily called with us *frases* or *frasiars*, *i. e.* strawberry flowers, and so are speaking to the name of Fraser.

The first progenitor of the name (as in Sir George Mackenzie's Manuscript) was one Pierre a Frenchman, who came to Scotland in the reign of King Achaius, when the famous league was made with France. He and his posterity became

thanes of the Isle of Man, and afterwards settled in Tweeddale; and when surnames came in use, they took the name of Fraser.

In the Register of Kelso, Simon Fraser dotes several lands to that abbacy. In the reign of King Malcolm IV. and in the Register of Newbattle, the donation of Adam Fraser is there, of the lands of Southale, mentioning a gift of his uncle Oliver to that abbey. The seat of the Frasers was Oliver-Castle in that county, probably so called from the above Oliver. From this family proceeded the Frasers of Touch in the shire of Stirling, and others in the north.

The right line of the Frasers in Tweeddale ended in the heiresses of Sir Simon Fraser; the eldest was married to Hay of Locharrat in the south, progenitor of the Earls of Tweeddale, and another to Sir Malcolm Fleming, predecessor to the Earls of Wigton; for which cause these families have always been in use to quarter the Frasers' arms with their own, which, in old books, are *azure*, five frases or cinquefoils placed in saltier *argent*, though these many years they have been illuminated *azure*, three cinquefoils, 2 and 1 *argent*.

The male representer of the Frasers of Oliver-Castle in Tweeddale is said to have gotten great possessions in the north of Scotland, which he and his successors enjoyed under the title of Lord Fraser, whose armorial bearings were as above. For the antiquity of those in the north, Ricardus Fraser is a witness in the reign of Alexander II. and William Fraser, designed *Cancellarius*, is, with Simon Fraser, a witness in the charter of King Alexander III. of the lands of Bethwaldoff, to the abbacy of Dunfermline. Had. Collect.

After the death of this King, we find William Fraser Archbishop of St Andrews, M'Duff Earl of Fife, and John Cumin Earl of Buchan, Governors of Scotland beneath the river Forth, in the year 1293. About the same time Sir Andrew Fraser, designed *Vicecomes de Striviling*, is a witness in a charter of William Gourlay to the abbacy of Kelso. (Dalrymple's Collections.) He was one of the auditors appointed by King Edward I. between the Bruce and the Baliol; and, on his seal, says Sir George Mackenzie in his Manuscript, were six frases, disposed 3, 2 and 1.

Sir Alexander Fraser (whom some call Lord Fraser) married Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert the Bruce, and widow of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, ancestor to the Duke of Argyle. This King grants a charter of several lands, "in temento de Auchincain, Alexandro Frazer militi, & hæredibus suis, inter ipsum & quondam Mariam Bruce, sororem nostram dilectam, legitime procreatis;" dated at Kinross the 18th year of his reign; and two years afterwards he gives a more ample one of the fore-mentioned lands, *cum communi pastura Thanagii nostri de Kincardine*, to the said Sir Alexander and his son John, designed the King's nephew. (Had. Collect.) And the same year, being the 20th of that King's reign, Sir Alexander Fraser is designed *Camerarius noster* in that King's charter to the friars and monks at Edinburgh, of five merks Sterling, to be paid out of the mill of Libberton. *Ibid.*

Sir Alexander had several sons, John above-named, and Alexander, from whom descended other honourable families of the name, as Fraser of Lovat and Does. Sir John, the eldest son, died without male issue, leaving only one daughter, Margaret Fraser, married to Sir William Keith Marischal, by whom he had John his eldest son, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue by his wife, a daughter of King Robert II. a son Robert; but he dying without male issue, his heir-female was married to Alexander, first Earl of Huntly; for which Gordon quarters the arms of Fraser, as before.

There are many honourable families of the name of FRASER; to give a deduction of their genealogical descents would swell my book beyond the designed bulk: I am, therefore, here necessitated to speak only to their armorial bearings, with some observes on their antiquity, as it relates to their achievements.

FRASER LORD LOVAT, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, five cinquefoils in saltier *argent*, for Fraser, (of late three cinquefoils, 2 and 1); second and third *argent*, three antique crowns *gules*, (for Bisset, as some say) supported by two bucks *seiant*, proper, in the middle of bushes of holly *vert*; crest, a buck's head erased *or*, armed *argent*: motto, *I am ready*.

The first of this family was Simon Fraser, a son of Sir Alexander Fraser, nephew to King Robert Bruce: He or his successor got the lands of Lovat, by marrying

Charles I. yet he continued his coat of augmentation which he took for Melrose, and it is still carried in the achievement of his successors Earls of Haddington; quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, on a cheveron, between three cinquefoils *ermine*, a buckle *azure* between two spots of *ermine* (the spots of *ermine* were not on the seal of the Lord Binning abovementioned) within a bordure *or*, charged with eight thistles *vert*, the paternal coat; second and third *argent*, a fesse waved between three roses *gules*, as a coat of augmentation for the title of Melrose, now surrounded with the collar of the thistle, by the present Thomas Earl of Haddington, one of the Knights Companions of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, supported by two spaniel dogs *argent*, collared *gules*; crest, two dexter hands issuing out of clouds joined fesse-ways, and holding between them a branch of laurel, proper: motto, *Præsto & persto*. As in Plate of Achievements.

HAMILTON Lord BELHAVEN; the first of the name that was honoured with this title was Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, by King Charles I. who married a natural daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had daughters, but no issue-male. He resigned his honour in the king's hands, in favours of John Hamilton, son to Sir Robert Hamilton of Presmennan, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, by Anne, daughter of James Lord Belhaven, (as in Mr Crawford's Peerage) and John Lord Belhaven had with the said Margaret, John, and Mr James advocate.

Which JOHN, the present Lord BELHAVEN, married Mary, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, and has issue: He and his father have been in use to carry for their arms, *gules*, a sword pale-ways *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, between three cinquefoils, two in chief, and one in base of the second, supported by two horses *argent*, bridled *gules*; and, for crest, a horse-head and neck *argent*, bridled *gules*; with the motto, *Ride through*. As in Plate of Achievements.

HAMILTON of Innerwick, one of the ancientest cadets of the family of Hamilton, descended of John, second son of Sir Walter Hamilton, in the reign of Robert I. and his wife, Isabel, daughter to William Earl of Ross. His son, or grandson, John Hamilton, married Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of Stewart of Cruxton, and got with her the lands of Ballincrieff in West-Lothian, and afterwards the family matched with the daughter and heir of Sir Roger de Glay of Innerwick; which barony fell into the family, and from it was designed: And from both these matches the arms of the family were composed, viz. *gules*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, (for Stewart of Cruxton) between three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton; all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight buckles of the third, for De Glay of Innerwick.

HAMILTON of Preston, descended of Sir John Hamilton of Rosshaven, second son of Sir Gilbert, the first of the family of Hamilton, *gules*, three cinquefoils *argent*, within a bordure of the last; crest, a man from the middle, brandishing a sword aloft, proper: motto, *Pro patria*. (N. R.) But Pont and Workman, in their Manuscripts, make the bordure *composé* of *argent* and *sable*.

HAMILTON of Sorn and Sanquhar, descended of Walter, second son of Sir David Hamilton of that Ilk, and his lady, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Walter Leslie Earl of Ross, carried *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *or*. W. M.

They are so illuminated on the House of Seaton; George Lord Seaton having married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; who bore to the Lord Seaton, Robert, the first Earl of Winton, and several other children.

HAMILTON of Silvertonhill, descended of Alexander, second son of James first Lord Hamilton, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure of the same. Some books have the arms of this family, *gules*, three cinquefoils *argent*.

HAMILTON of Evandale, quarterly, first and fourth Douglas, second and third Abernethy; and in surtout, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton. P. MS.

HAMILTON Lord BARGENY, quarterly, first and fourth Hamilton, second and third Arran, all within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*, the first charged with hearts *gules*, and the second with mullets of the first, supported on the dexter with an antelope *argent*, collared *gules*, charged with three cinquefoils *ermine*,

and on the sinister, by a savage, with a shoulder-belt *gules*, charged with cinquefoils *ermine*, and wreathed about the head and middle with laurel *vert*, holding in his left hand a garb *or*; crest, a crescent *gules*: motto, *J'espere*. This family was dignified with the title of Lord by King Charles I. the 13th of November 1641.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Mount-Hamilton in Ireland, second lawful son of Mr George Hamilton of Cairns, descended of the House of Preston, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure parted per pale, *argent* and *or*; crest, an adder disposed in circle, surrounding a cock in a guarding posture, all proper: motto, *Adest prudenti animus*. N. R.

SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Haggs, Baronet, descended of Orbiston, *gules*, a salmon's head coupéd *argent*, with an annulet through its nose, proper, betwixt three cinquefoils of the second; crest, a salmon haurient *argent*, having an annulet through its nose. *Ibid*.

JAMES HAMILTON of Woodhall, Baron of Tankerton, descended of Torrence, *gules*, three holly leaves conjoined at the stalk *or*, betwixt as many cinquefoils *argent*; crest, a dexter hand grasping a holly leaf, proper: motto, *Semper vivescens*. *Ibid*.

HAMILTON of Little-Preston, *gules*, on a cheveron betwixt three cinquefoils *argent*, as many buckles *azure*; crest, a greyhound's head and neck coupéd, proper, collared *gules*, and garnished *or*. *Ibid*.

ROBERT HAMILTON of Kilbrackmont, descended as Orbieston, quarterly, first and fourth Hamilton; second and third *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three escalops *or*, for Dishington; crest, a hand holding a cinquefoil, proper: motto, *Et neglecta virescit*. *Ibid*.

JAMES HAMILTON of Aikenhead, descended of the family of Torrence, descended of Raploch, *gules*, a bugle between three cinquefoils *argent*; crest, an hand holding an oak slip, proper: motto, *Virebo*. *Ibid*.

JOHN HAMILTON of Udston, representer of Sir Robert Hamilton of Burntwood, third son of Sir David Hamilton of that Ilk, and his wife, Janet, daughter to the Lord Keith; quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a mullet *argent*, between three cinquefoils *ermine*, as a third son of the family of Hamilton; second and third *gules*, a man's heart, proper, shadowed *or*, betwixt three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton of Raploch; crest, a boar's head erased, proper: motto, *Ubique fidelis*. L. R.

WILLIAM HAMILTON of Wishaw, descended of Udston, quarterly, first and last *gules*, a mullet *argent*, betwixt three cinquefoils *ermine*; second and third the coat of Raploch, as above, all within a bordure *argent*; crest, a hand holding a sword indented on the back like a saw, and a quill, crossing other saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Tam virtus quam honos*.

WILLIAM HAMILTON of Orbiston, descended of Gavin, a younger son of James first Lord Hamilton, *gules*, an annulet *or*, betwixt three cinquefoils *ermine*; crest, an antelope, proper.

HAMILTON of Barncluith, whose grandfather was a son of Udston, and married the heiress of Barncluith, marshals together the arms of Burntwood, Raploch, and Udston; crest, a spear, proper. *Ibid*.

Colonel GEORGE HAMILTON, second lawful son to Reidhouse, whose great-grandfather was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and second brother to the Laird of Priestfield, after the Earl of Haddington came off Priestfield, *gules*, on a cheveron between three cinquefoils *ermine*, a buckle *azure*, all within a bordure embattled *or*, charged with eight thistles *vert*, flowered *gules*; crest, two hands conjoined fesse-ways, issuing out of as many clouds, all within two branches of laurel disposed in orle, proper: motto, *Præstando præsto*. *Ibid*.

JOHN HAMILTON of Bangour, descended of the family of Burntwood, *gules*, a mullet between three cinquefoils *argent*, a chief of the second; crest, a ship in distress, proper: motto, *Littora specto*. *Ibid*.

JAMES HAMILTON, Merchant in Edinburgh, third son to John Hamilton of Bangour, the same above, with the addition of a second mullet; and the crest above, with this motto, *I gain by hazard*. *Ibid*.

MR THOMAS HAMILTON, Doctor of Medicine, a fourth son of John Hamilton of Bangour, carries Bangour as above; and, for difference, has a martlet *gules* on the chief, and the same crest; with the motto, *Per varios casus*. *Ibid.*

MR GEORGE HAMILTON of Cairns, sometime Minister of Pittenweem, carries *gules*, on a fesse, between three cinquefoils *argent*, a man's heart, proper; crest, the Holy Bible expanded, proper; with the motto, *Ore lego, corde credo*. *Ibid.*

Captain THOMAS HAMILTON of Olivestob, third son of John Hamilton of Mur-rays, who was a second son of Borland, descended of Sir David Hamilton of that Ilk, *gules*, a martlet betwixt three cinquefoils *argent*, within a bordure embattled *or*; crest, an antelope's head and neck, gorged with a collar, and attired *gules*: motto, *In via virtuti pervia*. *Ibid.*

JAMES HAMILTON, Esq. descended of the family of Samuelston, *gules*, a roundle *cbequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three cinquefoils of the second; crest, a masle *or*. *Ibid.*

GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, descended of Torrence, descended of Hamilton of Raploch, and again of Hamilton of that Ilk, carries *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure counter-potent of the second and first; crest, a hand grasping a lance in bend, proper: motto, *Et arma & virtus*. *Ibid.*

ROBERT HAMILTON of Dechmont, descended of Torrence, *gules*, a man's heart environed with two holly branches disposed orle-ways *or*, between three cinquefoils *argent*; crest, a hand holding a heart, proper: motto, *No heart more true*. *Ibid.*

JOHN HAMILTON of Neilsland, descended of Raploch, *gules*, three cinquefoil, *ermine*, within a bordure quartered, first and fourth ingrailed *argent*, second and third invected *azure*; crest, an oak tree growing out of a torce, and fructuated, proper: motto, *Obsequio non viribus*. *Ibid.*

JAMES HAMILTON of Blantyrefarm, descended of Borland, a fourth son of Sir David Hamilton of that Ilk, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure counter-indented *argent*, and of the first; crest, the trunk of an oak tree coupéd, and in pale, sprouting out two branches, proper: motto, *Non deficit alter*. *Ibid.*

ROBERT HAMILTON of Barns, whose father was a second son of Raploch, lineally descended of Sir David Hamilton of that Ilk, *gules*, a man's heart *or*, betwixt three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, a man's heart *gules*, charged with a cinquefoil *argent*: motto, *Faithful in adversity*. *Ibid.*

MR JAMES HAMILTON of Westport, descended from Alexander, a younger son to the Lord Hamilton, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight martlets of the first; crest, two branches of oak crossing other in saltier, fructuated, proper: motto, *Addunt robur*. *Ibid.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Dalziel, lineally descended from James Hamilton of Dalziel, who was second son to John Hamilton of Orbiston, the heir and representative of Gavin Hamilton, a younger son of James, first Lord Hamilton, *gules*, an annulet *argent*, betwixt three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, an oak tree, proper: motto, *Requiesco sub umbra*. *Ibid.*

GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, descended of the family of Torrence, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a bordure potent counter-potent of the second and first; crest, a hand grasping a lance in bend, proper: motto, *Et arma & virtus*. *Ibid.*

JOHN HAMILTON of Cubardy, whose grandfather, John Hamilton, was a lawful son of Silvertonhill; he went to the north with Dame Anne Hamilton Countess of Huntly, daughter to the Duke of Chattelherault, and Earl of Arran, *gules*, three cinquefoils *argent*, within a bordure of the last, charged with four saltiers coupéd, and as many mullets interchanged of the first; crest, a cinquefoil *argent*: motto, *Non mutat genus solum*. *Ibid.*

ROBERT HAMILTON of Colquot, whose predecessor was brother to Sir William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar, bears *gules*, three cinquefoils between two flasks *argent*; crest, cupid with bow, quiver and arrow, proper: motto, *Quos dedit arcus amor*.

FREDERICK HAMILTON, Captain in his Majesty's service in Ireland, second lawful son of the deceased Archibald Hamilton; which Archibald was a lawful son of Milburn, and Milburn of Raploch, and Raploch was descended of Sir David

Hamilton of that Ilk, *gules*, a man's heart *or*, between three cinquefoils *ermine*, all within a bordure embattled of the second, charged with six crescents of the first; crest, two twigs of oak, disposed in saltier, proper: motto, *Fortiter qui fide*. *Ibid.*

Mr JOHN HAMILTON, sometime one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel-Royal, lawful son procreate between John Hamilton of Blair, and Barbara Elphiustone, lawful daughter to James Lord Balmerino, sometime Secretary of State, also grandchild to John Hamilton Lord Archbishop of St Andrews, who, himself, was in the reign of King Charles II. consecrate Bishop of Dunkeld, carried, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*; second and third *argent*, a ship with her sails trussed up *sable*, for Arran, all within a bordure gobonated of eight pieces, *argent* and *gules*, charged alternately with a St Andrew's cross, and a buckle interchanged of the one and the other; crest, an oaken plant, proper: motto, *Dum in arborem*. L. R.

Sir GEORGE HAMILTON of Binning, sometime designed of Barnton, Baronet, whose father was a lawful son of the House of Binning, and in whose favours Gavin Hamilton, an elder brother's son of the said House, renounced the simple coat of the family, by a letter under his hand, dated the 20th of July, bears *gules*, on a cheveron between three cinquefoils *argent*, a buckle *azure*, between two spots of *ermine*, all within a bordure of the second, charged with eight trefoils slipped *vert*; crest, the trunk of an oak sprouting out a new twig, proper: motto, *Through God revived*. *Ibid.*

FREDERICK HAMILTON, Lieutenant in the Earl of Dunbarton's Regiment, descended of a second son of Torrence, *gules*, a close helmet, proper, between three cinquefoils *argent*; crest, an oaken plant *or*: motto, *Tandem fit arbor*. *Ibid.*

HAMILTON of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and second son of Hamilton of Presmennan, carries *gules*, a cheveron between three cinquefoils *ermine*; crest, an arm issuing out of a cloud holding a pen: motto, *Tam virtute quam labore*. His eldest son, John Hamilton, married ——— Livingston heiress of Salcoats, and quarters the arms of his father with these of Salcoats. Hamilton of Dechmont, second son of the said Pencaitland, carries his father's arms, having the cheveron charged with a crescent, for difference: As in Plate of Achievements.

These of the surname of LIVINGSTON give for their armorial figures, *argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, pierced of the field, so carried by LIVINGSTON of that Ilk, in the shire of Lothian, and the same within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *vert*, of old by LIVINGSTON of Wemyss in Fife, for which see Balfour's MS.

LIVINGSTONS Earls of LINLITHGOW have been sometimes in use, with their descendants, to turn the cinquefoils to gillyflowers, upon what account I cannot learn, if not upon the saying of Gerárd Leigh, as I observed before, that cinquefoils, being sanguine, represent the stock-gillyflowers; but others, more knowing, prefer the cinquefoil, as more anciently used in armories, and more military, as Guillim, who disparages the gillyflower, in his Display, as an effeminate figure. The family of Linlithgow have disused the gillyflower, and taken again the cinquefoil; but their cadets have, in our New Register, gillyflowers recorded in place of cinquefoils.

The first of the name is said to be one of the gentlemen who accompanied Queen Margaret, wife to King Malcolm Canmore, from Hungary to Scotland, and got some lands called, either from his own name, or that of one of his successors, *Livingius*, who, by the records of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, possessed lands in West-Lothian, in the reign of King David I. which he called *Livingstoun*, from his own name, as in Mr Crawford's Peerage: And Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 420, says, that in a charter of Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, confirming the grants made by King David I. to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, *Thurstinus filius Livingi* is a witness; and the original charter of *Thurstini filii Livingi* (now Livingston) is yet to be seen, whereby he grants to that abbacy, "Ecclesiam de Livingston, cum dimidia carrucata terræ, & una tofta, &c. sicut "pater meus iis dedit." *Livingius* and *Thurstinus* were then the predecessors, and probably gave name to the lands, and transmitted it as a surname to the family of

Livingston, which continued in a direct lineal succession till the reign of King James IV. that Bartholomew Livingston of that Ilk died without issue.

The next principal family of the name, now in being, is LIVINGSTON of Callendar; the first of which was Sir William Livingston, who got that barony by marrying Christian, the daughter of Patrick Callender, who was forfeited for being of the Badiol's interest; so that the family of Callender has been since in use to quarter the arms of Callender with their own.

Which Sir William had, by his wife Christian Callender, Sir William Livingston, father of Sir John Livingston of Callendar, who was killed fighting against the English at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1401: He was father of Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar, who was Governor to King James II. His son, James, was created Lord Livingston by King James III.; and afterwards, one of his successors, Alexander Lord Livingston, was created Earl of Linlithgow by King James VI. the year 1600, who, by virtue of his, took patent, as an additament of honour, a coat of augmentation, the arms of Linlithgow, which are placed by way of surtout over the quartered arms of Livingston and Callender; and of him is lineally descended the present JAMES Earl of LINLITHGOW and CALLENDAR, who carries, quarterly, first and fourth Livingston, *argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *vert*; second and third *sable*; a bend between six billets *or*, for Callendar; over all, in the centre, an escutcheon *azure*, a tree growing out of the base *or*, within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight cinquefoils *gules*, for the title of Linlithgow; crest, a demi-savage, proper, holding a batton, or club, erected in his right hand, and about his left arm a serpent twisted *vert*; supporters, two savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle, holding battons over their shoulders *or*: motto, *Si je puis*.

LIVINGSTON Earl of CALLENDAR: The first of this family was James, second son to the first Earl of Linlithgow, who purchased honours and riches in the wars abroad; and, after his return home, he was, by King Charles I. created Lord Almond, *anno* 1633; and after, in the year 1641, was honoured with the dignity of Earl of Callendar; he carried Callendar and Livingston, quarterly, with a crescent in the centre for difference; crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, proper; supporters, two lions *gules*: motto, *Et domi & foris*. He having no issue, left his estate and honours to Mr Alexander Livingston, younger brother to George Earl of Linlithgow; and, since the dignities of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar were united, of late, in the person of James Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar.

Of the surname of CALLENDAR, before, see page 190.

The Viscount of KILSYTH is the first cadet of the family of Livingston of Callendar, being a son of John Livingston of Callendar, and his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, and half-brother to Sir Alexander Livingston the Governor of Scotland, in the minority of King James II. The family was honoured in the person of Sir James Livingston, with the titles of Viscount Kilsyth and Lord Campsie, 17th of August 1661; they carry only the coat of Livingston, and in place of the cinquefoils, gillyflowers slipped, for difference, as Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, who says, that the Earl of Callendar used the gillyflowers eradicate. The exterior ornaments of the Viscount of Kilsyth's arms are, for supporters, two lions rampant *gules*; crest, a demi-savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper: motto, *Spe expecto*.

LIVINGSTON of Dunipace was a second son of Sir Alexander the Governor, and his lady, a daughter of Dundas of that Ilk; he carried *argent*, three cinquefoils within a double-tressure, counter-flowered *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

LIVINGSTON of Kinnaird: The first of this family was descended of Livingston of West-Quarter, who was a younger son of John Livingston of Callendar, and his wife, a daughter of Monteith of Carse, father and mother of Sir Alexander Livingston, Governor to King James II. Sir James Livingston, Baronet, son and heir of Sir John Livingston of Kinnaird, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King Charles I. who was pleased to raise him to the honour of Viscount of Newburgh; and, for his firm loyalty, was, by King Charles II. raised to the honour of Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, Lord Livingston of Flancaig, by letters patent, 31st of December 1660. He was succeeded by his son Charles

Earl of Newburgh, who died in the year 1694, without male-issue, and the next heir-male was Captain John Livingston.

The family carried *argent*, on a bend betwixt three gillyflowers *gules*, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *vert*; crest, a Moor's head coupéd, proper, banded *gules* and *argent*, with pendles *argent* at his ears, supported on the dexter by a savage, proper, wreathed about the head and middle *vert*, and on the sinister by a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*.

Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTON Viscount of TEVIOT, descended of Livingston of Jerviswood, a cadet of the Lord Livingston, carried, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three oranges slipped, proper, within an orle of thistles *or*; second and third *argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *vert*, supported on the dexter by a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*, and on the sinister, by a savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding a batton in his left hand, with its head downward *or*; crest, a demi-man holding a batton upward *or*.

Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of West-Quarter, Baronet, descended of John Livingston of West-Quarter, second son of the first Earl of Linlithgow, carries, quarterly, Livingston and Callendar, all within a bordure quartered, *or* and *gules*; crest, a savage-head wreathed about with laurel: motto, *Si possim*. N. R.

DAVID LIVINGSTON of Baldron, whose father was a fourth lawful son of Livingston of Dunipace, *argent*, two gillyflowers in chief, and an escalop in base, all within a bordure indented *gules*; crest, a gillyflower slipped, proper: motto, *Natum retinet decus*. *Ibid*.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Merchant in Aberdeen, descended of the family of Dunipace, carries *argent*, two gillyflowers in chief, and an escalop in base *gules*, within a bordure of the last, for his difference; crest, a boar's head coupéd, holding in his mouth a pair of balances, proper: motto, *Fortis & equus*. Lyon Register.

The surname of BORTHWICK, *argent*, three cinquefoils *sable*. The chief of this name was the Lord Borthwick, who carried the same, supported by two angels, proper, winged *or*; and, for crest, a savage-head coupéd, proper; with the motto, *Qui conducit*.

The first of this family and name is said to be one of those gentlemen who attended Queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland. I have seen a charter of Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, in the reign of King Alexander II. wherein *Thomas de Borthwick* is mentioned. In the reign of King Robert III. Sir William Borthwick got the lands of Catcune, near Locharrat, which he called after his own name Borthwick. *Sir William de Borthwick* obtained a charter from Robert Duke of Albany the Governor, upon a resignation of Walter Scott, of the lands of Toftcoats in the shire of Selkirk. (Had. Coll.) *Sir William Borthwick de eodem miles*, gets a charter of the lands of Borthwick from King James I. 1430, with a licence to build a castle, as the charter bears, "Ad construendam arcem, in illo loco qui vulgariter dicitur Le Mote de Lochquharat, intra vicecomitatem de "Edinburgh." (Had. Coll. p. 76.) He built the castle of Borthwick, as some say, after the fashion and form of the castles in Hungary, in remembrance of his origin. This family is said, by some, to have been dignified with the title of Lord Borthwick, by King James II. in the beginning of that king's reign. *Willielmus Dominus de Borthwick* is witness in a resignation of James Earl of Morton, of the lands of Whittingham, to William Douglas, *miles*, in the year 1459; and the said William Lord Borthwick sat in Parliament as a Lord Baron, 1464, and is so designed in the renunciation of King James III. for which see Had. Coll. p. 153. The right line of this family is now become extinct, since the Restoration of King Charles II. the last lord dying without issue.

There are several branches of this family, whose blazons I have met with in records; as,

BORTHWICK of Gordonshall, *argent*, an eagle's head erased between three cinquefoils *sable*. P. and B. MSS.

WILLIAM BORTHWICK, Doctor of Medicine, heir and only representer of the family of Gordonshall, the same as above; and, for crest, a withered rose-bush sprouting anew out of the root; with the motto, *Virtus post facta*. N. R.

BORTHWICK of Crookston, or of Collilaw, the arms of Borthwick of that Ilk, with a crescent *sable* in the centre. (N. R.) But P. and W. have a raven's head coupé in the centre; crest, an eagle displayed *sable*, with a saltier *argent* on his breast: motto, *Fide & spe.* *Ibid.*

BORTHWICK of Muirhouse, the same, but surmounts the crescent *sable* with another *argent*; crest, a pelican with wings expanded *or*, and vulnered, proper: motto, *Ex vulnere salus.* *Ibid.*

BORTHWICK of Hartside, *alias* Hartshead, descended of the Lord Borthwick, the same as he, with a crescent *sable*, surmounted of another *or*, in the centre; crest, a hart's head erased *gules*, attired *or*, devouring a serpent: motto, *Celitus datum.* *Ibid.*

BORTHWICK of Stow, *argent*, a crescent between three cinquefoils *sable*, within a bordure *ermine*; crest, a dexter hand coupé *pamé*, with an eye in the middle of the loof, proper: motto, *Mente manue.* *Ibid.*

BORTHWICK of Mayshiels, *argent*, a heart *gules*, between three cinquefoils *sable*; crest, an eagle rising, proper: motto, *Nec deerit opera dextra.*

Many ancient and noble families, both in Scotland and England, carry cinquefoils, whose blazons I cannot here subjoin, because they would swell my book to a greater pitch than I design; however, I shall mention two or three; as first,

The UMFRAVILLES, of which name there were considerable families in Scotland and the North of England. *Robertus de Umfravilla*, *Odonellus de Umfravilla*, and *Gilbertus de Umfravilla*, are to be found witnesses in the charters of King David I. and in the registers of Durham and Kelso. In the reign of Alexander III. *Sir Gilbert de Umfraville* married Matilda Countess of Angus, and by her was Earl of Angus; she bore to him a son, Gilbert Earl of Angus, whose armorial bearing was, *azure*, a cinquefoil within an orle of eight cross crosets *or*. But the Umfravilles afterwards, for adhering to the Baliols, and to the interest of the Edwards of England, were forfeited of their lands, and forced to reside in England. They were great men there, and always claimed right to the Earldom of Angus, for which see Edmund Howe's History of England. There are few or none of that name now with us, save some small families of the name of Umphray, one of which I find in our New Register, Mr THEODORE UMPHRAY, Minister of the Gospel, *vert*, a cheveron between three cinquefoils in chief, and a cross croset fitched in base *argent*; crest, a book expanded, proper: motto, *Pax tua Domine est requies mea.*

The family of PIERREPONT, which had its rise from one Robert Pierrepont, who came to England with William the Conqueror; of which family was George Pierrepont, who was knighted by Edward VI of England. His grandchild, Robert, was, by King Charles I. in the year 1627, for his unshaken loyalty, created Lord Pierrepont and Viscount of Newark, but was killed fighting for the king. His eldest son, Henry, for his own, and his father's good services, was created Marquis of DORCHESTER. The proper arms of the family, of Pierrepont, are, *argent*, *semé* of cinquefoils *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*; some make the number of the cinquefoils eight; as Imhoff, in his Blazons, thus, "Scutum quo Pierepontii utuntur argentum est, & leonem erectum nigrum, inter octo flores pentaphylos cocineos exhibet."

The EPISCOPAL SEE of ST DAVID's, in England, *sable*, on a cross *or*, five cinquefoils of the field.

D'ARCY Earls of HOLDERNESS, for their paternal arms, carry *azure*, *semé* of cross crosets, and three cinquefoils *argent*. Guillim, in his Display of Heraldry, says, *sapphiré*, crusuly three cinquefoils pearl; which is the same with the first blazon.

This ancient and honourable family (by the Peerage of England) is originally descended from Norman d'Arcy, who came over to England with William the Conqueror, by whose immediate gift, the said Norman enjoyed no less than thirty-three lordships in Lincolnshire, from whom descended John d'Arcy, who, in the reigns of Edward I. and II. was Governor of Norham Castle; and in the reign of Edward III. was made Justice and Governor of Ireland. He was succeeded by his son John, who was Constable of the Tower, and had summons to Parliament among the barons of England: From whom was descended Thomas d'Arcy, who was one of the lords that marched with Thomas Earl of Surry against Scotland,

in the 13th year of the reign of Henry VII. being then a Knight of the Body, and Constable of Bamborough Castle, and Captain of the Town and Castle of Berwick: He, in the 39th year of Henry VIII. was arraigned and found guilty of High Treason, and beheaded on Tower-Hill, 20th of June in the above reign. From whom was descended Sir Conyers d'Arcy of Hornby Castle, in the county of York, being the principal male branch of this ancient family. Upon a representation to King Charles I. his Majesty was pleased to declare, and confirm to him, and his heirs-male, the stile, title, and dignity of Lord D'Arcy, so enjoyed by his ancestors. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasyse, Baronet, and with her had six sons and seven daughters.

The eldest son and heir, Conyers, stiled Lord D'Arcy and Conyers, was created Earl of Holderness, by King Charles II. in the year 1682, whose great-grandson is Robert, now Earl of Holderness.

Having said enough of cinquefoils, as armorial figures, I proceed to

Quatrefoils, or *caterfoils*, which are flowers of four leaves, but are not so frequently to be met with in arms as the former.

The name of WHITE, with us, *argent*, a martlet *sable*, between three quatrefoils of the last, and on a chief of the same as many quatrefoils of the first. Pont's MS.

As for the antiquity of the name, Sir James Dalrymple observes one Viniet Albus, witness in a charter of King Edgar to the church of Durham, who perhaps may be the first of the surname of White.

JOHN WHYTT of Bennoch, *argent*, a martlet displayed betwixt three quatrefoils *sable*, on a chief of the second, as many quatrefoils of the first: motto, *Virtute parva*. N. R.

JOHN WHITE of Burnetshiels, *argent*, an eagle displayed between three quatrefoils *sable*, on a chief ingrailed of the second, as many quatrefoils of the first: motto, *Honeste parva*. *Ibid*.

There are many families in England who carry quatrefoils; I shall here only mention one, for its singularity. The name of PLATT, *vert*, three quatrefoils *argent*, each charged with a lion's head erased *sable*.

Trefoils are flowers or herbs of three leaves, more frequent in arms than the quatrefoil, and are often represented with stalks, for which, in blazon, they are said to be *slipped*, or *stalked*, which represent the clover-grass, the emblem of fertility; with such the Romans adorned the crowns and chaplets of the victorious, called *corona graminea*.

BOTHWELL Lord HOLYROODHOUSE, *azure*, on a chevron between three trefoils slipped *or*, a crescent *gules*, supported on the dexter by a spaniel dog, collared *gules*, and on the sinister by a goshawk, proper, jessed, beaked, and belled *or*; crest, a naked boy pulling down the top of a green pine tree; with the motto, *Obduram adversus urgentia*.

BOTHWELL of Ford carried the foresaid arms, without the crescent and exterior ornaments; which may be seen illuminated in the House of Falahall.

As for the antiquity of this name, the first that I have met with was one Arthur Bothwell of Adam, who was knighted by King James IV. whose son was likewise a knight, called Sir Francis, one of the Lords of the Council and Session in the reign of King James V. He had two sons by his wife Anne, daughter to the Lord Livingston, Sir Richard Bothwell, Provost of Edinburgh, in the reign of Queen Mary, and Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney; who, as Bishop of Orkney, and Commendator of Holyroodhouse, grants a charter to Sir Robert Stewart of the revenue of the Episcopal See of Orkney, and to his spouse, Dame Jean Kennedy, and their son, Henry, of the date the 17th of July 1572; to which was appended the said bishop's seal, which had the foresaid arms, without a crescent and exterior ornaments. He complied with the Reformation, and it was he that married Queen Mary with Hepburn Earl of Bothwell. He was also married himself, and had children. His eldest son, John Bothwell, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse, who died without issue.

ALEXANDER BOTHWELL of Glencross, as lineally descended of Sir Richard Bothwell, Provost of Edinburgh, the bishop's elder brother, serves himself heir before the sheriffs of Edinburgh, the 4th of February 1704, to his grandfather, Adam

Bothwell of Whelpside, grandchild to Sir Francis the provost; as also to the deceased John Lord Holyroodhouse, grandchild to Adam the bishop, brother to the provost. And, as their successor, he claimed the title of dignity, and to be entered into the rolls of Parliament as Lord Holyroodhouse, with the due precedency; but the Parliament did nothing therein, and Bothwell of Glencross continues to carry the achievement of the Lord Holyroodhouse, as before, and in Plate of Achievements.

The surname of BALCASKIE, *vert*, on a cheveron *argent*, three trefoils slipped of the field. P. and W. MSS.

UMPHRASTON of that Ilk, *argent*, on a fesse, between three trefoils slipped *gules*, as many lions' heads erased of the first. W. MS.

PLENDERLEITH of Blyth, *vert*, a cheveron between two trefoils slipped in chief, and a flower-de-luce in base *argent*; crest, a hand holding a scroll of paper: motto, *Prompte & consulto*. L. R.

As for the antiquity of the name, *Willielmus de Plenderleith* is to be found in the Ragman-Roll. There has been a family of this name, ancient burgesses, and landed men, in the town of Peebles. David Plenderleith, Burgess of Peebles, is infest in several lands there, in the year 1548; from whom is lineally descended David Plenderleith of Blyth, Advocate, whose father purchased the lands of Blyth.

The surname of HARVEY, *gules*, on a bend *argent*, three trefoils slipped *vert*.

JAMES HARVEY of Broadley, *azure*, on a bend *or*, three trefoils *vert*; crest, another of the same: motto, *Delectat & ornat*. N. R.

HARVEY of Alrick, *gules*, a fesse *or*, between three mullets in chief *argent*, and a masle in base of the last. P. MS.

There are others of the name carry *azure*, a fesse *or*, between two martlets in chief, and a Catharine-wheel in base *argent*; that is, St Catharine's wheel upon which she suffered martyrdom.

The name of GILBERT, *argent*, on a cheveron *azure*, between three trefoils *vert*, as many flower-de-luces *or*. P. MS.

These of that name in England carry *argent*, on a cheveron *sable*, three roses of the first.

The name of MACHAN, or M'MACHAN, *azure*, a cheveron *argent*, between three trefoils *or*, called *Clavers*, in Mr Thomas Crawford's Heraldry.

ROGER PALMER Earl of CASTLEMAIN, and Baron Limerick in Ireland, *or*, two bars *gules*, each charged with three trefoils slipped of the first. A. H.

MOORE of Bankhall, in Lancashire, *vert*, ten trefoils *argent*, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Morgan's Heraldry.

Many other instances may be given for bearing of trefoils by the English.

Leaves of trees, plants, and herbs, are used in arms, not only upon the account of their natural and symbolical qualities, but as relative to the names of the bearers.

These of the name of FOULIS bear *argent*, three leaves *vert*. The name is from the French word *feuilles*, which signifies leaves, whence those of the name are said to be of a French extract, and to have been long in Scotland.

Reginaldus de Foulis is a witness in charters in the reign of Alexander II. The lands of Foulis, in Angus, on the borders of Perthshire, belonged of old to those of this name.

WILLIAM FOULIS, Arch-Dean of St Andrews, was Secretary to King James I. His nephew, William, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Walter Ogilvie, with whom he had two sons, William, and James, who married Margaret, a daughter of Sir Thomas Henderson of Fordell; and with her had a son, James, who succeeded to his uncle William, who died without issue. This James purchased the lands of Collington in the year 1534: He was Clerk-Register, and his commission was renewed by Queen Mary 1542. He married Katharine Brown, daughter to Brown of Hartree, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Foulis of Collington, who married a daughter of Haldane of Gleneagles. Their son was James, father of Sir James Foulis, who married a daughter of Lauder of Hatton, father of Sir Alexander Foulis, dignified with the honour of Knight-Baronet 1634. He had by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Hepburn of Riccarton, Sir James Foulis of Collington, who married Barbara, daughter to Andrew Ainslie, one of the magistrates of

Edinburgh, a loyal man, and sufferer for King Charles I. who, upon the Restoration of King Charles II. was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice. As also, his son Sir James, designed of Redford, was one of the Senators of that honourable Bench in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. who married Margaret, daughter to John Boyd, Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, by whom he had Sir James Foulis of Collington. Their arms, as the principal family of the name, are, *argent*, three bay leaves slipped *vert*; crest, a dexter hand coupé, holding a sword in pale, supporting a laurel, all proper: motto, *Mente manūque presto*. L. R. and in Plate of Achievements.

Mr ALEXANDER FOULIS of Ratho, descended of a second son of Collington, *argent*, on a cheveron between three laurel leaves *vert*, as many besants *argent*; crest, a dove holding an olive branch in her beak, proper: motto, *Pax*. New Register.

Sir JOHN FOULIS of Ravelston, Baronet, *argent* on a fesse between three bay leaves *vert*, a primrose *or*; crest, a dove *volant*, holding a leaf in her beak, proper: motto, *Tbure & jure*.

Sir John married Margaret, daughter to Sir Archibald Primrose of Chester, and Register, who gave to the eldest son of the marriage the lands of Dunipace, upon condition he took upon him the name and arms of Primrose; which accordingly he has performed.

Sir John's second son is Laird of WOODHALL, and carries the name and arms of Foulis, *argent*, three bay leaves slipped *vert*, within a bordure *ermine*; crest, a flower-pot with a branch of laurel springing out of it: motto, *Non deficit*. See Plate of Achievements.

JOHN FOULIS, Merchant in Edinburgh, *argent*, a holly branch between three bay leaves slipped *vert*: motto, *I rise by industry*. *Ibid*.

Laurel is the emblem of victory, and the triumphant garlands of the Romans were made of laurel leaves.

JOHN WORDIE of Trabreck, *argent*, a hand issuing out of the dexter side of the shield, holding a garland ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, on a chief *gules*, two thistles *argent*: motto, *Nil indigne*. (N. R.) All which are equivocally relative only to the name of Wordie. L. R.

The name of Lowis carry laurel leaves relative to the name.

JAMES LOWIS of Merchiston, *or*, three laurel leaves *vert*; crest, a dexter hand holding a lance in bend, proper: motto, *Nos aspera juvant*. New Register.

LOWIS of Menar, *argent*, a mullet *azure*, between three laurel leaves *vert*. Pont's Manuscript.

FRANCIS LAWRIE of Plainstones, and sometime one of the Bailies of Portsburgh, parted per fesse, *gules* and *sable*, a cup *argent*, with a garland issuing out of the top between two laurel branches *vert*; crest, the trunk of an oak sprouting out, proper: motto, *Repullulat*. N. R.

Hollin, or *holly leaves*, a kind of laurel so called upon the account that, with such evergreens, temples, altars, and holy places were wont to be adorned.

ALEXANDER IRVINE of Drum, *argent*, three small sheafs, or bundles of holly, 2 and 1 *vert*, each consisting of as many leaves slipped of the last, banded *gules*; crest, a sheaf of arrows; supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle with holly, each carrying in their hands a batton, all proper: motto, *Sub sole, sub umbra virens*. *Ibid*.

In our old books of arms they are blazoned, *argent*, three holly leaves *vert*; and in others, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, *argent*, three holly branches, each consisting of as many leaves *vert*, banded together *gules*; and are so painted on the House of Falahall in the year 1604.

Sir George, in his Science of Heraldry, says, that King Robert the Bruce had, for his badge and device, three such leaves; with the motto, *Sub sole, sub umbra virens*; which he gave for arms, with the forest of Drum, in the shire of Aberdeen, to one Irvine, (afterwards designed of Drum) his armour-bearer, one of the progenitors of the present Irvine of Drum, an ancient and principal family.

IRVINE of Bonshaw, another ancient family in the West of Scotland, carried *argent*, three holly leaves slipped *vert*.

Of which family was Lieutenant-Colonel GERARD IRVINE of Castle-Fortagli, who carried *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three holly leaves *vert*; crest, a hand in a gauntlet, issuing out of a cloud, holding a thistle, proper: motto, *Dum memor ipse mei*. New Register.

JAMES IRVINE of Artamford, whose father was a third son of Drum, *argent*, three holly branches, each consisting of as many leaves, proper, banded *gules*, within a bordure indented *vert*; crest, two holly leaves crossing other in saltier *vert*: motto, *Sub sole viresco*. L. R.

CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, Doctor of Physic, *argent*, three holly leaves and a chief *vert*; crest, a hand holding a bay rod, adorned with nine leaves, proper, with the chymical letters of *Terra, Aqua, Ignis, Sal, Spiritus, Sulphur, Sol, Venus, Mercurius*, or: motto, *Auspice summo numine*. *Ibid*.

JAMES IRVINE of Inchray, *argent*, a cheveron between three holly leaves *vert*; crest, two holly branches saltier-ways, proper: motto, *Sequitur vestigia patrum*. *Ibid*.

ROBERT IRVINE of Fedderet, whose father was a second son of Drum, *argent*, three holly branches, each consisting of as many leaves, proper, banded *gules*, all within a bordure ingrailed *vert*; crest, a branch of holly banded as the former: motto, *Ope solis & umbræ*. *Ibid*.

JOHN IRVINE of Kingoussie, descended of Drum, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, the arms of Drum, within a bordure *chequé*, *vert* and *argent*; second and third *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, armed *gules*, within a bordure of the second, for Ramsay; crest, a decussis like the letter X, within a circle *sable*: motto, *Deo, Regi, & Patriæ*. *Ibid*.

MR ROBERT IRVINE of Bielside, second lawful son of John Irvine of Murtle, descended of a third son of Drum, *argent*, a sheaf of arrows *gules*, betwixt three holly branches, each consisting of as many leaves *vert*, banded together of the second, all within a bordure as the third; crest, three holly leaves conjoined in one stalk, proper: motto, *Moderata durant*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER IRVINE of Lairnie, descended of Drum, bears as Drum, all within a bordure *vert*, charged with six leaves slipped *argent*; crest, a branch of holly and a lily, both slipped, crossing other in saltier, proper: motto, *Candide & constanter*. *Ibid*.

MR RICHARD IRVINE of Cairnfield, descended of Drum, quarterly, first and fourth the arms of Drum, within a bordure ingrailed *vert*; second and third *gules*, three crescents *argent*, for Oliphant; crest, a cross croset fitched *gules*, and a branch of holly slipped *vert*, disposed saltier-ways: motto, *Ferendo feres*. *Ibid*.

IRVINE of Lenturk, the eldest cadet of Drum, bears as Drum, within a bordure *vert*; crest, a sheaf of holly consisting of seven leaves, and banded as the former: motto, *Fideque perennant*. *Ibid*.

JOHN IRVINE of Murthill, *argent*, a sheaf of arrows *gules*, between three holly branches, each consisting of three leaves, proper, banded together of the second; motto, *Sub sole, sub umbra crescens*. *Ibid*.

Leaves, of what kind I know not, frequently called *Burnet-leaves*, are carried by the name of BURNET, as relative to the name, which is ancient with us; for in the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Selkirk, by Earl David, younger son of Malcolm Canmore, *Robertus de Burnetvilla* is a witness; and the same man, or his son, is witness again in Earl David's charters when King of Scotland.

There are two principal families of the name, in the South and North of Scotland, who have contended for chiefship; that in the South, in the shire of Peebles, is BURNET of Burnetland, or of that Ilk, so designed of old, and of late, of Barns. The other in the North, in the county of Merns, is BURNET of Leys; the first pretends to be descended of the above *Robertus de Burnetvilla*, *i. e.* Burnetland.

I have seen a mortification of a chaplainry of the Holyrood altar, in the kirk of St Gregan of Mener, and diocese of Glasgow, by John Burnet of that Ilk, the 29th of December 1400; which chaplainry he enriches with the rents of some tenements of lands and houses which belonged to him in the town of Peebles. The same John I find designed of Burnetland, as by a charter of John Towers, and his wife Sibilla Veitch, to John Burnet of Burnetland, the 15th of March 1405. And in the year 1500, Margaret Inglis, sister of Inglis of Murdiston, and widow of John Burnet of

that Ilk, by virtue of a brief, is served in a reasonable tierce of the five-merk lands of Barns, and of the half of the lands of Burnetland, before the sheriff of Peebles, and these gentlemen their neighbours, viz. William Fraser of Fruid, Alexander Veitch of Dawick, Gilbert Baird, John Govan of Cardrona, James Sandilands of Bold, David Tait of Pirn, Thomas Dickson of Ormiston, &c. And in the year 1505, William Inglis of Murdiston, and Mr John Murray, are tutors dative to William Burnet of Burnetland, grandchild and heir to John Burnet of Burnetland. Which William and his successors were afterwards designed of Barns; as by the writs of the family, which I have seen in the custody of the late William Burnet of Barns. The arms of the family are blazoned, *argent*, three holly leaves *vert*, and a chief *azure*; crest, a hand with a knife pruning a vine tree, proper: motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus*. N. R.

Of this family was descended the pious and learned Doctor ALEXANDER BURNET, Archbishop of St Andrews in the reign of King Charles II. who carried the same.

ROBERT BURNET, Writer to the Signet, and Commissary of Peebles, a younger son of Barns, carried the same arms; but for his difference embattled the chief; crest, a vine branch slipped: motto, *Tandem fit surculus arbor*. N. R.

The other principal family of the name is BURNET of Leys, in the county of the Merns, honoured with the title of Knight-Baronet in the year 1626. This family, says Sir George Mackenzie, got a charter of the lands of Lees from King Robert Bruce, and carries *argent*, three holly leaves in chief *vert*, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, garnished *gules*; crest, a hand with a knife pruning a vine tree, proper: motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus*. N. R.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, page 3. says, the family carries the hunting-horn, and a highlander in a hunting-garb, and a greyhound, for supporters; to show that they were the king's foresters in the north, as the foresters in the south carry three hunting-horns, to show their employment. Of this family of Leys are very considerable cadets, whose arms are matriculated in the New Register.

THOMAS BURNET of Innerleith, descended of Leys, *argent*, three holly leaves in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, garnished *gules*, within a bordure indented of the second, and a crescent for difference; crest, a holly branch, proper: motto, *Virtute cresco*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER BURNET of Craigmelie, whose father was lawfully procreate between James Burnet of the House of Leys, and Elizabeth Burnet, heiress of Craigmelie, and representer of Craigmelie of that Ilk, bears two coats, quarterly, first and fourth Burnet of Leys; second and third *azure*, two garbs in chief, and a crescent in base *or*, for Craigmelie: crest, a dexter hand holding the branch of a palm tree; with the motto, *Quæ vernant crescunt*. *Ibid*.

ALEXANDER BURNET, Merchant in Aberdeen, Gentleman, *argent*, a battle-axe pale-ways, between three holly leaves in chief, and a bugle in base *vert*, garnished *gules*: motto, *Quidni pro sodali*. *Ibid*.

ROBERT BURNET, Procurator-Fiscal of Aberdeen, descended of Leys, carries as Leys, with a billet *azure* in the centre, for his difference; crest, a hand with a cutlass cutting through a vine branch, proper: motto, *Tandem fit surculus arbor*. *Ibid*.

Dr THOMAS BURNET, Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, descended of a third son of the family of Leys, carries as Leys, with a mullet for difference: And his brother,

Dr GILBERT BURNET, late Bishop of Sarum, carried the same, as in Dale Pursivant's Catalogue of the Nobility of England, where he blazons the holly leaves, *Burnet-leaves*.

Mr ANDREW BURNET of Wariston carries the arms of Leys, as descended of Leys, within a bordure indented *vert*; crest, a branch of holly; with the motto, *Virtute cresco*. L. R.

JOHN BURNET of Dalladies, descended of the family of Leys, carries as Leys, within a bordure *componé*, *argent* and *vert*; crest, a branch of holly slipped, proper: motto, *Nec fluctu nec flatu*. *Ibid*.

JAMES BURNET of Shetchocksly, whose grandfather was a third son of the House of Leys, *argent*, a falcon *volant*, proper, between three holly leaves in chief *vert*, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, garnished *gules*; crest, a hand with a knife pruning a vine-tree, proper: motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus*. *Ibid*.

There was a family of the name of BORNAT, or BURNET, in Clydesdale, as in Workman's Manuscript, page 96, who carried *argent*, a naked man, proper, holding a sword with both his hands, to cut a tree growing out of a mount in base *vert*, and on a chief *azure*, a crescent between two stars of the first.

Leaves of nettles are likewise to be found in arms, as in the achievement of the Kings of Denmark, for the Country of HOLSTEIN, *gules*, a nettle of three leaves expanded, and on its middle an inescutcheon *argent*.

The Country L'ORTIE, in Galicia, carries *argent*, three leaves of nettles, proper. *L'Ortie* signifies a nettle in that country.

The name of MALLIHERB, anciently with us, carried *or*, a cheveron *gules*, between three leaves of a nettle *vert*, as equivocally relative to the name. Balfour's MS.

The name of GEICHEN, with us, carries *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between two fern leaves in chief *vert*, and a boar's head erased in base *sable*. Pont's Manuscript.

It is to be observed, all fruits, flowers and leaves, are supposed to be erect, with their heads and tops upward; but when downward, and stalks upward, they are then said to be *pendent*; as in the arms of PINE, in England, *argent*, three holly leaves *pendent vert*.

To put an end to this chapter, I shall only here mention the arms of ROBERT DOUGLAS of Cruxston, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, and, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first; second and third *argent*, a cross counter-embattled *sable*, all within a bordure ingrailed of the first, charged with eight holly leaves *vert*, for Irvine of Drum; crest and motto as Douglas of Glenbervie; being descended of John Douglas, second son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, and his second wife Alice Irvine, a daughter of Irvine of Drum. As in Plate of Achievements.

C H A P. VIII.

OF ARTIFICIAL FIGURES IN ARMORIES.

MANY of these have attributes and terms from the Science of Heraldry, as well as the others above treated of; as also from their position, disposition, and situation in the shield, as will appear by the following blazons.

They are to be considered, first, as they relate to military use, both by land and sea. Secondly, as to a civil life in temporal and ecclesiastical offices. And, lastly, as they relate to liberal and mechanical professions.

I shall begin with military instruments, because arms had their first rise from military actions.

The *shield* being a military instrument, I have treated of before, as an honourable *tabula*, containing armorial figures; and also as an armorial charge among the sub-ordinaries.

The *sword*, the badge of authority, and mark of a military man, as such, is frequent in arms, to perpetuate some military exploit done, or to be done; whose position, with the hilt and pommel, if of different tinctures, are to be noticed in the blazon.

HALLIDAY of Tillybole, *argent*, a sword pale-ways, the pommel within a crescent in base *gules*, and a canton *azure*, charged with a St Andrew's cross of the first; crest, a boar's head couped *argent*, armed *or*; motto, *Virtute parata*. Pont's Manuscript.

SLEWMAN, *gules*, a lion *passant* in chief, between two masles, a sword pale-ways pointing downward, accompanied with two boar-heads couped *argent*, in the dexter and sinister base points; so illuminated in Workman's MS.

KEMP of Comiston, *gules*, two hands holding a two-handed sword, bend-sinister-ways, broken near the top *argent*. W. and P. MS.

Sir ALEXANDER KEMP, a favourite of King James V. married the heiress of Thomas Durie of that Ilk, and got with her the lands of Durie, whose posterity sold them to the Gibsons. Sibbald's History of Fife.

SYMONSTON of that Ilk, *gules*, a two-handed sword bend-ways, between two mullets *or*. Pont's MS.

The name of SCHIERES, *gules*, three swords in fesse pale-ways, with their points downward *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of KINROSS, *gules*, a cheveron *chequé*, *or* and *azure*, between three swords pale-ways *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, 2 and 1. John Kinross, sheriff of Kinross, is witness in a perambulation of the lands of Clesh, belonging to Gilbert de Clesh, in the year 1252. Had. Coll.

The lands of Cleish are called now Dowhill; which lands came to those of the name of Crambith, and from that name to the Lindsays, and are now possessed by Mr James Lindsay of Dowhill.

The name of GARRAN, *argent*, a sword in pale *azure*, hilted and pommelled *or*, surmounted on the point by a mullet *gules*, and over all a saltier coupéd *sable*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of ABERKERDOR, or ABERHERDOUR, *azure*, three swords in fesse pale-ways, points upward *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, surmounted of a bend *gules*. Pont's MS.

SERES Lord DUNDEE, of old, *gules*, three swords in fesse pale-ways, points upwards *argent*, as in Mr Thomas Crawford's MS.

The name of EWART, or HEWART, *argent*, on a fesse *azure* between a dexter hand in chief, and a man's heart in base *gules*, two swords in saltier of the first, hilted and pommelled *or*. Ogilvie's MS.

Sir JAMES JUSTICE of East-Crichton, one of the principal Clerks of the College of Justice, *azure*, a sword in pale *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, supporting a pair of balances, within a bordure of the last; crest, a sword erected: motto, *Non sine causa*. As in Plate of Achievements.

The ancient family of PAULET, in England, *sable*, three swords, their points conjoined in base *argent*, hilted *or*. Thus blazoned by Imhoff, "Tessera Pauletorum gentilitia, gladios tres argenteos quorum cuspides deorsum protensæ coeunt, in parma nigra, representat." This ancient family took their surname from the lordship of Paulet in Somersetshire.

Sir JOHN PAULET, Knight, in the reign of Richard II. left behind him two sons, the eldest, Sir Thomas Paulet, the second, William Paulet. From the first is descended the present Earl of Paulet, who carries as above; and from the last William is descended the noble family of PAULET Duke of BOLTON, who carries the same arms, with a crescent for difference.

The name of STAPLETON, in England, gives another position to their three swords, ordinarily thus blazoned, *gules*, three swords conjoined at the pommels in the centre *argent*, their points extending to the corners of the escutcheon. Others blazon thus, *gules*, three swords conjoined at the pommels in pearl *argent*, as the French say, *misés en pairle*, of which before: Or, as some of the Latins say, after the form of Pythagoras's letter Y, as Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Terni gladii argentei in modum literæ Pythagoricæ juncti, capulis in medio aræ puniceæ."

The EPISCOPAL SEE of LONDON, *gules*, two swords in saltier *argent*, the hilts *or*.

The name of NORTON, in England, *azure*, three swords, one in pale, with the point upwards, surmounted of other two placed saltier-ways, with the points downwards *argent*.

Crooked swords are frequently borne, such as *shabbles* and *cutlasses*, which the French call *badelaires*.

The *crampet of a sword*, called *bauteroll* by the French, is to be found in the arms of the TOWN of SEBACH, in the country of Touraine, *argent*, three bauterolls *gules*.

Battle-axes and *balberts* are carried as armorial figures by several families with us.

DAVID TOSHACH of Monivaird, or of that Ilk, is thus matriculated in our New Register, whose predecessor is said to be descended of the great Macduff Thane of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, about the time of killing Macbeth; *gules*.

two pole-axes in pale *argent*, over all a fesse *chequé* of the second, and *azure*; crest, a sinister hand issuing out of the wreath, and thereon a falcon rising, all proper: motto, *Ma ha an tosbach*.

The name of DENNIS, *argent*, three battle-axes *sable*, within a bordure *gules*. P. MS.

WALTER RANKEN of Orchardhead, *gules*, three boars' heads erased *argent*, 2 and 1, betwixt a lance issuing out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber-axe issuing out of the sinister, both erect in pale of the second; crest, a lance issuing out of the torse: motto, *Fortiter & recte*. N. R.

ALEXANDER RANKEN, Merchant in Perth, *argent*, three boars' heads coupéd, betwixt as many battle-axes *gules*, and in the centre a quatrefoil *vert*; crest, a ship, proper: motto, *Providentia & virtute*. N. R.

AUCHMOUTIE of that Ilk, in the shire of Fife, an old family, now extinct, *argent*, a broken spear bend-ways, between two mullets *azure*. P. MS.

There was another family of the name, lairds of Gosford in East-Lothian, a cadet of the former family, now extinct.

The name of GIBB, with us, *gules*, a dexter hand holding a broken spear, between two mullets *or*. These of that name in England, *argent*, three battle-axes in fesse pale-ways *sable*.

JAMES ELLIS of Southside, *or*, three helmets with beavers open; crest, a hand gauntled grasping an adder, proper: motto, *Sperno*. N. R.

ROBERTON of that Ilk, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a close helmet *sable*; second and third *gules*, a cross croslet fitchéd *or*. W. MS.

This is an old family in Lanarkshire: *Robertus de Roberton* is witness in a charter of *Robertus filius Waldewi de Bigris*, in the reign of King Alexander II. as in the chartulary of Kelso. See History of Renfrew. From two brothers of this family were descended the Robertons of Earnock, and of Bedley.

ROBERTON of Earnock, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a close helmet *argent*; second and third *argent*, a cross croslet fitchéd *gules*. P. MS.

ROBERTON of Bedlay, *gules*, a close helmet *argent*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of BALBIRNY, with us, *vert*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, between three cuirasses, or habergeons (*i. e.* breast-plates) of the second, and on a chief of the same three buckles of the third. P. MS.

The name ARMIGER, in England, *azure*, two bars *argent*, between three close helmets *or*.

A gauntlet, the armour of the hand, is carried with us by the name of KEIN, *argent*, a gauntlet glove *azure*, on a chief *gules*, a mullet *or*. P. MS.

Mr Thomas Crawford, in his Manuscript, says, that KEIN of Hethelry carried *gules*, a gauntlet in fesse *or*, and, on a chief *argent*, three stars of the first. When the arm is wholly covered with armour, it is said to be *vambraced*; as by those of the name of ARMSTRONG, in England, *gules*, three dexter arms *vambraced*, proper. And with us those of the name carry such figures, of which before, page 262.

When the legs are covered with armour, they are said only to be *armed*, as before, in the armorial ensign of the Isle of Man.

Spurs, with the Romans, was the badge of knighthood, proper to their *Equites aurati*, as the golden spurs to the German Knights, and the same to the Knights of the Spur in England, (as Ashmole on the Garter, page 29.) who likewise tells us, that a family of the name of KNIGHT, in Shrewsbury, carries *argent*, three pallets *gules*, within a bordure ingrailed *azure*, and a dexter canton of the second, charged with a spur and its leather *or*; and the same canton is carried by other two families of the name of Knight in England.

With us, GIBB of Cariber, *gules*, a dexter hand holding a spear bend-ways, between two spurs *or*, with leathers *argent*. Pont and Mr Thomas Crawford's Manuscripts.

The rowels of spurs are more frequently borne than the whole spur, called *mollets*, or *mullets*, from the French *mollettes d'éperon*, the rowel of a spur. They have ordinarily six points, and are pierced in the middle, by which they are distinguished from stars, as Monsieur Baron, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, "Les mollettes d'éperon, que l'on appelle simplement mollettes, ont pour l'ordinaire six pointes, & sont percées

“ au milieu en quoi elles sont differentes des etoiles.” Sylvester Petra Sancta says the same, but mentions not the number of their points, “ Ehenatæ calcarium mol-
 “ lulæ pertusæ in orbem, in quo nimirum a stellis tesserariis eæ differunt, equestris
 “ militiæ argumentum esse possunt.”

The English do not clearly distinguish in their blazons, *mollets*, or *mullets*, whether they represent a *spur-rowel* or a *star*; and distinguish them not by the number of their points, but sometimes they add the word *pierced* to a mollet, to represent a spur-rowel; though since *mollet* signifies nothing else, the term *pierced* seems superfluous. Upon what account they call stars, *mollets*, or *mullets*, I cannot learn; it seems they take them for *fallen stars*, as Guillim; such as that in the bearing of Vere Earl of Oxford, called a *mollet* by them, to represent the star which they say fell on the shield of one of his progenitors at the seige of Jerusalem.

Our old blazoners call them *spur-rials*, or *revels*, to distinguish them from stars; but our moderns have followed the English, calling them *stars*, both *mollets*, or *mullets*, without distinction; so that it is hard to know when they represent the one or the other, except they add the word *pierced*, which is often omitted in their blazons and paintings.

I ordinarily take *mollets*, or *mullets*, for *stars* in blazon, when they accompany celestial figures, as these in the arms of Baillie; but when they accompany military instruments, and other pieces of armour, for *spur-rowels*. When they have no such figures with them, but are alone in a shield, consisting only of five points, as these in the arms of Sutherland, Douglas, &c. I take these mullets then for stars, except some other documents or tradition make their signification appear. I shall here subjoin some examples of *spur-rowels*.

Sir JOHN JARDINE of Applegirth, Baronet, *argent*, a saltier and chief *gules* on the last, three spur-rowels of six points of the first; which arms are supported on the right side by a horse at liberty *argent*, and on the left by a man completely armed cap-a-pee, proper; crest, a spur-rowel of six points, as the former; with the motto, *Cave adsum*; as in the L. R. and Plate of Achievements. He is chief of the name, and represents an ancient family, which was of old very numerous, and active in defending the borders of Scotland against the English and other depredators. They had considerable lands in Galloway, and, in the East Border, the lands of Jardinefield, so called of old, and at this time.

As for the antiquity of the name, Winfredus Jardine is witness in a charter of King David I. to the abbacy of Kelso, and, in another, to the abbacy of Aberbrothock, as in their chartularies, and in Mr Prynne's Collections of the Barons of Scotland, that attended King Edward I. at Berwick, in the competition for the crown of Scotland between the Bruce and Baliol. There are of the name to be found, and the family has matched with honourable families, as with Charteris of Amisfield, Douglas of Drumlanrig, and of late again, Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, Baronet, married Lady Margaret Douglas, sister to the first Duke of Queensberry, father and mother of the abovementioned Sir John.

Sir JOSEPH BRAND, in the county of Suffolk, *azure*, two swords in saltier *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*, within a bordure of the last; crest, a leopard's head issuing out of a ducal coronet.

The name of CURREL, or CURLE, with us, *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between two spur-rowels in chief, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*, stringed of the second. P. MS.

The name of PURDIE, *or*, a cheveron *azure* between three mullets pierced *sable*. (P. MS.) Sometimes the piercing is of a different tincture from the field, as in other figures voided.

The name of NIDDRIE, *azure*, a fesse *or*, between three mullets of the last, pierced *argent*.

SIMM, *gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between two spur-rowels in chief, and a halbert in base *or*. P. MS.

The name of TOWNES, quarterly, first and fourth, parted per pale, *argent* and *gules*, two spur-rowels in pale counter-changed; second and third *gules*, three knight-helmets *or*. P. MS.

The name of BURN, *or*, two spur-rowels, and a hunting-horn in base *sable*. Others of that name, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three buckles *or*. P. MS.

Mr ANDREW BRYSON of Craigton, *gules*, a saltier betwixt two spur-rowels in fesse, a spear-head in chief *argent*, and a crescent in base *or*. N. R.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of BANGOR, in England, *gules*, a bend *argent*, *gutté sable*, between two mullets pierced of the second, as by Dale Pursuivant's Heraldry; and other English heralds blazon spur-rowels, *mollets pierced*.

There are many noble families in England who carry such figures, whom I cannot here mention for want of room.

Buckles, or *clasps*, in arms, called by the English sometimes *fermailes*, from the French, *fermeaux*, buckles. Sylvester Petra Sancta says, "Fibulæ tesserariæ pertinent ad militare cingulum," *i. e.* buckles belong to the military belt. As for the military belt, the fesse or bend, I have treated of them before. *Buckles*, *clasps*, and *rings*, are said by heralds, especially by Menestrier, to represent power and authority in the bearers, as also an acknowledgment of a dependence of sovereign powers; for such things were of old ordinary gifts of superiors, as badges of fidelity and firmness. And Mr Morgan, in his Heraldry, says, that these arming buckles were added as a sign of power and authority to the bordures of the Stewarts Earls of Darnly and Lennox, upon account these earls were Viceroy's of Naples and Calabria.

The name of STIRLING has always been in use to carry buckles variously situate, sometimes 3, 2 and 1; at other times in chief, or on a chief, in ancient bearings; but more frequently on a bend, as now used.

As for the antiquity of the name, *Walterus de Strivilin* is witness in a charter of Prince Henry, son of King David I. of the grant of the church of Sprouston, by John, Bishop of Glasgow. (Register of Kelso, p. 143.) And in the Earl of Haddington's Collection of Charters, especially these of King William, *Robert de Strivilin* is frequently to be found a witness; and in the charters of Alexander II. Robert and Walter Strivilins are witnesses there. In a transumpt of a charter of Alexander III. the 13th year of his reign, (which I did see in the hands of the late Lord Kinnaird) to *Richard de Moravia*, brother to Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, of the lands of Cowbine, the witnesses are *Thomas de Strivilin*, *Cancellarius*, *Ingelramus de Baliol*, *Vice-comes de Berwick*, *Henricus de Baliol*, *Alexander Fife*, *Willielmus Bizzet*; which charter was transumed before William, Bishop of Murray, under the hands of Sir Thomas Moodie, and Sir Martin Tulloch, clerks, in the year 1481. There are several families of the name of Stirling to be found in Prynne's Ragman-Roll, submitters to King Edward I. in the year 1297, as *Johannes de Strivilin*, *miles*, *Alexander de Strivilin* in Lanarkshire, *Johannes de Striviling de Moravia*, *Johannes de Striviling de Carss* in Stirlingshire. This last family is known to have ended in an heiress, married to Monteith, who got the lands of Carse with her, which was enjoyed by their posterity, of the name of MONTEITH, who quartered the arms of Stirling, *viz. azure*, three buckles *or*, with the arms of the name of Monteith, of which before.

Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, says, in the year 1292, Sir William Stirling carried, parted per fesse, *sable* and *or*, three buckles of the last on the first; which arms I think be the same which Sir George Mackenzie ascribes to Stirling of Glenesk, in his MS. *viz. or*, on a chief *sable*, three buckles of the first; Sir George taking the partition for the honourable ordinary the *Chief*.

The family of Stirling of Glenesk failed in an heir-female, who was married to Sir Alexander Lindsay; he got with her the lands of Glenesk, in the reign of King David II. who confirmed these lands to him, with the lands of Byres; as in Had. Coll. page 574.

STIRLING of Keir has always been reckoned the principal family of the name, and thought to be descended from the first *Walter de Strivilin*, witness in Prince Henry's charter before-mentioned: Of old, he carried *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three buckles *or*. Some books have made the bend *vert*, and others *azure*; but the bend *sable* is most frequently to be met with, as on the House of Falahall, where the arms of many of the barons of Scotland were illuminated in the year 1604. Amongst them are these of Stirling of Keir, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *sable*, three buckles *or*. In our New Register, the arms of Sir John Stirling of Keir, Baronet,

are thus recorded; *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*; crest, a Moor's head couped, proper: motto, *Gang forward*. The family has been in use to carry two greyhounds for supporters.

Sir JOHN STIRLING of Glorat, Baronet, *argent*, a bend ingrailed *azure*, charged with three buckles *or*, on a chief *gules*, a naked arm issuing out of a cloud, from the sinister side, grasping a sword in pale, and therewith guarding an imperial crown, placed in the dexter chief point, proper, all within a double tressure counter-flowered with thistles *vert*; crest, a lion *passant gules*: motto, *Semper fidelis*. (N. R.) Which honourable additament, the chief, was granted to the family for their loyalty to their sovereigns Charles I. and II. and, in the year 1666, the family was honoured with the dignity of Knight-Baronet. John Earl of Lennox gave a grant of the lands of Park of Inchinnan, in the shire of Renfrew, *Dilecto consanguineo suo Gulielmo Stirling de Gloret, & Margaretæ Houston, sponsæ suæ, anno 1525*. A younger son of theirs, Andrew Stirling of Portwallan, obtained the said lands in patrimony, whose lineal heir is JOHN STIRLING of Law, who carries *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, three buckles *or* in chief, an oak tree slipped *vert*, and thereupon a raven, proper: motto, *Sic fidus & robor*. L. R.

WILLIAM STIRLING of Herbertshire, descended of Calder, now annexed to Keir, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, between two roses, one in chief, and the other in base *gules*, three buckles *or*; crest, a boar's head couped, proper: motto, *Gang forward*. L. R.

STIRLING of Ardoch; *argent*, on a bend ingrailed, three buckles *or*; quartered with these of Sinclair of Herdmanston, *argent*, a cross ingrailed *azure*. This family was honoured with the title of Knight-Baronet the 2d day of May in the year 1666.

GEORGE STIRLING, Chirurgeon in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Calder, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, betwixt a rose in chief *gules*, and a trapan (a surgical instrument) in base, proper, three buckles *or*; crest, a dexter hand pointing a lancet, proper: motto, *By wounding I cure*. N. R.

STIRLING of Craig-Burnet, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, betwixt a rose in chief, and a boar's head cabossed in base *gules*, three buckles *or*, ensigned on the head with a cross, proper. *Ibid*.

JAMES STIRLING, Merchant in Dundee, *or*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles of the first, and, in chief, a columbine flower slipped, proper; crest, a ship under sail, proper: motto, *Faventibus auris*. *Ibid*.

Mr JOHN STIRLING of Bankell, *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, three buckles *or* in chief, a lion's head erased *gules*; crest, a lion *passant*, proper: motto, *Fides servata secundat*. L. R.

The ancient name of BUNKLE carried buckles relative to the name. Sir James Balfour says, in the year 1292, Bunkle, *sable*, three buckles *or*. The principal family of the name was Bunkle of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, who carried, as some, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three buckles *or*. These arms have been displayed and perpetuate to us by many noble families, especially the name of STEWART, upon the account of their maternal descent.

Sir JOHN STEWART, second son to Alexander Lord High Steward of Scotland, and full brother to James Lord High Steward, married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir Alexander Bunkle of that Ilk, about the year 1294; who, in her right, became possessor of many lands, and especially those of Bunkle in the Merse, after which he was designed Sir John Stewart of Bunkle; as also, he composed his armorial bearings with them, *viz. or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *sable*, charged with three buckles *or*; for which their issue carried buckles, as the Stewarts Earls of Angus, and now the Douglasses, as descended of them; and others descended of Stewart of Bunkle place the buckles upon their borders: Of which before at the name of Stewart.

Some of the name of FERGUSSON carry the buckle as the principal figure, *viz. azure*, a buckle *argent*, betwixt three boars' heads couped *or*.

FERGUSSON of Kilkerran is very ancient in the shire of Ayr. King Robert I. grants a charter of several lands in that shire, *Fergusio Fergusii filio*, (Had. Coll.) and John Fergusson of Kilkerran resigns a part of his estate to Fergus Fergusson

his son, and Janet Kennedy his spouse, in the year 1466, (as in Mr Law's Collections of Charters.)

This family suffered much by their loyalty in the reign of King Charles I. Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran having, after he had contracted great debts for the service of the king, and his estate sequestered by the Usurper, retired abroad till the Restoration, a short time after which he died. Honourable mention is made of him in the Bishop of Sarum's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, as one who had firmly adhered in his duty to the king, and who had received several marks of his Majesty's favour. Of this Sir John the present Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran is grandchild, by his younger son Simon Fergusson of Auchinwin, who, by a patent from the Lyon, carries the above arms; and, for crest, a bee upon a thistle, with the motto, *Dulcius ex asperis*; as in Plate of Achievements.

FERGUSSON of Auchinblain, though having none of the ancient inheritance, is descended of the abovementioned Sir John, by an elder son, thus, Sir John was married to Helen Kennedy, daughter to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, and by her had four sons; Alexander, the eldest, James and John, both captains in the king's army during the civil wars, and Simon of Auchinwin, father of the present Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran.

Alexander, the eldest son, married Margaret Sydserf, daughter to ———— Sydserf, first Bishop of Galloway, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh; and by her he had two sons, Alexander, and James, a clergyman in England: Alexander married Katharine, daughter to Sir William Weir of Stonebyres, and with her had three sons, John, the eldest, who married Margaret, daughter to David Crawford of Kerse; he died without male-issue, leaving only a daughter by a second wife.

William, the second son, married Agnes, eldest daughter and heir-portioner of John Kennedy of Auchinblain, a grandson of Kennedy of Knockdon. Captain Alexander, the third son, died in Darien.

John, the eldest son, and Alexander his father, sold the lands of Kilkerran to the present Sir John Fergusson, in the year 1700. Alexander, the father, John and William, the two sons, sign a separate writ, which was in my hands, by which they cheerfully renounce all interest and title they in any manner of way pretend to the above lands, and wish a happy enjoyment thereof to the said Sir John and his: Yet still the primogeniture and right of blood, as heir-male, is in the person of William Fergusson of Auchinblain, who carries the ancient arms of the family, as above; and for crest,

The name of LUMISDEN carries a buckle in their arms.

LUMISDEN of that Ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, *azure*, on a cheveron between three mullets *or*, a buckle of the first. One of this family married the heiress of Blenearn of that Ilk, in the same shire, and got these lands with her; and besides, to perpetuate the family, added the armorial figures of Blenearn, viz. a hawk, or earn, feeding on a salmon, proper, to their own arms in base, thus illuminated on the House of Falahall, *anno* 1604, *azure*, on a cheveron *argent*, between two mullets in chief, and an earn perching on a salmon in base *or*, a buckle of the first. I am of opinion that the buckle they carry is either upon account of their alliance with the Stewarts Earls of Angus, or as a mark from their arms of their superiority and patronage. Afterwards, the earn perching on a salmon, was carried only in place of the crest, by that family, and other families descended of it, with the mottos, *Amor patitur moras*; and sometimes, *I conquer or die*, as in Pont's Manuscript.

GILBERT LUMISDEN of Blenearn obtains a charter of these lands from John Stewart Earl of Angus, his superior, in the reign of King David II.

It also appears, that the said Lumisdens of Blenearn were heritors of the lands of Lumisden in the shire of Berwick, and were sometimes designed Lumisdens of that Ilk, as by several charters and retours, and other documents, and particularly by a charter granted by George Earl of Angus to David Lumisden, designed therein, *dilecto nostro consanguineo Davidi de Lumisden de eodem*, dated in the year 1454: And by an instrument of division of the lands of Blenearn, wherein the said David is designed, *honorabilis armiger David Lumisden de eodem*, dated 24th of February 1453. The family continued in the possession of the lands of Lumisden till 1607, at which time the same were sold by David Lumisden of Blenearn to

Archibald Douglas of Tofts, as appears by the contract of alienation in the public registers.

The next branch of the family of Lumisden of that Ilk, was Lumisden of Airdrie in Fife, of a considerable standing, descended of a second son of Blenearn, and Lumisden of that Ilk.

Sir James Lumisden of Airdrie purchased the lands of Innergelly, in Fife, about the year 1940, from which the family has been designed; and a little time thereafter recovered the lands of Blenearn in the Merse. He had two sons, Sir James, the eldest, and Robert Lumisden of Strathvithie the second.

Sir JAMES LUMISDEN of Innergelly was Major-General to Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, in whose wars he was famous for the taking of Franckfort on the Oder. The family is now represented by Robert Lumisden of Innergelly, who carries *azure*, a chevron *or*, betwixt a wolf's head couped, and a buckle in chief, and an escalop in base *argent*; crest, an earn devouring a salmon, proper: motto, *Beware in time*.

The same is also carried by Colonel WILLIAM LUMISDEN, third brother to Sir James Lumisden of Innergelly, all within a bordure ingrailed *or*. New Register.

ROBERT LUMISDEN of Stravithie, a second son of Innergelly, carries the same with Innergelly, with a crescent for difference. *Ibid*.

JOHN LUMISDEN, now of Blenearn, Writer to the Signet, purchased the lands of Blenearn from Innergelly, and he being a second son of Strathvithie, carries as Strathvithie, with a filial difference.

ALEXANDER LUMISDEN of Cushnie, *azure*, a buckle *or*, between two wolves' heads in chief, and an escalop in base *argent*; crest, a naked arm grasping a sword, proper: motto, *Dei dono sum quod sum*. *Ibid*.

MONTEITH of Kerse carried, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a bend *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*; second and third *azure*, three buckles *or*.

The first of this family was Sir JOHN MONTEITH, third son to Sir Andrew Monteith of Ruskie, in the stewartry of Monteith, descended of the ancient Earls of Monteith, of the same surname, who carried only the bend *chequé*. Sir John married Marion Stirling, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Stirling of Calder, in Clydesdale, and with her he got the lands of Kerse and Alva, for which the family carried the buckles for the name of Stirling, and flourished for many years.

GEORGE MONTEITH, Merchant in Edinburgh, by the Lyon Register, is said to be the representer of the family, who carried the above arms; he left behind him a son, George.

The next to him that represents the family of Kerse, is MONTEITH of Millhall, who carries, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a bend *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, for Monteith; second and third *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Stirling of Calder, as above; and, for his difference, a crescent in the centre of the quartered arms; crest, an eagle looking up to the sun in its glory: motto, *Sub sole nihil*. As in Plate of Achievements.

MONTEITH of Auldathie, descended of a second son of the family of Kerse, carries only *or*, a bend *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, on a canton of the second a lion's head erased of the first; crest, an eagle rising, proper, looking up to the sun in his glory: motto, *Sub sole nihil*. L. R.

The name of BOWIE, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three buckles *or*. Ogilvie's Manuscript.

But to proceed; military instruments, ancient and modern, such as *bows*, *arrows*, *darts*, &c. have been, and are frequent in arms, to show some singular event, or as relative to the name of the bearer.

BOWER of Kinnettles, *vert*, two bows in full bend pale-ways, proper, stringed *argent*, between three sheaves of arrows, two in chief, and one in base of the second: motto, *Ad metam*. N. R.

The name of BOWES, in England, *ermine*, three long-bows pale-ways in fesse *gules*. *Art. Her*.

HUTCHESON, *argent*, three arrows pale-ways in fesse *azure*, surmounted of a fesse *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

Others of that name carry *argent*, a fesse *azure*, surmounted of three arrows, the middlemost pale-ways, the other two bend dexter and sinister-ways, meeting with

their points downwards in the base, counter-changed of the first and second, and in chief a boar's head erased *sable*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

Dr JOHN HUTTON, representer of the family of Hutton of that Ilk, in the shire of Berwick, so recorded in the Lyon Register 1692, and chief Physician to their Majesties' Persons, and sole Physician to their Majesties' Forces and Hospitals, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at London and Edinburgh, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, between three arrows' points downwards, 2 and 1, proper, headed and feathered *argent*, and on a chief *gules* as many besants; crest, a serpent catching at the finger of a man's hand, which issues from a cloud, all proper. L. R.

The name of LITTLEJOHN, *argent*, three arrows *gules*, the middlemost paleways, the other two saltier-ways, with their points downward, feathered *or*, accompanied with six trefoils slipped of the second, two in chief, two in fesse, and two in base.

GEORGE M'ALLA, Merchant in Edinburgh, *gules*, two arrows crossing other saltier-ways *argent*, surmounted of a fesse *chequé* of the second and first, between three buckles, two in chief, and one in base, all within a bordure indented *or*; crest, a boot coupé at the ancle, and thereon a spur, proper: motto, *Dulce periculum*. New Register.

The *heads of spears, arrows and darts*, are frequent in arms; and in blazons are latined, *ferrum hastæ, sagittæ & jaculi*. The heads of darts are called *pheons*, and ordinarily by the French, *fer de dart*, and are sometimes said to be *barbed*, when hooked with teeth, as fig. 18. Plate XI.

The name of SMART, *argent*, a cheveron between three pheons *sable*. Balfour's MS. as equivocally relative to the name.

The name of MOODIE, *azure*, a cheveron *ermine*, between three pheons *argent*. Workman's MS.

The M'AULS, *argent*, two spur-rowels in chief *gules*, and a pheon in base *azure*. *Ibid.*

In England the pheon is frequently borne, as by the noble family of SYDNEY Earl of LEICESTER, *or*, a pheon *azure*.

The noble family of EGERTON Earl of BRIDGEWATER, *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons *sable*.

The name of GRADEN, with us, *argent*, on a cheveron *azure*, between three otters *sable*, each devouring a fish, proper, as many pheons barbed *or*; crest, a demi-otter erect *sable*, devouring a fish; with the motto, *Ad escam & usum*.

There was an old family of this name, designed of that Ilk, in Berwickshire, whose lands have been possessed by the Homes, and now by the Kers.

There are other military instruments to be met with in armories: I shall here name only a few of them, upon the account of the noble families that bear them.

Caltrape, by some called *chevaltrap*, by the French *chause-trape*, an instrument of iron used in war, to gall and wound horse-feet, consisting of four pricks placed after such a fashion, as which way soever it lie on the ground, one point will always stick up; they are to be seen on the compartment of the achievement of the Earls of Perth; the Latins call them *murices*, or *tribulos*. Plate XII. fig. 19.

The name of TRAPP, in England, *argent*, three caltraps *sable*, as relative to the name.

HUGOT in France, *d'or à trois chause-trapes d'azur*.

Battering rams are to be found in the arms of BERTIE Earl of LINDSEY, as their paternal figures, viz. *argent*, three battering rams bar-ways, proper, armed and garnished *azure*.

Banners, ensigns, standards, pennons and gonfannons, I have described before with the shield; but I speak of them here as armorial figures or charges contained within a shield.

The name of BANNERMAN carried anciently, for an armorial figure, a banner displayed, as relative to the name; which was from their office, being hereditary banner-bearers of old to our kings, in the reigns of Malcolm IV. or William the Lion.

They carried for a long time those of the name of Forbes, with whom they were nearly allied.

Balfour, in his Manuscript of Blazons, says, that BANNERMAN of Elswick, in the shire of Kincardine, carried *or*, on a fesse, between three bears' heads coupéd *azure*, as many mascles of the first. And Pont, in his Manuscript, says, BANNERMAN of Waterton, in *anno* 1590, carried *azure*, on a fesse *or*, between three bears' heads coupéd of the last, a mascle *gules*; which arms alter somewhat from these of the Forbesses, neither are the bears' heads muzzled, of which before.

These of the name of BANNERMAN have again reassumed their ancient bearing, as in our New Register. Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN of Elswick, *gules*, a banner displayed *argent*, and thereon a canton *azure*, charged with a St Andrew's cross of the second, as the badge of Scotland; crest, a demi-man in armour, holding in his right hand a sword, proper; supporters, two armed men, proper: motto, *Pro patria*. By the Lyon's patent 1692.

Mr ROBERT BANNERMAN, a younger son of Elswick, *gules*, a banner displayed *argent*, and thereon a canton *azure*, with a St Andrew's cross of the second, within a bordure *argent*, charged with four buckles *azure*, as many holly leaves *vert*, alternately; a man issuing out of the wreath in a priest's habit, and praying posture: motto, *Hæc præstat militia*. See Plate of Achievements.

FARQUHARSON of Invercauld, of whom before, carries in the second and third quarter of his achievement, on a chief *gules*, a banner bend-ways *or*, upon the account that one of his progenitors carried the Banner of Scotland at the battle of Pinky-field.

The *gonfannon*, which I have described before, is carried as an armorial figure, or common charge, by many families abroad, upon the account they had been *gonfaloniers*, *i. e.* standard-bearers to the church, as the Counts of AUVERGNE, in France, *or*, a gonfannon *gules*, fringed *vert*. Plate XI. fig. 20.

Musical instruments, used in war, such as *trumpets*, *drums*, &c. are to be found in arms; for which see Guillim's and Morgan's Heraldry; but I have met with no such carried by any noble families with us.

There is a figure in the arms of GRANVILLE, in England, and carried by GRANVILLE Earl of BATH, *viz.* *gules*, three clarions *or*. Some take them to represent musical instruments, called *clarions*. It is true, in description of tournaments and joustings, I find knights to have come in with their clarions; whether these be the same with them in the arms of Granville, I shall not determine. *Willielmus Imhoff*, in his Blazon of Granville Earl of Bath, says, *Tria clara cymbala aurea in scuto rubeo*. Others take them for horsemen's rests, which I cannot well comprehend. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, page 45, gives us the same arms, which he blazons, *gules*, three rests *or*, borne by ROBERT, surnamed *Cane*, Earl of GLOUCESTER, natural son to King Henry I.

Water-bouget, or *budget*, another old instrument used in armories, frequent with the English, and to be seen in the bearings of some in Scotland. I have not met with it in the bearings of other countries under such a name or form as the English give it; with them the forms are of two sorts, as fig. 21 and 22. Plate XI.

The English disagree about its nature and use; some take the water-budget to represent *aquafolia*, a water plant; but others take them for vessels made of leather, filled with wind, for to help men to swim over rivers, (as Morgan) and that they represent likewise the *scrips of religious votaries*. But generally, his brethren heralds in England take water-budgets for vessels of leather, which soldiers used of old for carrying of water, or other liquors, in long marches where liquors were scarce: Upon which Mr Gibson latins them, *uteres aquarios*, carried in the arms of the family of BOURCHERS Earls of BATH, in England, descended of the Bouchiers in Normandy, sometimes Earls of EWE, *viz.* *argent*, a cross ingrailed *gules*, cantoned with four water-budgets *sable*.

The surname of Ross, in England, carried *or*, three water-budgets *sable*. The first of that name (as Dugdale in his Baronage) was one Peter, in the reign of Henry I. who took his name from the place of his residence called Ross, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire: Whose great-grandchild, Robert Ross Lord Hamlock, was sent by King John of England, to King William of Scotland, where it seems he was well received; for, it is said, he married a daughter of that king, who bore to him William Ross Lord Hamlock, (afterwards one of the competitors with the Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland) and Robert Ross of Wark, who, with

several other Rosses of the family, were frequent in Scotland in the reigns of Alexander II. and Alexander III. *Robert de Ross* is often to be found a witness in the charters of King Alexander III. (Had. Coll.): And in Prynne's History of Edward I. especially in the Ragman-Roll of the Scots Barons who submitted to Edward I. are to be found *Jacobus de Ross, filius Godofredi junior, Andreas de Ross filius Godofredi, Willielmus de Ross in Vice-comitatu de Edin, Robertus Ross in Vice-comitatu de Air, & Robertus de Ross, miles, Dominus Castri de Wark*; which our author, Mr Prynne, adds of the last, "Non obstante fidelitate quam regi Angliæ juraverat, ad Scotos transfugit."

Of him, it is thought, are descended the Barons of HALKHEAD, who were eminent in the reign of Robert II. for then it was that Sir John Ross obtained the barony of Melville, in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh, by marrying Agnes, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Melville of that Ilk, by whom he had Sir John his heir and successor. He quartered the arms of his mother, being *gules*, three crescents within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight roses of the first, for Melville, with his paternal arms, viz. *or*, a cheveron *chequé*, *sable* and *argent*, between three water-budgets of the second; the cheveron *chequé* was not carried to difference from any other family of the name, but, as I take it, to show they were dependers and vassals of the High Stewards of Scotland, their superiors and over-lords, as others were then in use to do.

This family was dignified with the title of Lord Ross by King James IV. in the person of Sir John Ross of Halkhead, who was slain in the battle of Flodden; of whom is descended the present WILLIAM Lord Ross, whose achievement is, quarterly, first and fourth Ross, second and third Melville, supported by two goshawks, proper, armed, jessed, and belled *or*; crest, a hawk's head erased, proper: motto, *Think on*.

There were other families of this name who carried water-budgets, as Ross of Sanquhar; which family ended in two daughters, heiresses, the eldest married to one of the name of Edgar, the other to Crichton, one of the progenitors of the Earl of Dumfries; which two families quartered the water-budgets for Ross, with these of the proper ones of their families, of whom before.

There was a family of the name of Ross in Galloway, in the reign of Robert I. for that King gives a charter to *Hugh de Ross, militi*, of half of the lands of Kinfauns, with the fishings, lying in the shire of Perth, "In excambium terrarum de Genken, infra Gallovidiam, quas idem Hugo habet ratione quondam Walteri de Ross militis fratris sui, & quas idem quondam Walterus de Ross habebat donatione Edwardi, fratris nostri Regis Hiberniæ." (Had. Coll. page 78.) I have seen a principal discharge of Hugh Ross of Kinfauns, to Robert Murray of Ogilvie (now Abercairny) of an agreement betwixt them, of the date the 2d of June 1387, to which was appended the seal of arms of this Hugh Ross, having a fesse *chequé* between two water-budgets in chief, and a mullet in base. (*penes Abercairny*.)

ROSE of Kilravock, in the North, *or*, a boar's head coupéd *gules*, between three water-budgets *sable*; crest, a harp *azure*: motto, *Constant and true*. N. R.

This family derives its descent from one Hugh Rose, who got the lands of Kilravock disposed to him by Elizabeth Bisset, in the reign of Alexander III. whose son, *Godofredus de Ross*, was sheriff of Inverness in the reign of Robert the Bruce. He is mentioned in the old evidents belonging to the priory of Urquhart and Pluscardine, in the year 1311, whose grandchild, upon the account his mother was an heiress of the name of Chisholm, assumed the boar's head, the armorial figure of that name; for which see Sir George Mackenzie's MS.

FRANCIS ROSE of Auchlossen, descended of Kilravock, as Kilravock, within a bordure *sable*, for difference; crest, a water-budget, as the former: motto, *Agnoscar e ventu*. N. R.

MR. JOHN ROSE of Inch, Minister of Foveran, descended of a third son of the House of Kilravock, bears as Kilravock, within a bordure *gules*, charged with six mullets *or*; crest, a rose *gules*, stalked and barbed *vert*: motto, *Magnes & animus*. *Ibid*.

Ross of Craigie, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *sable*, between three water-budgets of the last. Balfour's MS.

This family flourished in Perthshire in the reign of King David Bruce; a daughter of this family was married to Sir John Drummond of Concraig, Steward of Strathern; and ——— Drummond of Balloch married another daughter of Ross of Craigie, who was mother of John Drummond, first laird of Milnab.

Ross of Henning, in the shire of Ayr, represented by George Ross of Gaston, *or*, a cheveron counter-embattled, betwixt three water-budgets *sable*; crest, a spear and rose saltier-ways, proper; motto, *Per aspera virtus*. N. R.

JAMES ROSS of Portivo, descendant of Henning, *or*, on a cheveron counter-embattled, betwixt three water-budgets *sable*, a thistle slipped of the field, accompanied with two cinquefoils *ermine*; crest, a rose tree bearing roses, proper: motto, *Floret qui laborat*. This gentleman lives in Ireland, having an estate there, and in Scotland. N. R.

ANDREW ROSS of Nuik, descended of the Lord Ross's family, bears the paternal coat of the Lord Ross, within a bordure invected *sable*, for his difference. *Ibid*.

ROBERT ROSS of Marchinch, late Provost of Inverness, descended of Kilravock, bears as Kilravock, within a bordure indented of the second; crest, a dexter hand holding a slip of a rose bush, proper: motto, *Quo spinosior fragrantior*.

Ross of Clova, as descended of Kilravock, carries as Kilravock, with a suitable difference.

So much then for the Rosses, who carry the water-budgets, as descended of the Rosses in England. The Rosses, or Roses, originally of Scotland, as Balnagowan and his descendants, carry lions, of which before.

The name VALANGE, or *de VALENTIA*, came from England as the name of Ross did, and carried *azure*, three water-budgets *or*. (B. and P. MSS.) In old evidences they are designed *de Vallibus*: I cannot say that they are of the same name and stock with Vas, or Vaus, nor with these named anciently *de Valoniis*, who carried all different arms from one another. Of the *Valoniis* I have spoke before in the Title of the Escalop.

Andrew de Vallance was one of the hostages for King David II. and these of his name carried water-budgets: As,

VALLANCE, or VALANGE, of Tory, married one of the co-heirs of the Lord Loquhoir, and got with her the barony of Inchgald, as in the Genealogical Tree of the family of Boswell of Balmuto, who married another of the co-heirs of Loquhoir. Valange of Tory ended in an heiress, who was married to Wardlaw; he got with her the lands of Tory, and quartered the arms of Valange, three water-budgets with their own, of which before.

VALANGE of Lochend, *azure*, three water-budgets *or*. P. MS.

ROBERT VALANGE of Possel, descended of a second brother of Valange of Lochend, bears as Lochend, with a crescent for difference; and, for crest, a rose surmounted of a thistle, proper: motto, *In utroque*. N. R.

The family of STAIR quarter the arms of Ross with their own, upon the account they married an heiress of that name; and the descendants of the family accompany their paternal figure the saltier, with water-budgets, their maternal figures, by Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, &c. And Mr William Dalrymple, eldest lawful son of Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Baronet, eldest son of Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch, second son of James, first Viscount of Stair, bears, quarterly, first and fourth *or*, on a saltier *azure*, nine lozenges of the first, and in chief a water-budget *sable*, for Dalrymple; second and third *sable*, a cross flory, cantoned with four escalops *argent*, for Fletcher of New-Cranston; crest, a rock, proper: motto, *Firm*. N. R.

Mr ROBERT DALRYMPLE, Writer to the Signet, and younger brother to the above Sir John Dalrymple, carries the paternal coat of his elder brother, with a suitable difference; crest and motto the same as above. See Plate of Achievements.

Many families in England, of different surnames, carry water-budgets, whose blazons I pass over, and recommend the curious to English heralds; neither will I insist here longer on military instruments, since they have no more singular attributes, nor terms in the science, than those already mentioned. Therefore I shall proceed to *castles*, *towers*, and other *buildings*, which have some terms in blazon peculiar to themselves.

Castles and *towers* are thus distinguished from one another by Guillim, who says, that the architecture of a castle must extend itself over all the field, that is, from the one side of the shield to the other; but the building of a tower is not so extended, so that the field appears on every side. This distinction does not hold in the practice of any nation, nor with that of the English, and is even contrary to our author's own blazons, especially where there are more castles than one placed in a shield: Neither do I find any other herald make such a nice distinction between them, but promiscuously calls castles *towers*, and towers *castles*, in their blazons; but what I observe from the Italian Sylvester Petra Sancta; is, that castles have triple towers above the embattlement, and a tower has but one above the embattlement; which is more agreeable to the general practice of Europe.

Many castles and towers are, and may be carried in one shield, situate according to the position of the ordinaries, as in fesse, in bend, in pale &c. from which situation, as other figures, they have their blazons.

Castles, towers, and other buildings, have one peculiar attribute in blazon, which is, whatever tincture they be of, if the sediment of the building be of another colour from the stones, represented by lines or tracts, then the buildings being *argent*, is said to be masoned of such a tincture, as *sable*, which the Latins call *lapidum junctura*, or *lapidum commissura*. When the windows and ports of castles, and other buildings, are of a different tincture from the field and building, the windows and ports are supposed to be shut, and must be so exprest in the blazon; if the windows and ports are of the tincture of the field, so that the field is seen through them, they are then supposed to be open, which is to be expressed in the blazon, and for which the French say *ajouré*, as of other figures that are voided of the field. When the port is after the form of a portcullis, it is so named in the blazon, and by the French, *caulisse*, and the Latins call the portcullis, *porta cataracta*.

When towers are topped with spears and fans, we name them in the blazon, for which the French say, *girouetté*, and the Latins say, *cum versatili vexillulo*. All which attributes I shall illustrate by a few examples.

The kingdom of CASTILE in Spain, as relative to the name, carries *gules*, a castle triple-towered *or*, masoned *sable*, windows and ports shut *azure*; thus, by Sylvester Petra Sancta, "Castellum aureum cum ostio ac speculis cyaneis, cum sabulea lapidum commissura, & prominentibus in summo ejus fastigio, ternis turriculis, perinde aureis, in parmula purpurata." In that kingdom there are many noble families that carry castles, as the Albuquerquei, Almazani, Carilli, &c. in imitation of the sovereign's ensign. And ALPHONSUS III. King of Portugal, when he married a daughter of Alphonsus X. of Castile, in the year 1257, and got the country of Algarve, placed round his arms, a bordure *gules*, charged with eight castles *or*.

The CHASTELINI, in France, "de gueules, au chateau a deux tours d'or, crenellé, maçonnée de sable, & girouetté d'argent;" as Monsieur Baron, *i. e. gules*, a castle with two towers *or*, embattled and masoned *sable*, adorned with four fans *argent*. Sylvester Petra Sancta makes the castle have three towers, and, for *girouetté*, says, "Cum versatili præterea triplici vexillulo argenteolo, est Chastelainorum in Gallia."

The name of OLDCASTLE, in England, *argent*, a castle triple-towered *sable*.

The family of TOURS in Auvergne, and LE TOUR in Savoy, have towers in their arms, as relative to their names.

Towers differ from castles, being smaller, and are not triple-towered as castles; they have one or two towers above the embattlement, by the French called *donjonnée*: The same may be said of the towers borne by the town of ABERDEEN, *donjonnée de trois pièces*, which in our books are blazoned, *gules*, three towers (not castles) triple-towered, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered *argent*, supported by two leopards, proper; with the motto, *Bon accord*.

The double tressure, being a part of the royal arms, was granted as an honourable additament for the singular loyalty of the citizens of Aberdeen, who cut off in one night their old enemies the English, their word being *Bon-accord*; which arms are on the face of the town-seal, and on the reverse, in a field *azure*, a church *argent*, masoned *sable*, St Michael standing in the porch, mitred and vested, pro-

per, with his right hand lifted up, praying over three children in a boiling cauldron of the first, and in his left hand a crosier *or*. N. R.

EDINBURGH, the metropolitan city of Scotland, besides its other commendable beauties in buildings, is eminent for its impregnable castle, which is thought to be older than the city, anciently called *Arx puellarum*, the Maiden-Castle, where the honourable virgins, the daughters of our sovereigns, and these of our nobility, were kept from the insults of the enemy in time of war. The city has that castle represented for their arms, sometimes black in a white field, and at other times white in a black field; but I shall blazon them, as I find them most frequently painted, *viz. argent*, a castle triple-towered and embattled *sable*, masoned of the first, and topped with three fans *gules*, windows and portcullis shut of the last, situate on a rock, proper, supported on the dexter by a maid richly attired, with her hair hanging down over her shoulders, and, on the left, by a stag, or deer, proper: motto, *Nisi Dominus frustra*.

There are several families with us, who carry castles and towers, upon the account, as I suppose, they are the principal seats of their possessions, and as signs of authority and jurisdiction.

M'LEOD of that Ilk, *azure*, a castle triple-towered and embattled *argent*, masoned *sable*, windows and port *gules*.

Some books represent it a tower embattled; which arms are now used, quarterly, by Stewart of Burray, as descended of an heiress of the family, of whom before, page 52.

The family of M'NAUGHTAN of that Ilk, in the shire of Argyle, carries a tower embattled.

This family is acknowledged by the Highlanders to be of the greatest antiquity of any in those parts: They derive their origin from one Naughtan, an eminent man in the time of King Malcom IV. who was in great esteem with the head of the family of Lochow, to whom he was very assistant in his wars with the M'Dowalls, for which he was rewarded with sundry lands by him. His successors were denominated M'Naughtan, that is, the children or descendants of Naughtan.

Duncan M'Naughtan was a brave and warlike man under King Robert Bruce, and was very assistant to him in reducing the rebellious Lords of Lorn, who sided with the Baliol and the English, as says Mr Barbour in his History of that King. The family continued in good esteem, and was allied with the most of the ancient families in the West-Highlands, besides others elsewhere, particularly with the Stewarts, Menzies's, Campbells of Glenorchy and Ardkinlass, the M'Leods, &c. A younger son of this family, Donald M'Naughtan, being a churchman, for his learning, was by King James II. raised to the Episcopal See of Dunkeld, where he exercised his episcopal function to his death, as in Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland.

Those of the family were always very loyal, and upon the side of the crown, both anciently and of late. Being indifferently rewarded, the family is low, and now represented by JOHN M'NAUGHTAN, a son of the family, who carries as his predecessors, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a hand fesse-ways, proper, holding a cross croslet fitched *azure*, (a figure carried almost by all the ancient families in the Highlands, as I have observed before) second and third *argent*, a tower embattled *gules*, and another for crest; with the motto, *I hope in God*; and supported by two roebucks, which, as I am informed, is to be seen cut on a stone in the House of M'Naughtan.

With us there are other considerable families, who carry castles, towers, and such buildings, not only as their proper paternal figures, but as additional to their paternal bearings, by way of augmentation, upon the account of their titles of dignities, as in the arms of LESLIE Lord LINDORES, and LESLIE Lord NEWARK.

PATRICK LESLIE, son of Andrew Earl of Rothes, was a great favourite of King James IV. of Scotland, a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and one of the Judges of the Session, who, by the bounty of his royal master, got the abbacy of Lindores erected into a temporal lordship, to himself and the heirs-male of his body, in the year 1600; about which time, as an augmentation, he placed over the quartered arms of the Earl of Rothes, his father, an escutcheon *gules*, charged with a castle *argent*, masoned *sable*, to represent the abbacy of Lindores, from which he had his

title of honour: And which arms were adorned with a crest, being a demi-angel, proper, with wings displayed *or*, holding in his dexter hand a griffin's head erased, proper, beaked *or*; supporters, two griffins *argent*, winged *or*, and membred *gules*: motto, *Stat promissa fides*.

Lord Patrick was succeeded in his estate and honours by his son John Lord Lindores, father of David Lord Lindores, who died without issue.

Sir David Leslie, a younger son of Patrick Leslie, the first Lord Lindores, by the Lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of Robert Earl of Orkney, one of the natural sons of King James V. being militarily inclined, went early abroad, and served in Gustavus King of Sweden his army, where, by his valour and conduct, he was raised to the high post of a major-general, where he continued in great renown until the breaking out of the Civil Wars in Britain, in the reign of King Charles I. that the Parliament of Scotland having raised an army in defence of their liberties, and the king's person, as they pretended, made him lieutenant-general of their army. King Charles II. had so great an esteem of the general's sufficiency and abilities in military affairs, that he made choice of him to command immediately under himself, at the fatal battle of Worcester, where his Majesty made a narrow escape, and the lieutenant-general was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower of London, where he underwent the same hardships and severities which the most loyal of his countrymen suffered till the King's Restoration: Upon which, his Majesty, being fully satisfied with the merit and loyalty of the general, created him a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Newark, 31st of August 1660, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body; and his Majesty settled upon him, during his life, a pension of 500l. Sterling. He carried the above quartered arms of his brother Lindores, with a crescent for difference.

He married Jean, daughter of Sir John York, knight, by whom he had a son, David, his successor, also three daughters. Upon account that the honours of Lord Newark were limited to the heirs-male of his body, he again made an entail and resignation of his estate in his Majesty's hands in favours of his son David the master, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the master's eldest daughter, Mrs Jean Leslie, and the heirs whosoever of her body, which his Majesty was pleased to accept of and grant.

David, second Lord Newark, succeeded his father: He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, by whom he had five daughters; Mrs Jean, the eldest, his successor. He died on the 19th of May 1694, without male-issue, whereby the estate and title of honours came to his eldest daughter, according to the conception of her grandfather's entail, and the king's charter, upon the resignation abovementioned.

Which Jean, Baroness of Newark, is also heir to her cousin, the late David Lord Lindores, who died without any issue, and from him has a disposition of his estate and honours; but the last being limited to his heirs-male, may come to fall. She married Sir Alexander Anstruther, a son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, an ancient and knightly family in the county of Fife, who brought with him a considerable advantage to the family of Newark, and has issue with her: Their eldest son is William, master of Newark, who is obliged to take upon him the name and arms of the family of Newark, and to marshal them with the paternal coat of Anstruther.

M'CABIN of Knockdollian, *azure*, on a rock, proper, a castle *argent*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

M'CALLOUN of Rossie, *azure*, a castle *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

KINCAID of that Ilk, *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between two mullets in chief *or*, and a castle in base. *Ibid*.

It seems the castle represents that of Edinburgh, for these of the family were a long time constables thereof.

I find in an old birth-brieve, signed by several honourable persons, in favours of Mr Andrew Monteith; it is wrote thus, That he was the son of Alexander Monteith of Collochburn, and his wife Janet Kincaid, lawful daughter to David Kincaid, lineally and lawfully descended of the House of the Laird of Kincaid in Stirlingshire, chief of the name, whose predecessor, for his valiant service, in recovering of the castle of Edinburgh from the English, in the time of King Ed-

ward I. was made constable of the said castle, and his posterity enjoyed that office for many years, carrying the castle in their arms, in memory thereof, to this day.

There is an old broad-sword, belonging to some of the families of the name of Kincaid, upon which were the above arms, with the castle, with these words,

Wha will persew, I will defend
My life and honour to the end. 1552.

Which is in the custody of Mr THOMAS KINCAID, eldest lawful son of Thomas Kincaid, chirurgeon-apothecary in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Kincaid of that Ilk, *gules*, on a fesse *ermine*, between two mullets in chief, and a castle triple-towered in base *argent*, masoned *sable*, a lozenge of the first; crest, a dexter hand holding a chirurgeon's instrument, called a *bisteri*, proper: motto, *Incidendo sano*. Lyon Register.

CHARLES BRAGGE of Nether-Auquhask, *sable*, two bar singrailed, between as many towers triple-towered in chief *argent*, and three crescents in base *or*: motto, *Fidelis & constans*. *Ibid*.

Colonel BRAGGE, as in Pont's Manuscript, carried the same, supported on the dexter with a man in armour, and on the sinister with a horse saddled and bridled, all proper; and for crest, a hand holding a sword; with the motto, *Honorat mors*. *Ibid*.

RENTON of that Ilk, *azure*, a cheveron *or*, between three towers *argent*. Pont's Manuscript.

Churches, bridges, and other pieces of architecture are used in arms. There are three considerable families in Piedmont, of the name of CHIESA, which signifies a church in that country, that carry churches, relative to their names, as do some families with us.

The name of TEMPLETON, *azure*, a fesse *or*, and in base, a church or temple *argent*.

ARTHUR TEMPLE of Revelrig, *azure*, a temple *or*; crest, a pillar wreathed about with woodbine, proper: motto, *Stante virebo*. L. R.

The family of PONTÉVEZ, in Provence, *gules*, a bridge with two arches *or*, masoned *sable*.

Many other families in France, and in other countries, carry bridges, relative to their names.

In England the name of TROWBRIDGE, in allusion to the name, *quasi* Through-bridge, *argent*, a bridge of three arches in fesse *gules*, masoned *sable*, the stream's transfluent, proper.

Mr ALEXANDER BRIDGE, Portioner of Kingsbarns, *gules*, a bridge of one arch *argent*, masoned *sable*, with streams transfluent, proper. L. R.

The name of ARCHES, in England, *gules*, three arches *argent*, masoned *sable*, 2 and 1.

The COLONNI, in Italy, as relative to their names, *gules*, a pillar *argent*, ensigned with a crown *or*.

There is a piece of building called *pignon*; by the Latins, *fastigium*, the pinnacle or top of a building, as in the arms of JACQUES QUINSON, sometime Secretary of Ureni of Anjou, given us by Daniel Feuele, in his Piece of Heraldry, viz. *or*, a pignon *azure*, of three degrees, on each a bird *affronté sable*. This figure is like the gavel of a house with gorbels steps: And *pignoné* is a term of blazon used by the French, when a figure like a pair of stairs, or scale of music pyramidically; as the cheveron in the arms of STAINKIRKER in Bavaria, viz. *sable*, a cheveron *pignoné or*. We would call it a *cheveron embattled*.

Workman, in his Illuminated Book of Arms, gives such a cheveron to the name of EUENE, *argent*, a cheveron *pignoné azure*, (for which our heralds say embattled) and ensigned on the top with a banner *gules*, between two stars in chief, and a *soleil* of the last in base. And the same are carried by JOHN EWEN, Writer to the Signet, as in Plate of Achievements.

In the Lyon Register, THOMAS EDWARD, or UDWARD, of Longcroft, (I do not think that these are one name, for I take Uthward from an office of old) *azure*,

a fesse *argent*, surmounted of a pillar *gules*, issuing out of the base wavy *azure*; crest, a torteaux, proper: motto, *Nec flatu, nec fluctu*. New Register.

Portcullis, latined *porta cataracta*, or *rostrum militare*, was the hereditary badge, or cognizance, of the sons of JOHN of GAUNT Duke of LANCASTER, upon the account that they were born in the castle of Beaufort in France.

WINDYGATE of that ilk, a family sometime with us, bears *argent*, a portcullis *sable*, as in Workman's Manuscript; but in Pont's Manuscript, *gules*, a portcullis *or*.

The name of YETTS, of which there was a family in Teviotdale, of Yetton of old, bears *or*, a fesse embattled, being three portcullises *gules*.

The name of YATES, in England, carry gates, in allusion to the name.

EDWARD YATES of Buckland, parted per fesse *crenellé*, *argent* and *sable*, three field-gates countèr-changed; for which see Morgan's Heraldry.

But to proceed to *ships* and their parts, which are frequently carried for the arms of maritime countries and towns, and by families upon the account of their situation, and trading by sea, or for the services they were obliged to perform to their kings, by the reddendos of their charters. I have seen several charters with their reddendos, bearing, *Unam navem viginti remorum, si petatur tempore belli*.

The arms of the country of ORKNEY are *azure*, a ship with its sails furled up, and oars cross the mast *or*, carried by the old Earls of Orkney, as feudal arms. And since, Torphin Earl of Orkney, who married a natural daughter of King William; she bore to him John Earl of Orkney and Zetland: Upon which account I think the double tressure has been placed round the ship, as an additament of honour, as Alexander Ross, in his Annals, tells us, who says he has seen the seal of this Earl John, with the ship and the double tressure upon it; which arms have been transmitted to the families which have been dignified with the title of Earl of Orkney.

The Earls of CAITHNESS, the Lords of ARRAN, and Lords of LORN, have carried ships for these countries; of which before.

I shall here mention some of the name of CAMPBELL, as also the M'DOWALLS, (or M'DOUGALL, or M'COUL) ancient Lords of LORN, carried the lymphad, which is an old-fashioned ship, with one mast and oars, as by our paintings in the arms of CAMPBELLS, STEWARTS, and M'DOWALLS, Lords of LORN, and their descendants. Of the last I am of opinion are descended the M'Dougals of Mackerston, though for present they carry only the lion: For,

Colonel ALEXANDER M'DOWALL, Baron of Lodvica in Swedland, a son of Mackerston, carries, quarterly, first *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*; second *gules*, an arm in armour *argent*, holding a cross croslet fitched *azure*; third *or*, a lymphad *sable*; fourth *or*, a rock *sable* in base, and in chief, two salmons *naiant* in fesse, proper; and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon as the first quarter, ensigned with a ducal crown. The shield of arms is timbred after the German fashion, with three crests, that in the middle a ducal coronet, and upon it a dove, all proper, between two helmets *affronté*, adorned with mantlings of the tinctures of the arms, and ensigned with ducal coronets in place of wreaths: Out of that on the right issueth a lion *argent*, crowned *or*; and, from that on the left, an arm in armour holding a cross croslet fitched, as before; and above all, on an escrol, for motto, *Fear God*. For which see Plate of Achievements, taken from those arms finely illuminated in the middle of his patent of nobility, granted by King Charles XI. of Sweden, to Colonel Gustavus M'Dowall, Baron of Lodvica, in the year 1674, father of the above Colonel Alexander, in whose hands I have seen the patent, as also a genealogical tree of the family; where those arms are illuminated as above, with the arms of Swedish and Scottish families, with whom they have matched, as proofs of their noble descents, paternal and maternal.

Which Gustavus M'Dowall was son and successor of Colonel James M'Dowall and his lady, Anna, daughter of George Vanderberg of Saggadt in Eastland; which James was son and heir of Robert M'Dowall, who went from Scotland to Sweden in the year 1594, and settled there, having married a daughter of Vou Breda of Kremnand: He, to show his noble descent from Scotland, obtains a birth-brieve, or certificate, of his paternal and maternal descents, upon the declarations of several persons of good quality, before the magistrates of Edinburgh, 2d March

1656, which stands there recorded, That he was the son of Patrick M'Dougall of Mackerston, and his lady, Margaret Nisbet, a daughter of Nisbet of that ilk; and that his grandfather was Thomas M'Dougall of Mackerston, and his lady, Elizabeth, a daughter of William Ker of Cessford, predecessor to the Duke of Roxburgh; and so forth, as in the birth-brief.

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochnell, Baronet, the direct heir, by male-line, of the Honourable John Campbell, first of Lochnell, second son of Colin Earl of Argyle, and Lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander Earl of Huntly, carries, quarterly, first *gironné* of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*, for Campbell; second *azure*, a boar's head coupé *or*, for Gordon; third *argent*, a lymphad *sable*, for Lorn; and the fourth as the first; crest, a right hand holding a horseman's lance bend-ways: motto, *Arma parata fero*. The family was in use, as I am certainly informed, to adorn their arms with supporters, by a lion *gardant gules*, on the right side; and on the left, by a swan, proper, as relative to their barony Lochnell, *i. e.* the Swan's Loch. Plate of Achievements.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Auchtenny, brother-german to the above Sir Duncan, carries as his brother, with a crescent in the centre, for his difference, and crest the same; with the motto, *Audaces juvo*. As in Plate of Achievements.

MR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Writer to the Signet, grandson of Captain John Campbell, a younger son of Sir John Campbell of Calder, carries four coats, quarterly, first *or*, a hart's head cabossed *sable*, attired *gules*, for Calder of that ilk; second *gironné* of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*, for Campbell; third *argent*, a galley with her oars in action *sable*, for Lorn; fourth *or*, on a fesse *azure*, three buckles of the first, all within a bordure ingrailed *gules*; crest, a swan, proper, crowned *or*: motto, *Be ever mindful*. L. R. and Plate of Achievements. And there,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq. a younger brother of the above Mr Archibald, carries as he, but for his difference charges the bordure with eight crescents *argent*; crest, a swan crowned, proper, and above, on an escrol, the word *Memento*; and below the shield, *Deus dabit vela*, as relative to the galley.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Merchant in Stockholm, son by a third marriage of Walter Campbell of Skipnish, and his wife Anne Stewart, father's sister to the deceased James Earl of Bute, carries the paternal coat of Campbell, within a bordure *chequé*, *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart of Bute, and charged with eight crescents *argent*, for his difference; crest, a dove with an olive branch in his bill, proper: motto, *Gaudium adfero*. See Plate of Achievements.

The LORDS of the ISLES carried for arms, *or*, an eagle displayed *gules*, surmounted with a galley *sable*. The eldest sons of the kings of Scotland, says Workman, quartered the same with the arms of Scotland; but I have not met with them so but in his book.

The M'DONALDS, M'LEANS, and M'NEILS, in one of the quarters of their arms, have a galley, or lymphad, with her sails furled up, and oars erect in saltier. The M'Pherson's have the like.

The ship, or lymphad, is the armorial figure of the M'PHERSONS, and the cat their crest, the badge of the CATTI, of which before, page 254, who have been considered as the stock of the Clanchattan in the Highlands by several writers, though there be other families in the kingdom, for quality, far more considerable, as the noble families of the Keiths and Sutherlands: All which are said to be originally from the Catti in Germany, who were forced by Tiberius Cæsar to leave their own country, and seek for another. Who having embarked for Britain, were driven by stress of weather to the north of Scotland, where they landed in a country called after them Caithness, that is, the Catti's Corner: Afterwards they spread southwards to the country now called Sutherland, to which they gave the name Cattow, from their own, and the inhabitants were called South Catti, as Mr Blaeu the geographer, page 128, says, "Provincia hæc olim proprio Cattei vocata est, incolæ Catteigh: Sutherlandia vox recentior est." But more of this by Mr Brand in his Description of Caithness.

The CHATTI, or CLANCHATTAN, continued several ages in both these countries; some of them joined with the Picts, and some with the Scots, of whom were the progenitors of the Keiths and Sutherlands. The others, after the decisive battle given to the Picts, by Kenneth II. King of Scots, were forced to leave their coun-

try Caithness; but, by mediation of their friends, got liberty to settle themselves in Lochaber, where they continued a long time, being called the Clanchattan, as by a manuscript of the family, from the tradition of the Highland senachies and bards: Which likewise tell us, that in the reign of Malcom IV. one Muriach, who was parson of the kirk of Kinguissie in Badenoch, after the death of his elder brother, head of the clan, dying without issue-male, was called by the whole clan and family to be their head: He married a daughter of the Thane of Calder, and with her had several sons, Gillicattan, his eldest, and Ewen Bane, the second: Gillcattan succeeded his father, and had a son called Dougal Dawel, who had but one daughter, married to M'Intosh, head of his clan, who got with her several lands in Lochaber, and a command of part of the people, for which he was called Captain of the Clanchattan: But Ewen Bane, second son of Muriach, after the death of his elder brother and his son, was owned as chief of the family by the whole clan. He had three sons, Kenneth, John, and Gillies.

From Kenneth, the eldest, is come the family of Clunie, which was then and since known by the name of M'Ewen. Of John is come the family of Pitmean; and of Gillies, the third son, is come the family of Invereshie.

After M'Intosh had married the heiress, as above, and gotten possession of the estate, Clunie's predecessors, and others of the Clanchattan, left Lochaber, and got lands in Badenoch, for their special services to King Robert the Bruce; and, for killing Cumin Lord of Badenoch, they had these lands confirmed to them by King David II. They were then called Clan-Muriach, from their chief Muriach, and sometimes Clan-Pherson, from his ecclesiastical office, as parson of Kinguissie, from which the surname of M'Pherson. For more of the Clanchattan, see the great Historical, Geographical, and Genealogical Dictionary, second edition, second volume, by Jeremy Collier.

M'PHERSON of Clunie, chief of the name, carries parted per fesse, *or* and *azure*, a lymphad, or galley, with her sails trussed up, her oars in action of the first, in the dexter chief point a hand coupé grasping a dagger, point upwards, *gules*, (for killing the Cumin) and in the sinister chief point a cross croset fitched of the last; crest, a cat *seiant*, proper: motto, *Touch not the cat, but the glove*. L. R.

The family has been in use to have their arms supported with two Highland-men, with steel helmets on their heads, and cut out short doublets *azure*, thighs bare, their shirt tied between them, and round targets on their arms, being the dress wherein those of this clan were wont to fight in many battles for the crown, being always loyal.

M'PHERSON of Pitmean, (as in the Lyon Register) descended of a second son of Clunie, carries parted per fesse invected, *or* and *azure*, a lymphad, or galley, with her sails furled up, oars in action; in the dexter chief point a hand coupé fesse-ways, holding a dagger pale-ways, and in the sinister chief point a cross croset fitched, all *gules*; crest, a cat *seiant*, proper: motto, *Touch not the cat, but a glove*. And in the same Register,

M'PHERSON of Invereshie, descended of a third son of Clunie, carries as Clunie, within a bordure *gules*; crest and motto the same: Of late represented by Sir Æneas M'Pherson, advocate, a man of bright parts, and a favourite of King James VII. He has issue a son named James, and a daughter, married to Sir John M'Lean of that Ilk, baronet, father and mother of the present

Sir HECTOR M'LEAN, chief of the M'Leans, an ancient, loyal, potent clan, in the Highlands of Scotland, of which there have been very brave men. The achievement of the family of M'Lean, as illuminated in the Book of James Esplin, Marchmont Herald, 1630, has four coats, quarterly, first *argent*, a rock *gules*; second *argent*, a dexter hand fesse-ways coupé *gules*, holding a cross croset fitched in pale *azure*; third *or*, a lymphad *sable*; fourth *argent*, a salmon *naiant*, proper, and in chief, two eagles' heads erased *affronté gules*; crest, a tower embattled *argent*: motto, *Virtue mine honour*. Which achievement is represented standing on a compartment, representing green land and sea. Out of the last issueth two selchs, proper, for supporters.

In the same book are illuminated the arms of M'NEIL, designed of that Ilk, or Bara, another ancient Highland family; being also quarterly, and almost the same

with the former, except the first quarter, viz. *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*; second *or*, a right hand fesse-ways couped *gules*, holding a cross croset fitché *azure* in pale; third *or*, a lymphad *sable*; fourth parted per fesse, *argent* and *azure*, to represent the sea, out of which issueth a rock *gules*; crest, a rock *gules*; supporters, two fishes like salmons. As in Esplin's Book of Blazons.

LAUHLAN M'NEIL of Fearfergus, descended of the family of M'Neil of Geigh, bears three coats, quarterly, first *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*; second *argent*, a sinister hand couped fesse-ways in chief, and in base waved *azure*, a salmon *naiant* of the first; third *or*, a galley, her oars crossing other *gules*; and on a chief of the last, three mullets of the first. Lyon Register. And there,

ARCHIBALD M'LAUHLAN of that Ilk, bears four coats, quarterly, first *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; second *argent*, a dexter hand couped fesse-ways, holding a cross-pattee pale-ways *gules*; third *or*, a galley, her oars in saltier *sable*, placed in the sea, proper; fourth *argent*, in the base *undé vert*, a salmon *naiant*, proper; supporters, two roebucks, proper: motto, *Fortis & fidus*.

The name of GILLESPIK, or GILLESPIE, as descended of the Clanchattan, carries the same with M'Pherson, as in Workman's MS.

The name of BAD, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a galley *argent*; second and third *or*, a crescent *sable*. P. MS.

The name of CRAIK, *azure*, a ship *or*, under sails *argent*. P. MS.

JAMESON, *azure*, a saltier *or*, cantoned with four ships under sail *argent*. P. MS.

The name of GELLY, *argent*, an ark in the waters, proper, surmounted of a dove *azure*, bearing in her beak an olive branch *vert*; crest, a man trampling on a serpent, proper: motto, *Divino robore*. By Alexander Gelly of Blackford. N. R.

DAVID GILLIES, alias M'PHERSON, descended of the family of M'Pherson of Inverreshie, parted per fesse ingrailed, *or* and *azure*, a lymphad, or galley, of the first, betwixt a hand couped fesse-ways, holding a dagger in pale, and in the sinister canton a cross croset fitché, all within a bordure *gules*; crest, a cat *courant*, proper: motto, *Touch not the cat, but a glove*. L. R.

The town of LEITH, the suburb and seaport of Edinburgh, has for arms a ship, as on the seal of the town of Edinburgh, which I have seen affixed to charters and other deeds relating to Leith. On the seal is a shield, with the castle of Edinburgh, *accollé*, with another of the arms of Leith, having a ship with her sails trussed up, and the legend round both shields, *Sigill. Burgi de Edinburgh, & villæ suæ de Leith*.

NANTZ and ROCHELLE, maritime towns in France, carry ships for their armorial figures.

The arms of the city of PARIS, in France, are *gules*, a ship equipt in full sail *argent*, a chief *cousu azure*, *semé* of flower-de-luces *or*. Some allegé that it carries a ship, because the Argonauts founded that city; but others, as Menestrier, tell us, it carries the ship, because the isle, or land upon which the city is built, by its form, represents a ship.

The furniture of ships are also used in arms, especially the anchor, sails, and rudders.

The dame of FAIRHOLM, with us, as equivocally relative to the name, carries *or*, an anchor *gules*.

C H A P. IX.

OF ARTIFICIAL THINGS OR CHARGES, AS THEY RELATE TO CIVIL LIFE, IN TEMPORAL AND ECCLESIASTIC AFFAIRS.

I AM not here to speak of them as marks of sovereignties, high offices, and the several degrees of high nobility, till I come to treat of the exterior ornaments which adorn the outer parts of the shield. But here I am to consider them as armorial figures within the shield, which form and constitute arms, as tesseras of descent, and ensigns of dominions, territories, and offices; to distinguish one kingdom from another, one society from another, and one family from another; and some of them as honourable additaments to their paternal bearings. Of these, both

temporal and ecclesiastical, I shall mention here, and exemplify by armorial bearings; such as *crowns*, ancient and modern, the *imperial mond*, or *globe*, *sceptres*, *batons*; the *archiepiscopal-pall*, *mitres*, *croisiers*, *crosses*, and *keys*.

In this consideration, they have no more eminency than the former figures we have been treating about. And first, crowns within the shield, are no more marks of sovereignty and dignity, than lions, horses, mullets, or buckles, or other armorial figures.

The old Lords and Earls of GARIOCH carried, for arms, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three antique crowns, (*i. e.* open ones with points) *gules*.

DAVID Earl of HUNTINGDON, younger son of Prince Henry, eldest son of King David I. was, by his brother King Malcom IV. honoured with the title of Earl of Garioch, which afterwards he resigned in the hands of his brother King William, for the earldom of Angus, which earldom he did not keep long.

Henry de Brechin, so designed from the place of his birth, natural son of King William, was, by King Alexander II. made Earl of Garioch, and was succeeded in that dignity by his son Walden, who died at Dunfermline without issue; as the chartulary of that abbacy says, "Waldenus Comes de Garrioch, juvenis egregius obiit sine prole, & omnia sua bona devenerunt ad Alexandrum consanguineum suum."

Alexander III. bestowed Garioch on William Cumin, as also the earldom of Marr; and after the forfeiture of the Cumins, these earldoms returned to the crown.

King Robert the Bruce reponed Gratney Mar, whose daughter, Isabel, he had married, unto the earldom of Marr, and gave him the lordship of Garioch, with its regality; after this, Garioch is always called a lordship.

I have not met with the arms of Garioch carried by any of the abovementioned earls and lords, till ALEXANDER STEWART, natural son of Alexander Stewart of Badenoch, Earl of Buchan, fourth son of King Robert II. who married Lady Isabel Douglas, Countess and heiress of Marr; in her right he was Earl of Marr and Lord Garioch, who carried, quarterly, first and fourth Garioch, *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three ducal crowns *gules*; second and third Marr, *azure*, a bend betwixt six cross crosetts fitchéd *or*. He died without issue, *anno* 1436.

The earldom afterwards fell into the king's hands, and King James II. bestowed the earldom of Marr, and lordship of Garrioch, upon his younger son John Earl of Marr, who carried the arms of these dignities, as I just now blazoned.

The armorial figures of the kingdom of SWEDEN are three antique crowns of gold, in a field *azure*. It is generally told, that these three crowns were assumed to show the ancient alliance and union of three kingdoms, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

The city of COLOGNE carries *argent*, on a chief *gules*, three crowns *or*; upon account, they say, that the bodies of the three kings, or wise men, that came from the East, to adore our Saviour at his birth, are interred there.

The country of MURCIA, in Spain, *azure*, six ducal crowns *or*, 3, 2 and 1. They are said to be carried to represent and perpetuate as many victories obtained in that country by the Christians over the Moors.

Menestrier tells us, that *crowns*, as armorial figures or charges in a shield, are not then to be taken for marks of dignity, but as rewards of valour and good counsel, with which great men were anciently honoured; and with these their armorial figures were adorned, as the Douglasses ensign the heart on their arms, and others crown their lions, as the M'Dowalls, of whom before.

I shall here add the blazon of another gentleman of that name, *viz.*

M'DOWALL, in the Island of St Christophers, brother-german to Garthland, who carries the same arms as his brother, with a suitable difference.

The name of GRANT carries *gules*, three antique crowns *or*.

One Vanbassau, a Dane, by his MS. in the Lawyers' Library, brings the first of this name from Norway to Scotland; and Sir George Mackenzie, by his MS. brings them from England, upon Hollinshed's mentioning one of the name of GRANT of old, a repairer of the University of Cambridge. There are yet of that name in England, but by their arms they appear not to be the same stock of

peolpe with the Grants in Scotland; for they carry *argent*, three lions rampant, and a chief *azure*. *Art. Her.*

Others are of the opinion, that the Grants are of the same stock of people with the BIZARTS, or BISSETS, of Lovat, who carried also crowns for their armorial figures; and by an evident granted by Bisset of Lovat to the Bishop of Murray, 1258, in which is mentioned *Dominus Laurentius Grant*, and *Robertus Grant*, friends to the same Bisset. However, the family of Grant is both ancient and powerful.

In anno 1380, *Dominus Laurentius Grant* is sheriff of Inverness, and Michael Grant is one of the barons who attended Marr Earl of Marr, while the king's lieutenant in the North.

The principal family of the name is Grant of that Ilk, sometimes designed of Freuchie.

John Grant of Freuchie obtains a charter of confirmation of that barony from King James IV. holding it of his Majesty for military services, as by the charter in the Earl of Haddington's Collections, page 581, by which it is evident he was the head of a potent clan, and following, by the reddendo of the charter, viz. *Unam lanciam suffultam*, which is explained by the following words of the charter, viz. "Tres sufficientes equestres pro quibusdam decem libratis terrarum baroniæ prædictæ, tempore guerræ, extra regnum, una cum omnibus defensalibus personis, dictas terras & baroniam inhabitantibus, ad nostrum & successorum nostrorum mandatum, tempore convocationis ligiorum nostrorum, infra præfatum nostrum regnum."

From this John is lineally descended the present ——— GRANT of Freuchie, or of that Ilk, whose achievement is *gules*, three antique crowns *or*; crest, a burning hill, proper; supporters, two savages, (or naked men) proper: motto, *Stand sure*. N. R.

JOHN GRANT of Ballendallach, descended of the family of Grant, carries *gules*, a boar's head couped, between three antique crowns *or*; crest, an oak tree growing out of the wreath, proper: motto, *Suo se robore firmat*. *Ibid.*

Sir FRANCIS GRANT of Cullen, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries *gules*, three antique crowns *or*, as descended from Grant of that Ilk, within a bordure *ermine*, in quality of a judge; supported with two angels, proper; crest, a book expanded; motto, on an escrol above, *Suum cuique*; and on a compartment below, *Jehovah-jireh*, as by a special warrant under his majesty's hand, the 17th day of May 1720.

JOHN GRANT of Corimony, descended of the family of Grant, bears as Grant, within a bordure *chequé*, *or* and *gules*; crest, a demi-savage, proper: motto, *I'll stand sure*. N. R.

JOHN GRANT of Darlway descended of Ballendallach, carries Ballendallach's arms, within a bordure *or*; crest, a dexter hand holding a branch of oak, proper: motto, *Radice[m] firmant frondes*. *Ibid.*

GRANT of Gartenbeg, descended of Grant of that Ilk, carries Grant, within a bordure ingrailed *or*; crest, the trunk of an oak tree sprouting out some leaves, with the sun shining thereon, all proper: motto, *Te favente virebo*. *Ibid.*

JOHN GRANT of Carron, descended of Freuchie, *gules*, a dove *argent*, holding in her beak an olive branch *vert*, betwixt three antique crowns *or*; and, for crest, an adder nuved, with her head erect, proper: motto, *Wise and harmless*. *Ibid.*

JAMES GRANT of Auchernick, descended of the family of Grant, *gules*, a star betwixt three antique crowns *or*; crest, a burning hill, proper: motto, *Stand sure*. *Ibid.*

The ensign of the EPISCOPAL SEE of ELY, in England, *gules*, three ducal crowns, 2 and 1 *or*; and that of the SEE of BRISTOL, three ducal crowns in pale *or*.

The imperial *mond*, or *globe*, though an ensign of sovereignty, as well as the imperial crown, is carried as an armorial distinguishing figure by LAMONT, or LAMOND, of that Ilk, as relative to the name, being of old in a field *azure*: But more frequently the family has been in use to carry a white lion rampant (in place of the *mond*) in a field *azure*; crest, a hand couped at the wrist, proper: motto, *Ne pereas nec spernas*. (New Register.) Though this family is said to be of old with us, and originally from Ireland.

BOURDON of Feddel, in Perthshire, as descended of Lamont, *azure*, a mond *or*, crossed *gules*, between two bourden-staves (*i. e.* battle-axes) pale-ways, proper; and for crest, a lion rampant *argent*, holding a battle-axe, proper.

By a letter under the subscription of Lamont of that Ilk, of the date the 4th of November 1699, given in to the Herald-Office by James Bourdon of Feddel, as descended of a younger son of Lamont, in the reign of King Robert III. His arms, as before blazoned, are matriculated.

The name of Bourdon is much older than the reign of Robert III. for I find *William de Bourdon* a witness in a charter of King Alexander III. to Hugh Abernethy, and in several other charters as old. But whether the Bourdons I am speaking of be of those old Bourdons I know not.

There are of this name also in England, who carry hautboys, or flutes, for their armorial figures, as in Guillim and Morgan's Heraldry.

As for *sceptres* and *battons*, carried in a shield of arms, I shall add these examples, viz.

The KEITHS Earls of KINTORE, carry in one quarter of their arms, two sceptres in saltier, as a coat of augmentation, of which before, page 73.

Sir JOHN AYTON of Kippo, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod in England, added to his arms, by allowance, the badge of his office, being a black batton, ensigned on the top with one of the Lions of England, of which before, page 123.

Sir THOMAS BRAND, Gentleman-Usher of the Green Rod, of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, or St Andrew in Scotland, Gentleman-Usher daily Waiter to his Majesty, by patent, carries, quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, two battons (or rods) *or*, ensigned on the top with the Unicorn of Scotland, as the badge of his office; second and third *or*, on a bend *sable*, three mascles *argent*, and a chief *azure*, charged with as many stars of the third, for his paternal coat; and over all, by way of an escutcheon, *gironné* of eight, *ermine* and *gules*, within a bordure ingrailed of the last, for Campbell of Lundie, whose daughter he married; crest, a vol, with the batton of the office erected in pale: motto, *Advance*. And places round his arms, the chain of gold, with the badge of the Order pendent, which he commonly wears; and, behind the shield, two battons in saltier, to show he is actually in post, as in Plate of Achievements. But to proceed to marks of ecclesiastical offices.

The *archiepiscopal pall*, *mitres*, *crosiers*, *crosses*, and *keys*, which are all marks of ecclesiastical authority, are frequent in arms, and especially in these of the episcopal sees in England.

The ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE of CANTERBURY, *azure*, a pastoral staff in pale *argent*, topped with a cross patee *or*, surmounted of an archiepiscopal pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, and charged with four crosses fitché *sable*, as Plate XI. fig. 25.

The SEE of CHESTER, *gules*, three mitres with their labels *or*.

The SEE of CARLISLE, *argent*, on a cross *sable*, a mitre *or*.

The ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE of YORK, *gules*, two keys *adossé* in saltier *argent*, and in chief, an imperial crown.

The SEE of LANDAFF, *sable*, two crosiers in saltier *argent*, on a chief *azure*, three mitres with labels of the second, as Plate XI. fig. 24.

The SEE of PETERBOROUGH, *gules*, two keys in saltier, cantoned with four crosetts *bottoné*, *fitché* *or*.

The SEE of ST ASAPH, *sable*, two keys in saltier *adossé* *argent*.

The SEE of GLOUCESTER carries the same with St Asaph, but the field is *azure*.

The SEE of EXETER, *gules*, a sword in pale *argent*, hilted and pommeléd *or*, surmounted of two keys in saltier *adossé* of the last.

The SEE of WINCHESTER, *gules*, a sword in bend-sinister *argent*, the hilt downward *or*, interposed between two keys indorséd in bend-dexter, the uppermost *argent*, and the other *or*.

All these blazons are to be found in Mr Dale Pursuivant's Catalogue of the Nobility of England.

The County of UNDERWALD, a Swiss canton, *coupé*, *argent* and *azure*, two keys in pale *adossé*, and counter-changed of the same.

Mitres, crosiers, crosses, and keys, have made up the arms of several churches, churchmen, and laics too, who have had 'a dependence on the church, or from their names relative thereto, as those of the name of KIRK, who, in our old and modern books of arms, carry *gules*, a bishop's crosier *or*, with a sword saltier-ways *argent*, and on a chief of the second, a thistle *vert*.

The last figure shows them to have been of a Scots extraction, and to have assumed the surname from the kirk, or church, probably upon account of some office belonging thereto.

Sir William Kirk is mentioned in the first book of Knox's History of the Reformation, (whom Petrie, in his Church History, Part II. page 172, says he was a priest) and that he was the first, amongst many others, whom Cardinal Beaton summoned before him, in the Abbey-Kirk of Holyroodhouse, *anno* 1534, because he favoured the Reformation; but King James V. being there present, and interposing his authority, commanded Sir William to return to his former principles, to which he submissively acquiesced, and publicly burnt his bill.

He was brother to David Kirk, burgess of Edinburgh, whom the above John Knox, in his History, mentions to be slain, *anno* 1549, in Edinburgh, valiantly fighting with the Laird of Stenhouse, then provost thereof, who was defending the privileges of the town against the insults of some Frenchmen.

His son was Mr James Kirk, writer in Edinburgh, father of Mr John Kirk, writer there, whose son was Mr James Kirk, minister at Aberfoyl in Perthshire. He had seven sons; the eldest, Mr James, became minister at Balmaghie in Galloway, and his seventh and youngest son, Mr Robert Kirk, became minister at Aberfoyl 1635. He was a man of good parts; he translated King David's Psalms with great exactness into Scottish and Irish verse, which the Privy Council, upon examination, highly approved of, and ordained the same to be printed, *anno* 1684. He wrote also several other books handsomely: He died at Aberfoyl 14th of May 1692, being twice married, first to Isabel, daughter to Sir Colin Campbell of Monchaster, second son to Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom he had Colin his eldest son: And by his second wife, a daughter of Campbell of Fordy, descended of the family of Lawers, he had Mr Robert Kirk, minister at Dornoch.

Mr ROBERT, the father, carried the above arms within a bordure indented *argent*; crest, a crosier and dagger saltier-ways: motto, *Optimum quod primum*; as now used by his eldest son Colin Kirk, Writer to the Signet, who married Jean, second daughter to George Stirling of Herbertshire, of whose arms before. See Plate of Achievements.

Some of this name with us carry, in place of the crosier and sword saltier-ways, *gules*, on a saltier *argent*, a thistle slipped *vert*, and, on a chief of the second, three cushions *azure*; crest, a church, proper: motto, *Votis & Conamine*, as by JAMES KIRK, Merchant in Edinburgh. L. R.

There are several considerable families of the name of KIRK, in England, who carry other figures, as in Guillim's Display of Heraldry; by Sir JOHN KIRK of Eastham in the county of Essex, descended from Sir David Kirk, who was Governor and proprietor of Newfoundland in America, carries parted per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lozenge counter-changed, with a canton *azure*, thereon a lion supporting a cutlas, chained and collared *argent*; which canton was given as an augmentation to the said Sir David Kirk, and to Lewis Kirk, Governor of Canada, and to Captain Thomas Kirk, Vice-Admiral of the English Fleet, and to their descendants, for their good services done in encountering and vanquishing the French navy, and bringing the admiral prisoner to England, and for taking the said country of Canada, then belonging to the French, which was fortified by them; in which expedition the above Sir David took the governor, and brought him prisoner to England.

The surname of GIBSON, with us, *gules*, three keys fesse-ways in pale, wards downward *or*.

The first of this name, says Sir George Mackenzie, in his Manuscript, was a churchman, who took keys to show he was such: The name afterwards was much raised and advanced by Mr George Gibson, first a Clerk of the Session, and after

one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who purchased the lands of Durie in Fife, in the reign of King James VI.

His son and successor, Sir ALEXANDER GIBSON of Durie, carried the foresaid arms; and for crest, a pelican vulnerating herself; with the motto, *Pandite caelestes portæ*.

Crosses, as I have said before, are the badges of devotion, and especially the portable ones, the cross croslets, which are very frequent to be seen in the hands of churchmen, represented on seals, and by the bearings of ancient families, of which I have given several instances before, and here mention again that of CHEIN, sometimes writ CHEYNE, and CHIEN, old Barons of Innerugie, who had great possessions in Caithness; Duffus, and others, who carried *gules*, a bend between six cross croslets fitched *argent*.

From this family descended several very considerable families, as the Cheynes of Arnage, Esselmont, Straloch, Dundarg, Pitfitchie, &c.

The head of the family of Cheyne, was Lord Cheyne of Innerugie, which, in the reign of King Robert Bruce, failed in the heir-male, having only daughters; the eldest whereof was married to Sir Robert Keith, knight, Marischal of Scotland, one of the progenitors of the Earls Marischal: By her he got the estate of Innerugie, which the family have always possessed, and were sometime in use to quarter the arms of Cheyne with their own, as Mr Crawford observes in his History of the Peerage of Scotland.

The estate of Duffus went off with another daughter, married to another son of the Earl of Sutherland, as before, page 131.

The last of the family of Arnage was the learned *Jacobus Cheynæus ab Arnage*, who being Professor at Douay, did there publish his Mathematical and Philosophical Works.

A son of Cheyne of Innerugie married the heiress of Marshall of Esselmont, and with her got the lands of Esselmont, for which the family quartered the arms of Marshall with their own, of which before, page 129.

From this family is descended the eminent physician Dr GEORGE CHEYNE, whose bearing is *gules*, a bend between six cross croslets *fitché argent*, within a *bordure ermine*; crest, a cross patee *or*: motto, *Patientia vincit*. L. R.

CHEYNE of Straloch, carried the plain coat of Cheyne, as they stand on the House of Straloch, and Pont's Manuscripts; crest, a capuchin's cap: motto, *Fear God*.

I shall conclude this chapter with a few other figures that are looked upon as marks of authority and offices.

Cushions are looked upon as marks of authority, and have been carried as armorial figures by ancient families abroad, and with us, as by the Randolphs Earls of Moray, and by the name of Johnston, of whom before.

BRISBANE of Bishopton, an ancient and principal family of the name, *sable*, a cheveron *chequé*, or and *gules*, between three cushions of the second; cress, a stork's head erased, holding in her beak a serpent waved, proper; and for motto, of old, *Certamine summo*; and of late, *Dabit otia Deus*. N. R.

Sir JOHN BRISBANE, sometime Judge-Advocate to the King's Navy, carries as Bishopton, within a *bordure vair*; crest, a serpent wreathed about an anchor in pale, proper: motto, *Animum prudentia firmat*. *Ibid*.

MATTHEW BRISBANE, Doctor of Medicine, as Bishopton, within a *bordure chequé*, *argent* and *sable*; crest, a hillock *semé* of ants, proper: motto, *Virtuti damnosa quies*. *Ibid*.

The name of MARJORIBANKS is said to be descended of the Johnstons, *argent*, on a chief *gules*, a cushion, between two spur-rowels of the first, as in Pont's MS. who gives to others of that name, *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, between three spur-rowels of the last, as many cushions of the first.

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS of Balbardie, representer of Marjoribanks of that ilk, *argent*, a mullet *gules*, on a chief *sable*, a cushion *or*; crest, a demi-griffin, proper: motto, *Et custos & pugnax*. N. R.

JOSEPH MARJORIBANKS of Lochie, *argent*, on a chief *gules*, a cushion between two spur-rowels of the field; crest, a lion's paw grasping a lance in bend, proper: motto, *Advance with courage*. *Ibid*.

Cups are likewise used as armorial figures, and even from the office of butler to sovereigns; as by the BUTLERS Dukes of ORMOND, of whom before, who have been in use to quarter their coat of office, *azure*, three cups *or*, with their paternal coat, *or*, a chief indented *azure*; the figures of the coat of office have descended to the branches of that family both in Scotland, England, and Ireland, as relative to the name.

BUTLER of Kirkland, in East-Lothian, parted per fesse ingrailed, *azure* and *gules*, three covered cups, two in chief, and one in base *or*; crest, a cup without a cover *or*: motto, *Sapienter uti bonum*.

Others of the name, with us, carried *azure*, a fesse ingrailed *argent*, between three cups *or*. P. MS.

In England, Sir JAMES BUTLER of Lincolns-Inn, Knight, *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three covered cups *or*. And BUTLER of Hales, in Lancashire, the same. *Art. Her.*

In France, the name of BOUTEILLERS of Senlis and Chantilly there, *or*, a cross *gules*, charged with five cups *or*.

The surname of SHAW, with us, carries also *azure*, three covered cups *or*.

These of this name, says Sir George Mackenzie, are descended of one Shaw, a second son of Duncan Earl of Fife, who took their father's name for a surname, of whom the principal family was SHAW of Sauchie, who carried as above.

John Shaw of Sauchie was Comptroller to King James III.; the lands of Greenock belonged to Sauchie, which one of his progenitors purchased, by marrying one of the co-heirs of Galbraith of Greenock, in the reign of Robert III. Which lands continued in the family of Sauchie till the reign of King James V. that Alexander Shaw of Sauchie gave the lands of Greenock, in patrimony, to John Shaw his eldest son, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunningham of Glengarnock. The family of Sauchie, through failure of succession, fell into Greenock, who is now lineal representer, and chief of the name.

Sir JOHN SHAW of Greenock, Baronet, *azure*, three covered cups *or*; supporters, two savages wreathed about the middle with laurel, proper; crest, a demi-savage: motto, *I mean well*.

SHAW of Bargaran, in Renfrewshire, *azure*, a fesse *chequé*, *argent* and *gules*, between three covered cups *or*.

JOHN SHAW of Sornbeg, *azure*, three mullets in fesse, between as many covered cups *argent*. N. R.

The name of CARKETLE of that Ilk, *azure*, on a bend *or*, between three covered cups of the last, as many boars' heads erased *gules*. Others of that name, says Pont, gave *argent*, on a bend between two mullets *gules*, three crescents of the first.

M'ILVAIN of Grimet, *gules*, two cups covered *or*, in the middle chief point a star *argent*.

LAURIE of Maxwellton, *sable*, a cup *argent*, with a garland between two laurel branches, all issuing out of the same, *vert*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

FRANCIS LAWRIE of Plainstones, sometime Bailie of Portsburgh, parted per fesse, *gules* and *sable*, a cup *argent*, with a garland issuing out of the top, between two laurel branches *vert*; crest, a trunk of an oak sprouting out, proper: motto, *Repullulat*. N. R.

EDMUND WARCUP of Northmore, in Oxfordshire, *sable*, three covered cups *argent*, as relative to the name.

Hunting-horns are commonly represented semicircular, and called *bugles*, by the Latins, *buccinæ incurvæ*; and when straight, *buccinæ porrectæ*: The last are very frequent with the Germans.

Hunting-horns, or bugles, are ordinarily hung by strappings; which, if of a different tincture from the bugle, are then said to be *bendressed*, by the old heralds, because worn over the shoulder by way of a bend: The modern heralds say *stringed* of such a tincture, and the French say, *liez*. Hunting-horns have sometimes their mouth-pieces, and rings, of a different tincture from the body of the horn; for which the French say, *enguiché* and *virolé* of such tinctures. We say, *garnished* of such a tincture.

The surname of FORRESTER is from the office of keeper of the king's forests, as appears by their armorial figures, hunting-horns, called *bugles*.

There was an ancient family of this name, designed of Renton, in the Merse, who carried *argent*, three hunting-horns (or bugles) *sable*, stringed *gules*; which family long since ended in an heiress, who was married to Elin of Elinford, and again passed from them, with another heiress of Elin, to the Homes. The Homes of Renton quarter their arms with their own, as before.

The principal family of the name of Forrester is that of the Lord Forrester, descended of the Forresters of Corstorphine. I have seen the transumpt of a charter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to Sir Adam Forrester of Corstorphine, of the lands of Clerkington, now called Nicolson, of the date the 24th of February 1401.

King Robert III. gives a charter of annuity of ten merks Sterling to Sir Adam Forrester, out of the customs of Edinburgh; to which grant, John Stewart of Bute, the king's natural brother, is a witness, dated the 5th of February 1404. For which see Mr Crawford's History of Renfrew.

Sir JOHN FORRESTER of Corstorphine, Chamberlain of Scotland, obtains a new charter from King James I. the 4th of February, proceeding upon his own resignation, erecting the lands of Drylaw, Nether-Libberton, Clerkington, and Meadowfield, into a barony, to be holden of the king for payment of a penny. He got also from that king another charter of confirmation of the lands and village of Corstorphine, to himself, and his son John Forrester, and his heirs-male; which failing, to his other son Henry; and failing of him, to another son James; and last of all, to his uncle Thomas Forrester and his heirs-male, dated at Perth the 4th of February 1430. He was succeeded by Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine. I have seen his seal of arms appended to an alienation and resignation of all his lands, in favours of his son Alexander Forrester, in the year 1482. On the which seal was a shield *couché*, charged with three hunting-horns stringed, supported by two dogs, and a dog's head for crest. This Alexander made an assignation of all his lands in favours of his cousin James Forrester of Meadowflat, and his heirs-male, in the year 1587, and the year after James is infest in the lands of Corstorphine, and others; and he was succeeded by Sir George Forrester, who was created a lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Forrester, the 20th of November 1633. He had only three daughters, one of them was married to James Baillie of Torwoodhead, son to Lieutenant-General William Baillie, in whose favours the Lord Forrester resigned the honour. But he having no issue, the honour, by virtue of the entail, came to his brother William Baillie, who married also another daughter, Lillias, of George Lord Forrester; by whom he had William Lord Forrester, father to the present George Lord Forrester: Whose arms are *argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three hunting-horns *sable*, garnished of the second, supported on the dexter by a hound, proper, and on the sinister by a grey-hound *argent*; and, for crest, a hunting-horn; with the motto, *Blow Hunter thy horn*.

FORRESTER of Carden, in Stirlingshire, *argent*, three hunting-horns *sable*, garnished *gules*. This family is now extinct; a son of which married the heiress of Strathhenries of that ilk, about the year 1496, which continued in the name of Forrester till King Charles II.'s reign, that a younger son of Kirkness married the heiress, and got the estate, and his son John Douglas is the present possessor.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER, descended of the family of Carden, *argent*, a pellet (*i. e. tортаaux de sable*) between three hunting-horns *sable*; crest, a dexter hand holding a hunting-horn, proper: motto, *It's good to be loun*. N. R.

DAVID FORRESTER of Denoven, descended of Carden, as Carden, and, for difference, a crescent surmounted of another. *Ibid*.

Sir ANDREW FORRESTER, Under-Secretary of State in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. *argent*, a cheveron between three bugles *sable*, garnished *gules*; crest, a hily growing through, and surmounting, a bush of thorns, proper: motto, *Spernit pericula virtus*. *Ibid*.

GEORGE FORRESTER, sometime Dean of Guild of Dundee, *argent*, a beagle (or ratch-hound) between three hunting-horns *sable*; crest, a grey-hound with a leash, proper: motto, *Recreation*. *Ibid*.

The name of MASCROP, of which there are several in Teviotdale, *or*, a hunting-horn *vert*, stringed *gules*, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first.

I have seen the seal of arms of PATRICK MASCROP of Jedburgh, appended to a deed of his, in the year 1597, on which seal was a shield charged with a hunting-horn, and on a chief, a crescent and a mullet.

PENNYCOOK of that Ilk, *argent*, a bend *azure*, between three hunting-horns *sable*, stringed *gules*; (P. MS.) crest, a man winding a horn: motto, *Free for a blast*.

ALXANDER PENNYCOOK of Newhall, *or*, a fesse, between three hunting-horns *sable*, garnished and stringed *gules*; crest, a stag lodged under an oak tree, proper: motto, *Ut resurgam*. N. R.

The surname of SEMPLE carries a cheveron *chequé*, accompanied with hunting-horns.

The principal family was SEMPLE of Elliotston, in the shire of Renfrew, where they had great possessions and offices, as seneschals and bailiffs, under the illustrious family of the Stewart, proprietors of that country, before they came to the crown: Upon which account, they carry the cheveron *chequé*, as many other families have done, as I observed before, in imitation of the *chequé* figure of the Stewarts, their patrons and over-lords.

ROBERT SEMPLE was steward of the barony of Renfrew, and is a witness in a charter of James High Steward of Scotland, grandfather of King Robert II. the first of the Stewarts, in whose reign the barons of Elliotston were eminent, and sheriffs of Renfrew. Of them was lineally descended Sir Thomas Semple, father of Sir John Semple of Elliotston, who, by King James IV. in the first year of his reign, was created a baron of Parliament, by the title of Lord Semple: Of whom was lineally descended Francis Lord Semple, who dying without issue, his eldest sister, Anne, succeeded into the dignity, and was married to Francis Abercromby of Fitternier, who was dignified with the title of Lord Glassford, by King James VII. She bore Francis, now Lord Semple, who succeeded his mother, and carries, as his predecessors the Lords Semple, *argent*, a cheveron *chequé gules*, and of the first, accompanied with three bugles *sable*, garnished of the second, supported by two ratch-hounds *sable*, collared *gules*; crest, a stag's head, proper, attired *argent*: motto, *Keep triste*.

FRANCIS SEMPLE of Belltrees, descended of the family of Semple, carries as Semple, with a gelliflower for his difference. N. R.

JAMES SEMPLE, Merchant in Stockholm in Sweden, son to John Semple of Cathcart, descended of the Lord Semple, carries as the Lord Semple, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight crescents *or*; crest, a stag's head *argent*, attired *azure*, charged with a crescent *gules*: motto, *Diligentia & vigilantia*. *Ibid*.

There are other goodly families of this name descended of the House of Semple, whose descents I cannot here mention, since their additional figures, marks of cadency, added to the principal bearing, are not to be found as they have used them in our records of blazon.

I shall here add the achievement of the ingenious Mr GEORGE CRAWFURD, author of the Peerage of Scotland, a younger son of Thomas Crawford of Cartsburn, or Crawsburn, who quarters the arms of Semple with those of his family, upon the account his mother, Jean Semple, being the heir of that branch of the Semples of Milbank and Burntshiels, descended of Andrew, master of Semple, in King James VI.'s time, carries by the approbation of the Lyon King at arms, viz. quarterly, first *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, (for Crawford of Kilbirny, of which his great-grandfather was a younger brother) and in base two swords saltier-ways, proper, hilted and pommel'd *or*; which were given to his predecessor Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, by reason of his great valour and virtue, highly celebrated for his martial achievements, especially in that attempt in assaulting and winning with a few men the impregnable castle of Dumbarton, in the minority of King James VI.; second quarter, *azure*, a cheveron betwixt three cross pates *or*, for Barclay of Kilbirny; the heirs of which estate the Crawford married with in the reign of King James III.; the third quarter, *argent*, a cheveron *chequé gules*, and of the first, accompanied with three bugles *sable*, garnished of the second, for Semple, as

above; and the fourth quarter as the first; crest, a pair of balance on the point of a dagger pale-ways: motto, *God shaw the right*. As in Plate of Achievements.

The name of HORN, in the Low-Countries of Germany, *or*, three hunting-horns *sable*; and the town of HORN there, *argent*, a hunting-horn *sable*, garnished *gules*, and stringed of the same.

Mr JAMES HORN of Westerhall, Advocate, *argent*, a fesse waved and cotticed *azure*, betwixt two unicorns' heads coupéd in chief, and a bugle in base *gules*, garnished of the first, and stringed of the third; crest, a bugle *azure*, garnished and stringed as the former: motto, *Monitus munitus*. N. R.

BELLINGHAM, in England, *argent*, three bugles *sable*, stringed *gules*, and garnished *or*.

Since I am speaking of hunting-horns, I shall here mention the name of BALFOUR of Dovan, who, by their seals appended to charters in the reign of Robert III. had a cheveron charged with an otter's head, and in base a bugle stringed.

The first of this family was Peter Balfour, a son of Balfour of that Ilk; he married Anna, daughter of Thomas Sibbald of Balgony, who gave to him, and his wife Ann, a charter of the lands of Dovan, in the reign of Robert III. and the family was designed of Dovan.

John Balfour of Lalethan, son and heir to Andrew Balfour of Dovan, gets a charter from Andrew Lundin of Balgony of the lands of Dovan, with the consent of Sir Robert Lundin and Elisabeth Sibbald his mother, as the charter bears, of the date the 3d of June 1499. This John Balfour married Isabel, daughter of John Lord Lindsay and Byres; his son and successor was David Balfour of Dovan, father of another David Balfour, who gets a charter of the lands of Lalethan to him and his son Martin, from Mr William Lundin of that Ilk, in the year 1576.

Martin Balfour was retoured heir to his grandfather David Balfour, in the lands of Dovan and Lalethan, in the year 1596. He married Janet Balfour, a daughter of Balfour of Ballo.

Their son, George Balfour, purchased the lands of Balbirny; and by his wife, Anne, a daughter of Sir Michael Arnot of that Ilk, he had Robert Balfour, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Sir John Preston of that Ilk. Their son and heir is the present

George Balfour of Balbirny; he married Agnes, only daughter to Robert Lumisden of Stravithy, son to Sir James Lumisden of Innergelly, and with her has issue: Their eldest son is Robert Balfour, fiar of Balbirny.

This family, when designed of Lalethan, carried *sable*, on a cheveron *argent*, betwixt three roses of the second, an otter's head erased of the first. Which blazon, Sir James Balfour says, in his MS. he confirmed in the year 1638: And since, *anno* 1664, Balfour of Balbirny's arms are registrate by Sir Charles Arpskine, Lyon King at Arms, being *argent*, on a cheveron ingrailed, between three mullets *sable*, a selch's head erased of the first; crest, a palm tree, proper: motto, *Virtus ad aethera tendit*. But the family have reassumed their ancient bearings, with the crest and motto, as in Plate of Achievements.

C H A P. X.

OF ARTIFICIAL THINGS OR CHARGES, AS THEY RELATE TO PROFESSIONS LIBERAL AND MECHANICAL.

HAVING treated of the kinds and species of armorial figures, with their attributes, I come now to the last sort of them, which relate to sciences and arts, which seem not to be so honourable as others that have their rise from military and civil virtue, dignities, and honourable offices: Nor can their use in armories be supposed to be so ancient as the former, but as marks of a later, or new nobility, arising from such professions, which were not numbered among the noble ones of old.

These figures are not so frequent with us, as in other nations, because our nobility is ancient, and its rise military; yet I cannot but say that some of these

mechanical figures I am to speak of, are of ancient use, and, when relative to the names of the bearers, are of good esteem, as all cauting arms are throughout Europe, which are even commended by the nicè *Marcus Gilbertus de Warrennius*, a French writer of no small esteem; but he mightily discommends arms composed of the letters of the alphabet, upon the account, says he, that these are made use of by merchants and tradesmen, as their marks on their bundles and packs of manufactory goods, in *oval* and *quadrangular cartouches*, and to whom it is not allowed, by the laws of all well governed nations, to place such in formal shields.

With submission to this author, not only the Hebrew, Greek, and Roman characters have been used, on the ensigns and arms of the ancients singly, interlaced with others, and also joined in composing words and sentences; and besides, have been carried in arms for their mystical and symbolical significations, and for being the initial letters of the names of the bearers.

The letter A, with the Romans, was the mark of absolution, and carried as a token of honour and innocency.

A is carried in the arms of the family of ALTHAUN, in Germany, as the initial letter of their name, thus, *gules*, on a fesse *argent*, the letter A of the first. Morgan's Heraldry.

The Greek Δ *delta* was the symbol of perfect amity, and H in the Hebrew mysteries was the emblem of generation, brought from the Almighty's adding that letter to the names of Evah and Abraham, when he was pleased to tell them, "That she should be the mother of mankind, and he the father of many nations."

The Messinians carried on their ensigns the capital letter M, the initial one of their name.

Upon the same account, the Ziconians carried the letter Z, and the Lacedemonians the letter L, and Francis I. King of France, placed the Greek letter ϕ *phi* on his seals and coins, upon the account that he rectified the Greek alphabet, as Menestrier tells us.

BYZANTIUM, now Constantinople, had on its ensigns the Greek B, *beta*; and the City of ROME has its old device for its arms, thus, *gules*, S, P, Q, R, (which stands for, *Senatus Populusque Romanus*) in bend, between two cottises *or*.

The REPUBLIC of LUCCA, as a trophy of her preserved liberty, carries *azure*, the word *Libertas*, in bend, between two cottises *or*.

Many honourable families have letters in their arms.

SIGISMUND, King of Poland, charged the breast of his eagle with a capital S.

SIGISMUND BĂTURI, Prince of Transylvania, carried over his arms, by way of surtout, the imperial eagle, and charged the right wing with the letter R, and the left with the letter A, to point out that that bird was *Regina Avium*, i. e. Queen of Birds.

Many religious societies of the Church of Rome have their arms composed of the letters of the holy name of Jesus, and sometimes cyphered with the letters M, for St Mary his mother.

The congregation of the Benedictines in Italy have the word *Pax*; the Minorites, the word *Charitas*; and the Servites, the letters S and M, interlaced, which signify *Servi Mariæ*, for their armorial figures.

The Turks and Moors being forbid by their religion the use of images, and figures of living creatures, place letters on their ensigns.

The Spaniards, who had long wars with the Moors in Spain, have been in use to place letters and words on their armorial ensigns, as the families of VEGA and ANDRIDA, in Spain, place the words *Ave Maria*, orle-ways, round their arms.

Several families in England have letters in their arms; for which see Morgan and Guillim's Display of Heraldry: With us I have found no such practice by our nobility.

Books are frequently carried in the ensigns of universities, colleges, cities, and by some families: When they are represented open, the English say, *expanded*, and, when closed, *claspèd*; as Morgan, who tells us, the one implies *manifestation*, and the other *council*.

The REPUBLIC of VENICE carries in its arms a book expanded; of which before. The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, *azure*, a book open, with seven seals *or*; and, on the leaves, the words, *Sapientia, Felicitas*, between three crowns *or*.

The UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, *gules*, on a cross *ermine*, between two lions *passant gardant or*; a book shut, and clasped of the field, and garnished *or*.

Writing pens are carried with us by the name of GILMOUR.

Sir ALEXANDER GILMOUR of Craigmillar, Baronet, *azure*, three writing pens paleways, full-feathered *argent*; crest, a dexter hand holding a scroll of papers, within a garland of laurel, proper: motto, *Nil penna, sed usus*; to show their rise was from being writers and clerks. N. R.

There is a figure with the English, which they call *maunch*, that is, as I take it, an old-fashioned sleeve of a garment, which Mr Gibbon latins thus, *manica antiquæ formæ*.

Menestrier tells us of a very ancient Manuscript of Blazons, which is kept in the college of the English Benedictines at Douay, and it seems to be the ancientest piece of that kind in Britain, having the arms of many of the captains that came over with William the Conqueror, writ and illuminated in his time by the monks of Ely. Among these captains there is one HASTINGIUS, as Menestrier observes, who carried then, *or*, *à la manche mal taille de gueules*; which figure these of the name of HASTINGS in England carry, but in a different tincture. Plate II. fig. 25.

The most eminent of the name was Baron Hastings, in the reign of King Edward IV. who, by a writ of summons to Parliament, 15th of November 1482, sat as a peer.

One of his successors was made Earl of Huntingdon, by King Henry VIII. from whom is descended THEOPHILUS HASTINGS, the present Earl of HUNTINGDON, Baron Hastings of Hungerford, who carries as his predecessors, for his paternal arms, *argent*, a maunch *sable*, quartered with other coats of alliance, as in Guillim's Display.

The name of WHARTON, in England, carries also *sable*, a maunch *argent*; which name is from Wharton, a barony upon the river Eden in Westmoreland, where now the seat of the family is called Wharton-hall.

This family was advanced to the dignity of Lord Baron, in the person of THOMAS WHARTON, by writ of summons to Parliament, 30th January 1544, by King Henry VIII. He was then Governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, and Warden of the West-Marches: For defeating the discontented Scots, at Solway Moss, he got an augmentation added to his arms, viz. a bordure *or*, charged with eight couple of lions' paws saltier-ways, erased *gules*.

This family of late was dignified, in the year 1706, with the titles of Viscount Winchington, and Earl of Wharton.

Purses, or *palmer-scrips*, are carried with us, by the name of SPREUL.

For the antiquity of the name, WALTER SPREUL *Seneschallus de Dumbarton*, in the reign of King Robert I. obtained a charter of the lands of Dalquhern: And there is also, in the Register, a resignation made by another Walter Spreul, of the land of Cowden, in favours of Thomas Spreul his son and heir; which family continued in a lineal succession till the year 1622, that the lands of Cowden were sold: Of which family are descended severals of that name, whose bearings are *or*, a fesse *chequé*, *azure* and *argent*, between three purses (or palmer-scrips) *gules*. Pont's Manuscript.

The name of BELL with us carry, relative to their name, bells; as BELL of Kirkonnel, *azure*, three bells *or*. *Ibid.* Plate II. fig. 26.

JAMES BELL of Provosthaugh, *azure*, a fesse between three bells *or*; crest, a roe feeding, proper: with the motto, *Signum pacis amor*. New Register.

The name of PORTER, in England, *sable*, three bells *argent*.

When the *tongue*, or *clapper*, of a bell is of a different tincture, the French for it use the term *bataillé*, as in the blazon of the family of BELLEGARDE, *azure*, a bell *argent*, *bataillé sable*.

GRIERSON of Lag, in Annandale, as I observed before, carried a saltier, and chief, as arms of patronage of that country; but it seems they have been in use to carry other arms, as matriculated in our Lyon Register, *gules*, on a fesse *or*, between three quadrangular locks *argent*, a mullet *azure*, (some make them fetterlocks); crest, a lock as the former: motto, *Hoc securior*. And the same are in Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, and so illuminated on the House of Falahall. Plate II. fig. 27.

ANDREW GRIERSON, one of his Majesty's Heralds, *argent*, a fir tree growing out of the middle base *vert*, surmounted of a sword in bend, bearing up by the point an imperial crown, proper, (by which it seems he has been a M'Gregor, and changed his name to Grierson) placing the arms of M'Gregor within a bordure *gules*, charged with four quadrangular locks as the first; crest, a branch of fir, proper: motto, *Spem renovat*. L. R. Plate II. fig.

The surname of DUN, *gules*, a sword pale-ways, proper, hilted and pommelled *or*, between three padlocks *argent*; crest, a dexter hand holding a key, proper: motto, *Mecum habita*. N. R. Plate II. fig. 28.

CHARLES DUN, Merchant in Aberdeen, carries the same, with a mullet for difference. *Ibid*:

The name of EWART, *or*, three swords, two of them saltier-ways, and one fesse-ways, between a dexter hand in chief, and a man's heart in base *gules*. P. MS. Plate II. fig. 29.

Since I am here speaking of swords, I shall mention another piece of armament, viz. *spur-rowels*, borne by the name of BRYSON, *gules*, a saltier between two spur-rowels in chief, and as many mullets in base *argent*; as in our old books of blazons, which make a distinction betwixt spur-rowels and mullets, the first being pierced, and the second not, as I observed before, page 400.

In our New Register, Mr ANDREW BRYSON of Craigton carried *gules*, a saltier between two spur-rowels in fesse, a spear-head in chief, and a crescent in base *or*. Plate II. fig. 30.

This family ended in two daughters; the eldest of them was married to Walter Ewing, Writer to the Signet, father and mother of John Ewing, Writer to the Signet, who possesses the lands of Craigton, which belonged to his grandfather by the mother's side; and, by the father's side, he is the male-representer of Ewing of Keppoch, his grandfather, in the shire of Dumbarton; which lands of Keppoch were purchased by a younger son of the family, who had only one daughter, married to John Whitehill, whose son, Thomas, possesses the lands of Keppoch, and is obliged to take upon him the name of Ewing.

The arms of EWING are carried by JOHN EWING of Craigton, Writer to the Signet, of which before, page 412.

The name of MEGGET, *azure*, a quadrangular lock and key *or*. Pont's Manuscript.

Padlocks are carried by the name of LOCKHART, and MURRAY of Blackbarony, of whom before.

Chess-rocks, used in the play of the chess, are carried with us by the name of ORROCK. Plate II. fig. 31.

ALEXANDER ORROCK of that Ilk bears *sable* on a cheveron, betwixt three mullets *argent*, as many chess-rocks of the first; crest, a falcon perching, proper: motto, *Solus Christus mea rupes*. L. R.

SMITH of Bracco, in Perthshire, carries *azure*, a burning cup, between two chess-rocks in fesse *or*; crest, a dolphin haurient: motto, *Mediis tranquillus in undis*. *Ibid*.

Wheels are carried in arms, as that ancient one to be seen in the first quarter of the achievement of the Archbishop of MENTZ, Elector and Great Chancellor of the Empire, *gules*, a wheel *or*, which had its rise from one Willigis, or Willekis, who came to be archbishop and elector in the time of the Emperor Otho II. being the son of a mean man, a carter, or wheel-wright, took for his arms a wheel, as a sign of his humility, to show the meanness of his birth, and caused paint the wheel upon all the rooms of his house, and furniture, to put him in mind of his mean extract, with these words, *Villegis, recollas quis es, & unde venis*: And ever since that wheel has become the fixed figure of that Sec, which the Emperor Henry II. confirmed, as *Hopingius de Jure Insignium*, cap. vi. page 236.

There is another sort of a wheel to be met with in arms, especially that called *St Katharine's wheel*, which has iron teeth round it, used as an instrument of torture of old, upon which St Katharine, a confessor, was put to death.

KATHARINE ROUET, daughter of Sir Payn Rouet, Guienne King at Arms, being third wife to John Duke of Lancaster, had her arms impaled with her husband's, being

gules, a St Katharine's wheel *or*, as relative to her father's name, Rouet, or Rota, as Sandford tells us in his Genealogical History, page 144.

Sir JAMES TURNER, one of the chief commanders of the forces of King Charles II. of Scotland, carried *sable*, a St Katharine's wheel *argent*, quartered with *argent*, three *gouttes de sang*. Mackenzie's Heraldry. Plate II. fig. 32.

Mr ARCHIBALD TURNER, sometime one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, carries the same, with a crescent for difference; crest, a heart flaming, proper: motto, *Tune cede malis*. N. R.

The *plough*, *waggon*, and all other instruments of agriculture, are to be met with in arms, for which see English books of heraldry; as also *horse-furniture*. I find few or none with us carry such figures.

KROYE, in England, *azure*, a plough in fesse *argent*. (*Art. Her.*) The motto to it, when used as a device, *Juvat dum lacerat*, The turning up of the clod is a help to the seed, *Evertendo fecundat*.

Menestrier gives us the arms of REILKAU, in Provence, viz. *azure*, the sock of a plough in pale *argent*; because Reilke in that country signifies the sock of a plough, and so of other instruments of agriculture, as relative to the names of the bearers: And he tells us, that the family of SCALA, in Italy, carries, *de gueules à l'ecbelle d'or, en pal tenue par deux chiens de meme*, i. e. *gules*, a ladder in pale, holden up by two dogs *or*. These arms make a double allusion to the surname Scala, by the ladder, and the dogs to the name MATIN, frequent in that family, which possessed great territories in Italy; others give to that family, an eagle perching on a ladder.

The *waggon* is carried by these of the name of BINNING, descended of the family of East-Binning, as by Binning of Carlouriehall, and Binning of Walliford, as before, page 100, Carlouriehall being now extinct, without issue, Walliford is the only representor of East-Binning, the waggon is carried upon account that one William Binning, of the family of Binning, surprised the castle of Linlithgow by a stratagem with a waggon full of hay, in the reign of Robert the Bruce; and for which piece of good service, in dispossessing the English, he and his got the lands of East-Binning, and the waggon to be added to their arms, to perpetuate that achievement: Which John Barbour, Archdean of Aberdeen, in the Acts and Life of King Robert the Bruce, has given a full account of; and likewise it is noticed by Mr Thomas Bell, Professor of Philology in the College of Edinburgh, in his *Strategemata Scotorum*. In Walliford's charter-chest there is a charter by King James I. of the lands of East-Binning, to *David de Binning*, upon *William de Binning* his father's resignation.

The name of Binning appears to have come from France; Moreri, in his Dictionary, and several other authors, mention S. Benigne, first archbishop of Dijon, and other persons of learning and distinction of that name, both in Italy and France; the variation of the spelling is but adapted to the pronunciation in several languages.

Mr CHARLES BINNING of Pilmuir, Advocate, one of his Majesty's Solicitors-General, being a younger son of Sir William Binning of Walliford, bears *argent*, on a bend ingrailed *azure*, a waggon of the first, within a bordure *ermine*.

There was a family of the name of FERRIER, which lived in Tranent, in the reign of Alexander II. whose seal of arms I have seen appended to an alienation of some lands in Tranent, to the family of Seaton, on which was a shield charged with three horse-shoes. The Ferriers were a considerable family in England, and carried the same figures.

NAESMITH of Posso bears, quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a dexter hand coupéd, proper, holding a sword pale-ways *argent*, between two broken hammers *or*, as the paternal coat relative to the name of Naesmith; second and third *azure*, on a fesse *argent*, between three mullets in chief, and a sanglier *passant*, in base of the second, a boar's head coupéd *gules*, for Baird of Posso; crest, a hand holding a hammer as the former: motto, *Non arte sed Marte*. N. R.

NEILSON of Corsack, in Galloway, *azure*, two hammers in saltier *or*; in the dexter flank a crescent, and in base a star *argent*; crest, a demi-man issuing out of the wreath, holding over his shoulder a hammer, all proper; with the motto, *Præsto pro patria*.

The family has been in use to carry those figures, to perpetuate a valiant and bold action in the reign of David the Bruce; which figures differ from these of the other families of the name, as before, upon the account of some notable event, though of the same origin with them, as by the common tradition, That three brothers of the surname of O'Neal, came from Ireland to Scotland, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, where they got lands for their valour, and their issue changed their name a little, from O'Neal to Neilson; for O'Neal and M'Neil are the same with Neilson.

For the antiquity of this family, I have seen a precept granted by James Lindsay of Fairgirth, to infest John Neilson, and his wife Isabel Gordon, in the lands of Corsack in Galloway, in the year 1439. Also a charter of confirmation of the lands of Corsack, of the date 20th of July 1444, by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, to Fergus Neilson, son and heir to John Neilson of Corsack. And in *anno* 1497, there is a charter granted by James Lindsay of Carslith, to John Neilson of Corsack, who married a daughter of Cairns of Orchardton, and with her had a son, who got the lands of Arvie; which family ended in three daughters, who died without issue, and these lands were purchased by Corsack. Secondly, he married Janet, a daughter of Lindsay of Fairgirth, and with her had a son, John, who succeeded to the lands of Corsack, as by charters in the years 1539, and 1546. This John married a daughter of Kirkwall, or Kirko of Bogrie, and was succeeded by his son John, who built the present House of Corsack, the date of which is to be seen engraven upon a stone, above the head of the door of the tower, with the shield of arms as above, without the crest and motto. He married Margaret, a daughter of Gordon of Macartney, and was succeeded by his son Robert Neilson of Corsack, who married a daughter of Maclellan of Barscob; with her he had John his successor, who married Anne, eldest daughter to Gordon of Earlstou, father and mother of the present John Neilson of Corsack, who carries the above arms.

Barnacles, an instrument used by horse-farriers, to curb and command unruly horses, were carried in arms by the ancient family of the name of GENEVILL, by corruption called GRENVILL, sometime great in England, and Lords of Meath in Ireland, *azure*, three horse-barnacles extended in pale *or*, on a chief *ermine*, a lion issuant *gules*, which Mr Gibbon blazons thus: "Gestant in area cærulea tres postomides aureas prorectæ expansas, & alteram alteri impositas summitate scuti " muris Armeniæ velleris impressa, & itidem leone exeunte rubro adornata." Plate II. fig. 33. This author latins barnacles, *postomides*, to distinguish them from the bird barnacle, (known with us by the name of cleg-geese) latined *barnicla*. This bird, says our author, he never met with in arms, but in these of Sir WILLIAM BERNACKE, in Leicestershire, viz. *argent*, a fesse between three barnacles *sable*, which were in allusion to the name. Menestrier, in his *Abregé Methodique des Armories*, calls the instruments barnacles, *broes*, and takes it for an instrument to break hemp to make it spin, which he says are carried by the name of BROYES, in France, in allusion to the name, viz. *d'azur à trois broes d'or, etendues en face l'une sur l'autre*. Plate II.

The family of BUTET, in Savoy, carries three buttets in allusion to the name, that is, three instruments wherewith Farriers pare the hooves of horses. Menestrier.

The name of KYLE, with us, *or*, three candlesticks *sable*. Mackenzie's Heraldry.

The name of WRIGHT, in Scotland, *azure*, three carpenters' axes *argent*. *Ibid*. Plate II. fig. 34.

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH of Newbehall, in Yorkshire, *argent*, three weavers' shuttles *sable*, tipped and furnished with their quills of yarn *or*.

The name of WEBSTER, *argent*, a fesse between three weavers' shuttles *gules*, tipped and furnished with quills of yarn *or*. Plate II. fig. 35. For such like mechanical instruments, and musical ones, such as fiddles, drums, &c. are seldom or never carried by our gentry or nobility. See Guillim, Morgan, and other English herald books of blazons.

So much then for armorial figures in their different kinds, and various terms and attributes, as methodically as I could perform.

Having omitted some, and others of late, who have applied to have their arms and memorials of their families inserted, after I have treated of such figures as they carry in their arms; so that I could not place them according to the method of this treatise, these not having occurred to me when I printed examples of such figures, I was obliged here to add them before I put an end to this volume.

Mr JOHN MITCHEL of Addiston, in Mid-Lothian, carries *sable*, a cheveron, accompanied with three mascles *or*; crest, a stalk of wheat bladed and erected in pale, proper: motto, *Cresco*; as in Workman's Manuscripts, and Plate of Achievements.

The family of CRAIGHEAD, who have been in use to write their name Mitchel, and are of a good old standing, and of whom there are severals of the name descended of them in the West of Scotland. Alexander Mitchel of Craighead married a daughter of Glass of Goldhenboof, which family is now designed of Sauchie. Their son, Mr Thomas Mitchel, married Anna Graham, sister to Sir William Graham of Gartmore, baronet. Their son and successor is Mr John Mitchel of Adiston, who carries the above blazon, (Lyon Register) as lineal representer of the family of Craighead; he married Isabel, sister to William Borthwick of Johnstonburn, formerly designed of Falahall, and has with her two sons, Walter and William Mitchels.

CHANCELLOR of Shieldhill, carries *or*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first; crest, an eagle displayed *sable*: motto, *Que je surmonte*. L. R.

As for the documents of this family, the oldest one in the custody of the present Chancellor of Shieldhill, which is a charter of confirmation granted by *Thomas Somervel Dominus Baronie de Carnwath*, to George Chancellor of Quodquan, of half of the lands of Quodquan, upon the said George his resignation of these lands, to be holden of the said Lord Somerville, as freely and honourably as his predecessors held the same of his lordship's predecessors, dated the 6th of March 1434. George Chancellor was succeeded by his son Alexander, and he got a new charter of the above lands from John Lord Somerville, in *anno* 1460; his son and heir, George Chancellor, gets a charter from his superior the Lord Somerville of those lands, 1472, wherein he is designed, *Nobilis Vir Georgius Chanceler Dominus de Quodquan*. He married a daughter of Ramsay of Dalhousie, and had with her a son, William, who was infeft and seised in the above lands, 1477: He had to wife Janet, daughter of Geddes of Rachan and Kirkurd, an old family in Tweeddale. He was succeeded by his son John, who was infeft the 11th of April 1493, and his son and heir, Robert, was infeft in the above lands 1529; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Brown of Coalston; and their son, William, was infeft the 26th of March 1533; he was designed of Quodquan. He had by his wife Margaret, a daughter of Hamilton of Dalsarf, William Chancellor; he obtained decret before the Lords of Council and Session, 1566, against Denholm of Westshields, and Inglis of Eastshield, for non-entry duties, they being both vassals, and still continue. He married Agnes, a daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Crawfordjohn, Baron of Evandale, and with her had Robert Chancellor; he took the title only of Shieldhill, and by Agnes Symington was father of John, who was infeft in the above lands 1605; he married Catharine, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and of Jean his wife, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Sir Thomas Dishington of Ardross, and with her had Robert his son, heir and successor, who signalized himself in loyalty for King Charles I. and II. and had the happiness to see the happy Restoration, before he died, in the year 1660, leaving issue by Jean his wife, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, and Jean Auchinleck, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno, an ancient family in Perthshire, James Chancellor of Shieldhill, who succeeded his father, and was infeft in the year 1664; he died in 1704. and all his children, and was succeeded by his brother John, the present laird of Shieldhill, who has issue by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and carries the above arms, as in Plate of Achievements.

MAITLAND of Pittrichie, is an ancient cadet of the Maitlands of Thirlestane, (now Lauderdale) whose second son, upwards of 300 years ago, married the heiress of Schives, *alias* Gight, in *Viccom. de Aberdeen*; which fortune they possessed for a long time, and some of them were knighted, particularly Sir Patrick Maitland of

Gight, whose daughter was married to Pitlurg: But they having contracted debts, and unwarily secured their creditors on their lands, which, by the tenure, was ward, or holden by knight-service of the crown, a son of the family of Gordon procured a gift of recognition of the estate of Gight; so that they were restricted to a small share of their former inheritance, a part of which does however still remain with them, beside their late purchases. They have since, it seems, removed their seat to Pittrichie, and by it they take their designation. Their arms are, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, coupé at all joints of the field, within a *bordure chequé*, *argent* and *azure*; crest, a lion's head erased *gules*: motto, *Paix & peu**. Lyon Register.

EDWARD MAXWELL of Hills, in Galloway, carries *argent*, a saltier *sable*, betwixt a mullet in chief, and a crescent in base *gules*, impaled with the arms of his lady, ——— Goldie, daughter of Goldie of Craigmuaie, *viz.* *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three trefoils slipped *vert*; which arms are adorned with helmet and mantlings befitting his quality, and on the wreath of his tinctures; for crest, a roebuck, proper, attired *argent*, *couchant* before a holly bush, proper: motto, *Reviresto*; supported on the dexter by a roebuck, and on the sinister by a savage, all proper. Upon the old house of Hills, are to be seen in several places, upwards of 150 years, (as I am certainly informed) the arms of the family cut out upon stone, having only the saltier for Maxwell; and in other places, quartered with the arms of Herries, the three urcheons: The first mentioned are supported with two roebucks, and the last, which belonged to the present laird his father's great-grandfather, supported by two savages, all proper; and the present Edward Maxwell of Hills carries them supported; for which see Plate of Achievements.

The first of this family was Herbert Maxwell, a younger son of John, master of Maxwell of Carlaverock, and his lady, Janet Crichton, daughter to George Earl of Caithness. This John, the master, died before his father, Robert, the first Lord Maxwell, who was killed at the battle of Bannockburn with King James III. and was succeeded by his grandchild John Lord Maxwell, the son of the said master, elder brother of the abovementioned Herbert; from John the master are descended the earls of Nithsdale, the lairds of Hills, and several others, of whom before, page 137.

EDWARD GOLDIE of Craigmuaie, in the stewartry of Galloway, originally from England, carries *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three trefoils slipped *vert*; crest, a garb *or*: motto, *Quid utilius*.

JOHN SYMMER, Merchant in Edinburgh, and Accomptant to the Equivalent, carries as his predecessors, as in the Plate of Achievements, *viz.* *argent*, an oak tree eradicate, proper, placed bend-sinister-ways, surmounted of a bend-dexter *gules*, charged with three crosses coupé *or*, all within a *bordure* of the third; crest, a stag lodged *or*, attired *gules*: motto, *Tandem tranquillus*. He being the son of Robert Symmer, Esq. the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Symmer of Megie, a younger son of the old family of Symmer of Balzordie: Which Paul adhered to his sovereigns King Charles I. and II. and was at the battle of Worcester for King Charles II. Upon the hearing of his Majesty's Restoration, he was one of the first persons who proclaimed him king over the cross of Aberdeen, who from his Majesty got a charter of the lands of Pitmuckston, near to Aberdeen, with the office of Mair of Fee of the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, with the lands pertaining to the said office; which were ratified and recorded in the second session of the first Parliament of King Charles II. in the year 1662.

I have given before the arms of M'MILLAN, out of the old books of blazons; but since I have met with the old writs of Andrew M'Millan of Arndarach, in the barony of Earlston, amongst which I find his seal of arms appended to a right of reversion in the year 1569. I shall here blazon it, *viz.* a saltier, and in base a crescent. As for the tinctures they cannot be learned by seals; the figures seem to be taken from the superiors, Sinclairs of Earlston, or the Maxwells. I find by their writs, they have been in Galloway in the reign of King Robert III.

LAUDER of Bass carried *gules*, a griffin *salient*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*; crest, a solan-geese sitting on a rock, proper: motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*; by some books supported by two lions: But upon an old stone in

* This supposed to be *Paix & peu*. E.

the church of North-Berwick, the above arms are supported with two angels, proper, as in Plate of Achievements.

And also, in the aisle of the lairds of Bass, in the old church of North-Berwick, where they were interred, there is a tomb-stone, whereupon are cut, in Saxon letters, these words, *Hic jacet Bus. (i. e. bonus) Robertus Lauder mus. (i. e. magnus) Dus. (Dominus) de Congleton et le Bass, qui obiit mense Maii*; some read, MCCCCXI. and others read, MCCCCXI.

This family continued in a lineal descent till the reign of King Charles I. I said before, page 344, that the family was extinct; but, upon better information, I find the nearest branch is Lauder of Beilmouth, now representer of the family of Bass, as appears by several certificates under the hands of several gentlemen of probity, that Robert Lauder, a younger son of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, got from his father part of the lands of Beilhaven and West-Barns; and Robert was succeeded by his son Maurice in these lands, which Maurice was the father of Alexander Lauder.

I have seen a charter of these lands granted by King James VI. of the date 1594, to the said Alexander Lauder, and his eldest son George: Which George Lauder grants a disposition and charter in the year 1666, of the lands of Beilhaven and West-Barns, to his eldest son Robert, procreate betwixt him and his wife Elizabeth Lauder: Which Robert grants a charter to his eldest son, Mr Robert Lauder, procreate betwixt him and his wife Mary, daughter of Patrick Douglas of Standingstone, in the year 1672. Mr Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Lauder, designed of Beilmouth, father of Archibald, father of the present Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, the eighth person of the family in a lineal descent.

I did see the above evidents in Robert's custody, whose great-grandfather recorded his armorial bearing in the Lyon Register thus:

" ROBERT LAUDER, Portioner of Beilhaven and West-Barns, descended of the family of the Bass, bears *gules*, a griffin *salient*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *argent*, the same with Bass; and charges the breast of the griffin with a heart ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, for his difference, upon account his wife was a Douglas; crest, the trunk of an old tree budding, proper: motto, *Repullulat.*"

Captain DAVID SCOTT, Baron of Hundleshope, in the shire of Tweeddale, carries as below, being lineally descended of John Scott, a younger son of Scott of Thirlestane, who purchased the lands of Hundleshope, and was infest therein in the year 1590.

I have seen an act of curatory, in the year 1625, for John Scott, son and heir of the deceased John Scott of Hundleshope, where Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, knight, as nearest of kin on the father's side, and William Burnet of Barns on the mother's side, are called with several other friends, and Sir John Stewart of Traquair, predecessor of the present Earl of Traquair, is chosen one of the curators.

From the above John Scott of Hundleshope is lineally descended the present Captain David Scott of Hundleshope, who carries the paternal coat of Scott of Thirlestane, viz. *or*, on a bend *azure*, a mullet pierced betwixt two crescents of the first, all within a bordure of the second, for his difference; and, for crest, a right hand issuing out of the wreath, holding a lance, all proper: motto, *I am ready*; as in Plate of Achievements.

These of the surname of DUFF are thought to have derived their descent and name from the M'Duffs, Thanes of Fife, though they differ in armorial bearings, as many have done, though of the same stock, not only here, but in other nations, who have both changed name and arms, as I have formerly shown in the Essay of the Ancient and Modern Use of Arms.

The principal family of the name was DUFF of Craighead in *Viccomitatu de Bamff*.

In our ancient books of blazon their arms are illuminated by Mr Workman, an old herald, thus, parted per fesse, *vert* and *gules*, a fesse *dancetté argent*, betwixt a hart's head cabossed, with a pheon betwixt his attire, and two escalops of the last in chief, and in base another pheon of the same.

The like blazon of the name is to be found in other manuscripts, as that of Mr Pont's, in my custody.

Thereafter the same family was designed Duff of Keithmore. And ALEXANDER DUFF of Keithmore has his arms matriculated in the Lyon Register, since the year 1663, as being lineally descended from, and then representing the family of Craighead, thus, *vert*, a fesse *dancetté ermine*, betwixt a buck's head cabossed in chief, and two escalops in base *or*; crest, a buck's head, proper: motto, *Virtute & opera*.

This Alexander was father to Alexander Duff, who designed himself of Braco, as did thereafter his only son the deceased William Duff; and they, and their representative, WILLIAM DUFF, now of Braco, have been in use, as chiefs of the name, to support their arms with two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding branches of trees in their hands, all proper.

In the Lyon Register are also recorded the arms of WILLIAM DUFF, a third son of the family of Craighead, whose representative I take to be DUFF of Drum-mure, being thus; *vert*, a fesse *dancetté*, betwixt a buck's head cabossed in chief, and a mullet in base *or*, for his difference; and, for motto, *Omnia fortunæ committo*.

There are several other branches of the principal family, such as the Duffs of Dipple, Craigston, Hatton, Iden, Tulloch, &c. who carry the above arms with suitable differences.

Mr JAMES ANDERSON, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, a learned antiquary, by his patent of arms, carries, *azure*, a saltier *argent*, between three stars in chief, and flanks, and a crescent in base *or*; crest, a crescent as the last: motto, *Gradatim*. For which see Plate of Achievements.

The surname of LYON is ancient with us, who carry a lion rampant, as relative to the name.

Sir George Mackenzie, and Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse, in their Manuscripts, with others, bring them from the family of *De Lyons* in France, originally from the ancient Leons in Rome, who had for their armorial bearing a lion.

A branch of those in France accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and some of them afterwards came to Scotland with King Edgar, son of Malcolm III. and got from that king sundry lands in the shire of Perth, which were called after their name Glen-Lyon.

Sir George, in his above Manuscript, says he has seen a charter granted by King Edgar to the monks in Dunfermline, the 7th year of his reign; and, amongst the witnesses, next after David the king's brother, and Gilmichael Earl of Fife, is mentioned *Secher de Lyon*, before *Philippus Camerarius Regis*, and other persons of good quality.

Joannes de Lyon is witness in a charter granted by King William to *Philip de Seton*, of the lands of Seaton, Winton and Winchburgh.

John de Lyon, who lived in the reign of King David II. got from that king several baronies in the shires of Perth and Aberdeen, *propter fortem & fidelem operam sibi et patri suo præstitam*.

He was succeeded by his son Sir JOHN LYON, commonly called the *White Lion*, for his complexion, a man of good parts and qualities, a great favourite of King Robert II. who gave to him the Thanedom of Glamis in the shire of Forfar, for his good services, as the charter bears of the date 7th January 1373, *pro laudabili et fidei servitio, ac continuis laboribus*; which charter was confirmed to him by John Earl of Carrick, (designed therein *Primogenitus Regis Scotiae*) Robert Earl of Fife, and Alexander Lord Badenoch; he was High Chamberlain of Scotland, and got the keeping of the castle of Edinburgh for life. He married Lady Jean, the king's daughter, and with her got a grant of the castle and dominion of Kinghorn, *nomine dotis*, as the several charters of these lands and others bear, wherein he is designed *Charissimo nostro filio Joanni Lyon, militi, Camerario nostro Scotiae*.

In remembrance of which marriage, he, or his successors, had a grant of the double tressure, surrounding the lion, as the custom then was to be given to those who married with the daughters of the royal family, or were descended from them: And further, to represent the marriage, took for crest, a lady in bust, circled about with a garland of bays, holding in her right hand a thistle, proper, the badge of Scotland.

Their son was John, who being young at his father's death, his grandfather the king took him into his own immediate care and protection, with all his fortune and goods. He married Mary, daughter of Patrick Graham Earl of Strathern, by whom he had

Patrick, his son and heir, who was one of the hostages sent to England for the ransom of King James I. He married a daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, by whom he had three sons, Alexander his successor, John and William: Of the last were descended the Lyons of Easter and Wester-Ogil.

Which Alexander dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, the above-named John, who married a daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee: By her he had John Lord Glamis, and David Lyon, the first of the family of Cossins.

John had two sons, George and John; George dying young, was succeeded by his brother John, who married Jean, daughter of George master of Angus; and was succeeded by his son, John Lord Glamis, who married a daughter of William Earl Marischal, and with her had John his successor, and Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in the minority of King James VI.

John Lord Glamis succeeded his father, a man of great parts and learning; he was preferred to be Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 1575, but was unfortunately killed by a pistol-shot in a tumult upon the streets of Stirling, 7th of March 1577, to the great lamentation of the king and kingdom. He left behind him by his lady, a daughter of Alexander Lord Abernethy of Salton, Patrick his son and heir, and several daughters.

Patrick was created Earl of Kinghorn by King James VI. in the year 1606. He married Anne, daughter of John first Earl of Tullibardine, by whom he had John his successor, James Lyon of Auldbar, Frederick, of whom are the Lyons of Brighton, and a daughter married to William Earl of Errol.

John his son, second Earl of Kinghorn, married first a daughter of John Earl of Marr, by whom he had no issue. And, secondly, he married Elisabeth, daughter of Patrick first Earl of Panmure, by whom he had

Patrick his son and successor, who, by the favour of his Majesty King Charles II. got a new patent of honour, to be stiled Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn. He married Helen, daughter of John first Earl of Middleton, by whom he had John Earl of Strathmore, who married Elisabeth, daughter of Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield, of the Kingdom of England, by whom he had several sons and daughters, and Charles the present Earl of Strathmore.

The achievement of this ancient and noble family, is, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within the double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered of the last; crest, a lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the Royal Thistle, and inclosed within a circle of laurels, proper; in memory of the honour that family had in marrying King Robert II.'s daughter, with the motto, *In te, Domine, speravi*; as Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science, page 96. For having gained the affection of King Robert II.'s daughter, he was much crossed in his match; but having at last obtained her, he took that crest, and the motto relative to it, supported on the dexter by an unicorn *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*, and on the sinister by a lion rampant *gules*: Both which creatures do belong to the royal achievement. See Plate of Achievements.

Having before treated of the *lion*, in all its various positions, I did, in page 283, give a memorial of two old families of the name of M'Dowall, according to the documents then shown me; amongst which I now understand, that the bond of man-rent there mentioned, to have been given by John M'Dowall of Logan to Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, with the alleged descent of Garthland's family, are very much controverted upon reasons contained in a protest taken by Robert M'Dowall of Logan, against Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, and another protest lately taken against myself.

The said Logan, since that time, has produced the following documents, viz. an instrument dated at Kilstay, the 8th of March 1579, in these words, "The whilk
" day, compeared personally an honourable man, Patrick MacDoual of Logan, and
" did deliver possession to Uthred MacDoual of Garthland, administrator, tutor,

“ guider, and governor to John MacDoual appearand of Logan, of the lands, tenements, and haill goods and gear of Kilstay,” &c.

And likewise I have seen an old tack of the lands of Auchzeilland, lying in the lordship of Logan, (so worded) by Uthred M'Dowall of Logan, to Thomas M'Kelly, for nineteen years, upon the yearly payment of two merks and a half; which lands are now worth an hundred, and are known by the name of Boal-Kelly, which signifies in Irish, Kelly's Town, having taken their name from the above-mentioned Kelly. This tack is upon vellum, and of a very old date.

After perusal of the documents produced by both families, and weighing the arguments of each, it is difficult to judge, nor can it be determined, which of the two is to be reputed the principal family; which is likewise asserted by Mr Richard Hay, a known antiquary here, as appears by his certificate the 22d of March last, who had the perusal, it seems, of the documents of both families.

If in this treatise I have done any gentleman injustice, which is far from my purpose, I am ever willing, upon conviction, to repair him in the next volume: But I hasten to a conclusion of this.

MAXWELL of Kirkconnel, quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membred *gules*; and, on its breast, an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, for Maxwell; second and third *azure*, two crossiers in saltier *adossé*, and in chief, a mitre *or*, for Kirkconnel of that Ilk; crest, an eagle issuing out of a wreath of his tinctures, with the motto, *Spero meliora*; as in the Lyon Register and Plate of Achievements.

Kirkconnel of that Ilk is mentioned in Prynne's History, page 654, amongst those who submitted to Edward King of England, there designed *Thomas de Kirkconnel*.

This family, about the year of God 1421, ended in an heiress, Janet Kirkconnel, who was married to Homer Maxwell, a second son of Herbert Lord Maxwell, and had issue; and ended again in another heiress, who was married to Thomas, second son to Robert Lord Maxwell, of whom is lineally descended the present William Maxwell of Kirkconnel, who carries the above arms.

BONTEIN, or BUNTING, of Milldovan, in Dumbartonshire, descended of Bunting of Ardoch, in the same shire, carries as Ardoch; and, for his difference, ingrailes the bend, viz, *argent*, a bend ingrailed, *gules*, betwixt three bunting-birds, proper; and, for his crest, an armillary sphere; with the motto, *Soli Deo Gloria*. See Plate of Achievements.

BONTEIN of Boglass in Stirlingshire, descended of Bontein of Milldovan, carried as Milldovan, with a difference: But Milldovan having married with the heiress of Balglass, they are now become one family, and so carry the same arms.

BONTEIN of Geilston, in Dumbartonshire, also descended of Bontein of Milldovan, carries as Milldovan, with a difference.

BUCHANAN of Carbeth, in Stirlingshire, descended of Buchanan of that Ilk, carries *or*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a ducal cap, tufted on the top, with a rose of the last, all within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second; crest, a dexter hand holding a shabble bend-ways, proper: motto, *Audacia & Industria*. See Plate of Achievements.

I have given before, page 111, the blazon of GLENDONWYN of that Ilk, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, and in Mr Pont's Manuscript of arms; but, having since seen some evidents of the family, I shall here mention them.

Adam Glendonwyn of that Ilk, in Eskdale, obtains of old a charter from John Megill, (or M'Gill) *de eodem* of the lands of Clifton in the shire of Roxburgh; the onerous cause for granting the said charter, is, *Pro suo auxilio & concilio*; he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Adam Glendonwyn of that Ilk, who, in the year 1313, gets a discharge of his feu-duties, from Archibald Douglas Lord of Galloway; as also, a charter from King Robert the Bruce, the 14th year of his reign, of the feu and castle-ward duties of Scarburgh, payable to the castle of Roxburgh; and from the same king, in the 19th year of his reign, Sir Adam procures a charter of confirmation of his lands of Falshop in Roxburghshire, and several other lands lying in the forest of Jedworth.

Sir Simeon Glendonwyn of that Ilk, a famous and brave country-man, got from Archibald Earl of Douglas and Galloway the lands of Within-Glencorse, and several others, as appears by the charters of the family, with the bailiary of the regality of Eskdale: He had for his wife Mary Douglas, daughter to the said Earl. His son and successor was Simeon Glendonwyn, father of Bartholomew Glendonwyn, father of John, as by an account which I had from the present representer of the family; and that the family resided at Parton in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; from which afterwards they took the designation from the lands of Parton. And their descent runs thus:

Which John was father of Ninian, who married Janet Dunbar; their son, John, married a daughter of Gordon of Lochinvar, who had issue, Alexander, married to a daughter of Gordon of Troquhane; and their son was Robert, who had for wife a daughter of Maxwell Lord Herries; and their son, John, was succeeded by his son Robert of Parton, who married Agnes Herries, of the family of Mabie, and with her had only a daughter, Agnes Glendonwyn, heiress of Parton, who was married to James Murray of Conheath, who takes upon him the name and arms of Glendonwyn, and has issue a son, Robert Glendonwyn. The arms of the family are, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a cross parted per cross indented, and counter-changed of the same; crest, the sleeve of a coat upon the point of a sword: motto, *Have faith in Christ*. The same arms are to be seen carved upon their seat in the church of Parton, in the year 1598; but there are placed several other figures on the cantons, which the cross makes; on the first a goat's head, on the second a sword in bend-sinister, on the third a boar's head, and on the fourth a fessé *chequé*, and in chief the sleeve of a coat, as by a draught of them sent to me by Mr James Rowan, minister in the parish church of Parton.

DUNBAR of Machrimore, in Galloway, descended from the Dunbars of Enterkin, a branch of the old family of Dunbars Earls of March. The first of this family who came to Galloway, was a second son of Enterkin, commonly called Long John of Enterkin; his son, Anthony Dunbar, was the first that purchased the barony of Machrimore from the M'Dowalls, old possessors of these lands, in the year 1623; he married a daughter of Stewart of Phisgill, and with her had a son, John Dunbar, his successor, who married a daughter of John M'Dowall of Logan; his son and successor, Patrick Dunbar, was a member of Parliament for the stewartry of Galloway, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne. He married a daughter of M'Dowall of Freugh; his son and successor is the present Alexander Dunbar of Machrimore, married to a daughter of John Hamilton of Bardanoch, late bailie of his Majesty's palace of Holyroodhouse.

The family of Machrimore has been in use to carry for arms, *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, surmounted of a bend *azure*, charged with three cushions of the second, all within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight cinquefoils of the first; crest, a lion's head erased, crowned with an open crown *or*: motto, *Fortis & fidelis*; as in Plate of Achievements.

The ensign-armorial of THOMAS BROWN of Bonyton, in Mid-Lothian, near Edinburgh, is, *or*, on a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces *azure*, a besant of the first; crest, a ship under sail, proper: motto, *Caute & sedule*. L. R. and in Plate of Achievements.

ANDERSON of Whitebrough, *argent*, on a saltier betwixt four stars *azure*, the sun in its splendour, proper; crest, a crescent *argent*: motto, *Ut crescit clarescit*.

CAMBELL of Inveraw, commonly called MACKCONACHIE or MACKDONACHIE of Inveraw, being a patronimical appellation, as the offspring or son of Duncan; who, it seems, was the first descended from the ancient family of Argyle, before that noble family married the heiress of Lorn, and so bear only *gironné* of eight, *or* and *sable*, within a bordure waved *azure*, and charged with eight salmons *naiant argent*, for difference, in reference to the river of Awe, upon which their lands and houses lie, which runs out of Lochow, where they have a considerable salmon fishing; crest, a hart's head, proper, in regard of the forest, or deer they have in the great mountain of Cruachan.

Of this family are several branches, viz. Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin, Dougal Campbell of Shirvan, Colonel Patrick Campbell of the Horse-Guards, Captain Alexander Campbell of Brigadier Stanwix's Regiment, and many others.

The arms of BRUCE of Earlshall, in Fife, I gave before in page 143, being *or*, a saltier and chief *gules*, and in the collar point a flower-de-luce *azure*; which last figure was allowed them not only as differences from other families of the name, but also shows their military prowess performed in France, where they got several lands; and afterwards, in the reign of King James IV. purchased the barony of Earlshall in Fife, where their arms above blazoned are to be seen, painted and engraven on several parts of the house, with their exterior ornaments, viz. for crest, a horse's head and neck bridled, issuing out of the wreath; and, for motto, *Be true*; supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper: And upon the compartment, whereupon the supporters stand, are these words, *Contemno & orno, mente & manu*, as upon a stone over the head of the entry to the house, and the same upon the chimney-piece of the high gallery, with an inscription relative to the arms, the date 1546. Likewise, upon the tomb-stone of Sir Alexander Bruce of Earlshall, where he is interred in the church of Leuchars, with the date 1584: So that the family has been in an ancient usage of using supporters. The family is now dissolved in an heiress, Mrs Helen Bruce, lineally descended of the family of Earlshall, married to David Baillie, Esq. son to Mr James Baillie of Hardington, who takes upon him the name and arms of Bruce of Earlshall.

SIR MARK CARSE of Fordelcarse, as in the Lyon Register, carried *argent*, on a saltier *vert*, betwixt four cross crosetts *fitché gules*, five crescents of the first; crest, a crescent surmounted of a cross croset *fitché or*: motto, ———

SIR MARK purchased the lands of Cockpen, in Mid-Lothian, from which the family takes now their designation. The present ——— Carse of Cockpen is grandson of the said Sir Mark.

CARSE of Falconhouse, an old family in the shire of Linlithgow, though now extinct, (there are severals of the name descended from it) carried *argent*, a falcon perching on the trunk of an old tree, all proper, within a bordure *vert*; crest, a falcon's head: motto, *Velocitate*.

MUIRHEAD of Lauchop, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three acorns *or*; crest, two hands supporting a sword erect in pale, proper: motto, *Auxilio Dei*; being the principal family of them, and of a very old standing.

MUIRHEAD of Stanhope, descended of Lauchop, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, a mullet between two acorns *or*. The mullet is for his difference, as in Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry.

MUIRHEAD of Bredisholm, as a second son of the family of Lauchop, bears as Lauchop above, with a crescent for difference, as in the Lyon Register.

But to conclude this volume, I shall speak a little to the *label*, and its use in armories, not having treated of it before.

The *label*, or *lambel*, is taken for a piece of silk, stuff, or linen, with pendants. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in his book *De Origine Armorum*, says, "Differrentia principalis est labellus, ceu lingula cum pendulis & appendicibus imparibus; simplex, & quandoque rebus onustus," *i. e.* the principal difference is the label, as a string with points, or pendants, of odd number, sometimes plain, and sometimes charged. Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Aspilagia*, page 140, says, "Lambellus coronæ præfert similitudinem, lemniscis ex ea dependentibus; quam ideo primogenito assignatam dixeris, quia familiæ decus, sic præexornandus videatur," *i. e.* the label with points is like a coronet; and, therefore, assigned to the eldest son, that, as he is the glory of the family, he may seem to be adorned above the rest.

The French take it for a scarf, or ribbon, which young men wore anciently about the neck of their helmets, (as we now do cravats) with points hanging down, when they went to the wars, or to military exercises in company with their fathers, by which they were distinguished from them.

To the eldest son, in his father's lifetime, was assigned a label with three points, plain: But if his grandfather was living, says Gerard Lee, a label with five points. The label is always placed on the upper part of the shield, the chief, or collar points of the shield, and sometimes also, by our heralds, upon the exterior ornaments. The traverse part is called the beam, which does not touch the sides of

she shield, and the pieces that hang down are the points, which are always *patulous*, i. e. broad at the ends.

This figure is an ancient difference, or *brisure*, made use of by all nations; and the heralds who wrote in Latin give these words for it, viz. *lemniscus lambella*, and *fascicula trifidia*; because its points are ordinarily three, and plain, of metal or colour, especially when it is used by the eldest son in his father's lifetime.

The *plain label* is seldom assigned to the younger brother; but when the heir-male of the eldest brother fails, and the inheritance falls to their daughters, and their heirs, the younger brother and his issue may use the plain label, as heir of expectance: Of which practice I shall here add one instance with us. Hamilton Earl of Abercorn, carries, as before, page 384, the arms of Hamilton, with a plain label in chief (as by our books of blazons) for his difference. The first of this family was Lord Claud, progenitor to the present Earl of Abercorn, being third son of James Duke of Chatelherault, and immediate brother to John Marquis of Hamilton, whose issue-male failing in James and William Dukes of Hamilton, the estate and honours did devolve on Lady Anne, eldest daughter of James Duke of Hamilton, whose heirs and successors carry the absolute arms of Hamilton, quartered with those of Arran, as also do the Earls of Abercorn, but, for difference, usé a plain label. I shall here add a practice of the same nature, given us by Sir William Dugdale, Garter Principal King of Arms, in his *Treatise of the Ancient Usage of Arms*, page 28, who, speaking of the plain label of three points, tells us in the following words: "A label being much in use for the heir apparent, (to wear as his difference, during his father's life) was seldom removed to the second brother, but when the inheritance went into the daughters of the elder brother; and then the second was permitted to bear the same, for his difference, as being the heir-male of his family, and as one that remained in expectancy. Yet might not the second brother use to intrude himself into the absolute signs of his house, (the inheritance being in his nieces, or kinswomen) as appeared in the case between Gray of Ruthine and Hastings, which was this:

"John Lord Hastings married to his first wife Isabel, one of the sisters and heirs of *Almery de Vallence* Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had issue, John Hastings, (after Earl of Pembroke) and Elizabeth, married to Roger Lord Grey. After Isabel's death, John Lord Hastings took a second wife, Isabel, the daughter of Hugh Spencer, by whom he had issue, Hugh Hastings and Thomas, and then died, and left as his heir, John, his son by his first wife, who was Earl of Pembroke, erected by reason of his mother's inheritance. Which John Earl of Pembroke, married and had issue another Earl of Pembroke, who also married and had issue a third Earl of Pembroke. But in the end, all the line of the said John Hastings (first Earl of Pembroke of that family) failing, there arose a question between the heirs of Roger Grey, and Elisabeth his wife, (being sister of the whole blood) and the heirs of Hugh Hastings (brother of the half blood) to the said John Earl of Pembroke, for the inheritance of the Hastings.

"But Grey recovering the same, (by the law that sayeth, *Possessio fratris de feudo simplici facit sororem esse heredem*) called the said Hastings also (having removed the difference for his mark, for that he was the then heir-male of that house) into the Court of Chivalry, and there having a judgment against him, the said Hastings was compelled to use a difference (which was a label of silver) upon his mark (that is the paternal figure): Since which, the heirs of that younger family have used the said label, even unto this our age.

"So that you may see by this, (says our author) that the law was then taken to be such, that such an heir-male as had not the inheritance of his ancestors, should not be suffered to bear his mark without distinction; for it should seem, by this, that the issue of them that had married the heir-general of any family, (being by reason thereof possessed of the lands) had not only an interest in the arms, but might also forbid any man the bearing thereof."

When the label is not plain, but under accidental forms, or charged with figures, it then shows the bearers to be younger sons, or the descents of such.

I shall here give a few old instances of the practical variety of the label, by

younger sons in England, and those of the best note. The younger sons of King Edward III. of that kingdom differenced themselves and their families from one another, by a label over the imperial arms.

I shall begin with the eldest son. Edward the Black Prince of Wales did bear his father's sovereign ensign, viz. France quartered with England, bruised with a label of three points *argent*.

LIONEL PLANTAGENET, third son of King Edward, carried the same arms, and label; but, to difference himself from his elder brother the prince, made the points of the label *parti, gules and argent*. Sylvester Petra Sancta takes notice of this variety, thus, "Leonellus Plantagenetus tertio genitus Regis Edwardi Tertii, ut frangeret regia insignia, tum Gallia, tum etiam Britannia, usus est trifide laciniola argenteola, cujus pedes dimidii tantum ostro sunt imbuti."

JOHN of GAUNT, the fourth son of King Edward, who was Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife the heiress thereof, carried also France and England, quarterly, with a label *ermine* for his difference.

EDWARD of LANGLEY, another son, Duke of YORK, carried the same arms, with a label *argent*; but, for difference, charged it with *torteaux gules*. These last two brothers were the founders of the great families of Lancaster and York, whose devices were the red and white roses, which became badges to their heirs and followers, in a long and bloody war betwixt these two families; and thereafter, the badges of the kings of England, as descended from them, by a continued practice. And since those days, to this day, the label has been used to difference families by the greatest in Europe. Amongst many examples, I shall add these.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET Duke of CLARENCE, second son to King Henry IV. of England, carried over France and England, quarterly, a label of three points *ermine*, with red spots. JOHN Duke of BEDFORD, that king's third son, had his label parted per pale; that part which lay over France, was *ermine*, and the other half, on the quarter of England, *azure*, charged with flower-de-luces.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, third son to King Edward IV. had a label of five points, parted per pale; the beam and two points, and a half *argent*, each charged with three *torteaux gules*, and the other part of the beam with its points *azure*, charged with lioncels *or*.

HENRY Duke of YORK, second son to King Henry VII. carried over the arms of England, a label of three points *argent*, each charged with as many *torteaux gules*.

By this practice we learn, that not only younger brothers, but their sons, made use of labels, to difference themselves by labels of different tinctures, various attributes and charges, as others of sovereign families of nobility and gentry were in use to variegate their bordures, of which I have treated fully in this volume, in all its varieties, at the title of the Bordure, page 169.

Having thus far treated of all figures, both proper and natural, generally used in armorial bearings throughout Europe, in their proper terms, significations, and various blazons, according to their different positions, situations and dispositions within the shield, I should now have proceeded to the other parts of heraldry mentioned in my proposals, viz. of additional figures, or marks of cadency; and of marshalling divers coats in one shield: As also of other figures without the shield, such as helmets, crowns, mantlings, wreaths, crests, mottos, supporters, &c. But the variety of matters already treated of, having swelled the book beyond the number of sheets mentioned in the proposals, and to which I was limited by my undertaker, and finding, that the subjects yet to be treated of will make such another volume, I am obliged here to break off. And shall, in the subsequent volume, not only finish the whole Science of Heraldry, but rectify and supply what errors or defects may have happened in this, especially with respect to memorials of families in Scotland: And therefore, all who think themselves concerned, are desired to send in their corrections or additions, with their proper vouchers, in order to render this work as complete as possible, and to do both themselves and posterity justice.

AN

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THE
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OF

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James Duke of Hamilton



John Duke of Argyle



Thomas Earl of Haddington



Hugh Earl of Loudoun



James Earl of Findlater



John Earl of Stair.



Seaton E. of Winton



Lyon E. of Strathmore



Mauld E. of Panmure



Keith E. of Kintore.



Cochran E. of Dundonald



Graham D. of Montrose



Leslie E. of Leven



Melville E. of Melville



Douglas D. of Queensberry



Elphinston L. Balmerinoch



Ker D. of Roxburgh



Lyle L. Lyle







Hamilton E. of Ruglen.



Wemyss E. of Wemyss.



Mackay L. Reay



Alex. Frazer L. Salton



Erskine E. of Buchan



Fairfax L. Fairfax.



Stewart E. of Galloway



Cuninghame E. of Glencairn



Boyle E. of Glasgow



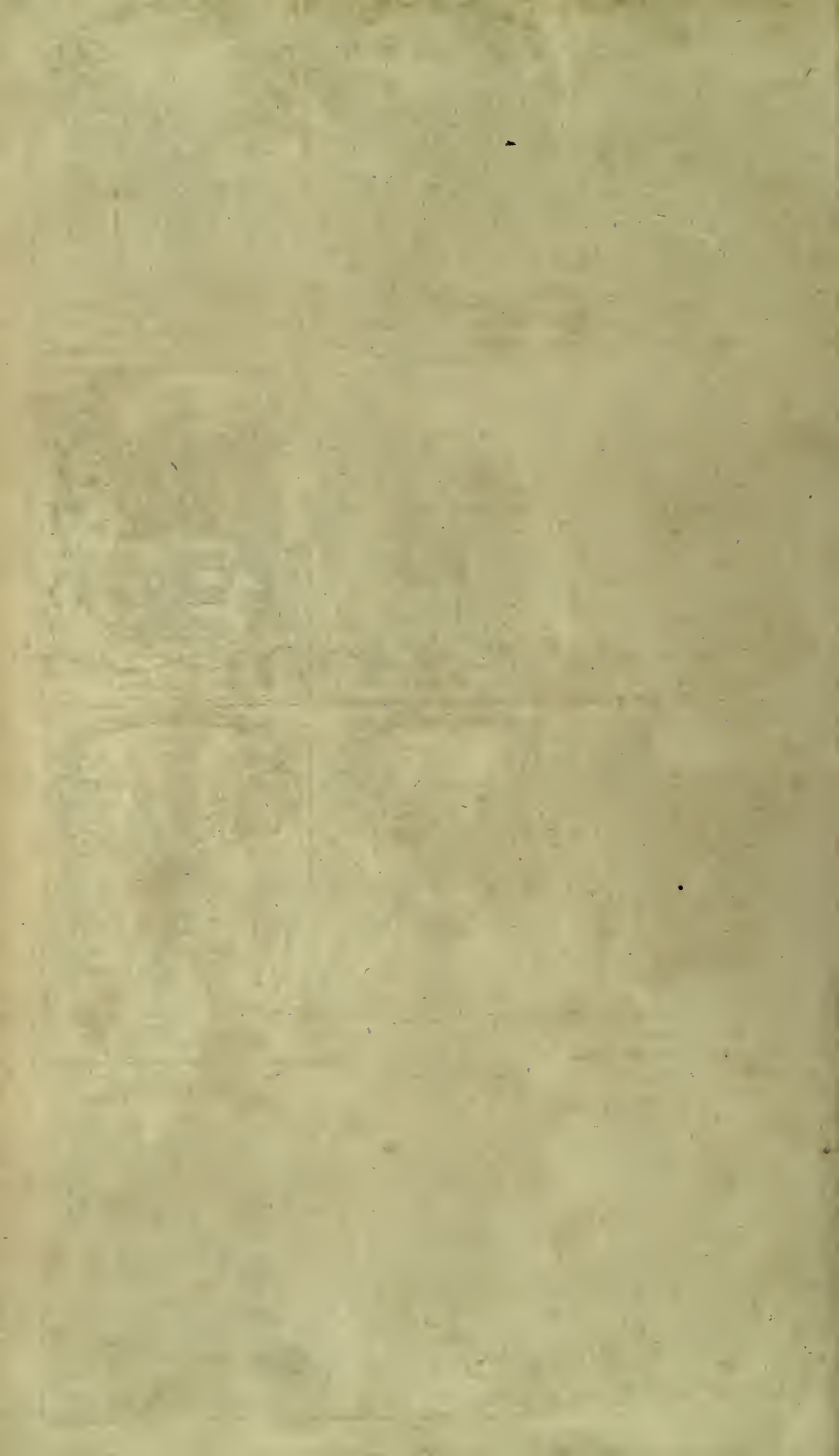
Elphinston I. Elphinston



Fraser L. Lovat



Leslie Lads Barroneis of Newarke





McDowall of Garthland



McDowall of Logan



McDowall of Freugh



Graham of Morphie



McDowall Baron of Lodvicain Swalen



Duff of Bracco.



Fletcher of Salton



Nisbet of that Ilk.



McNaughton of that Ilk



Lauder of Bass



M'Ro' Campbell Mer' in Stockholm



M'Lo Summer Accountant to the Equivalant



Campell of Finnab



The old Seal of Arms of the Campbells of Craignish as appended to Charters granted by them











CELESTES PANDITE PORTE Plate



Gibson of Pentland

Vol 1



Humphrey Brent Esq!

FIDUS AMICIS



Campbell of Shanfield

TACE AUT FACE



Scot of Ancrum Bar!

LE RECOIS POUR DONNER



Alex! Innes Esquire

PERIUSSEM NI PERIUSSEM



Anstruther of that Ilk Bar!

SPES LUCIS AETERNAE



Pitcairn of Dreghorn

NON SIBI



Cleland of that Ilk

AUDACES JUVO



Campbell of Achtery

I AM READY



Maxwell of Pollock Bar!

J'AVANCE



Ker of Abbot Rule

NON DEFICIT



Foulis of Woodhall





Nisbet of Northfield



Blair of that Ilk



Trotter of Prentonan



The Hon.ble Charles Erskine Esq.



Logan of Burncastle



The Hon.ble M. Thomas Erskine



Rutherford of Fairmilie



Lord Alexander Hay



M. Walter Douglas



The Hon.ble William Fraser Esq.



Baint of Auchmedden



Logan of that Ilk





Scot of Gallowshells



Hume of Hume castle



Scot of Harwood.



Scot of Scotstarvet



Ferguson of Kilkerran Bar.



Buchanan of Drumakill



Mitchell of Mitchell



Meinzijs of that Ilk Bar.



Mc Clellan of Barclay



Maxwell of Cardinefs.



Dalrymple of Cranstown Bar.



Montgomerie of Coilsfield.



Hepburn of Smietown



Charles MASTER of Cathcart



Scot of Harden



Pringle of Whitebank



Sinclair of Longformacus



Don of Newtown Bar.^t



Douglas of Cavers



Pringle of Torsonse



The Hon.ble William Carmichael Esq.^t



Ker of Cavers



Johnston of Graibny



Gordon Aston Bar.^t



A DEO LUMEN



Lord Charles Ker



Newton of that Ilk Knight

READY AT READY



Scot of Thirlstoun Kt & Bar

ESSAYEZ



Dundas of that Ilk

INCLITE PERDIDI RECOVERATUR CORONA



Capl Robert Seton

UNITE



Brodie of that Ilk

SE DEFENDENDO



Eccles of Kildonan

FAMAM EXTENDIMUS FACTIS



Veitch of Dawick

LADERE NOLI



Ml Walter Stewart Adv

THE GRIT POUL



Mercer of Adie Kt & Bar

SEQUITUR VICTORIA FORTELS



Campbel of Aberuchill Bar

FORTITER ET STRENUE



Dempster of Pitliver





Lord William Hay



Baird of Newbaith Bar



Erskine of Dun



Swinton of that Ilk Bar



Duncan of Lunchie.



Wood of Bonnyton Bar



Hume of Kinnverghame



Haliburton of Newmains



Forbes of Foveran Bar



Dundas of Dudingston



Dundas of Philipstown



Gordon of Nethermaire



Seton of Pitmedden Kt & Bar.



Hall of Dunlals Kt & Bar.



Mouro of Foulis Kt & Bar.



Fullerton of that Ilk



Pringle of Stithill Kt & Bar.



Lundin of that Ilk



Nisbet of Dirleton



Pringle of Newhall Kt



The Arms of Gordon of Earldoun
as on an old Seal of the Family



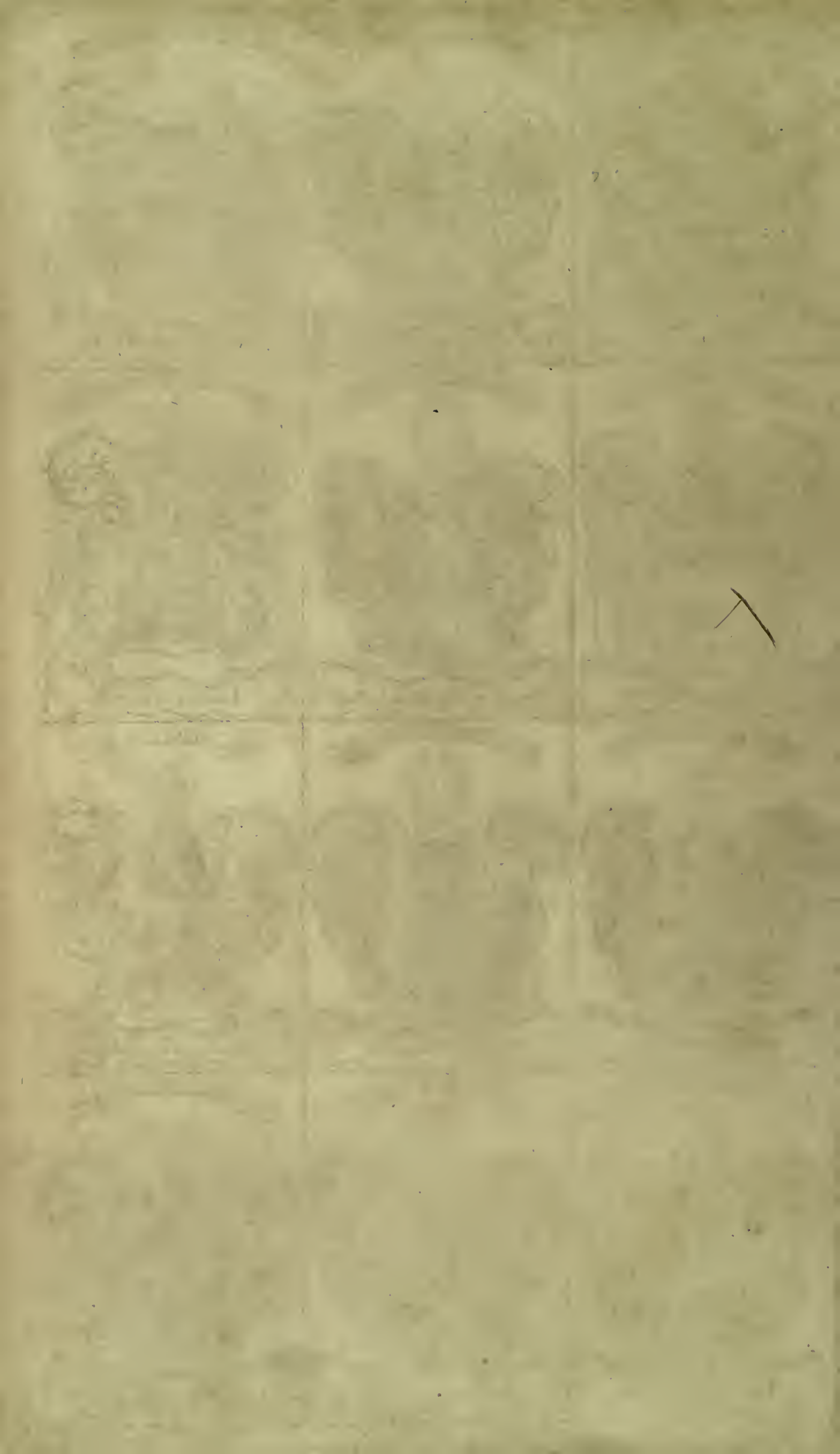
Horseburgh of that Ilk



John Graham of Killern



Alexander Home Esq.







Cuningham of Boquhan



Agnew of Lochnaw Bar



Agnew of Lochryan



Buntine of Ardoch



Dickson of Imnerik Bar



Graham of Gartmore



Kennedy of Dunure



Inglis of Cramond Bar



Erskine of Grange



Hepburn of Humbie



Stewart of Blackhall Bar



Erskine of Sheffield







M'Dawal of Stodrig



Nisbet of Greenholm



Graham of Meiklewood



Marjoriebanks of that Ilk



Gordon of Ardmearlie



Campbell of Moy



M'Ro's Mysne Writer in Ed!



Chalmers of Cults



M'Colin, Kirk Writer to the Signet



Erving of Craigtoun

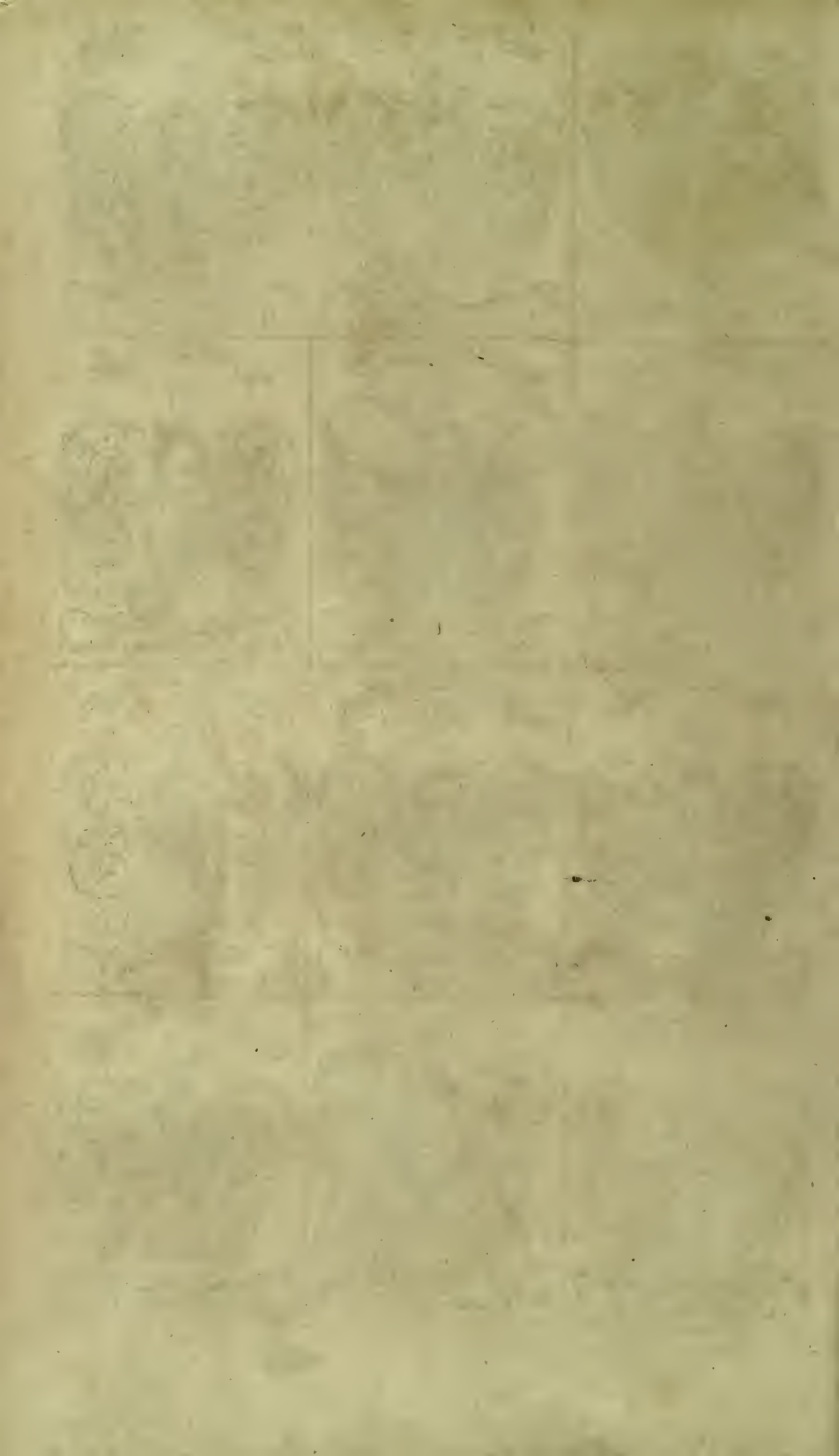


Crawford of Cartsburn



M'John Carre Advocate





PROSEQUOR ALIOS

Plate

23

BEWARE IN TIME

Vol

I.

DELECTAT ET ORNAT



Graham of Orchill



Lumisden of Innergelly



Brown of Eastfield



Frazer Ross Herald



Home of Rentoun & Lumisden



Don of Spittle



George Cheyne M.D.



Douglas of Cruixton



Thomas Brown of Bonytown



Maxwell of Kirkconell



Dunbar of Madremore

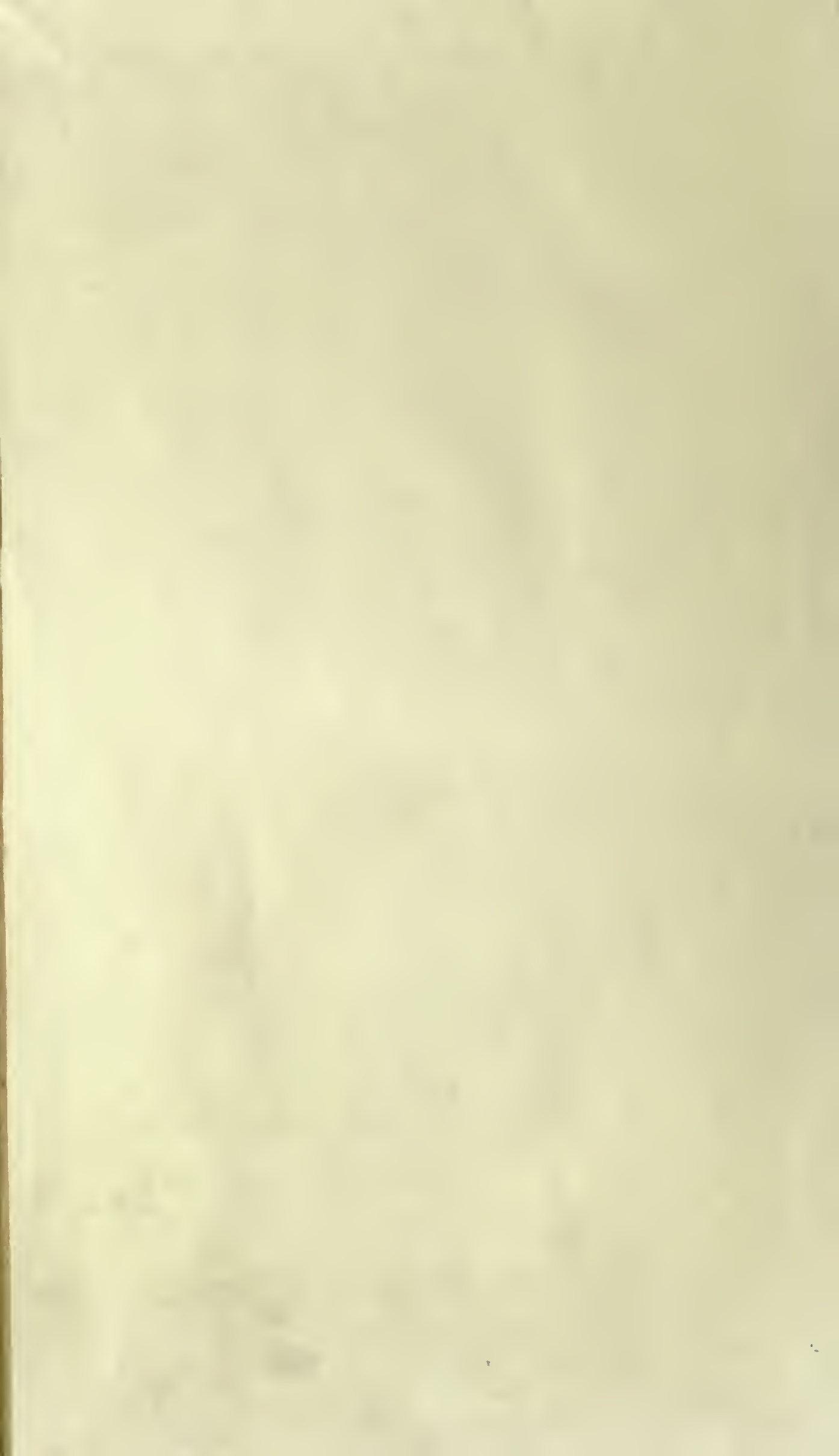


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