

*Heritage From Crannog to Castle After the Battle of Bannockburn in AD, Robert the Bruce gave land to the de Burnard family, a local family who lived on a Crannog or loch dwelling at the Loch of Leys.*

The dates indicate evidence for occupation in the 1st-2nd centuries AD and in the 9thth centuries AD. Multiple phases of occupation on crannogs is absolutely the norm with these sites being abandoned and then re-occupied two or more times. There is good evidence for use of crannogs in the 1st-2nd centuries AD across Scotland, although this the first evidence for that period in north-east Scotland. In the 9thth centuries, there is far less evidence for use of crannogs in Scotland, but the evidence is growing with five sites now have radiocarbon dates from the period, three of those through this project Loch of Leys, Prison and Castle Islands, Loch Kinord. The excavation of Loch Glashan crannog in south-west Scotland has a hint of occupation in the 9th century in the form of a leather book satchel, possibly indicating use by Christian clergy or monks, but most of the evidence from this site dates from earlier centuries. Crannogs in Ireland have been excavated that date to this period as does the Welsh crannog at Llangorse, and these are normally associated with high status dwellings, although exceptions to this have been highlighted by Christina Fredengren. An intriguing possibility lies in the use of crannogs at this time as assembly sites. Although not a crannog proper ie. In contrast to the 9thth centuries, evidence for the use of crannogs in the 1st-2nd centuries AD is much greater. Most of this evidence comes from south-west Scotland, and not least from Robert Munro. More recent sampling and excavation has radiocarbon dated phases to the 1st-2nd centuries AD at Barlockhart, Buiston, Loch Glashan, Erskine Bridge, and Dumbuck crannogs. Interestingly, these sites span areas that were within regions of high Roman influence in this period in the south-west and areas that saw significantly less, such as at Loch Migdale, Sutherland. The Loch of Leys sits between the two. There is the Raedykes Roman camp a few miles down the Dee from the Loch of Leys, but this part of Scotland was never an established part of the Roman empire like parts of south-west Scotland were. This might suggest that building crannogs was not simply or only a direct response to Roman occupation. This slideshow requires JavaScript. Nearly always with crannogs, the history of use is multi-phase, multi-period and difficult to untangle. The Loch of Leys crannog is no exception to this. The aim of the excavation at the Loch of Leys was to establish if there was activity pre-dating the known medieval occupation of the island. That has clearly been answered, and we can confidently say that there were at least three phases of occupation at the Loch of Leys; 1st or 2nd century AD, in the late 9th or 10th century AD, and from the historic sources, occupation in the 13thth centuries AD. However, the relatively poor state of preservation on the site means that the stratigraphic relationship between the two radiocarbon dates remains unclear. Further excavation and dating might resolve this question, and better preserved parts of the site may yet be discovered that would yield even better chronological resolution. Thanks to Thys Simpson and the Leys Estate for allowing and arranging access to site. Palaeoenvironmental work at the Loch of Leys is ongoing, so stay tuned for more information on the history of the Loch of Leys. Antiquity, 63 , pp. BAR British Series Loch Glashan Crannog Crone, A. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Irish Crannogs Fredengren, C. Forging a chronological framework for Scottish crannogs; the radiocarbon and dendrochronological evidence. Proceedings from the Munro International Seminar:

### Chapter 2 : House of Burnett - Wikipedia

*Crannog to Castle is in part a sequel to the late nineteenth century Spalding edition of the history of the family of Burnetts of Leys. In updating the family membership, it also acknowledges the interest of more remote kinsmen and refers to the origins and genealogy of the Burnetts of Leys.*

Crannogs are a type of ancient lake dwelling found throughout Scotland and Ireland; they were built out in the water as defensive homesteads from years ago. People continued to build and occupy them periodically until the 17th century ad. It is situated in the waters of Llangorse Lake, which is the largest natural lake in south Wales. The Crannog was constructed in ad, probably by the King of Brycheiniog. The Welsh Crannog Centre Provides an insite into the history, myths and legends of this unique Welsh ancient monument. We have constructed a viewing platform that goes out into the lake. The viewing platform doubles as an information centre. Find out the answers to such questions as How was it built? Who lived on a Crannog? How did our ancient ancestors live? How did they dress? What archeological discoveries have been made? History of the Crannog Llangorse Crannog The small island named Bwlc on Ordnance Survey maps of Llangorse Lake Llyn Syfaddan near Brecon has been the subject of much academic interest relating to the use made of the island by man. The most obvious signs are the rubble visible on the waterline and the vertical oak planking traceable on the eastern edge. This evidence relates closely to structures found in Scotland and Ireland known as crannogs-natural or artificial islands kept together by a ring of vertical close set piles which create a palisade around the site. Most tend to be from the early medieval period. It is interesting to note some of the medieval sources which mention Llangorse Lake in an attempt to raise questions as to the original purpose of the crannog. In the year A. D the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle has the following entry: She was the ruler of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom bordering Wales. The fact that the wife of the King of Brycheiniog was captured there suggests that it was the site of a royal residence or Llys. Whether the crannog and its palisade represents any part of a Llys or a new defensive site in response to this attack is at present speculative but worthy of consideration. Indeed, the connection between Llangorse Lake and Welsh Kings does not end with this incident. Walter explains that Gruffudd had a beautiful wife whom he was very jealous of. On hearing that a man had dreamt of a relationship with the queen he wanted the man tortured to death. Under Welsh Law the man was allowed to pay kine for the crime of espousing the Kings wife. However, the fact that he links it to Gruffudd ap Llywelyn is particularly interesting. Gruffudd, who originated from north Wales, was the only Welsh ruler ever to unite the whole of the country under one leader further more, he was a constant scourge of the English and in AD he utterly destroyed Hereford and burnt the cathedral, returning to Wales with much booty. It seems likely that Gruffudd spent the winter of in south Wales, probably in Brycheiniog in and it seems probable that he would have chosen a place with a Llys and more importantly a site where ample food supplies were available for his army. Could a stay at Llangorse have inspired the story remembered by Walter Map? The Lake itself was certainly a great source of food as the most famous medieval writer of Wales, Giraldus Cambrensis Gerald of Wales points out, noting that it yielded pike, perch, tench, eels and superb trout. Incidentally Giraldus also noted the prophetic powers of Llangorse Lake " how it turned green to presage invasions and sometimes appeared to be ominously streaked with blood. Further research will, no doubt, yield more clues to the history of the crannog.

### Chapter 3 : Historical Sites in Ireland |Craggaunowen - Shannon Heritage

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Unlike the prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps that were built on the shores and were inundated only later on, crannogs were built in the water, thus forming artificial islands. The earliest radiocarbon determinations obtained from key sites such as Oakbank in Loch Tay and Redcastle, Beaulieu Firth approach the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition at their widest interpretation; at 2 standard deviations or a However, in areas such as the Outer Hebrides of Scotland, timber was unavailable from the Neolithic era onwards. This centre offers guided tours and hands-on activities, including wool-spinning, wood-turning and making fire, holds events to celebrate wild cooking and crafts, and hosts yearly Midsummer, Lughnasadh and Samhain festivals. The classic image of a prehistoric crannog stems from both post-medieval illustrations [15] and highly influential excavations such as Milton Loch in Scotland by C. Piggot after World War II. The choice of a small islet as a home may seem odd today, yet waterways were the main channels for both communication and travel until the 19th century in much of Ireland and especially Highland Scotland. Crannogs are traditionally interpreted as simple prehistorical farmsteads. They are also interpreted as boltholes in times of danger, as status symbols with limited access and as inherited locations of power that imply a sense of legitimacy and ancestry towards ownership of the surrounding landscape. A strict definition of a crannog, which has long been debated, requires the use of timber. The visible structural remains are traditionally interpreted [25] as duns, or in more recent terminology as "Atlantic roundhouses". This terminology has recently become popular when describing the entire range of robust, drystone structures that existed in later prehistoric Atlantic Scotland. Conversely, the vast majority of early attempts at proper excavation failed to accurately measure or record stratigraphy, thereby failing to provide a secure context for artefact finds. Thus only extremely limited interpretations are possible. Preservation and conservation techniques for waterlogged materials such as logboats or structural material were all but non-existent, and a number of extremely important finds perished as a result: Thus the re-occupiers may have viewed crannogs as a legacy that remained alive in local tradition and memory. Crannog reoccupation is important and significant, especially in the many instances of crannogs built near natural islets that were often completely unused. This long chronology of use has been verified both by radiocarbon dating and more precisely by dendrochronology. In Scotland, their medieval and post-medieval use is also documented into the early 18th century. Eilean Domhnuill [9] has produced radiocarbon dates ranging from to BC [6] while Irish crannogs appear from middle Bronze Age layers at Ballinderry " BC. While lakeside settlements are evident in Ireland from BC, these settlements are not crannogs as they were not intended to be islands. Despite having a tremendous chronology, their use was not at all consistent or unchanging. In Ireland, crannogs were at their zenith during the Early Historic period, [1] when they were the homes and retreats of kings, lords, prosperous farmers and occasionally socially marginalised groups such as monastic hermits or metalsmiths who could work in isolation. However, despite earlier concepts of a strict Early Historic evolution, [2] Irish excavations are increasingly uncovering examples, which date from the "missing" Iron Age in Ireland. The construction techniques for a crannog prehistoric or otherwise are as varied as the multitude of finished forms witnessed in the archaeological record. Island settlement in Scotland and Ireland is manifest through the entire range of possibilities ranging from entirely natural, small islets to completely artificial islets, therefore definitions will invariably remain contentious. When timber was available, many were surrounded by a circle of wooden piles with axe-sharpened bases that were driven into the bottom, forming a circular enclosure that helped to retain the main mound and prevent erosion. The piles could also be joined together by mortise and tenon, or large holes cut to carefully accept specially shaped timbers designed to interlock and provide structural rigidity. On other examples, interior surfaces were built up with any mixture of clay, peat, stone, timber or brush- whatever was available. In some instances, more than one structure was built on crannogs. Larger crannogs could be occupied by extended families or communal groups, and access was either by logboats or coracles while

evidence for timber or stone causeways exists on a large number of crannogs. The causeways themselves may have been slightly submerged; this has been interpreted as a device to make access difficult [25] but may also simply be a by-product of loch level fluctuations over the ensuing centuries or indeed millennia. Organic remains are often found in excellent condition on these water-logged sites. The bones of cattle , deer , and swine have been found in excavated crannogs while remains of wooden utensils and even dairy products can remain completely preserved for several millennia. Lake Dwellings of Ireland. Journal of Irish Archaeology. The Crannogs of Scotland: Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings, or Crannogs. Landscape with Lake Dwellings. Neolithic Settlement in Ireland and Western Britain. Oxford Journal of Archaeology. Scotland After the Ice Age: The Archaeology of Skye and the Western Isles. American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. A New History of Ireland: Prehistoric and early Ireland. The Gaelic English Dictionary. The Archaeology of Lake Settlement in Ireland.

## Chapter 4 : Crannog - Wikipedia

A *crannog* (/ ˈ ɛ ː k r ɑː n ˈ ɛ ɪ /; Irish: *crannóg* [ˈkʲɛːˠanʲəˠ]; Scottish Gaelic: *crannag* [ˈkʲɛːˠanʲəˠ]) is typically a partially or entirely artificial island, usually built in lakes, rivers and estuarine waters of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

It is off the beaten track and will give you a real sense of stepping back in time. The many paths of Craggaunowen have something of interest to adults and children alike. Explore the grounds and you may even meet some Bronze Age animals, our wild boar and soay sheep! Crannogs were found in Ireland during the Iron Age and early Christian periods. Though some homesteads were inhabited during the Late Bronze Age and in some cases were still being occupied as late as the 17th century. Crannogs were constructed by placing layers of stone, brushwood, tree trunks and even, old dugout canoes, on the lakebed. These were held together by wooden pilings and the platform was covered with a layer of earth or sand. On this the inhabitants built their thatched houses of wattles and mud and surrounded themselves with a protective timber fence. These artificial islands were generally approached by dugout canoes or by various types of causeways or bridges. You can view an original dugout canoe yourself and imagine that precarious journey across the lake!! For further information please visit [www. Brendan the Navigator](http://www.BrendantheNavigator.com), reputed to have discovered America centuries before Columbus. Brendan the Navigator who died c. This place he called High Basil and it first came to him a dream. He and his crew then made the voyage with stops on the Aran Islands, in Donegal, the Hebrides and in the Faroes, over-wintering in Iceland, and proved it was possible for St. Brendan to have made the voyage to America in such a craft. The actual boat used in this endeavor is on display in a specially constructed glass boathouse, reminiscent of a glacier. Brendan survived that arduous journey all those years ago. Ring forts, of which there are about 40, examples throughout Ireland, were the standard type of farmstead during the early Christian Period 5th th centuries AD. The contemporaries of the people living in Ring forts produced the magnificent artefacts of the Golden Age - the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch, the Book of Kells, the Derrynaflan Hoard and many other masterpieces. The Souterrain Souterrain below ground or underground passages designed primarily as food storage areas, were ventilated, but draft free. They maintain a constant temperature of around 4 degrees no matter how hot it gets on the surface. They could also be used as places of refuge during attacks on the Ring Fort, many souterrain have secondary or tertiary chambers which are difficult to enter, thereby affording their occupants a measure of security. Kids, big and small, just love them! Fulacht Fia This reconstructed cooking site was common throughout the country. Hunting parties used them over a long period of time, from the early Bronze Age to the Elizabethan period. A rectangular hole was dug in low-lying land where it was sure to fill with water. This was clad on the four sides with wooden sections. Stones heated on the campfire were then used to boil the water in the wooden trough. A joint of venison was then wrapped in straw and put into the boiling water and cooked for a set period. It is a typical example of a fortified Tower House, which was the ordinary residence of the gentry at the time. After the collapse of the Gaelic Order, in the 17th century, the castle was left roofless and uninhabitable. The restoration work was completed in by John Hunt, who added the extension to the ground floor where part of his collection of antiquities containing many medieval objects were exhibited. The entire exhibition now resides in the Hunt Museum in Limerick City. It was excavated in at Corlea Bog, Co. Longford and a section of it was then moved to here for study and display. In some places, transport was a major problem during the Iron Age. Near the sea or rivers, skin covered boats or dug-out canoes made travel easy. In order to reach areas far from waterways it was necessary to travel through the heavily wooded or bog covered countryside. Occasionally to connect two important sites or places, wooden roadways were built across bogs or marshes. These were made by placing runners of birch or alder on the surface and covering them with large oak planks to make a road. He generously donated the site to the Irish people. Now that you have learned about the Living Past Experience, why not come and see for yourself! Book tickets for the Living Past Experience. Clare are now required by Shannon Heritage.

### Chapter 5 : crannogs in Scotland | Stravaiging around Scotland

*Crannog to Castle by Charles John Burnett, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.*

In Scotland, crannogs are mostly found on the western coast, with high concentrations in Argyll and Dumfries and Galloway. This centre offers guided tours and hands-on activities, including wool-spinning, wood-turning and making fire, holds events to celebrate wild cooking and crafts, and hosts yearly Midsummer , Lughnasadh and Samhain festivals. The classic image of a prehistoric crannog stems from both post-medieval illustrations [14] and highly influential excavations such as Milton Loch in Scotland by C. Piggot after World War II. The choice of a small islet as a home may seem odd today, yet waterways were the main channels for both communication and travel until the 19th century in much of Ireland and especially Highland Scotland. Crannogs are traditionally interpreted as simple prehistorical farmsteads. They are also interpreted as boltholes in times of danger, as status symbols with limited access and as inherited locations of power that imply a sense of legitimacy and ancestry towards ownership of the surrounding landscape. A strict definition of a crannog, which has long been debated, requires the use of timber. The visible structural remains are traditionally interpreted [25] as duns , or in more recent terminology as "Atlantic roundhouses". This terminology has recently become popular when describing the entire range of robust, drystone structures that existed in later prehistoric Atlantic Scotland. Conversely, the vast majority of early attempts at proper excavation failed to accurately measure or record stratigraphy , thereby failing to provide a secure context for artefact finds. Thus only extremely limited interpretations are possible. Preservation and conservation techniques for waterlogged materials such as logboats or structural material were all but non-existent, and a number of extremely important finds perished as a result: Thus the re-occupiers may have viewed crannogs as a legacy that remained alive in local tradition and memory. Crannog reoccupation is important and significant, especially in the many instances of crannogs built near natural islets that were often completely unused. This long chronology of use has been verified both by radiocarbon dating and more precisely by dendrochronology. In Scotland, their medieval and post-medieval use is also documented into the early 18th century. Eilean Domhnuill [7] has produced radiocarbon dates ranging from to BC [4] while Irish crannogs appear from middle Bronze Age layers at Ballinderry â€” BC. While lakeside settlements are evident in Ireland from BC, these settlements are not crannogs as they were not intended to be islands. Despite having a tremendous chronology, their use was not at all consistent or unchanging. In Ireland, crannogs were at their zenith during the Early Historic period, [1] when they were the homes and retreats of kings, lords, prosperous farmers and occasionally socially marginalised groups such as monastic hermits or metalsmiths who could work in isolation. However, despite earlier concepts of a strict Early Historic evolution, [2] Irish excavations are increasingly uncovering examples, which date from the "missing" Iron Age in Ireland. The construction techniques for a crannog prehistoric or otherwise are as varied as the multitude of finished forms witnessed in the archaeological record. Island settlement in Scotland and Ireland is manifest through the entire range of possibilities ranging from entirely natural, small islets to completely artificial islets, therefore definitions will invariably remain contentious. For crannogs in the strict sense, typically this effort began on a shallow reef or rise in the lochbed. When timber was available, many were surrounded by a circle of wooden piles with axe-sharpened bases that were driven into the bottom, forming a circular enclosure that helped to retain the main mound and prevent erosion. The piles could also be joined together by mortise and tenon , or large holes cut to carefully accept specially shaped timbers designed to interlock and provide structural rigidity. On other examples, interior surfaces were built up with any mixture of clay, peat, stone, timber or brush â€” whatever was available. In some instances, more than one structure was built on crannogs. Larger crannogs could be occupied by extended families or communal groups, and access was either by logboats or coracles while evidence for timber or stone causeways exists on a large number of crannogs. The causeways themselves may have been slightly submerged; this has been interpreted as a device to make access difficult [25] but may also simply be a by-product of loch level fluctuations over the ensuing centuries or indeed millennia. Organic remains are often found in excellent condition on these water-logged sites. The bones of cattle , deer , and

swine have been found in excavated crannogs while remains of wooden utensils and even dairy products can remain completely preserved for several millennia.

### Chapter 6 : The Crannog Stirling | Restaurant, conference and wedding venue

*What became of the former crannog castle in the 16th century is difficult to say. It is within the oral history of the Burnett family that stone from the crannog castle was used in the construction of the new Crathes Castle.*

It has been suggested that the name Burnett is derived from the Old French burnete, Brunette, which is a diminutive of brun meaning "brown", "dark brown". Another proposed origin of the name is from burnete, a high quality wool cloth originally dyed to a dark brown colour. They were benefactors of Melrose Abbey and other religious houses. Robertus de Burnetvilla was a witness to the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey by David I prior to his becoming king, and to several charters afterwards. He accompanied king David II of Scotland on his journey south in and in the attack on the fort of Liddell where John Burnard was severely wounded and left at Roxburgh Castle where he later died of his wounds. As a result, his lands were forfeited and given to Alexander Maitland. Burnett of Leys Alexander Burnard, almost certainly of Farningdoun, is considered "The first of the Deeside Burnards, or Burnetts as they were later called". The history of the family from this time onward is recorded in detail. During the next three centuries the Burnetts came to gain prominence in the area by making connections with the church, granting lands and other endowments. He and his wife had sasine of the lands of Craigmyle, Pitmedden and the Mill of Craigmyle. He was the third son of Alexander Burnet, above-mentioned, and Katherine Gordon. His fifth son was Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. Their second son, Thomas Burnett of Kemnay was the first laird of Kemnay. He was held prisoner for some time but was liberated through the influence of powerful friends. In these lands were part of the Leys estate and at that time William Burnett, the son of Andrew Burnett held Camphill as a tenant. In he became the Lord Lyon King of Arms which office he held until his death on 23 January In the early 17th century the Burnetts acquired Muchalls Castle. Leys Publishing, , pp. HarperCollins, , p. The New Spalding Club, , p. Nichols and Son, , p. Leys Publishing, , p. Crathes Castle, Fifth ed. The New Spalding Club, , pp. Crathes Castle and Garden. University of Aberdeen, , pp. Craighead, , p. Index and Epitome, ed. Sidney Lee New York: The Macmillan Company, , p.

### Chapter 7 : Castle of Leys – Scottish Crannogs

*The House of Burnett (Burnet, Burnette, Burnard, Bernard) is a Lowland and Border Scottish family composed of several branches. [a] The Chief of the Name and Arms of Burnett is James Comyn Amherst Burnett of Leys, Baron of Kilduthie.*

The excavation was primarily interested in what if any phases of activity could be identified that pre-dated the medieval tower house that sits atop the Loch of Leys Crannog. However, the tower house itself has a fascinating history. Remains of this structure are still visible on the this inaccessible island. In this charter, the island and the estate that belonged to it was taken from the Wauchope family and given to Alexander de Burnard later Burnett by Robert the Bruce for support in recent conflict. If this is the case, then the initial construction of the stone tower house would be from the second half of the 13th century or the early part of the 14th century. In any case, the Wauchopes were probably not in residence at the Loch of Leys for very long from. It is clear that they had expended some considerable effort to build a castle on an artificial island and to lose it and the estate that went with it must have been a devastating event perhaps doubly if they had to build the island in the first place, although radiocarbon dating samples from the excavation should reveal if this is the case. From the charter dated onwards, there is no recorded history of activity on the island in the Loch of Leys. It must be assumed though that the Burnetts continued to live there. In the s, another Alexander Burnett breaks ground on Crathes Castle, and this becomes the main residence of the Burnett family into the 20th century. What became of the former crannog castle in the 16th century is difficult to say. It is within the oral history of the Burnett family that stone from the crannog castle was used in the construction of the new Crathes Castle. This might suggest that the island residence was immediately abandoned more or less wholesale rather than used as something other than a primary residence for a time after Crathes was completed in. This slideshow requires JavaScript. All that is left today are cm high stone foundations. He made a plan of the stone foundations of the tower house, and these largely are still present today see below. It also appears that in, James H Burnett dug around the walls, chasing them to determine their full extent. This is indicated by the presence of two mounds of earth, which are probably the spoil heaps from these excavations. The Loch of Leys Crannog is now a scheduled monument protected by Historic Environment Scotland, and is difficult or dangerous to access with deep water and uneven boggy ground conditions. Access for the excavation was only possible by building a palette bridge which has since been removed. It was clear from the excavation that the organic preservation on the site is not as it was recorded, but wood and other organic material is likely to survive buried in the mound. If you wish to know more about the Burnetts and their history please see Bailey, E. A History of the Burnett Family in Scotland. Further results from the excavation of the Loch of Leys Crannog will be published here in due course, please check back soon. Finally, thanks again to the Leys Estate for permission to excavate, and many thanks to Thys Simpson the Leys Estate Ranger for help organising the palettes. Funding for the excavation was provided by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Chapter 8 : House of Burnett - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*The Crannog Restaurant sits on a loch side setting at the foot of historic Stirling Castle. Based on the design of a traditional Scottish Crannog, the restaurant and conference centre provides a stunning setting for any event.*

It has been suggested that the name Burnett is derived from the Old French burnete, brunette, which is a diminutive of brun meaning "brown", "dark brown". Another proposed origin of the name is from burnete, a high quality wool cloth originally dyed to a dark brown colour. Robertus de Burnetvilla was a witness to the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey by David I prior to his becoming king, and to several charters afterwards. He accompanied king David II of Scotland on his journey south in and in the attack on the fort of Liddell where John Burnard was severely wounded and left at Roxburgh Castle where he later died of his wounds. As a result, his lands were forfeited and given to Alexander Maitland. During the next three centuries the Burnetts came to gain prominence in the area by making connections with the church, granting lands and other endowments. Ownership of Muchalls Castle passed from the Burnett of Leys family about There were no known seals for Burnett of Leys before The earliest arms for Burnett of Leys was found on a carved panel dated to some thirteen years later showing the impaled arms of Burnett and Hamilton commemorating the marriage between Alexander Burnett " and Janet Hamilton. Argent, three holly leaves in chief vert and a hunting horn in base sable stringed Gules. The crest, a hand holding a knife shown pruning a vine had the motto: Alterius non sit qui potest esse suus same meaning as above or a variant: On the dexter side was a huntsman in contemporary dress with a hunting horn suspended from his shoulder while the sinister supporter was a greyhound with a collar. This version had no supporters and only one motto: Wilson, a weaver of Bannockburn near Stirling was quick to come up with numerous designs which was the start of the commercial tartan industry in Scotland. The crest sits on a red baronial chapean, symbolizing the baronies of Leys and Kilduthie. Above the crest is the established motto: Verescit vulnere virtus and the kilt of the highlander supporter is the official Burnet of Leys tartan. Alterius non sit qui suus esse potest not used since Burnett, Baron of Kilduthie , arranged with the National Trust for Scotland for a room on the top floor of Crathes Castle to display items of interest for members of the Burnett family worldwide including armorial bearings. He and his wife had sasine of the lands of Craigmyle, Pitmedden and the Mill of Craigmyle. He was the third son of Alexander Burnet, above-mentioned, and Katherine Gordon. His fifth son was Gilbert Burnet , Bishop of Salisbury. Their second son, Thomas Burnett of Kemnay was the first laird of Kemnay. He was held prisoner for some time but was liberated through the influence of powerful friends. In these lands were part of the Leys estate and at that time William Burnett, the son of Andrew Burnett held Camphill as a tenant. In he became the Lord Lyon King of Arms which office he held until his death on 23 January In the early 17th century the Burnetts acquired Muchalls Castle.

### Chapter 9 : Weddings | The Crannog Stirling

*Book tickets for the Living Past Experience. If you enjoyed reading about Craggaunowen and want to know more about the history of the Shannon Region, find out about our new visitor centre in King John's Castle.*