

Oral (f) 9/24/02

CITY of DUNDEE

SCOTLAND

**A Chronicle of
The City's Office Bearers,
Chambers, Regalia, Castles & Twin Cities**



*A host of interesting facts on Dundee
contained for the first time in one publication*

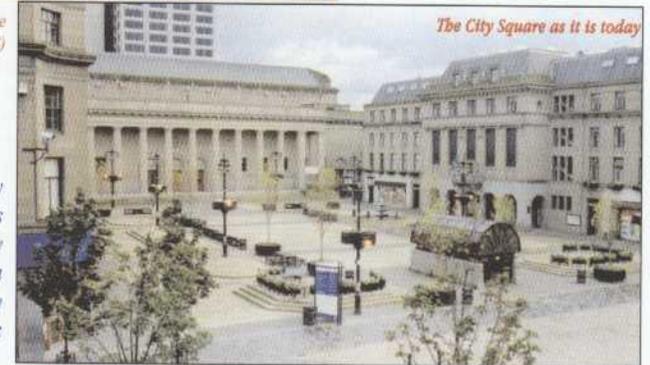


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*A 1930's postcard of the City Square
(courtesy RCAHMS)*



The City Square as it is today

"There can be no doubt that the City Square and Municipal Chambers as now completed, has added a dignity to the City itself. It has opened up a portion of the area that was to say the least of it, tumbledown and gives a new setting to the Caird Hall." -

So began the official souvenir programme to the opening of the new City Square Buildings by H.R.H. Prince George (later the Duke of Kent) on the 30th November 1933. The City Square complex, which comprises the Caird and Marryat Halls, the Council Chambers and Offices of various Departments of the Council as well as commercial premises was begun in 1914. In that year, Sir James Caird, a local industrialist, donated £100,000 to defray the cost of building a new City Hall and Council Chambers and the foundation stones were laid on the 10th of July that year by King George V and Queen Mary during a tour of Ashton Works. The building costs increased, partly due to the First World War and so Sir James Caird's sister, Mrs Emma Grace Marryat, donated a further £75,000 to complete the scheme. This included the main Caird Hall, the adjacent smaller Marryat Hall, two floors of backstage and service accommodation and a new Council Chamber and Lord Provost's Room. The Caird Hall was formally opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) on the 23rd October 1923. The interiors were executed by Scott Morton and were finished in terrazzo, marble, mosaic, with

mahogany panelling and heavily moulded and enriched plaster work. The Marryat Hall was decorated in a Louis XV style of ornamentation, elongated by mirrors at each end of the room. The Lord Provost's Room and Council Chamber were decorated and finished in the Adam style. The City Architect, James Thomson, had originally planned an immense Beaux Arts style Civic Centre covering the centre of Dundee. The War intervened, his plans were scaled down and he retired in 1924 having witnessed the completion of many of his other progressive ideas such as the 'Kingsway' City Bypass, combined road widening and slum clearance, the Craigie Garden City Estate and the first ever district heated housing scheme at Logie. Thomson's ideas for extending City Square were developed again in 1924, when the Ecole de Beaux Arts trained Sir John James Burnet, arguably Scotland's finest architect, was commissioned to produce designs for the east and west wings to City Square. Thomson died in 1927 and it was his former assistant, James McLellan Brown who, as Depute City Architect, remodelled Burnet's designs in 1931 and produced the scheme that was built.

The City Square

This had followed Dundee Corporation's successful deputation for a Ministry of Labour grant to fund the building programme, which involved providing much needed employment as well as centralising the then scattered Corporation Offices.

Providing new buildings meant sacrificing some of the old. The demolition of the William Adam designed Town House (or The Pillars) in 1932, was even then most controversial and was commemorated by models erected above nearby shops in the same year. The Town House had itself replaced the City's sixteenth century Tolbooth in 1732-4. Thomson had actually put forward an alternative scheme that retained the Town House as the centre feature of the City Square but this was not developed.



Thomson's proposed alternative scheme for the City Square

Other buildings lost included Provost Pierson's Lodging in Tendall's Wynd, said to date from 1546 and considered in the 1890's to be 'one of the most remarkable specimens of a town house left in Scotland' with its corner towers and continuous arcading facing into the City's Greenmarket at the lower end of Crichton Street. Also lost was the eighteenth century Dutch style town house 'Strathmartine's Lodging' and a group of 17th and 18th century buildings known as 'The Vault'. Commemorative plaques can be seen in the City Square and prints of the buildings are on display in the Council Chambers.

The new wings included administrative offices on the upper floors, with shops at street level and a bank occupying the North West corner. On the first floor of the west wing were built grand new Municipal Chambers to supersede Thomson's 1914 Council Chambers below the Marryat Hall.

Thomson's suite became the Burgh Court, then Education Offices and then Housing Department Offices, presently they are now used mainly as Departmental Committee Rooms.

The Square itself was laid out as a central plaza with a roadway around it and the area underneath was left available for future development. The roadway was removed in the 1980's and trees, fountains, new paving, and street furniture to complement the buildings' metalwork were installed.

The design of the new wings was intended to be as simple as possible with cornice lines and window levels continuing from existing buildings. Ground floor and stone detailing is in Creetown granite with Leoch sandstone above. The shops originally had Hoptonwood marble surrounds and bronze window frames. The uniformity of the shop fronts, so important in the design, can still be seen in surviving shop premises on the east side of Crichton Street and numbers 6 - 8 and 17 City Square.

The main feature of the west wing is the arcade leading into the marble lined main entrance hall and staircase and thus to the Council Chambers Suite. The balcony above the arcade leads off the Council Chamber and was intended for addressing large gatherings in the City.

The Council Chambers Entrance as it is today



The first painting of 'The Makars of Dundee' greets visitors as they enter the City Chambers

The Council Chambers

Entrance - Two large paintings the 'Makars of Dundee' are by local artist, Gregory Lange and depict notable personalities in the history of Dundee and the principal industries of jute, flax, shipbuilding and whaling. The tempera on canvas painting 'Glamis' is also the work of a local artist J. Torrington Bell and to the side of the entrance hall is an 18th century seat which was used in the old Burgh Court.

Main Stair - The stained glass window was designed by Alex Russell and depicts the City Coat of Arms. At the top is the City Cenotaph on the Law and St. Mary's Tower while beneath is the old Town House. Lower down the stairs are two plaques in memory of those who fell in in the First and Second World Wars. The four flags of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland are grouped around the British Union Flag.

Main Corridor - This contains several display cases showing memorabilia of the city and on the walls are hung assorted fine paintings from the City's Art Galleries and Museums collections. While some of the paintings are permanently held within the City Chambers, many of the prints and pictures are changed on a regular basis depending on display requirements within the City.

The stained glass panels in the doors to the Lord Provost's Suite and to the Councillors Lounge came from the City's twin towns of Würzburg, Germany and Orleans, France.

Councillors' Lounge - Six run-on prints from A.C. Lamb's 1895 volume 'Old Dundee' are all self titled and this architectural archive almost bankrupted the family business, Lamb's Temperance Hotel in Reform Street. The Councillors' Lounge originally contained two stained glass windows from the Town House but these are now displayed in the McManus Galleries.

Lord Provost's Reception Room

This room was designed en suite to the Lord Provost's Office, with oak floors (now carpeted) and mahogany wainscoting. The paintings are nineteenth century landscapes from the City Art Galleries and Museum collection. Also of interest is the painting 'Dundee from Tayport' by John Cairns.



The second painting 'The Makars of Dundee'

Council Chambers Suite

The Chamber itself is an impressive room, restrained and dignified in design. The walls are predominantly walnut with simply moulded plastered panels and ceiling above. Between the walnut wall panels are decorative bronze radiator grilles with designs depicting the story of Dundee. The same designs form the external sculptural panels above the arcade.

The cut glass chandelier in the centre of the Chamber was made from surviving remnants of the 18th century chandeliers originally in the Adam Town House known as "The Pillars". Portraits of former Provosts and Lord Provosts of the City line the walls.

The Members of the Council each have a chair finished in walnut and blue leather upholstery and the Lord Provost's Chair which is dated 1832 is still in exquisite condition. The tooled leather cushion on the back of the seat bearing the then City's Coat of Arms, was made by W A Davidson, Head of Metalwork & Sculpture at Dundee College of Art in the 1930's.

Above the balcony door are two carved griffins, clutching the Dundee Coat of Arms in their foreclaws, the griffins being the original banister stops from the grand stairway to the first floor of the Town House.

It is interesting to note that the griffins (half lion and half eagle) were later replaced by wyverns (winged dragon like monsters) as Supporters of the City's Arms.

The Ceremonial Drum was presented to Lord Provost McManus when the Black Watch Regiment received the Freedom of the City. At the far end of the Chamber is the public gallery below which is the City's Coat of Arms, modelled in plaster. The gallery is accessed by the south stair off the main corridor. To the sides are two large chairs which were used in the Old Burgh Court by the Baillies, who were councillors appointed to dispense justice. The flags in front of the gallery are the Official Flag of the City of Dundee, the Saltire of Scotland, the Union Flag and the flag of one of the City's twin towns, Würzburg, Germany.

One of six stained glass windows by Alex Russell, this window greets visitors as they take the stairs up to the Council Chambers and depicts the many facets of Dundee's history through the ages. Visitors on sunny afternoons will especially appreciate this window when backlit by strong sunlight.

Stained Glass Windows

The stained glass Chamber windows, designed by Alex Russell, Head of Design at Dundee College of Art were, excepting the framework, made in the College.

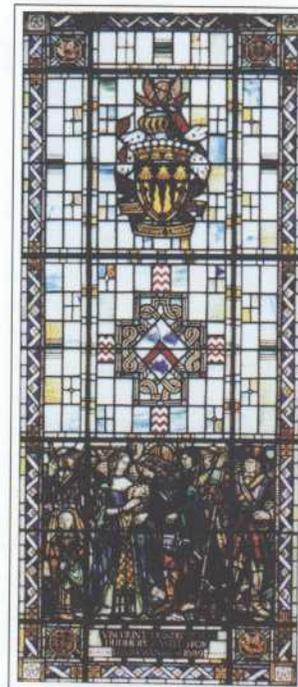
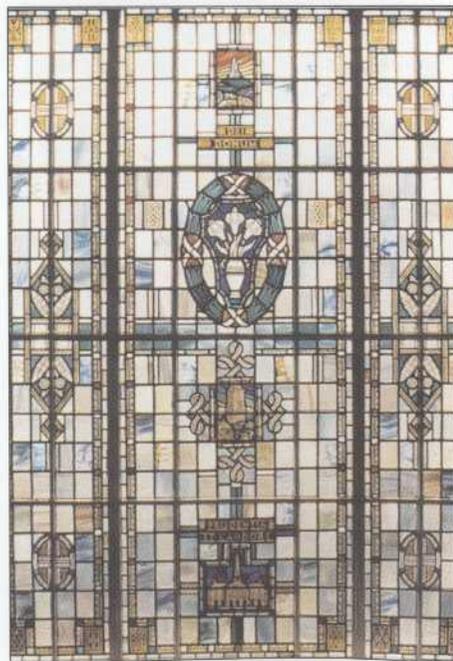
The first depicts William Wallace and Alexander Scrymgeour directing the siege operation against the Castle of Dundee in 1297.

The second shows King Robert the Bruce granting a Charter to the Burgesses of Dundee in 1327, in the presence of the Bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Moray and Ross, the Abbot of Arbroath, the Earl of Ross, Sir James Douglas and two other Knights.

In the middle window are the Arms of the City, being a blue shield with the vase of three lilies of purity for the City's Patron Saint, Saint Mary and bears the battlements of the Royal Burgh and supported by two wyverns. The motto is 'Dei Donum' - Gift of God and 'Prudentia et Candore' - with thought and purity.

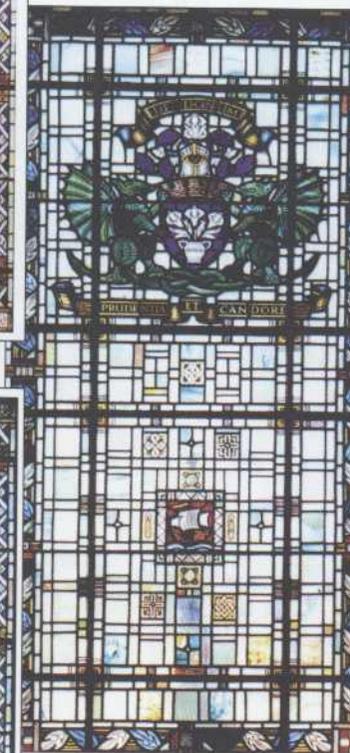
Mary Queen of Scots is the subject of the fourth window and shows her being presented with the Keys to the burgh by the Provost and Baillies at the West Port in 1561.

Finally, Graham of Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee) is seen outside Dudhope Castle, raising the Standard on his way to the Battle of Killiecrankie, where he was killed in action in 1689.



Viscount Dundee leaves Dudhope Castle for Killiecrankie 1689

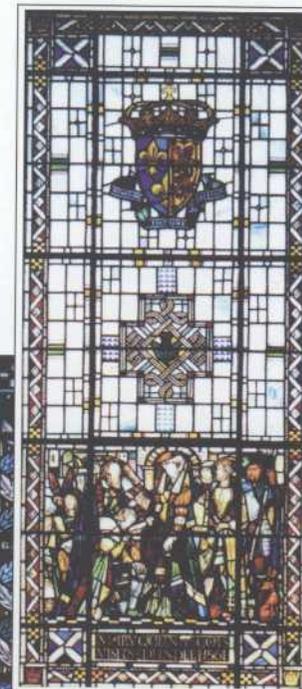
Mary Queen of Scots visits Dundee 1561



The centre stained glass window in the Council Chambers depicts the City's Coat of Arms at the time of installation

Sir William Wallace & Alexander Scrymgeour at the siege of the Castle of Dundee 1297

King Robert the Bruce grants a Charter to the Burgesses of Dundee 1327



TO ALL AND SUNDRY WHOM THESE

PRESENTS DO OR MAY CONCERN



WE Sir Malcolm Rognoald of Edingight, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, Lord Lyon King of Arms, send Greeting WHEREAS, **DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL**, having by petition unto Us of Date 31 October 1995 SHEWEN; THAT in terms of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 the Petitioners are constituted a Body Corporate by the name Dundee City Council; THAT in terms of the said Act the area to be administered by the Petitioners as the new Local Government Area Authority is the area of the City of Dundee District Council (except Tayside Electoral Division 30 (Monifieth) and those parts of 31 (Sidlaw) which are in Angus or Perth and Kinross); THAT certain Ensigns Armorial were recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland (Volume 59, Folio 5) of date 2 October 1975 in name of The City of Dundee District Council; AND the Petitioners having prayed that the aforesaid Ensigns Armorial might be confirmed unto them as from 1 April 1996, **KNOW YE THEREFORE** that we have Devised, and Do by These Presents Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto Dundee City Council the following Ensigns Armorial, as depicted upon the margin hereof, and matriculated of even date with These Presents upon the 47th page of the 79th Volume of our Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, VIDELICET: —

Azure, a pot of three growing lilies Argent. Above the Shield is placed a coronet appropriate to a statutory Council of a City (VIDELICET: a mural coronet Or masoned sable), and on a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest a lily Argent, and in Escrol over the same this Motto 'DEI DONUM' and in another Escrol under the Shield this Motto 'PRUDENTIA ET CANDORE' the said Shield having for Supporters two dragons, wings elevated, their tails notwed, together underneath Vert; Which Ensigns Armorial are to be borne by the said Authority as from 1 April 1996, by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial the said Council is, amongst all Nobles and in Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as an Incorporation Noble in the Noblesse of Scotland: — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have Subscribed These Presents and the Seal of Our Office is affixed hereto at Edinburgh, this 3rd day of June in the 45th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety six. ♦ ♦



*Malcolm Rognoald of Edingight
Lyon.*

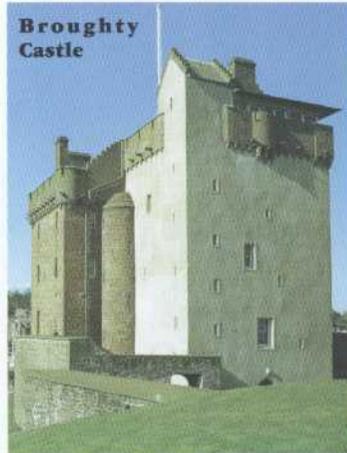
These pages are a faithful copy of the scroll showing the new 'Ensign Armorial' of the City of Dundee, prepared and presented by the Lord Lyon to the City on the third of June 1996. The scroll which is held in the City Chambers is the Master Document from which all copies of the Crest must be taken to ensure artwork and colours are correct. It would follow that all past Coats of Arms should be removed, but from the point of history as well as economy, this is not always prudent and within the City Chambers, whether Coats of Arms in bas relief, stained glass or other form, these have been retained and are often a puzzle to visitors trying to spot the differences that have taken place over the years.

A city which has any sort of history must boast fortifications which, during times of war, were used as a retreat or as refuge or more usually to ensure that important personages had a chance of surviving hostilities and this is especially true of Dundee and its castles.

Dundee's Five Castles; Broughty, Dudhope, Mains, Claypotts & Powrie

The oldest fortified establishment within the City boundaries is **Broughty Castle** which has had many and various additions, subtractions and renovations over the 600 years it has existed.

Dominating the River Tay Estuary, Broughty Castle is situated four miles east of the City Centre and is one of Dundee's most prominent landmarks.

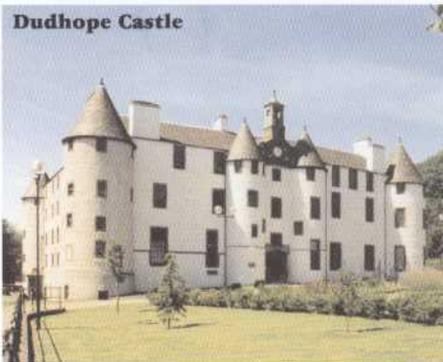


Standing on a promontory overlooking the Tay Estuary, it dominates the shoreline and from its battlements offers any occupant an uninterrupted vista over the surrounding area and several miles out to sea. Its uses have been as varied as its manner and methods of construction and has seen use as a garrison for the English army of Henry VIII in the mid 16th century, a coastal battery position and an accommodation for the Royal Engineers in the 19th century, from where they could quickly lay mines to protect the approaches to Dundee. Built in the mid 15th century, it could originally only be reached by a causeway at low tide.

On its commanding site it served a useful purpose of defence but as the mechanics of warfare improved, its position served less and less for which it was designed until it was described as: "badly built, badly designed and utterly useless for the purpose for which it was constructed - a fort such as this could never defend our river, for its total demolition would only afford an enemy an hour's pleasant recreation", so spoke a Captain J G Grant in 1888, explaining the problems of the 'Defence of the Tay.'

The castle is one of Dundee's major landmarks and can be seen for many miles in its significant position jutting into the Tay's tidal estuary and after at least fifteen alterations and renovations it thankfully still serves a useful purpose in peacetime and currently houses a museum.

Dudhope Castle



Situated within a mile of the City Centre has suffered a chequered existence since its construction began in the late 13th century. The castle is a late mediæval tower house and was the seat of the Scrymgeour family, constables of Dundee. It was extended after 1580 to form a massive L-plan structure with circular 'angle' towers; the towers were later demolished and the building was converted to a woollen mill and barracks in the 18th century. It then fell into a period of little use until in 1958, following a period of Ministry of Works occupation, the Corporation of Dundee made an abortive attempt to demolish the castle and after a period of little or no use it was eventually restored in 1985-88 to form luxury offices.



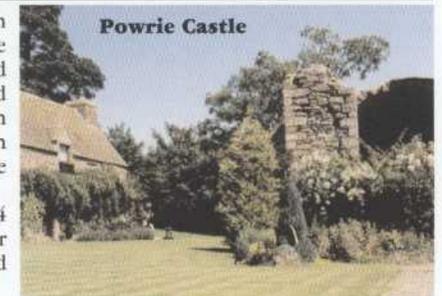
Claypotts Castle

The Castle of Claypotts was built between 1569 and 1588 by John Strachan on lands which had earlier been leased by his father from the Abbey of Lindores, across the Tay in Fife. Although only a relatively small structure, it is one of the most complete examples of a type of planning found in a number of other 16th century buildings. The most significant feature of these buildings is the provision of towers at diagonally opposite corners which resulted in a plan in the form of the letter Z.

This allowed defenders to fire across the faces of the main building to discourage attackers from approaching too near. It is fairly significant to note that while structures such as these were still being built in Scotland, equivalent nobility in England were building houses which were outward looking and with no provision for defence.

The Grahams of Claverhouse purchased the castle in 1601, but after the death of Lord Graham of Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee) at Killiecrankie in 1689, the lands were forfeit and reverted to the Crown and were given to the Marquis of Douglas and through marriage and their descendants came under ownership of the Earl of Home. Claypotts still belonged to the Homes in 1926 when they placed it under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works.

Powrie was originally constructed in the early 16th century only to be burnt by the English in 1548, while operating from Balgillo. After this it was then extended and enlarged and the two separate buildings were joined and formed an inner courtyard. The east wing, which then decayed and is now a ruin, was originally a Z plan tower house similar in many ways to Claypotts Castle and had a vaulted ceiling and chimney piece. The northern range is very Renaissance, finished in 1604 with many fine features above a vaulted ground floor including a residential wing and now in its restored condition uses many original features.



Powrie Castle



Mains Castle

Situated at the top of a steep bank overlooking the Dichty Valley, the castle is a fortified courtyard country house whose original construction started in 1480. The keystone, dated 1562 bears the letters DG and DMO, standing for David Graham and Dame Margaret Ogilvy and was the seat of the Grahams of Fintry. The castle has a fine Renaissance stone panel with the motto in Latin - 'grateful for country, for friends and for posterity'. It was acquired in 1913 by the Town Council, eventually restored in the 1980's and is now used as a fine restaurant catering to Dundee's many visitors as well as the local community.

Many of Dundee's castles are open to the Public - For more details it is suggested you contact the Local Tourist office for details of opening hours.

The Lord Provost's Chain of Office

It was customary for the Provost and each City Baillie to wear Chains of Office but subsequent to the Dundee Police & Improvement Act of 1871, the number of Burgh Magistrates was increased from four to six. Up to that time, the Chain of the Provost was long enough to allow several coils around his neck, but following the elections of November 1871, Provost Yeaman resolved to divide his chain to provide the six new Baillies with their usual chain of office and the Council agreed that a new chain of office be obtained for the Provost.

The new chain, which is still in use, was supplied by Mister William Alston a Jeweller of Dundee, who obtained a chain worthy of the dignity of the Chief Magistrate of Dundee from one of the leading goldsmiths in London.

It is interesting to read from the cash accounts of the Council under the heading 'Casual Expenditure' that on April the 17th 1872, the princely sum of one hundred and ninety-two pounds and ten shillings, (£192.50p), was paid for "Massive Gold Chain and Badge for Provost" and that a further five pounds and five shillings, (£5.25p), was spent on a 'Morocco Case for Same'.



The Chain of Office, worn by the Lord Provost for all official functions.

The chain is formed of diamond shaped links, each approximately one inch in length and joined together by double oval rings, with banded figures of eight lateral. The whole chain, from end to end is forty-two inches in length and suspended from the middle of the chain is an oval gold badge four inches high by three inches wide ornamented with fleur-de-lis and in the centre the City's Coat of Arms and Motto with the additional words 'Provost of Dundee' (This was some years before Dundee had authority to use the title Lord Provost, thus the badge still carries the original wording). Both chain and badge are of fine gold, stamped 18 carats and the total weight is 26 troy ounces.

In a ceremony, during a tour of Ashton's Works on the 10th of July 1914, King George V pressed an emerald button and Queen Mary one of jade which actuated machinery lowering the foundation stones of the Caird Hall into place. Both the buttons were presented to their majesties, the Queen accepted the jade stone as a memento but the King handed back the emerald to Sir James Caird with the wish that it should remain in the hands of the City; so it was incorporated into the Chain of Office and remains in pride of place in its matching gold setting directly above the gold badge.

Royal Authority to use the title "Lord Provost"

The office of Chief Magistrate or President of Council originated with the formation of burghs in Scotland from the twelfth century onwards. Long association with French custom led to the use of the term 'Prévôt' or Provost as it became and 'Bailli' which became Bailiff and subsequently Baillie, a term still used in Scotland today.

Until the 'Sack of Dundee' by Cromwell's troops in 1651, the town was second only to Edinburgh in terms of wealth and population and like Edinburgh it liked to preface its title of chief magistrate by the respectful preface of 'Lord'. The usage was not constant but there are recorded examples such as the Convention of Royal Burghs which was held in Dundee in 1692 and the Chairman elected to the Convention was referred to as James Fletcher - 'Lord Provost of Dundee'.

Thereafter the Provost of Edinburgh was consistently referred to as Lord Provost but Dundee had a period of economic troubles throughout the eighteenth century and consequently reverted to the simpler title of Provost for its Chief Magistrate.

Only on its rise in stature with the development of jute, textiles and heavy engineering did Dundee once more have ideas of image and in 1887 the Council minuted during a meeting that it deserved formal recognition and decided to petition the government for Royal Authority to use the term 'Lord Provost'.

Although the authority took nearly four years to be ratified, the Council, in their wisdom blithely assumed that authority would be automatic and Provosts William Hunter (1887-1890) and Alexander Mathewson (1890-1893) anticipated permission by styling themselves Lord Provost before official authority was granted in 1892. When the public announcement was made on 12th February of that year (which was also the year of Queen Victoria's 55th Jubilee) it stated that - "Her Majesty is graciously pleased by Royal Warrant to decree for all time coming the Chief Magistrate of Dundee should be known by the style and title of Lord Provost".

The town duly celebrated official recognition by staging a grand banquet for '220 gentlemen' on Friday the 11th of March which was held in the Victoria Galleries and included a regimental band and a forty strong guard of honour from the local regiment of the 1st City of Dundee, Volunteer Brigade of Royal Highlanders. The walls were hung with fine paintings loaned for the occasion and on the head table was a gold plateau holding a gold fountain and the eight other tables had silver epergnes holding vast floral displays, the entire hall finished off with hundreds of 'fairy lamps and white lights'.

The splendid meal was purveyed by Colonel Smith of the Queens Hotel and was followed by eighteen toasts from local dignitaries and Provosts and Lord Provosts of other Scottish towns and cities. In all it was a very grand affair.

The application had of course been assisted by the fact that Queen Victoria granted Dundee its last Royal Charter in January 1889, raising Dundee's status to that of 'City' - the Charter reciting all previous charters granted to Dundee including the Confirmation by Robert the Bruce in 1327, which in turn referred to the rights granted by William the Lion circa 1191.

Under the Dundee Corporation Act of 1894 the City's status was once again raised to that of a 'County of a City' which had the consequence of the Lord Provost also having the responsibility of a 'Lieutenant', who would be answerable to the Queen for ensuring that the militia or defence force was in an efficient and ready condition should they ever be called upon to serve the throne, in whatever role they be given.

Therefore in present times, the wearer of Dundee Lord Provost's Chain of Office has a variety of responsibilities and duties both traditional and modern and represents an unbroken succession of over two hundred and seventy elected or appointed officers. These officers go back over 800 years to the formation of the burgh itself through a history of rich and varied times, occupation and times of strife up to the present day.

Incorporation of the "Caird" Emerald

As mentioned in the text on the Lord Provost's Chain of Office, the emerald which is now incorporated in the chain directly above the oval badge of office is not often recognised as such.

Emeralds come in a variety of forms, the type used in jewellery are of a clearer variety and although very seldom 'perfect' have a brilliance comparable to rubies and sapphires.

Cloudy emeralds of which this stone is a magnificent example are seldom used to form gemstones but this example is known to be the second largest emerald ever discovered and virtually impossible to put a realistic value to. Therefore after the completion of the ceremony to lay the foundation stones for the Caird Hall, the King was offered the gem (see previous page).

The actual history of the gem is relatively unknown, despite lengthy research, no documentation appears to exist with regard where the gem was mined, where it was purchased or what price was paid for it.

One story is that it was 'found in Brazil' but nothing to confirm this has ever been found.



The Caird Emerald after incorporation into the Lord Provost's Chain of Office



The Chain of Office for Dundee's Deputy Lord Provost

Deputy Lord Provost

Starting with Radulfo in 1286, the first known magistrate of Dundee and Richard de Fordoun, the Provost in 1330 and over 270 dignitaries that followed (see pages 18 - 19) in the year 1996, Dundee City Council created a new title - that of Deputy Lord Provost. It seems peculiar that it took 800 years for the Council to decide that it could be useful for the 'Chief Magistrate' to have a deputy, especially as the City lost the use of the 'Baillies' after governmental revisions of 1973.

The new title and with it the written responsibilities was created and of course a Chain of Office to be worn for official functions.

In most other positions of responsibility whether governmental or otherwise, it is quite in order for a person in high office to have a 'second' whether it be the captain of a ship or president of a country, so Dundee realised the need for the Lord Provost to have a 'back-up' for the occasions when there are several coinciding functions which require City Officials to attend or carry out official duties.



Detail of the head of the Civic Mace showing fine detail and craftsmanship

The Civic Mace

The Civic Mace was designed to follow in the tradition of civic maces which have evolved from the battle-mace or club-like weapon of mediaeval days. The "Sergeant at Arms" or "Armed Servant" carried such weapons. His modern counterpart is the "Council Officer" or "Mace Bearer."

Although gifted by the Rotary Club of Dundee, the Mace bears no outward symbol of that body, it being agreed that as the Mace is a symbol of authority of the Lord Provost it would be appropriate to confine the design to embrace the City's Heraldic Arms, Patron Saints, Principal Industry together with National Emblems. Although traditional in form, the Mace was designed as a complete and original work and was made in traditional ways, crafted in precious metals with additional enamels; its design was approved by the Lord Lyon King of Arms.

The Head is surmounted by a gilded crown or "mural coronet" appropriate to a Royal Burgh. The City Arms are within the crown, the full heraldic arms of the City being chased in silver, gold and inlaid with coloured enamels.

The Crown sits on stylised waves signifying Dundee's reference as a seaport. Below the waves a rope of silver and gold is reminiscent of the days of sailing ships. Below the head and separated by a narrow neck, a supporting knop of silver carries three saints carved and chased in silver, each standing on a backing of blue enamel. St. Mary with infant child, the Patron Saint of Dundee has as her emblem a lily; St. Clement, who was drowned with an anchor round his neck is a former Patron Saint and St. Andrew and his cross is for Scotland. The three Saints are separated one from the other by seven gold stars. Below the platforms on which the Saints stand are carved and chased Silver Thistles, the Scottish National Emblem and from the knop, the shaft runs through two bosses to a Fort in the form of a Distaff decorated with gold wires which continue through the length of the shaft. The wires are representations of Flax, Jute and Hemp, natural plants of which Dundee was famous for their weaving and ropemaking. The Mace is hallmarked with the maker's initials, B.H. for Bernard Harrington, Thistles for Sterling Silver, the Castle for Edinburgh (where the assaying and marking was done) and the date letter 'Y' for the year October 1954/55.

A Scroll recording the occasion of presentation bearing the names of the Members of Dundee Rotary on December 9th, 1955 is contained within a hollowed portion of the Mace.

The mace, which measures over forty-eight inches in length, is normally used only within the City Chambers except for the annual Kirkin o' the Council, the Feast of Christ the King and for the graduation ceremonies of the City's Universities.



The Twin Cities of Dundee



The City of Dundee is twinned with five separate cities, Alexandria in the United States of America, Orléans in France, Zadar in Croatia, Nablus on the West Bank and Würzburg in Germany. The principles of 'twinning' are several, allowing friendships to foster and further communication and the sharing of information between different cities.

The Twin City of **Orléans** is in the departement or county of Loiret and is situated about 80 miles southwest of Paris. The City, with a population of 180,000 is famous for its association with Joan of Arc and is a recognised commercial centre, many buildings damaged in 1940 and 1944 having been beautifully restored to their former splendour. Dundee has been twinned with Orléans since 1946 and is probably the oldest continuing twin-city link in Europe.

Famous for chateaux, cathedrals and its picturesque setting on the Loire, the city is a popular centre for tourism and famous for its fine local food as well as being a centre of crops, geology and wine research. Many beneficial exchanges have been made between the cities over the years not only in commerce and education but in social and goodwill visits, a trend which still continues after more than fifty years.

Dundee's second twinned city is **Würzburg** in Germany, situated in Main Franconia with a population of approximately 126,000 and in common with the other 'twins', Würzburg's history includes a famous river, the Main, which rises near the Czech Border, becomes a major tributary of the Rhine and now after completion of a huge European project, is part of the the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal System.

The City has a history dating back over 1300 years, in 650AD it had a Franconian ducal residence on the right bank of the river while on the left was a small fishing village. The city has many famous associations and citizens, Wilhelm Röntgen, invented the X-ray process in 1895 (and for this received a Nobel Prize) and in 1922, the City inaugurated its now famous 'Mozart Fest' which is still held annually in the Residence, a splendid palace in the heart of the City and one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in the area. Formerly the home of the Prince Bishops, it now houses museums, art galleries as well as the Bavarian State Archive, several university departments and boasts the largest ceiling painting in the world.

Although badly damaged in 1945, the restoration work left no trace of the destruction and many tens of thousands come each year to view the many and various attractions it houses.

Zadar, whose twinning dates from 1959, lies on a small peninsula which encloses a deep harbour on the Eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea in what now forms the new Croatia.

It is an ancient city whose origins are lost in antiquity, but mention is made of Zadar in the 4th Century B.C. as an important shipping port then under the rule of the Illyrian tribe of the Liburnians. By the dawn of Christianity, the city had fallen under the control of the vast and mighty Roman Empire, becoming a principal foothold on the Adriatic shoreline. During the 7th Century the immediate environs were occupied by Croats, Zadar at that time being under the sway of Byzantium, its shipping and business trade flourishing.

In the year 1050, the city fell to the Venetian republic after many battles and a long siege, but later the Croatian King Krešimir IV extended his rule over the city until in 1170 it was again subjugated to Venice.

The sixth crusade on its way to Palestine sacked the city, slaying its inhabitants and plundering the churches and monasteries.

In 1500 the Turks laid siege to the city but neither side proved victorious and an agreement was reached, the Turks eventually being pushed out of Dalmatia altogether by the early 1700's.

With the downfall of the Venetians in 1797, Zadar fell under the rule of the Austrian Empire and this remained for just over 100 years, Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz sealing a new fate for the city.

The combined navies of Britain and Austria entered the Port in 1813, so once again the city was under Austrian rule until 1918 when it was assigned to Italy under the treaty of Rapallo.

In the second World War, Zadar suffered heavy bombings and in 1944 was liberated by the Yugoslav Army.

The population, in the former Yugoslavia, was around 30,000, the main industry being agriculture and fishing.

The City of **Alexandria** is in the State of Virginia, USA and is situated on the East coast about five miles south of the nation's capital Washington DC, the cities separated by the Potomac River.

Named after Scottish merchant John Alexander, Alexandria was founded in 1749 and is one of the USA's most historic cities. Known as George Washington's home town, it boasts many fine old buildings which are magnificent examples of early American architecture, the 'Old Town' now named as a National Landmark by the National Register of Historic places.

In recent years Alexandria has become a major employment centre and from the city's fifty-four thousand households, offers employment to over eighty thousand of the population within its boundaries.

The system of City Government operated in Alexandria is similar to Dundee's Council, the citizens elect six councillors for a term of three years and from the Council a Mayor or City Manager is duly appointed.

Finally the City of **Nablus**, which is located in Samaria, is the largest city in Palestine and part of what is known as the West Bank.

Steeped in history dating back to biblical times, the city (known as Shechem by the Israelis) is mentioned in Genesis as the area where Jacob purchased land and known now as the site of Jacob's Well (which is still used by Nablus residents) and is mentioned in Egyptian documents dating from the 19th century BC

According to the Bible, it was here that Jesus stopped for refreshment and throughout its history, Nablus has had a variety of occupants including the Tribes of Israel, Samaritans (who still have a small community in the western part of the town), the Romans, (who named it Neapolis or new city and where the modern day name derives), Crusaders and Muslims.

The environs of Nablus are steeped in history, being the location of Joseph's Tomb, the sacred ground for the Ark of the Covenant, the burial place of the prophets Elisha and Obediah and the head of John the Baptist and some of the most impressive ruins in the Middle East including the ruins of Sebastia the ancient capital of the northern Kingdom of Israel.

In modern times, Nablus still has an important role to play in the local community, being the site of a natural oasis, it is the market and agricultural centre for the area and in addition boasts a speciality for local sweets and several factories manufacturing soap from olive oil which is sold to many neighbouring areas.

Although destroyed by an earthquake in 1927, the area, despite unrest has flourished and now boasts a population of over 80,000.



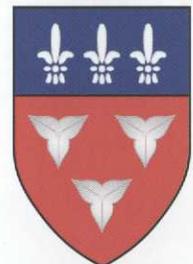
Zadar



Alexandria



Nablus



Orléans



Würzburg

LIST OF BAILLIES, PROVOSTS & LORD PROVOSTS OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE

The minutes of the Town Council of Dundee which are still in existence do not bear an earlier date than 1552, but as the names of Provosts and Baillies were usually entered in the 'Lockit-Book' over every name of an admitted Burgess, it is thus possible to form a more complete historical list of Office Holders for the City. Where dates before 1482 omit any mention of a Provost, the name of the Principal Baillie has been listed.

1286	Radulfo, Magister de Dundee		1435	David de Spalding	Baillie
1330	Richard de Fordoun, Senior	Provost	1438	Simon de Ferne	Baillie
1341	Alan de Balmossy	Baillie	1442	David Spalding	Baillie
1341	Peter de Haia	Baillie	1443	William de Strathain	Provost
1341	William de Both	Baillie	1444 - 45	Walter Grynlaw	Baillie
1341	Richard de Fordoun, Junior	Baillie	1446	William de Strathain	Baillie
1342	Nicholas de Both	Provost	1447 - 48	James de Fotheringhame	Baillie
1342	Alexander de Scralyn	Baillie	1449	Robert de Balmanach	Baillie
1343	Stephen Forbour	Baillie	1450	James de Fotheringhame	Baillie
1360	Patrick Parker	Baillie	1451	Walter Grenelaw	Baillie
1362	William de Harden	Baillie	1453	James de Fotheringhame	Baillie
1362	Thomas of Angus	Baillie	1454	Robert Deuchre	Baillie
1364	William de Harden	Provost	1454	Henry de Fotheringhame of Pourie	Provost
1365	Andrew Parker	Baillie	1455	Malcolm de Deuchre	Baillie
1365	Andrew Clerk	Baillie	1456	David Guthrie	Baillie
1366	Alexander Skyrmechour	¹ Constable, Provost	1457	Walter Grinlaw	Baillie
1366	William de Inverpefre	Baillie	1459	David Spalding	Baillie
1367	Andrew Parker	Baillie	1459	Thomas Spalding	Provost
1369	William de Harden	Provost	1460	William de Strathautynte	⁴ Provost
1375	Galfrid Ayre	Baillie	1461	John Scrymgeour	Provost
1376	Richard Spalding	Baillie	1462	Robert de Deuchir	Baillie
1377	Laurence Brow	Baillie	1463	David Aberkirdor	Provost
1377	Robert Bell	Baillie	1463 - 64	James Blare	Provost
1379	Thomas Clerk	Baillie	1464 - 66	James de Fotheringhame	Baillie
1380	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1466	Robert Graham	Provost
1381	Robert Bell	Baillie	1467	Malcolm Guthrie	Baillie
1382	Hugh de Jedworth	Baillie	1468	David Aberkirdor	Baillie
1383	Robert Bell	Baillie	1469	Andrew Moncurr	Baillie
1384	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1469 - 70	John Hay	Provost
1384	David de Aberkirdor	Baillie	1470	Malcolm Guthrie	Provost
1384	John de Mortuo Mari	²	1472 - 75	Malcolm Guthrie	Baillie
1387	Richard Scott	Baillie	1476	James Fullerton	Provost
1388	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1477	David Rollok	Baillie
1389	Hugh de Jedworth	Baillie	1478 - 79	Robert Graham of Fintry	Provost
1390	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1480	Malcolm Guthrie	Baillie
1391	Patrick de Inverpefre	Baillie	1481	James Fotheringhame	Baillie
1392	Richard Scott	Baillie	1482	David Rollok	⁵ Provost
1393	William Clerk	Baillie	1483	Robert Graham of Fintry	Baillie
1393	John Young	Baillie	1483 - 84	David Aberkirdor	Baillie
1395	Richard Scott	Baillie	1485	James Rollok	Baillie
1396	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1492 - 97	James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee	Baillie
1397	Richard Scott	Baillie	1497 - 98	Robert Graham of Fintry	Baillie
1398	Robert de Guthry	Baillie	1504	James Rollok	Baillie
1401	John de Lyndesei	Baillie	1509	Alexander Ogilvie	Baillie
1402	Richard Scott	Baillie	1513	Lord Gray	Baillie
1403	Robert de Guthry	³	1513	Andrew Abercrombie	Baillie
1404	Robert Templeman	Baillie	1513 - 14	Earl of Crauford	Baillie
1405	Richard Scott	Baillie	1514 - 16	James Rollok	Baillie
1406 - 07	Adam Clerk	Baillie	1516 - 20	James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee	Baillie
1409	Richard Scott	Baillie	1520 - 23	Alexander Ogilvie	Baillie
1410	John Mortuo Mari	Baillie	1523 - 25	William Carmichael of Carpow	Baillie
1410	John Andrewson	Baillie	1526 - 28	John Scrymgeour of Glaister	Baillie
1412 - 14	Richard Scott	Baillie & Clerk of Coquet	1528 - 30	James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee	Baillie
1415 - 18	James Elgy	Baillie	1531 - 32	John Barrie	Baillie
1420	Galfrid de Disart	Baillie	1543 - 44	Walter Scrymgeour of Glaswell	Baillie
1421	Duncan Parcare	Baillie	1544 - 45	Robert Myln	Baillie
1421	Thomas Clerk	Baillie	1550	James Dog of Dunrobbene	Baillie
1421	William de Blare	Baillie	1551 - 65	James Halyburton	⁶
1422 - 24	Duncan Parcare	Baillie	1565 - 66	Earl of Crauford	Baillie
1425 - 28	Galfrid de Disart	Baillie	1566 - 86	James Halyburton	Baillie
1429	William de Strathechyn	Provost	1586 - 90	James Scrymgeour of Dudhop	Baillie
1429	William Plater	Baillie	1590 - 92	James Forrester	Baillie
1431	William Playfair	Baillie	1592 - 93	James Auchinleck	Baillie
1434	Simon de Ferne	Baillie	1593 - 1609	Sir James Scrymgeour	Baillie
1435	Alexander de Blare	Baillie	1609 - 14	William Duncan	Baillie
1435	David de Aberkirdor	Baillie	1614 - 26	William Auchinleck	Baillie

¹ An early form of the name Scrymgeour.

² An early form of the name Mortimer.

³ In the Exchequer Roll, the remark reads "Robert de Guthry was the sole Baillie present, the other baillies died of the plague."

⁴ An early form of the name Strachan.

⁵ After this entry, the names are those of Provosts only.

⁶ Killed at the Siege of Leith.

1626 - 31	Thomas Halyburton	Baillie
1631 - 33	Thomas Auchinleck	Baillie
1633 - 37	Thomas Davidson	Baillie
1637 - 43	James Fletcher	Baillie
1643 - 46	James Piersoun	Baillie
1646 - 50	William Kinneris	⁷ Baillie
1650 - 58	Thomas Mudy	Baillie
1658 - 59	Sir Thomas Mudy	Baillie
1659 - 66	Alexander Wedderburn	Provost
1666 - 67	George Fletcher	Baillie
1667 - 69	George Brown	Baillie
1669 - 70	John Tarbet	Baillie
1670 - 72	Alexander Watson	Baillie
1672 - 77	George Brown	Baillie
1677 - 81	Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie	Baillie
1681 - 85	Alexander Duncan	Baillie
1685 - 86	James Fletcher	Baillie
1686	Election of Magistrates Prohibited by the King	
1686 - 87	Major General John Graham of Claverhouse (Appointed by Royal Warrant)	⁸ Baillie
1687 - 88	James Fletcher	Baillie
1688 - 89	Major General John Graham of Claverhouse	Baillie
1689 - 98	James Fletcher	Baillie
1698 - 1700	Alexander Blair	Provost
1700 - 02	John Scrymgeour	Provost
1702 - 04	John Duncan	Baillie
1704 - 06	Alexander Blair	Baillie
1706 - 08	George Yeaman	Baillie
1708 - 10	Alexander Blair	Baillie
1710 - 12	George Yeaman	Baillie
1712 - 14	Magister Henry Guthrie	Baillie
1714 - 16	Alexander Ballingall	Baillie
1716 - 17	John Scrymgeour	⁹ Baillie
1717 - 19	Magister Alexander Duncan of Lundie	Baillie
1719 - 21	John Scrymgeour	Baillie
1721 - 23	Thomas Bower	Baillie
1723 - 25	David Maxwell	Baillie
1725 - 27	George Ramsay	Provost
1727 - 28	Alexander Ferrier	Baillie
1728 - 31	James Fairweather	Baillie
1731 - 32	Alexander Robertson	Baillie
1732 - 35	James Fairweather	Baillie
1735 - 36	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1736 - 38	Andrew Wardropper	Baillie
1738 - 41	John Donaldson	Baillie
1741 - 42	Alexander Robertson	Baillie
1742 - 44	Patrick Yeaman of Blacklaw	Baillie
1744 - 47	Alexander Duncan of Lundie	Baillie
1747 - 48	Patrick Yeaman of Blacklaw	Baillie
1748 - 50	George Yeaman of Balbeuchly	Baillie
1750 - 53	Patrick Yeaman of Blacklaw	Baillie
1753 - 54	Andrew Wardropper	Baillie
1754 - 57	Patrick Yeaman	Baillie
1757 - 58	Andrew Wardropper	Baillie
1758 - 61	George Yeaman	Baillie
1761 - 62	Patrick Yeaman	Baillie
1762 - 64	John Halyburton	Baillie
1764 - 66	John Barclay	Baillie
1766 - 68	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1768 - 70	George Maxwell	Baillie
1770 - 72	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1772 - 74	Henry Geekie	Baillie
1774 - 76	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1776 - 78	George Maxwell of Balmyle	Baillie
1778 - 80	Henry Geekie	Baillie
1780 - 82	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1782 - 84	John Pitcairn	Baillie
1784 - 86	Patrick Maxwell	Baillie
1786 - 88	John Pitcairn	Baillie
1788 - 90	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1790 - 92	James Johnston	Baillie
1792 - 94	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie

⁷ An early form of the name Kinnear.

⁸ Known as 'Bonnie Dundee' - he was killed at the Battle of Killiecrankie, 1689.

1794 - 96	Alexander Thoms	Baillie
1796 - 98	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1798 - 1800	Alexander Thoms	Baillie
1800 - 02	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1802 - 04	John Guild	Baillie
1804 - 07	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1807 - 08	John Guild	Baillie
1808 - 10	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1810 - 12	John Guild	Baillie
1812 - 14	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1814 - 16	John Guild	Baillie
1816 - 18	Alexander Riddoch	Baillie
1818 - 20	Patrick Anderson	Baillie
1820 - 22	David Brown	Baillie
1822 - 24	Patrick Anderson	Baillie
1824 - 26	David Brown	Baillie
1826 - 28	Alexander Balfour	Baillie
1828 - 30	Thomas Bell	Baillie
1831	Robert Jobson	Baillie
1831 - 33	William Lindsay	Baillie
1833 - 39	Alexander Kay	Baillie
1839 - 41	William Hackney	Baillie
1841	William Johnstone	Baillie
1841 - 44	Alexander Lawson	Baillie
1844 - 47	James Brown	Baillie
1847 - 53	Patrick Hunter Thoms	Baillie
1853 - 56	George Rough	Baillie
1856 - 58	John Ewan	Baillie
1858	David Rollo	Baillie
1858 - 61	David Jobson	Baillie
1861 - 67	Charles Parker	Baillie
1867 - 69	William Hay	Baillie
1869 - 72	James Yeaman	¹⁰ Baillie
1872 - 75	James Cox	Baillie
1875 - 78	William Robertson	Baillie
1878 - 81	William Brownlee	Baillie
1881 - 84	Alexander Hay Moncurr	Baillie
1884 - 87	Hugh Ballingall	Baillie
1887 - 90	William Hunter	Baillie
1890 - 93	Alexander Mathewson	¹¹ Lord Provost
1893 - 96	Sir James Low, Bart	Baillie
1896 - 99	Henry McGrady	Baillie
1899 - 1902	William Hunter	Baillie
1902 - 05	Charles Barrie	Baillie
1905 - 08	William Longair	Baillie
1908 - 14	Sir James Urquhart	Baillie
1914 - 20	Sir William Don	Baillie
1920 - 23	Sir Alexander Spence	Baillie
1923 - 29	Sir William High	Baillie
1929 - 32	George Anderson Johnston	Baillie
1932 - 35	William Huntley Buist	Baillie
1935 - 40	Sir John Phin	Baillie
1940 - 46	Sir Garnet Wilson	Baillie
1946 - 49	Archibald Powrie	Baillie
1949	John Campsie Adamson	Baillie
1949 - 52	Richard Fenton	Baillie
1952 - 54	William Black	Baillie
1954 - 60	William Hughes	Baillie
1960 - 68	Maurice MacManus	Baillie
1968 - 70	Alexander MacKenzie	Baillie
1970 - 73	William K. Fitzgerald	Baillie
1973 - 75	Thomas W. Moore	Baillie
1975 - 77	Charles D. P. Farquhar	Baillie
1977 - 80	Henry W. C. Vaughan	Baillie
1980 - 84	James P. Gowans	Baillie
1984 - 92	Thomas Mitchell	Baillie
1992 - 95	Thomas M. McDonald	Baillie
1995 - 96	Norman A. McGowan	Baillie
1996 - 99	Mervyn J. Rolfe	Baillie
1999 - 2001	Helen Wright	¹² Baillie
2001 -	John Ross Letford	Baillie

⁹ Installed by order of the Duke of Argyll.

¹⁰ New Provost's Chain (See page 12)

¹¹ From this date on, all names listed are 'Lord Provosts'.

¹² Dundee's first woman to serve as Lord Provost