

SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIALS

A RECORD OF THE
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION
IN THE BISHOP'S CASTLE, GLASGOW. 1888

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PREFACE



THIS volume is the outgrowth of the interest excited by the Historical and Archaeological Collection which was brought together in the 'Bishop's Castle'—a reproduction of the ancient Castle of Glasgow, designed by the late Mr. James Sellars for the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888. That collection of Scottish National Memorials was the largest and most important that had ever been brought together, and it was felt to be worthy of a more permanent record than could be given by any official catalogue. It was therefore determined to prepare a volume which should not only be an illustrated memorial but a national contribution to the History of Scottish Antiquities and a vivid picture of Scottish life. Of that determination the present volume is the fulfilment.

The whole collection has been carefully examined by experts, who have contributed accounts of many relics which are intimately bound up with Scottish history. The more important contributions have been discussed and illustrated in detail, while whatever was deemed of trivial or merely local and limited interest has been either omitted or passed over without comment. The story given with each object lent, and the story told by the object itself, have been duly weighed. In some cases it has been found that the appearance of the objects is inconsistent with traditions which have been cherished regarding them, but it has been thought proper, when these traditions themselves were found to be of wide acceptance and venerable antiquity, to give some account of the stories which attach to them.

The article upon old Scottish Silverplate and its Hall-marks gives, it is believed, for the first time a full account of the condition of silversmiths' work in various parts of Scotland from many of which it has long disappeared. The paper upon Archery may also be specially mentioned on account of the fulness with which the medals of the Royal Company of Archers have been for the first time described and illustrated: while the very remarkable relic known as the Kennet Ciborium has been made the

subject of a thorough historical and scientific investigation and has been illustrated with all completeness.

The portions of the work for which the several contributors are responsible are indicated in the Table of Contents. The opinion and advice of these gentlemen were, however, freely communicated on many other points; and substantial contributions from several of them are scattered throughout the entire book. Thus notes by Mr. John M. Gray [signed 'J. M. G.'] and Mr. Brook [signed 'A. J. S. B.'] will be found in many parts of the work. Thanks are due also to Mr. David Murray, LL.D., and Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan for several contributions which do not appear in the sections specially connected with their names.

In a work containing so much and such varied information, it is impossible to enumerate the names of all who have afforded assistance; but in addition to those whose names are on the title-page, particular mention must be made of Mr. Walter Clark, of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, for his contributions relating to Edinburgh; of Mr. A. H. Constable for his exhaustive description of the Kennet Ciburium; of Mr. Murray Lyon for his paper on the Roman Lodge, and of Dr. Joseph Anderson, of the Society of Antiquaries, for the invaluable assistance that he has rendered throughout the progress of the work, and for the untiring courtesy with which he has placed the resources of the Library of the Society and of the Museum of National Antiquities at the disposal of the Editor and his fellow-workers.

The Publishers also desire to acknowledge the kindness of those who have permitted the use of existing engravings for the purpose of reproduction in this volume. These are acknowledged in detail in the List of Illustrations.

One word as to the arrangement in the volume. The material has been divided into groups, but it has not been possible to preserve the integrity of each group, owing to the interlacing of subjects. A piece of antique silver or of furniture may be found under the heading of Burghal Relics, and not under that of Scottish Plate or Scottish Life. A portrait or a medal may have been dealt with as a historic or personal relic rather than as a work of art. A reference to the Index will, however, remove any inconvenience of search owing to such apparent incongruities.

GLASGOW, *April* 15, 1890.

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SCOTTISH ARCHÆOLOGY

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PREHISTORIC REMAINS



IN the Archæological Collection formed in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition, the space devoted to the prehistoric and early remains of the country was very restricted. It did not enter into the scheme of the promoters, even had there been time available, to form a full or exhaustive series of prehistoric objects, which would have appealed to only a limited number of visitors to a popular exhibition. At the same time, it was thought desirable that types at least of the implements, weapons, and other remains of prehistoric periods, should be included in the collection, so as to complete, so far as practicable, the chain of human life and experience in Scotland. Such a collection only as would illustrate the successive epochs of prehistoric times was aimed at, and the objects shown have been brought together, not because they are rare and unusual, but because they are comparatively common and typical. The prehistoric collection in short was formed, not for the archæological specialist, but only to complete the record for the general observer. The consequence is that in this section there was little shown which claims special notice as throwing new light on the life and habits of the early dwellers in these regions. Those objects only which were found in the western districts of Scotland are noticed and described in what follows.

STONE IMPLEMENTS

SPEAR-HEAD of Flint, large, imperfect at the point, from which about an inch and a half has been broken off. It is now $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In shape this spear-head resembles an isosceles and an equilateral triangle placed on opposite sides of the same base. Both faces are finely polished. The type is common to Ireland, though smaller unpolished specimens have been obtained in Scotland. Found in the last century in ploughing a field on Lochgoin Farm, parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire. (See Fig. 1.)

(19) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

ADZE of chipped Flint, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, narrowing to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the other; the greater part of both faces polished; much fractured. In form this adze is almost flat on the under side, and ridged on the back, which is ground down from the ridge to a rounded cutting edge. This type of implement is rare in Scotland, there being only other two in flint known. These are: The very fine one found at Fernie Brae, Slains, Aberdeenshire, and now in the National Museum of Antiquities (figured in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 599, and in *Scotland in Pagan Times*, second



FIG. 1.—SPEAR-HEAD.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

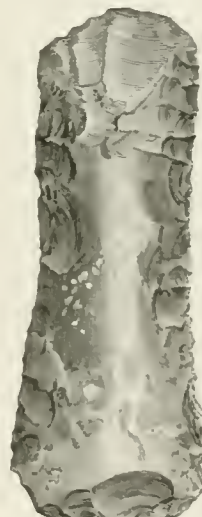


FIG. 2.—ADZE OF CHIPPED FLINT.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

series, p. 337), and the other in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. The National Museum of Antiquities also possesses an adze of the same form in greenstone, found at Little Barras, Drumlithie, Kincardineshire. This specimen was found about 1860 at Lochgoin, in the same place as the spear-head, No. 19. (See Fig. 2.)

(18) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

FLINT ARROW-HEAD, hollow-based, obtained during the formation of the Ardrossan branch of the Caledonian Railway at Boydston. It is of a light greyish colour, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the widest part; point broken off; resembles the common Irish hollow-based type.

(26) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.



FIG. 3.—LONG AXE-HEAD FOUND AT GLASGOW.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

AXE-HEAD, found in 1848 at the corner of Sauchiehall and Buchanan Streets, Glasgow. It is formed of Dolerite, polished, and has the faces slightly bevelled towards the flat sides. Length, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; greatest thickness, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth at cutting edge $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. (See Fig. 3.)

(5) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

FLINT ARROW-HEAD, from Queen's Dock, Glasgow. It is of whitish-grey flint, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across full extent of barbs; tang rounded; one barb longer than the other, but both perfect; the edge very slightly serrated, due to fine chipping from each face; point sharp. Found in the sand when the dock was being excavated in 1875.

(25) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AXE-HEAD, of Diorite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge; polished on both faces; sides flat; slightly

imperfect at the butt-end. Found in the Clyde at Rutherglen Bridge.

(8) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AXE-HEAD, of Felstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge; polished on both faces; sides rounded; flattish in section; with two small chips off one face. Found at Kingston Dock, Glasgow.

(10) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AXE-HEAD, of Diorite, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting edge; polished on both faces; sides rounded; and having a small chip out of the cutting edge. Found at Shields Road Station, Glasgow.

(9) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AXE-HEAD, of Claystone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge; polished on both faces; sides flat; cutting edge re-ground; with a small chip off one face, and a recent chip off the butt. Found in railway cutting near Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

(11) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AXE-HEADS found in the parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, viz. :—

(a) Axe, of Greenstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge; sides rounded and almost circular in section. The surfaces scaled, but showing traces of polishing at the cutting edge, which is blunted. Found on Bonland Hill.

(b) Axe, of Porphyry, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge; polished on both faces; flattish in section; sides rounded; and butt slightly imperfect. Found near Draffan.

(c) Axe, of weathered Granite, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is slightly oblique, unpolished, sides rounded.

(d) Axe, of fine greenish Claystone, cutting end only, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is well rounded and sharp; faces finely polished. A large piece is broken off one face, and about 2 inches of the butt-end are wanting.

(37) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

AXE-HEAD, of fine-grained Dolerite, found at Mollandhu, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, in 1887. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and at the cutting edge it measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across, from which it narrows to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the butt. Excepting Roman remains, few relics of antiquity have been found in Dumbartonshire.

(38) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

AXE-HEAD, of highly-polished green Felstone, found near the Monastery of Fael, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Length, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; greatest breadth at cutting edge, 3 inches.

(21) Lent by the REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

HAMMER, of fine-grained grey Dolerite, found in the Moor of Knockbrax, in the parish of Penninghame, Wigtownshire, 8 feet below the surface of the ground. It is 10 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth, and at the point of perforation $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The hole is 2 inches wide at each surface, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the centre.

(17) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

LARGE HAMMER, of fine-grained Dolerite, from Dumfries. Length, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; greatest breadth, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; thickness, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Perforated from each side.

(20) Lent by WELLWOOD B. MAXWELL.

MASSIVE HAMMER, of fine-grained Dolerite, found in front of Stobeross House, at Clyde Trustees' Works, Stobeross Docks, Glasgow, in a deposit of sand, by A. Wood, Inspector, 1st

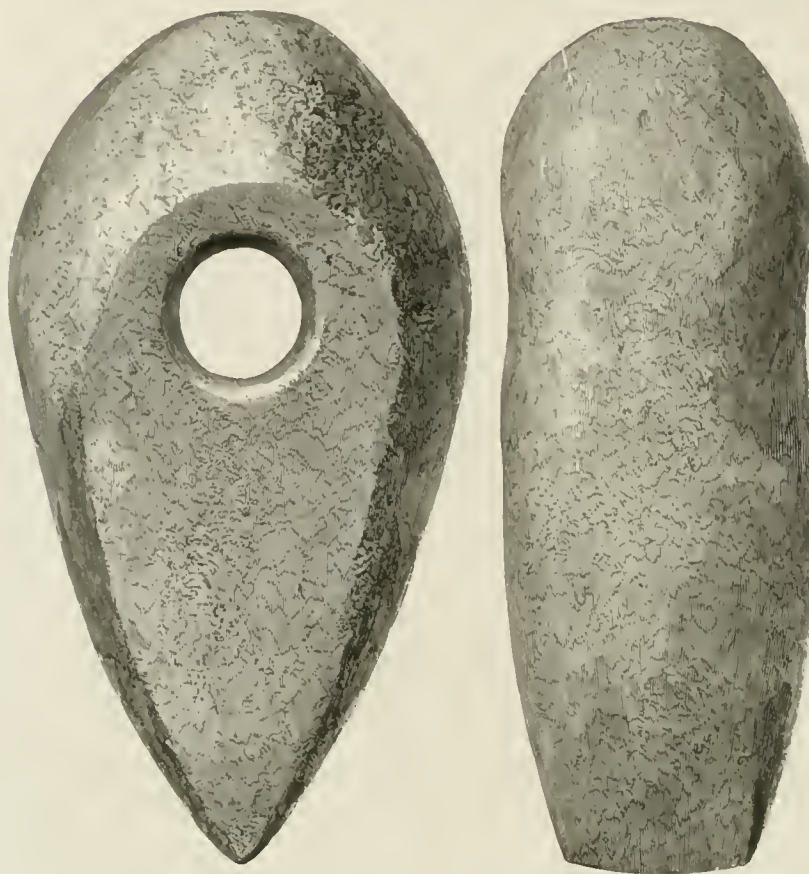


FIG. 4.—MASSIVE HAMMER OF FINE-GRAINED DOLERITE.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

February 1875. The hammer was found imbedded 1 foot in a stratum of sand, in all 4 feet beneath the natural surface. It is perforated from both sides, has a rounded head and a fine edge.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (See Fig. 4.) (1) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

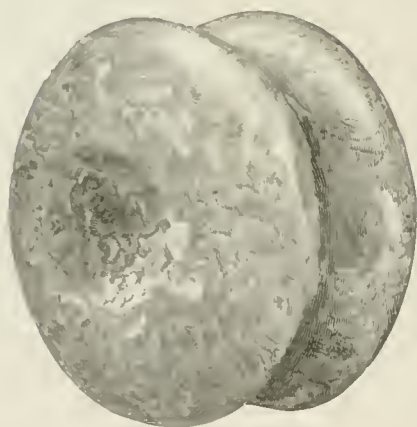


FIG. 5.—STONE IMPLEMENT FOUND IN A DEPOSIT OF SAND
NEAR THE RIVER CLYDE AT BELVIDERE.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

HAMMER, of fine-grained Dolerite, found under the ruins of an ancient fort on the farm of Colfin, Wigtownshire. It is ovoid in form, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches in greatest breadth, and perforated from both sides. (23) Lent by THOMAS SMELLIE.

STONE IMPLEMENT, found in a deposit of sand near the river Clyde at Belvidere, three miles east of Glasgow. It consists of a globular mass of Dolerite, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in maximum thickness, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. It has a broad shallow groove around its periphery, and in the centre of each side a depression as if it were in process of perforation. (See Fig. 5.)

(4) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

SMALL HAMMER, of green Dolerite, perforated at right angles to the cutting edge, found on the farm of Powblack, near Stirling. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches broad at the hammer face, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the opposite end: the perforation is uniform in diameter, measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch. (22) Lent by THOMAS SMELLIE.

HAMMER, of polished Granite, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, perforated from both sides, the hole being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the surface, narrowing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the centre; head truncated. Found at Gartmore, Perthshire. (2) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

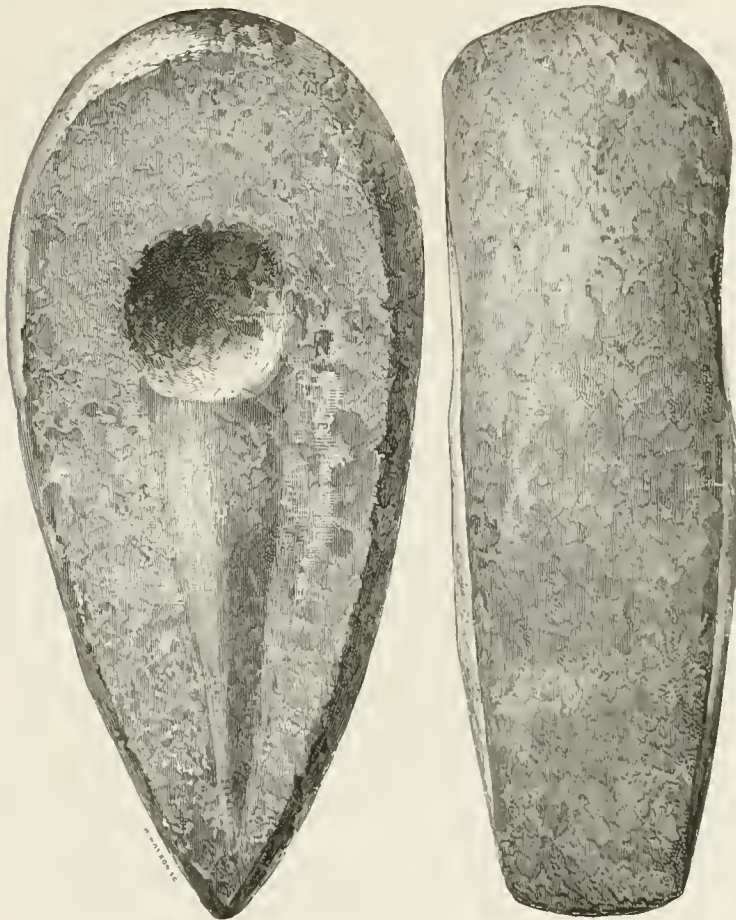


FIG. 6.—HAMMER OF COARSE-GRAINED DOLERITE FOUND AT NEW KILPATRICK.
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

HAMMER, of coarse-grained Dolerite, found at New Kilpatrick, near Glasgow. It is $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in maximum width, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. In process of perforation from each side, the diameter of the hole at the surface being $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and carried to a depth of $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches. There is a central ridge running from the perforation to the cutting edge. (See Fig. 6.) (6) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS

BRONZE FLANGED AXE, or Palstave, on which there has been inscribed, 'Found in Barsceoch Moss, 7 feet below the surface. Joseph Train.' It is 6 inches long and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting face. The upper part having flanges and a recess or stop in the centre to retain the shaft. The recessed portion to the stop is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, and on one side opposite the stop ridge there is a loop. From the Collection of Joseph Train.

(67) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.



FIG. 7.—BRONZE AXE FOUND NEAR TURNBERRY CASTLE.
NATURAL SIZE.

BRONZE FLAT AXE, from High Crosshill, Rutherglen, near Glasgow. It is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches across the cutting face, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the opposite extremity.

(50) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

BRONZE AXE, flanged, without stop ridges, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, by 2 inches across the cutting edge, which is almost semi-circular in outline, with pointed ends; the flanges lozenge-shaped. Found on the site of a Camp, near Draffan, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

(73) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

BRONZE AXE, socketed, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, by 2 inches across the cutting edge; ornamented by a narrow raised band at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch below the mouth, with loop on one side; mouth of the socket square with rounded angles. Found in Parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

(72) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

SOCKETED AXE-HEAD, of Bronze, found in river Nith, near Gleneapple, in 1877; and another, found at Carsereugh Castle, Wigtownshire, in 1879. These are of the forms illustrated in Dr. Joseph Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages* (Edin. 1886), figs. 153 and 154, p. 151.

(52, 53) Lent by JAMES LENNOX, F.S.A. SCOT.

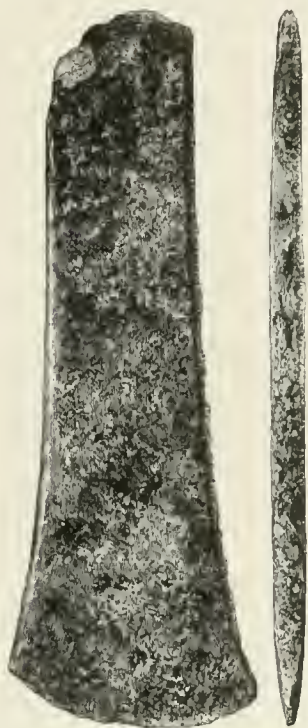


FIG. 8.—BRONZE AXE FOUND NEAR TURNBERRY CASTLE.
NATURAL SIZE.



FIG. 9.—BRONZE RING OR ARMLET FOUND NEAR TURNBERRY CASTLE.
NATURAL SIZE.

TWO BRONZE FLAT AXES, found in 1887 on the farm of Craigdhu, near Lag, Arran. One, 6 inches long, weighs $18\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; the second, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weighs 16 ounces.

(57) Lent by JAMES LESLIE, ARRAN.

BRONZE RING OR ARMLET AND FIVE BRONZE AXES, found at 'The Maidens,' near Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire. This hoard was discovered in 1883, when excavations were being made for a shipbuilding yard, in a position about 100 yards from the seashore, and 25 feet above high-water mark. The largest of the bronze axes was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face; the smallest measured $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The find is fully described by Dr. Munro in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. xvii. p. 433, and in the *Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Association's Collections*, vol. iv. p. 1. (See Figs. 7, 8, and 9, which illustrate two of the Axes and the Bronze Ring.)

(46, 45, 43) Lent by the MARQUIS OF AILSA.

BRONZE CALDRON from Lesmahagow Parish, Lanarkshire. It is formed of a single sheet of thin bronze beaten up into a basin shape, and has rivet-holes around the edge. Height, 7 inches; diameter over the mouth, 13 inches.

(62) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

BRONZE SWORD, found in the 'Druid Stone' Park, Errol, Perthshire. The point of this sword has been broken off, and it is otherwise somewhat weathered and injured. It measures $22\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across its broadest point.

(65) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

BRONZE SWORD, found in the Tay by the fishermen of Darry Island, opposite Elcho, near Perth, and presented by Lord Provost Dewar in 1854 to the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. This fine sword measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in maximum breadth. The hilt-plate is pierced with a longitudinal slit $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and the cutting edges are finely hammered and ground.

(54) LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, PERTH.

BRONZE SWORD, found in a Peat-moss in the Island of Shuna, West Highlands, in 1874. This leaf-shaped sword, which is one of three found sticking vertically in the peat, points downwards, is in perfect condition. It measures $25\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, its greatest breadth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and it has a fine hammered and ground cutting margin along the entire length of the blade on both sides. The hilt-plate is pierced with four rivet-holes. In form it is similar to the sword from South Uist in the National Museum, Edinburgh, figured in Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages* (Edin. 1886), fig. 173, p. 172. (See Fig. 10.)

(68) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.



FIG. 10.—BRONZE SWORD FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF SHUNA.
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$.

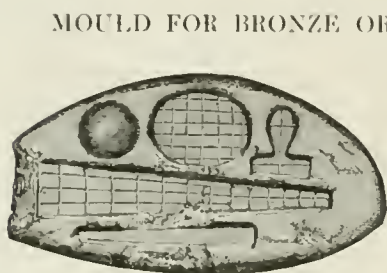


FIG. 11.—MOULD FOR BRONZE OR BRASS IMPLEMENTS.

MOULD FOR BRONZE OR BRASS IMPLEMENTS, found 3 feet under the surface at Troehrig, Ayrshire. It is made of Serpentine, and measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its greatest thickness being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the principal face of the slab there are half moulds for four separate objects, none of which bears any close resemblance to the bronze or brass implements usually found. On the back of the slab there is also a mould for a large implement. Serpentine similar to that of the matrix is found in the south of Ayrshire. See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. i. p. 45; Way, *Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Archaeological Institute*. Edinburgh: Constable, 1859, p. 21, and Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, second ed. vol. i. p. 344. (See Fig. 11.)

(84) Lent by MISS BROWN.

SEPULCHRAL URNS, Etc.

URN, of Baked Clay, found in a deposit of sand in digging for the foundation of a building at Springfield Quay, Glasgow, in 1877. This is a rudely-formed vessel, destitute of ornament, and divided into three stages in its height by roughly-formed belts or bands. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches over the lip.

(32) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

URN, discovered in the Southern Cairn, or 'Lady's Grave,' at The Holm, near Tomontend, Island of Cumbræ, 12th Sept. 1878. This urn was found in a very finely constructed cist containing bones in a mound on the old raised beach about 30 yards from the sea-shore. The mound, composed of stone and shingle from the shore, was about 6 feet high, and 40 feet in circumference. The urn, which measures $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches in height, and 5 inches in diameter over the mouth, is beautifully formed, with elaborate incised and impressed ornament, and has been provided with four pierced knobs in a depressed band around its side, one of which is broken away. Figured and described in the *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* vol. ii. Part ii. p. 116. (See Fig. 12.)

(29) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

URN discovered in the Large Cairn at Tomontend, Island of Cumbrae, 28th Sept. 1878. This urn, which stands $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, and measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, was found in a rudely-formed cist, in the cairn which, measuring 60 feet in circumference and 12 feet in height, is situated on the old beach about 20 yards distant from the present shore. The surface of the urn is elaborately ornamented with two boldly incised zigzag bands, and rows of incised dots. Figured and described in the *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 116. (See Fig. 13.)

(28) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.



FIG. 12.—URN FROM THE 'LADY'S GRAVE,' TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.



FIG. 13.—URN FROM THE LARGE CAIRN, TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

THREE URNS, and fragments of others, found in gravel bed round the large Tumulus near Tomontend, Great Cumbrae, Sept. 1881. None of these was enclosed in any cist; in two of them were found burned bones, accompanied in each case by a leaf-shaped flint knife bearing marks of calcination. (See Fig. 15.) The three perfect urns have been ornamented



FIG. 14a.—URN FOUND NEAR THE LARGE TUMULUS, TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.



FIG. 14b.—URN FOUND NEAR THE LARGE TUMULUS, TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

with imbedded cord-marks, and they measure respectively (a) $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth; (b) $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high with $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches of mouth diameter; and (c) $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the mouth. With the other Cumbrac finds above enumerated, these urns are figured and described in the *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* vol. ii. part ii. pp. 114-120. (See Figs. 14a, 14b, and 14c.)

(30) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

URN, found at the farmhouse of Lawfield, parish of Kilmaleolm, near Glasgow. The bottom is broken away. The vessel is divided into three belts or stages by two bands. As it stands, it measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by a diameter of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the brim.

(34) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.



FIG. 14C.—URN FOUND NEAR THE LARGE TUMULUS, TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$.

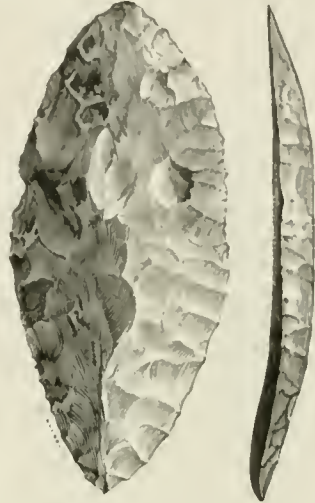


FIG. 15.—FLINT KNIFE FOUND WITH THE THREE URNS AT TOMONTEND, CUMBRAE. NATURAL SIZE.

URN, of Baked Clay, found on the farm of Dippin, Kilnory, Arran, in 1875. The lower parts of this urn have been broken away, and in its present condition it is 11 inches high and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the lip. It is rudely formed, with a single band 3 inches from the top, and destitute of any ornamentation.

(33) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

URN, found in December 1883 at Backmoss, near Auchnagath, on the Earl of Aberdeen's Haddo House Estate, Aberdeenshire. It was turned up a few inches below the surface in ploughing the high part of an arable field. Similar urns have occasionally been found under like circumstances in the neighbourhood. It is rude in form, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches over the lip, beneath which it bulges out in two banded stages. The ornamentation consists of incised cross lines wide and open below.

(35) LENT BY THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

FOUR CASTS OF CUP-MARKINGS, found on a glaciated rock on the farm of High



FIG. 16.—CAST OF CUP-MARKINGS, HIGH BANKS, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Banks, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, close to the site of the ancient village of Galtway. There are many other specimens of such prehistoric cup and ring markings in the same parish.

These casts were taken from the surface of a glaciated whinstone rock, discovered in 1887. The locality was subsequently more fully explored by the Kirkeudbright Museum Association, under whose supervision the casts were made. Groups of such markings are found to extend

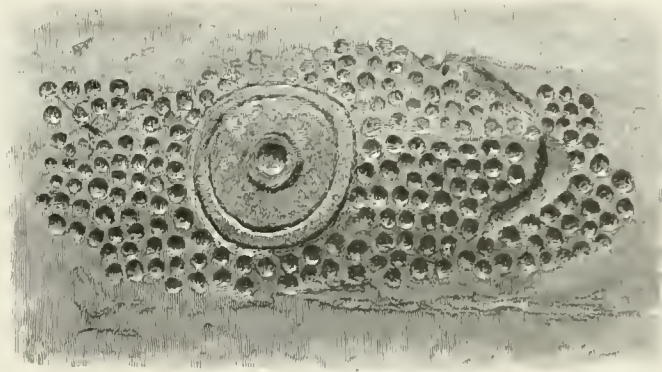


FIG. 17.—CAST OF CUP-MARKINGS, HIGH BANKS, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

from Balmae on the Solway coast to High Banks, and the separate groups occasionally occupy an area of fifty square feet. At the point where these casts were made, there occurs a quarry which was opened up about forty years ago, and according to the statement of Mr. Rigg, the



FIG. 18.—CAST OF CUP-MARKINGS, HIGH BANKS, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

occupant of the land, the surface then broken was most distinctly and elaborately cup-marked. (See Figs. 16, 17, 18, illustrating three of the casts.)

(104) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

CANOES

ANCIENT CANOE, found in bed of river Clyde in 1879. In the valley of the Clyde, and in positions which point to the fact that great changes in the physical features of the region have taken place within comparatively recent times, a large number of relics of early navigation have from time to time been disinterred. Records of the discovery of at least twenty-five of these canoes within a century have been preserved, all of which, with one exception, were scooped out of single trunks of oak trees. The stern of these canoes generally consisted of a board inserted in grooves in the sides; but in some cases the stern-board was left in hollowing out the trunk. The dimensions of some of these canoes show that the trunks of the trees



FIG. 19.—THE SECOND SPRINGFIELD CANOE, AFTER A DRAWING MADE ON ITS DISCOVERY.

operated on were of gigantic dimensions. Eighteen canoes discovered previous to 1856 are recorded by Dr. John Buchanan in *Glasgow Past and Present*, vol. iii, p. 555 *et seq.* (Glasgow, Robertson, 1856). The first was found in digging the foundations of St. Enoch's Church in 1780, the second was discovered in the following year, when the foundations of the Tontine at the Cross were dug out, and in 1824 another was unearthed in a position between the sites of the first two in Stockwell Street. The fourth is recorded as from the Drygate, almost three-quarters of a mile from the present banks of the Clyde, and the fifth was found in a vertical position, prow uppermost, in 1825, in London Street. These canoes were all destroyed, without any description or record of their size being kept. Again, in connection with the operations of the Clyde Navigation Trustees for improving the river and harbour, which began in 1847, twelve canoes were exhumed, all distant at least 100 yards from the banks of the river as it then ran, and lying at a depth of about 19 feet below the surface. Five of these were found on the lands of Springfield, where Springfield Quay now is, five more at Clydehaugh, immediately west of Springfield, one at the Pointhouse on the north bank of the river where the Kelvin joins the Clyde, and one, not however a canoe, at Bankton, adjacent to Clydehaugh. The first of the Springfield group, discovered in 1847, is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, measures 11 feet in length, 27 inches in breadth, and is 15 inches deep; the second (Fig. 19), in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, is 19 feet 4 inches long, 30 inches deep, with a breadth of 3 feet 6 inches at the stern and 2 feet 9½ inches at the centre; the third and fourth (Fig. 20) were destroyed—one of them was distinguished by having

a plug of *cork* in its bottom—and the fifth, 11 feet 10 inches long by 2 feet in breadth at the stern, went to the Andersonian Museum in Glasgow. The Pointhouse canoe, found in 1851, and which measured 12 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth and 1 foot 10 inches in depth, was also destroyed. Of the five Clydehaugh canoes, the remains of one discovered in 1852 were preserved in Stirling's Library, Glasgow, till 1864, when the library was moved to new premises, and the canoe was parted with. It was probably taken to the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, where the remains of two canoes were deposited till, under the influence of the weather, they crumbled away. It measured 12 feet long, 2 feet 5 inches broad, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. The second of the series was 14 feet 10 inches long and 2 feet broad. The remaining three were found close together; but of two of them no record is preserved. The third, which was regarded by Dr. Buchanan as a specially fine vessel, passed into the hands of the late William Euing. It was fixed for rowing, not paddling, and in the bottom there was fitted a plug perforated with a circular eye. It was 14 feet long, but in breadth it attained the remarkable proportions of 4 feet 1 inch. The Bankton find, unlike the others, was really a built boat, having a strong, broad plank of oak in the bottom, on which a keel was formed by cutting into the plank. From this keel transverse ribs arose which were planked over with overlapping boards, 8 inches broad, just as in modern boats. The prow was provided with a neat cutwater, and the stern was fitted exactly as it would now be done. The boat measured 18 feet in length, its width at the waist was 5 feet, and at the stern 3 feet 6 inches. The structure crumbled to pieces on

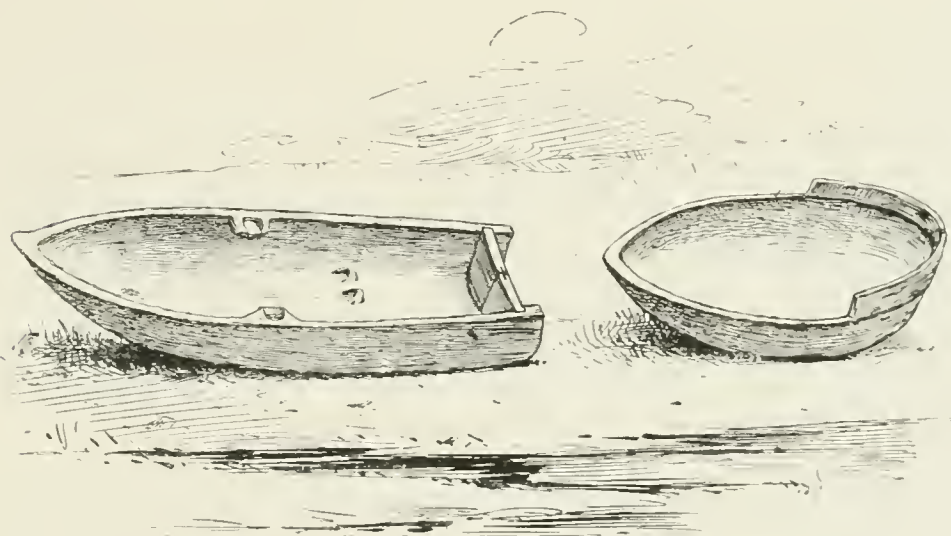


FIG. 20.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH SPRINGFIELD CANOES, AFTER A DRAWING MADE WHEN DISCOVERED.

exposure to the air. In 1854 another discovery of a canoe was made at Erskine Ferry, ten miles below Glasgow. The vessel was by far the largest recorded as excavated in the Clyde Valley, measuring 29 feet in length, no less than 5 feet across the stern, with a depth at the stern of 3 feet 4 inches, and in the centre of about 26 inches. Indentations in the sides show that there were four seats for rowers, the seats being placed 2 feet 7 inches apart. In 1863 two canoes were revealed on the north bank of the river nearly opposite Renfrew, one of which was no less than 25 feet in length, the other was smaller and much decayed; but both were allowed to go to utter wreck. In 1868 two more were found close together at Bowling; one of which, very rudely formed, measured 23 feet 6 inches in length, and inside her was an oaken club; the other much more neatly constructed, was 13 feet long by 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep. In the same year a canoe 22 feet in length was obtained a little below Milton Island, near Dunfermline, in which it is said that there were six stone axes, an oaken club, and a piece of deer's antler. In connection

with the works at the lower harbour of Glasgow for the formation of the Queen's Dock and Stobeross Quay a canoe (*see* Fig. 21) was discovered in 1875, in a position along the line of what is now Stobeross Quay Wall, in a deposit of sand and gravel, about 8 feet below the high-tide level, and 3 feet above low water. It was about 20 feet in length, and contained a part of a deer's antler. The boat crumbled to pieces, and was ultimately burned. The remains of the canoe No. 762, now preserved in Kelvingrove Museum, were found just below Rutherglen Bridge



FIG. 21.—STOBEROSS CANOE.

in 1879. Only the bottom and a portion of the prow of the craft, which measures 12 feet 3 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in greatest breadth of bottom, have been secured. In January 1880 another discovery of a canoe was made on an islet, which at one time was known as Point Island, at Glasgow Green, nearly opposite Nelson's Monument. The removal of a weir in the river had laid bare traces of the island, and the canoe was seen imbedded amid stones and gravel. A careful attempt on the part of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow to secure the relic failed on account of the condition of the wood and the position it occupied in the stream.

(762) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

DRAWINGS OF ANCIENT CANOES obtained in the Clyde Valley which belonged to the late John Buchanan, LL.D.

(937) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

ROMAN REMAINS

FRAGMENT OF A SCULPTURED STONE, irregular in form, about 4 feet in greatest length and 20 inches broad. It consists of sandstone, and has rudely sculptured on one surface a representation of a warrior, with his shield, in a chariot drawn by a lion and a leopard. The sculpture does not present the usual characteristics of Roman work: and a

SMALL FRAGMENT OF A SLAB INSCRIBED 'MERCURIUS.' These stones are said to have been discovered together 'in Strathmore.' They are described in Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, which states:— 'In the Museum at Perth is preserved an object which is believed to have been found near one of the Roman Camps in Strathmore, and had for a long period been used as a hearth-stone, with the back placed uppermost, in a cottage which stood near the place of its discovery. It is a slab of freestone, about 4 feet in length by 20 inches in breadth,



much mutilated, and representing in bas-relief a military figure seated on a car and drawn by a couple of what seem to be lions or leopards. On one arm he carries an oval

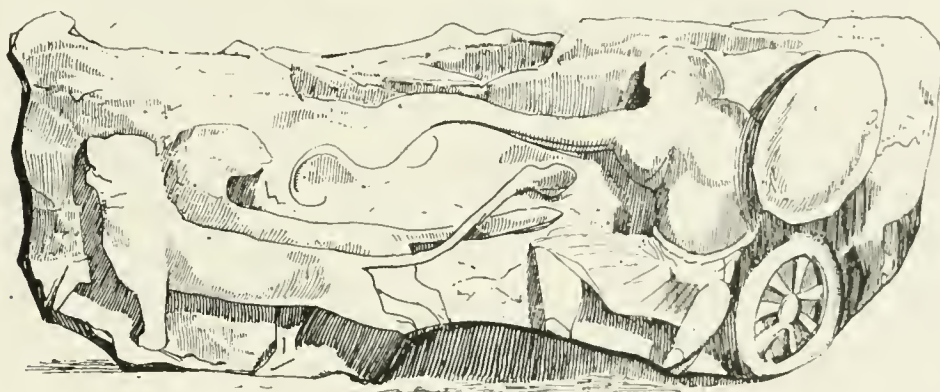


FIG. 22.—SCULPTURED STONES.

shield, while the other is extended in the act of lashing forward his savage team. From the fragment of an inscription said to have been found along with it, and which contains the word "Mercurius," the figure in question would seem to represent the Messenger of the Gods subduing the fiercest animals to his will, and hastening along the fields of earth, with perhaps some errand from on high. Unfortunately, however, it has been so much injured by the ravages of time, that little more than the general outline can now be distinguished.' (See Fig. 22.)

See *Caledonia Romana*, by Robert Stuart, second edition, Edinburgh, 1852, p. 207, pl. vi. 7 and 8.

(93) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

ANCIENT ROMAN BOWL, of the Red Pottery of the third or fourth century, known as Samian Ware, found 7th October 1876, at the Fleshers' Haugh, Glasgow Green. This bowl was found $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet under the present surface of the Green, at a distance of 200 yards from the Clyde, which is about 12 feet below the surface-level of the place where the bowl was discovered. It is an unusually perfect specimen, as those having raised figures and ornamentation are commonly found in fragments. It is probably from one of the German fabriques, as the ware of the same class made in the Auvergne or Italian factories was more highly finished and of thinner

body than is this specimen. The bowl, which stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and has a diameter of 9 inches, belongs to the third century. The find is described by John Buchanan, LL.D., in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xii. p. 254, and it is figured in vol. xxii. p. 352. (See Fig. 23.)

(81) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.



FIG. 23.—ANCIENT ROMAN BOWL.

With this were shown several fragments of a Roman Bowl of Samian Ware, found at Gartshore, Kirkintilloch. Kirkintilloch is on the line of the Wall or Barrier of Antonine. Samian pottery with raised figures was rarely deposited in tombs; hence remains of the ware are usually found in fragments which had been cast away when the vessels were accidentally broken.

(83) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

PAIR OF ROMAN BRONZE VASE HANDLES, found at Barochan, Renfrewshire.

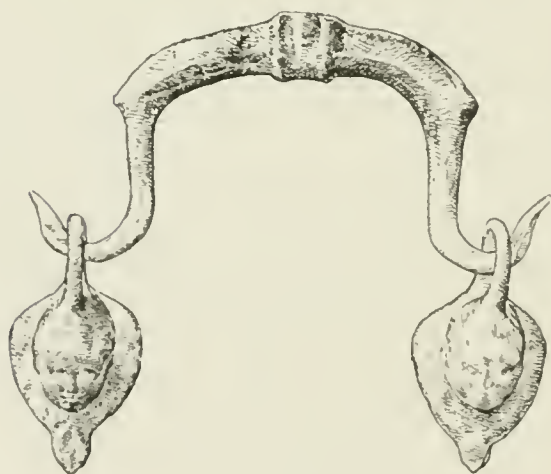


FIG. 24.—ROMAN BRONZE VASE HANDLE.

These handles were found associated with the Bronze Patera (No. 59) described below. The handles are bow-shaped, and similar to modern falling handles of drawers or lids: the ends being recurved to form hooks in rings attached to solid bosses of metal. The bosses are moulded in the form of a human face rising from a pear-shaped disc, the back being flat to permit of it being fastened to a metal vessel. The extreme width of each handle is 3 inches. (See Fig. 24.)

(58) Lent by MRS. DUNLOP, through DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

ROMAN PATERA, of Bronze, found in 1886 at Barochan, old parish of Kilallan, Renfrewshire. The site of the find is about four miles from Dumbarton and Kilpatrick, and six miles from Paisley, at each of which places there was a Roman station. The vessel is

of yellow bronze, tinned inside, and having in the centre of the bottom a raised boss or disc. It has a broad lip or level rim, from which the handle projects in a horizontal direction. The handle ends in a circular expansion, with central perforation. The incised lines inside the pot, the bands on its outer surface, and the series of five bold projecting concentric rings on the bottom, show that it has been finished on a lathe. The vessel stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; in total diameter it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its breadth across the bowl (excluding the rim) is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the flat handle, which is ornamented with a cable pattern around the edge, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. On the handle, part of the stamped name of the manufacturer is still legible, the letters remaining being UDLB.Y. Numerous remains of vessels similar in form have been found throughout Europe. It is, except in trifling details, the same as one found at Palace in Teviotdale in 1849, now in the Museum of National Anti-

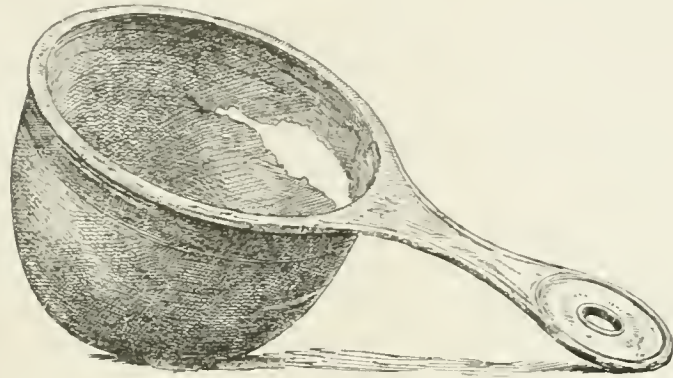


FIG. 25.—ROMAN PATERA.

quities, Edinburgh, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. iv. p. 597 (1862). Another, discovered at a crannog in Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire, in 1861, is figured and described in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. vi. p. 109 *et seq.* See also Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Iron Age*, p. 266, Fig. 246. Two such vessels are described in Ure's *History of Rutherglen* (1793), p. 124, as having been obtained in 1773 at Gallowflat. They had broad handles about 9 inches long, on which was cut the name Congallus or Convallus. Numerous vessels of the same type have been unearthed in Pompeii, and one, the same in all respects as the Barochan example, except that it is slightly smaller, is in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick. (See Fig. 25.)

(59) Lent by MRS. DUNLOP, through DAVID MURRAY, I.L.D.

EARLY CHRISTIAN REMAINS

RUBBINGS FROM ANCIENT SCULPTURED STONES

MADE BY MISS MACLAGAN.

THE MAIDEN STONE, in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. (Described in Dr. John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 3, and figured in plate ii. Engraved also in Gordon's *Itin. Sept.* p. lix; Cordiner's *Romantic Views*, p. 17. and in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 315, plate vi.)

The Maiden Stone is a dressed slab of granite, 10 feet 6 inches high. One face is divided by mouldings into four unequal panels, the lower of which contains a sculptured double comb and a mirror; the second panel has the 'elephant' figure; the third the so-called oblong object and sceptre; and the fourth animals. On the other face is a cross surmounted by a figure, and at the base a panel filled with Celtic ornamentation.

(99)

SLAB WITH SCULPTURED CROSS, in the parish of Fowlis Wester, Perthshire. (Figured in *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. plate lx., with brief notice, p. 17.)

The slab is of old red sandstone, standing 8 feet high with a moulding round the edges. On one face is a cross ornamented with bosses, fret, and interlaced designs, the base of the shaft having a zoomorphic scroll. On the upper part of the reverse are horsemen hunting, below a procession with an ox being led, and at the base the crescent ornament and animals. (94)

SLAB WITH SCULPTURED CROSS in Crieff, Perthshire. (Figured in *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, plate lxx., with notices at pp. 19 and 20.)

The Slab is a little more than 6 feet high by 2 feet in width. The ornamentation on the face and sides is partly fret and partly interlaced work, with trefoils springing from it and occupying enclosed spaces. Unfortunately the former authorities of the place appreciated its merits so little as to have set it up beside the town well. (95)

MONUMENTAL SLAB, in the Island of Iona, erected to the memory of four Priors of Iona, whose names are still distinct on its margin. Inscribed: 'Hic jacent quatuor priores de Y ex una natione V. Johannes Hugonius Patricius in decretis olim Bacalarius et alter Hugonius qui obiit anno domini millesimo quingentesimo.' This ornate stone, 6 feet 6 inches in length, has a rope moulding enriched with rosettes around its edges. The centre is divided into four panels filled with interlaced foliaceous ornament.

(Figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. plate lxiv. noticed p. 32.) (96)

MONUMENTAL SLAB, in St. Oran's Chapel, Iona.

This slab probably commemorates a member of the Lochow family, known as 'Paul na sporran'—'Paul of the purse.' It was taken to a churchyard in the Island of Mull to adorn the tomb of some humble unknown, but has now been restored to its proper place by His Grace the Duke of Argyll. (97)

MONUMENTAL SLAB, at Keills, Knapdale, Argyllshire. It measures 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet. There is a defaced inscription around the margin: in the upper part a belt of interlaced ornament, below which a sword occupies the middle, the blade dividing the lower part of the slab into two equal sections. On one side are shown a harp, a bird, casket, comb, shears, and conventional animals; the other side is occupied with animals and foliaceous scrolls. (Figured in *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. plate lvii. (fig. 1), and noticed p. 30.) (98)

CROSS, at Inveraray. (Figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. plate xxxi. noticed p. 22.) It bears this inscription: 'HEC EST CRUX : NOBILIUM VIRORUM : VIDELICET DONDCANI MEICGYLL ICHOMGHAN : PATRICI FILII : EIUS : ET MAELMORE : FILII PATRICI : QUI HANC CRUCEM FIERI FACIEBAT.' The ornamentation on both faces is of the comparatively modern type, consisting of animal forms, foliaceous scrolls, and Gothic panels. The sculpturing in two of the panels has been erased, and a careful rubbing over one of them dimly brings out a representation of the Virgin and Child. The Cross now stands an ornament to the chief street of the town, and not in its original position.

MONUMENTAL SLAB, in the Churchyard of Innishail, one of the beautiful islands on Loch Awe, where there was an early monastic institution, and where are still remains of an ancient parish church.

The slab is oblong, tapering from top to bottom, the edges bevelled and surrounded by a border of quatrefoils or tooth ornament enclosing a plain roll. The surface is divided into three panels, the uppermost of which contains a partly illegible inscription. The centre panel contains a chalice, on one side of which is a nondescript animal, rampant, and on the other a circular disc.



FIG. 26.—MONUMENTAL SLAB IN THE CHURCHYARD
OF INNISHAIL.



FIG. 27.—SHAFT OF CROSS IN THE ISLAND OF TIREE.

The lower panel has down its centre a band of interlaced ornament bordered on each side by a running foliaceous pattern of two wavy stems with triplicate leaves recurved so as to fill the interspaces. (See Fig. 26.)

SHAFT OF CROSS, in the Island of Tiree, which was formerly a dependency of Iona from which the Brotherhood derived their chief food supplies, the island being mild and fertile. This stone, now in the Churchyard of Soroby, was supposed to be a monumental slab, but on moving it from its earth-fast bed it was found that the long-buried side was covered with a scroll of gracefully sculptured leaves. The well-known obverse represents the Archangel Michael subduing the Dragon; and also, below, Anna, Prioress of Iona, in her robes, being laid hold of by a skeleton representing Death. It is figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. plate liii., and described at pp. 27, 28. (See Fig. 27.)

Miss MacLagan, who has devoted many years to the study of these ancient monuments, and to the formation of an extensive collection of rubbings from them, has written, in regard to the small selection shown by her, as follows:—

‘The object proposed to be obtained by exhibiting these Rubbings was to draw attention to the remains of Celtic Art in our country. These treasures, scattered over the country, are neglected, forgotten, and subject to the waste of time, and to still more swift destruction by the hand of man, yet are they in truth part of our national history written in stone.

‘The Rubbings are simply impressions from the stones as they now exist, without any restoration. They form part of what is intended to be a complete collection of memorials of the sculptured stones of Scotland, and the number already finished is about 200.’

THE ‘BACHULL MORE,’ the pastoral staff of St. Moluag, an immediate follower of St. Columba, who was a zealous worker in the introduction of the Christian Faith into Scotland in the commencement of the 7th century. A family named Livingstone, living in the Island of Lismore, which was the seat of the ancient bishopric of Argyll, were hereditary custodiers of the staff, and enjoyed their little freehold in virtue of the trust. Their lands, however, became the property of the Duke of Argyll, and the ancient symbol of Celtic tenure passed into the muniment chamber at Inveraray. It is, in its present defaced condition, a plain curved staff,

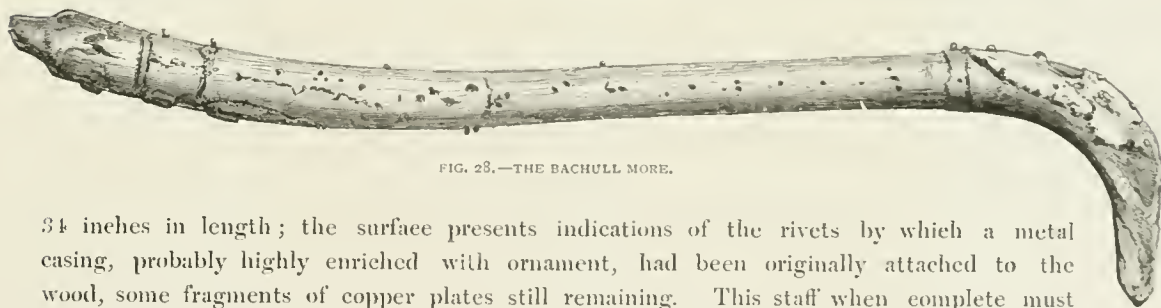


FIG. 28.—THE BACHULL MORE.

34 inches in length; the surface presents indications of the rivets by which a metal casing, probably highly enriched with ornament, had been originally attached to the wood, some fragments of copper plates still remaining. This staff when complete must have been different in form from the crosiers with the voluted heads which became the recognised types of later periods; and it probably was the same in appearance as the famous Quigrich of St. Fillan now happily deposited in the National Museum in Edinburgh. The Bachull is noticed and figured in the *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 163. Also see the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 12. The charter under which it was latterly held, granted by the Earl of Argyll in 1544, is printed in the *Reliq. Antiq. Scot.* No. xxxv. p. 150. (See Fig. 28.)

(101) Lent by the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.

THE BUIDHEAN OR BELL OF ST. FILLAN, from the old Parish Church of Struan, Blair Athole. Exclusive of the handle it measures 11 inches in height, and across the

mouth it is 7 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is quadrangular, of sheet-iron, and had been originally thickly coated with bronze which is largely weathered off, and the iron corroded through. The bell came into the possession of Mr. McInroy of Lude in the early part of this century when the present church was building, a new bell being provided by him to replace it. A quadrangular bell of bronze, also dedicated to St. Fillan, was preserved in the neighbouring parish of Killin till the early part of the present century, when it was stolen by an English antiquary. It was in the parish of Killin also that the Quigrich or Crosier of St. Fillan was preserved. According to local



FIG. 29.—THE BUIDHEAN OR BELL OF ST. FILLAN.

tradition a native of a neighbouring parish, 'having stolen the Buidhean, he sat down to rest in the course of his flight on the top of a neighbouring hill, and laid the bell on a stone beside him while he drew breath. On attempting to resume his journey, however, he found it immovable, and it was not till the affrighted and penitent thief turned his face towards Struan with the resolution of restoring the abstracted treasure, that it became once more portable, and was easily borne back to its favourite shrine.' See Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 473. Figured in Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, vol. i. p. 183. (See Fig. 29.)

(103) Lent by WILLIAM M'INROY.

LEADEN BULLA of Pope Clement II., A.D. 1047, found in St. Cuthbert's Burying-ground, Kirkeudbright.

(105) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

ONE HALF OF AN IVORY DIPTYCH, formerly in the Cathedral of Elgin, and preserved in the family of Gordon of Park, Banffshire, since the Reformation. Date about 1320.

Bequeathed by the last of the family in the male line to its present possessor.

(102) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

STONE FIGURE OF A BISHOP, found in foundation of Rutherglen Church. The ancient Church of Rutherglen, of which the spire still remains, dates from the 12th century.

(100) Lent by JOHN DEXHOLM.

MEDIÆVAL REMAINS

LION-SHAPED EWER, the Manilium of the Middle Ages. These vessels (64 and 64A) are fully figured and described by Dr. Joseph Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 1878, vol. xiii. p. 48.

(64A) Lent by JOHN KIRKOP.

EWER of Brass, three-footed, with looped side-handle and spout, found near Luncarty, Perthshire.

(71) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

BRASS EWER, similar to the above, found near Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries, about the year 1868.

(63) Lent by J. B. A. M'KINNEL.

EWER OR MANILIUM, of Brass, in the form of a lion, which was dug up at Pollok, Renfrewshire, in the early part of the present century. The fore-legs are broken off, one wanting. It is a form of utensil which was in general use from the tenth till the sixteenth century, for

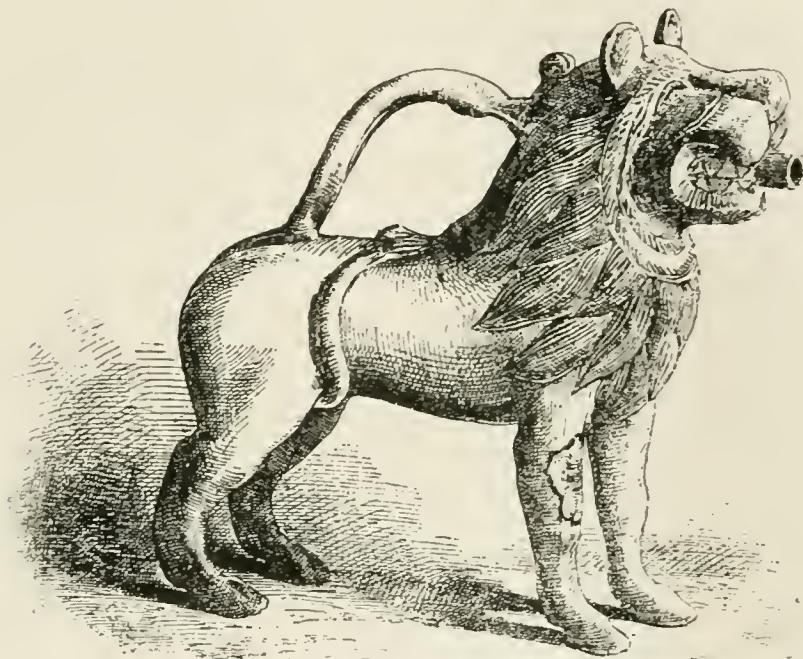


FIG. 30.—EWER OR MANILIUM.

holding water with which to purify the hands of the priest previous to his touching the consecrated bread in administering the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. (See Fig. 30.)

(64) Lent by SIR JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, BART.

BRASS EWER from the South of Scotland.

(55) Lent by WELLWOOD H. MAXWELL.

The vessels, Nos. 71, 63, and 55, with handle and spout, the latter strengthened by a cross-attachment to the body, coming from different parts of the country, are very like each other in form and size. They are the domestic representatives of the *manilia* previously described, and were used in conjunction with large basins of similar material for pouring water over the hands of the guests at table. They went out of use with the introduction of knives and forks, but both the custom and the pouring vessel, shaped like a coffee-pot, survive in the domestic arrangements of Oriental households.

TWO BRASS TRIPOD POTS found in the neighbourhood of Dumfries about the early part of this century.

(56) Lent by J. B. A. M'KINNEL.

LARGE BRASS THREE-FOOTED COOKING POT, found on the farm of Newton, Loudon, Ayrshire.

(60) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

BRASS-HANDLED POT, in the form of a Saucepan, which was found inside the large pot (No. 60).

(61) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

BRASS THREE-FOOTED POT turned up by the plough near the site of Edingham Castle, parish of Urr, Kirkcudbright, in May 1852. From the Collection of Joseph Train, Kirkcudbright. It stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across the mouth.

(66) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

BRASS THREE-FOOTED POT found in Mill Street, Perth, which had been imperfectly cast, and appears not to have been used. It was presented by Robert Pullar to the

(69) LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

BRASS THREE-FOOTED POT found in the vicinity of the Camp near Meiklecour, Perthshire.

(70) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

These cast cooking-vessels, Nos. 56, 60, 61, 66, 69, and 70, principally of brass or of mixed metal, were in former days popularly spoken of as Roman remains, and called Caldrons, Camp Kettles, and Wine Jugs, or by such other terms as appeared to fit the form of the utensil. It is, however, certain that they are of mediæval and more recent origin, and were indeed the cooking vessels of the people till the time that manufactures of cast-iron supplanted them. It was not till towards the end of the seventeenth century that the art of iron-founding was introduced into Scotland, and the great Carron Works, which still exist, were founded only in 1760 by Dr. John Roebuck and his associates. Pots and other vessels of brass have been found in considerable numbers throughout Scotland and in the northern parts of England, and the comparatively limited number of types in which they were cast is manifest on comparing the examples preserved in public collections. It is in pots of this character that hidden hoards of mediæval coins are occasionally found.

THE DOUGLAS CLEPHANE HORN. This horn (*see* Pl. 1), which has been in the possession of the Clephanes of Kirkness and Carslogie, Fifeshire, from time immemorial, is of ivory, $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest length, and 14 inches in circumference at $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the broad end, and the small end $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. At the broad end there is an irregular-shaped piece $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth, broken off, while on the inner side the horn is imperfect, and split continuously along its entire length.

For convenience of description the horn may be divided into three parts—(1) The bands of ornamentation round the broad end, consisting of leaf-scrolls, animals, etc.; (2) The centre or main panel, containing four rows of human and animal figures; and (3) The bands of ornamentation round the neck or narrow end.

1. (*a*) A narrow band of acanthus leaf-like ornament; (*b*) a row of small circles with a narrow plain border on each side; (*c*) a band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width filled with animals, etc., viz., a griffin; a tree; two sphinxes facing each other, a tree between them; a fox running, with his head turned back over his shoulder; a tree; a boar running; a lion crouching with his forefeet on the hind part of a deer's body. The end of the tail and the head of the lion, and the head and fore part of the body of the deer are broken away. (*d*) Another row of small circles with a plain narrow band on each side; (*e*) a wavy running scroll of foliaceous ornament, bordered on each side by a narrow fillet, along the centre of which is a row of small dots; (*f*) a plain band around which has been fastened the suspending strap, now covered by a hoop of silver; (*g*) another wavy running scroll of foliaceous ornament.

2. The second division, containing the centre or principal part of the horn, may be divided into four rows as follows:—

The first row, which contains (*a*) a square tower of three stories with high pitched roof, door on the ground floor, two windows on the second, and one on the third; (*b*) two charioteers

THE DOUGLAS CLEPHANE HORN.



wearing helmets, each in a chariot drawn by four horses; (c) another tower, the same as before; (d) other two charioteers as before.

The second row apparently contains a representation of a hunt—(a) a hare running; (b) a man on horseback with his right hand raised to his head; (c) a dog (?) catching a hare; (d) a tree or bush; (e) a man on horseback with a whip in his right hand; (f) a horseman represented as falling off his horse to the ground, head first; (g) a dog running; (h) a man on horseback holding a whip in his right hand and looking backwards, while his left hand is extended below his horse's neck to grasp the reins; (i) a dog running at a deer which is also about to be seized behind by another hound (?); (j) a tree or bush.

The third row appears to represent dancers and wrestlers—(a) two men who seem to be wrestling with each other; (b) to the right of these are other two who are apparently pulling each other's hair; (c) next four men who appear to be dancing—the figures of two of them imperfect owing to the fracture in the horn.

In the fourth row, next to the fracture, is—(a) part of a man's arm and hand holding a club, the head of which has a large round knob; (b) a man who appears to be dancing; (c) a man on horseback holding a whip in his right hand and a circular object in his left. Sitting upright on the horse's haunches is an animal with a long tail and large claws; (d) a man wearing a high conical hat, and holding a stag in leash with his left hand; (e) figure of a man, imperfect.

3. The ornamentation on the neck or narrow end of the horn is a repetition of two of the patterns on the wide end, viz.—(a) a narrow fillet, along the centre of which is a row of small dots; (b) a band of acanthus leaf-like ornament; (c) a plain band for the suspending strap now covered with a silver hoop; (d) a third band of acanthus leaf-like ornament.

Several Oliphants¹ or large horns of ivory of similar character have been figured and described, among which may be mentioned—(1) The so-called horn of Ulphus, preserved in the Cathedral of York, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. pp. 187-202, figured in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. pl. ii., and in Scott's *Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England*, pl. xv.; (2) Lord Bruce's horn, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. iii. pp. 24-29, and figured on pl. vi. Another horn of nearly the same form as Lord Bruce's, but with different ornamentation, is figured in Cahier and Martin's *Nouveaux Mélanges d'Archéologie*, vol. ii. p. 51, where also are four other horns, one belonging to the town of Angers (p. 36), the other in a private collection in Metz (p. 43), one belonging to Winchester (p. 41), and another called the 'Warder's horn or the Castle of Winchester,' but which is properly an unfinished drawing of the Clephane Horn. Two other horns, but apparently of much later date, are preserved in the Russian Imperial Museum.—*Notice sur le Musée de Tsarkoi-selo*, pp. 69, 70. In the *Miscellanea Graphica* by Fairholt and Wright, pl. xii., there is a finely carved hunting-horn of ivory, said to be of the fourteenth century, and somewhat similar to one in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Three ivory horns in the South Kensington Museum are described in the 'Catalogue of Ivories Ancient and Mediæval,' pp. 35-37, ranging in date from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. The Clephane horn is also figured and described in Sir Walter Scott's *Border Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 206.

(121) Lent by the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE IRON HAND OF THE DOUGLAS CLEPHANES OF CARSLÖGIE. The length of the hand, which is a left one, is seven inches, breadth at the junction of the fingers $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, while the fingers themselves, four in number, are $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 3, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. The mechanism by which the fingers were held firm in any position is simple. On the inner side the fingers at the junction with the hand are slightly toothed like cog-wheels, and against each finger a catchpin was held by a steel spring, thus retaining them in a closed position. To release

¹ OLIPHANT, another form of *elephant*. An oliphant is the tip end of an elephant's tusk hollowed out. OLIFANT in old French meant *ivory*. It is the specific name given to Roland's Horn in the *Chanson de Roland*.

the catchpins the lever shown in the engraving of the inner side of the hand was pressed down, thus raising the back ends of the catchpins and releasing the fingers to bring them into an extended position. At present the points of the catchpins are much worn, the one on the extreme left being the only one now fit for use. One of the springs is also wanting. (See Fig. 32.)

At the wrist the hand was attached to a light framework of iron (see Fig. 31) which embraced the arm as high as the elbow. A hand with an arm of more complicated mechanism in the Meyrick Collection, and assigned to the sixteenth century, is figured on pl. lxvii. of Skelton's *Ancient Arms and Armour*. In the Museum of Sigmaringen is another hand attributed to Götz or Gottfried of Berlichingen, who died in 1562; and there is another in the National Museum of Munich. It is also figured and alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in his *Border Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 206.

These relics—the horn and iron hand—came into possession of the Northampton family through the marriage of the father



FIG. 31.—ARM-GUARD FOR THE CLEPHANE
IRON HAND.

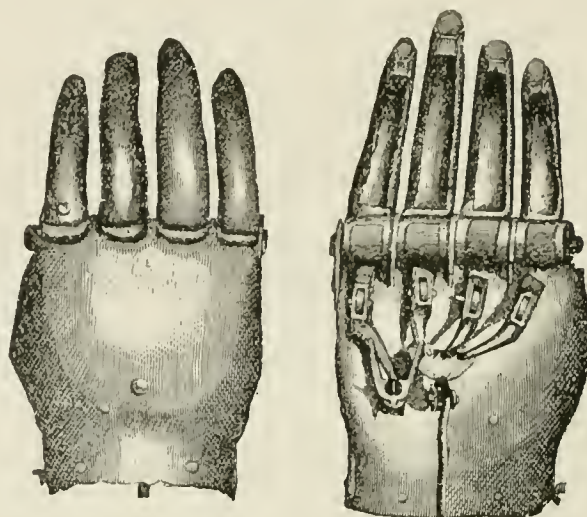


FIG. 32.—IRON HAND OF THE DOUGLAS CLEPHANES OF CARSLÖGIE.

of the present Marquis with Margaret, daughter of General Douglas-Maclean Clephane. The Marquis of Northampton is now the representative of the ancient Scottish family of Clephane.

(122) Lent by the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

HISTORICAL AND PERSONAL RELICS

THE REV. JOSEPH STEVENSON, S.J. ;

JOHN M. GRAY, F.S.A. Scot., Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery ;

D. HAY FLEMING, F.S.A. Scot. ; J. DALRYMPLE DUNCAN, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., F.R.S.E.

DAVID MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. ; ALEX. J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

THE EDITOR.

EARLY SCOTTISH



TWO-HANDED SWORD which measures 49 inches in the blade, 5 feet 9 inches in entire length, and weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This excellent example of a two-handed sword is figured in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (2d ed. vol. ii. p. 511), where it is stated: 'The interest which secured the preservation of this venerable relic, is chiefly due to traditions which have long associated it with the memory of Sir Christopher Seton of that Ilk, from whom some of the oldest scions of the Scottish Peerage have been proud to trace their descent. He was married to Christian, sister of King Robert the Bruce, whom he bravely defended at the battle of Methven. He was shortly after taken prisoner by Edward I., and basely hanged as a traitor. 'So dear to King Robert was the memory of this faithful friend and fellow-warrior, that he afterwards erected on the spot where he was executed a little chapel, where mass was said for his soul' (Tytler's *History*, vol. i. p. 229). The little oratory has long since disappeared, but younger generations have fondly perpetuated his name in connection with a memorial of obsolete warfare, in the use of which the Scottish swordsmen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were peculiarly expert.' The two-handed sword, however, is not earlier than the fifteenth century, and only came into general use in the century following. (See Fig. 33.)

(123) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

TWO-HANDED SWORD, having a total length of 5 feet 1 inch, the blade being 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The upper part of the blade has a broad central groove; the quillons, which measure 15 inches from point to point, are round in section, and are marked with indented rings at several points; they are slightly curved forward, and the ends are beaten out to a sharply rounded, hooked form, on the outer edges of which are chased lines. It was formerly preserved at Clackmannan Tower as having belonged to King Robert Bruce, by whose successor, David II., that stronghold, with the manor and other lands, was granted, in 1359, to his kinsman, Robert de Bruys, ancestor of the Bruces, Barons of Clackmannan. According to local tradition, Robert Bruce had actually resided there, and certain vestiges had long been regarded with veneration as associated with his history; among these was the sword. The descent of the Barons of Clackmannan may be seen in Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 239. The line became extinct on the death of Henry Bruce of Clackmannan in 1772. 'His relict, Catherine Bruce,' Douglas relates (*Peerage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 513), 'survived till 4th November 1791.' At her death she bequeathed the sword and a

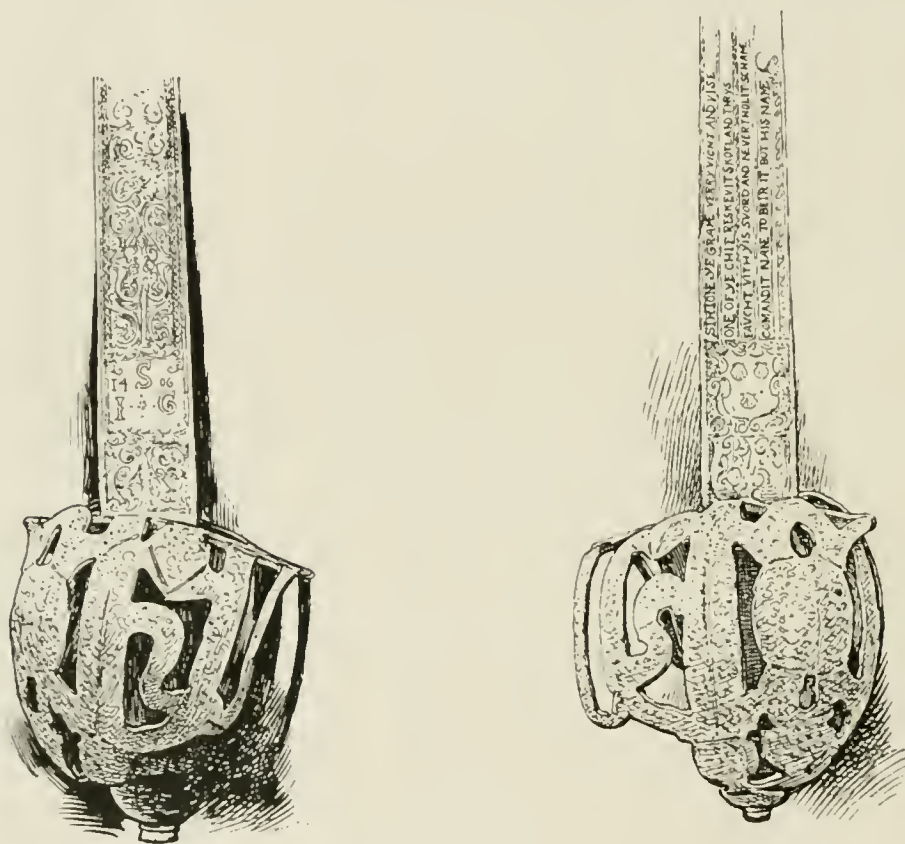


FIG. 33.—THE SETON SWORD.

helmet, both said to have been used by Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, to the Earl of Elgin, considering his Lordship as the chief of the family. They are now preserved at Lord Elgin's seat, Broomhall, Fifeshire. (124) Lent by the EARL OF ELGIN.

TWO-HANDED SWORD, WITH SCABBARD, preserved at Drummond Castle, Crieff, as that of the Laird of Lundie, or Landin, who fought in the Scots army at Bannockburn. Total length of the weapon 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; blade plain, tapering throughout, measuring 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. The grip is covered with leather in 'spirals,' the pommel, a globular knob. The quillons, bent towards the point, measure 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and terminate in an open rose or quatrefoil ornament. (127) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

BROADSWORD, with early form of Basket-hilt, the upper part of the blade having a shallow central channel, with both of its sides elaborately etched, forming a memorial of Sir John de Graham. One side bears the letters 's. j. g.' with the date 1406 in Arabic numerals.



FIGS. 34 AND 35.—SWORD OF SIR JOHN GRAHAM.

and floriated scrolls; the other has the three scallop shells of the Graham arms on a shield, of a form which is not earlier than the sixteenth century, and the legend—

'SIR JONE YE GRAME VERRY VICHT AND VISE.
ONE OF YE CHIEF RESKEVIT SKOTLAND THIRYS.
FAVCHT VITH VIS SVORD AND NEVER THOLIT SCHAME.
COMANDIT NANE TO BEIR IT BOT HIS NAME.'

(See Figs. 34 and 35.)

Sir John de Graham, the faithful ally and brother in arms of Sir William Wallace, was the second son of the knight of Dundaff in Stirlingshire by Annabella, daughter of Robert, Earl of Strathern. He was slain at the battle of Falkirk on 22d July 1298, and a monument, supposed

to be his, which has been several times renewed, in the churchyard there, bears an inscription, two lines of which are the same as the legend on the sword :

‘ Here lys
Sir John the Græme baith wicht and wise,
Ane of the chief reskevit Skotland thrys
Ane better knight not to the world was lent
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.’

Blind Harry in his metrical romance thus makes Wallace lament the death of his companion in arms :

‘ My dearest brother that I ever had,
My only friend when I was hard bestead,
My hope, my health ! O man of honour great,
My faithful aid and strength in every strait ;
Thy matchless wisdom cannot here be told,
Thy noble manhood, truth and courage bold ;
Wisely thou knew to rule and to govern,
Yea, virtue was thy chief and great concern ;
A bounteous hand, a heart as true as steel,
A steady mind, most courteous and genteel.’

(139) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

THE ‘ DOUGLAS SWORD.’ The blade is double-edged, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length excluding the tang, which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The blade is double-fluted on each side for a length of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the flutings on both sides are an elaborate series of maker’s marks, and between these and the tang there are later inscriptions which have been etched with acid. These consist on one side of the engraving of a heart, to which two hands point. Over the one hand are the letters



FIGS. 36 AND 37.—THE DOUGLAS SWORD.

‘ K. R. B.,’ and over the other the letters ‘ I. D.’ On the other side are shown the Royal shield of Scotland, with the date 1320 in Arabic numerals. The following legend is on the two sides :—

‘ SO MONY GYD AS OF THE DOUGLAS BEINE,
OF ANE SVRNAME, WER NEVER IN SCOTLAND SEINE ;
I WIL YE CHARGE, EFTER VAT I DEPART,
TO HOLY GRAVE AND THAIR BURY MY HART :
LET IT REMANE EVER, BOTHE TYME AND HOVR,
TO YE LAST DAY I SIE MY SAVIOVR.
SO I PROTEST, IN TYME OF AL MY RINGE,
YE LXX SUBIECTIS HAD NEVER ONY KEING.’

The Sword was nearly lost to the family on the occasion of the Rebellion of 1745, as in their retreat from Preston the followers of Prince Charles Edward took up their quarters for a time in Douglas Castle, and carried the weapon away with them when they left. It was only after some troublesome negotiations with the rebel leaders that the sword was recovered, and replaced in the Castle by the Duke of Douglas. See Sir William Fraser’s *Book of Douglas*, vol. i. p. 184, where there is a coloured plate of the Sword. (See Figs. 36 and 37.)

(125) Lent by the EARL OF HOME.

THE BROOCH OF LORNE. This brooch (*see* Fig. 38) consists of a disc of silver $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter enriched with filigree work, having a circle of eight jewelled obelisks rising around a central capsule crowned with a large rock-crystal. The capsule is removable, and discloses a cavity designed doubtless for a reliquary. The Brooch belongs to the class designated reliquary brooches, and is of the same typical form as the Lochbuy Brooch now in the British Museum, which is classed as sixteenth-century work, and the Lossit Brooch, a facsimile of which is in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. The Lochbuy Brooch is described and figured in the *Catalogue of the Bernal Collection* (Bohn's Illustrated Library, 1857), p. 348.

The traditions which relate to the Brooch of Lorne are numerous, and in several details they are mutually irreconcilable. The brooch is said to have been borne by Robert the Bruce, and to have fastened his plaid at the battle of Dal-Righ (the King's Field) with the Lord of Lorne, Allaster or Alexander M'Dougall, on the borders of Argyllshire, August 1306; and it was reported that he had to leave the brooch along with his plaid in the dying grasp of the M'Keochs. According to current tradition the brooch was long preserved at Dunollie Castle, the seat of the Lords of Lorne, but disappeared in the seventeenth century, when the castle was burned by the M'Neils, assisted

by the Campbells of Bar-Gleann. It was believed in the country to have been carried off by the latter, while the former was either seeking or ransacking the charter-chest. The Bar-Gleann family, however, overawed by the neighbourhood of their powerful enemies, never displayed the brooch or boasted of its possession: but having lately fallen into decay, they are reported to have sold it no longer ago than the year 1822.

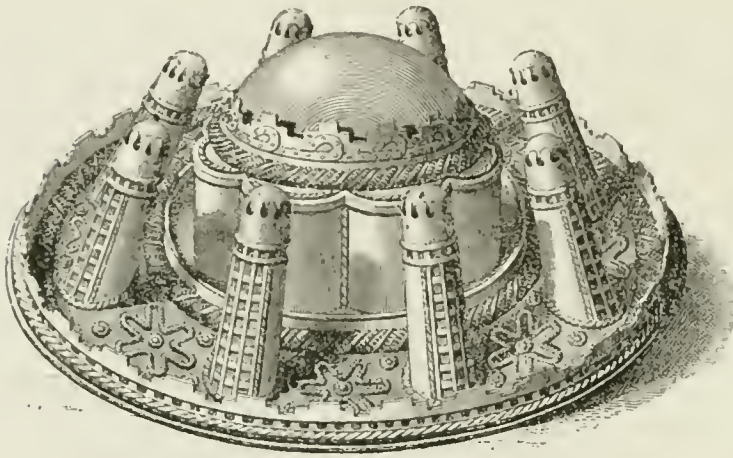


FIG. 38.—THE BROOCH OF LORNE.

Soon after it is said to have been observed by General Campbell, of Lochnell, in the window of a jeweller in London. The General, a near neighbour of M'Dougall, recognising, if not the Brooch of Lorne, which he never saw, a very curious and ancient Highland relic, entered the shop and inquired its history, when he was told it was the lost Brooch of Lorne, and, with very generous feeling, immediately purchased the valuable relic and presented it to its hereditary owner. Another account says this relic continued in the M'Dougall family till the year 1647, when the castle of Gylen, in the island of Kerrera, having been taken, sacked, and burnt by General Leslie's troops, Campbell of Inverawe possessed himself of the Brooch of Lorne; in that family it remained until it passed into the hands of a cadet of that house who appointed it by testament to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided among his younger children. It was accordingly sent to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, London, to be exposed for sale. Ultimately, in 1825, General Campbell of Lochnell, being anxious to bestow some mark of grateful regard on his esteemed friend and neighbour, M'Dougall, purchased the brooch, and presented it to him through his chief, the Duke of Argyll, at a social meeting of the landholders of the county.

The Brooch of Lorne was borne by Captain M'Dougall, n.s., of Lorne, when he, in full Highland garb, commanded and steered the royal barge in which the Queen and Prince Albert sailed up Loch Tay during the time they were the guests of the Marquis of Breadalbane at Taymouth

Castle, on their visit to Scotland in 1842. Lord Breadalbane presented the wearer to the Queen, mentioning his profession, and that he bore the celebrated Brooch of Lorne which was said to have belonged to Robert the Bruce. The Queen took the brooch in her hand, and examined it minutely, asking about the centre stone, etc.

The following description of the brooch, along with part of the foregoing, is from Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842*, p. 359:—

‘It is of silver, of very curious form and ancient workmanship, and consists of a circular plate about four inches in diameter, with a tongue like that of a common buckle on the under side. The margin of the upper side has a rim rising from it, with hollows cut in the edge at certain distances, like the embrasures in an embattled wall. From the circle within this rim eight very delicately-wrought tapering cones start up at regular intervals to the height of an inch and a quarter, each having a large pearl in its apex. Concentric with these there is an inner circle, also ornamented with carved work, within which there is a raised circular case occupying the whole disc of the brooch, and slightly overtopping the cones. The circle exterior to this case projects into eight semi-cylinders, relieving it from all appearance of heaviness. The upper part is also very elegantly carved, and the centre is filled by a very large unpolished gem. Nobody has yet been able to determine the nature of this central stone. The present proprietor had it examined by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge of London, but they could form no judgment regarding it without its being polished, which, of course, he had too much antiquarian feeling to allow.’

Miss Campbell of Bragleen (Bar-Gleann) supplies a note to Lord Archibald Campbell's *Records of Argyll*, p. 513, to the following effect:—‘From the taking of Gylen Castle in 1647, the brooch remained in the Bragleen family of Campbells for nearly two hundred years. After the death of the late Major Campbell of Bragleen, General Campbell of Lochnell, one of his trustees, acquired the brooch by an agreement with the family, and presented it to MacDougall of Dunollie, at a county gathering in 1825.’

The brooch has been frequently figured, and there is an excellent steel engraving of it in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 419, pl. xxx. See also Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, 2d ed. vol. i. pl. iv. p. 339.

(129) Lent by COLONEL C. A. M'DOUGALL.

PAIR OF STIRRUPS, of brass, the rings in the form of large horse shoes, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by 6 inches wide at the top, narrowing to $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the foot-rest, which is elliptical in shape, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and of open work.

(134) Lent by A. J. H. CAMPBELL.

PRICK SPUR, of iron, the collar $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the spur-neck, one inch long, and the prick $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length. At the junction of the prick and the spur-neck is a disc $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. This form of spur is North African, and is in common use to the present day.

(135) Lent by A. J. H. CAMPBELL.

WAR SCYTHE. The shaft is of lacquered wood, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a band of silver round the top ornamented with scroll work. The blade is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, curved back from the edge, and fastened to the shaft in the same manner as the Japanese swords. The weapon is a Japanese war scythe, such as was in common use down almost to the present day.

(136) Lent by A. J. H. CAMPBELL.

These three articles from Dunstaffnage were, according to tradition, left by the Bruce when he handed over the castle to the Campbells. One of them is among the objects alluded to in Camden's *Britannia (Additions)* by Gough, vol. iv. p. 129, where he quotes the following from Knox's *Tour* (1787): ‘Some parts of an ancient regalia were preserved till the eighteenth century, when the keeper's servants, during his infirm years, embezzled them for the silver ornaments, and left only a battle-axe, nine feet long, of beautiful workmanship, and ornamented with silver.’ They are mentioned occasionally in family papers, and they are figured in Lord Archibald Campbell's *Records of Argyll*, p. 96.

CALTHROP, from Field of Bannockburn. One of King Robert Bruce's expedients for harassing the English cavalry was the strewing of calthrops on the battle-field in order to lame the horses of the enemy. This curious relic was found while draining the field of Bannockburn. These four-spiked instruments, which, however scattered, leave one spike erect, were a recognised weapon against cavalry in mediæval warfare. Among the stores at Dover Castle in the reign of Edward III. was a barrel containing 2900 'calketrappes.' The calthrop is a recognised charge in heraldry, and in the arms of the Drummonds there are six in a compartment supporting the shield. (See Fig. 39.)

(130) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

Portion of a LEATHERN SHROUD, and small portion of Toile d'Or, obtained from the tomb of King Robert the Bruce in the choir of Dunfermline Abbey. The tomb was accidentally come upon on the 17th February 1818, in digging the foundation of a new church, and these articles were presented to the late Mr. Downing Bruce, by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, then Minister of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline. The body called that of Bruce had, however, no leathern shroud. The vault was again closed over, and officially reopened, and the remains examined on 5th November 1819, in presence of the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Clark Rattray, the Magistrates of Dunfermline, Professor Gregory, Professor Mouro, and others. (131, 132) Lent by MRS. DOWNING BRUCE.



FIG. 39.—CALTHROP.

SILVER SPURS said to have been taken by a workman from the tomb of Robert the Bruce in Dunfermline Abbey when it was discovered in 1818, during the digging of the foundation of the new church. These spurs in their form do not bear out the otherwise unlikely allegation that they were taken from the tomb of Bruce. (137) Lent by MRS. JAMES KAY BROWN.

THE BLACK CHANTER OR FEADAN DUBH OF CLAN CHATTAN. It consists of the chanter of a set of bagpipes, made, as is usual, of lignum vitæ, having attached to it a silver plate with an inscription in Gaelic. Of the many singular traditions regarding the Chanter, one is that its original fell from heaven during the memorable clan battle fought between the Macphersons and the Davidsons in presence of King Robert III., on the North Inch of Perth in 1396, and that, being made of crystal, it was broken by the fall, and the existing one made in facsimile. Another tradition is to the effect that this is



FIG. 40.—THE BLACK CHANTER OR FEADAN DUBH OF CLAN CHATTAN.

the genuine original, and that the cracks were occasioned by its violent contact with the ground. The Chanter is highly prized, and has a peculiar interest for the Cluny family, the prosperity of the house of Cluny being supposed to be dependent on its possession. *Vide* the article, 'The Last of the Old Highland Chiefs,' in *Good Words* for July 1885. In his notes to *The Fair Maid of Perth*, Sir Walter Scott says:—'The present Cluny Macpherson, Chief of his Clan, is in possession of this ancient trophy of their presence at the North Inch. Another account of it is given by a tradition which says that an ærial minstrel appeared over the heads of the Clan Chattan, and, having played some wild strains, let the instrument drop from his hand. Being made of glass, it was broken by the fall, excepting only the chanter, which as

usual was of *lignum vitæ*. The Macpherson piper secured this enchanted pipe, and possession of it is still considered as ensuring the prosperity of the Clan.' (See Fig. 40.)

(138) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

SILVER FINGER-RING, found—with the finger-bone still in it—in ploughing up the Muir ground, on the field of the Battle of Harlaw, Aberdeenshire, fought between Donald Lord of the Isles and the Earl of Mar in 1411.

(140) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

SIDE-BOARD, which purports to have belonged to Queen Margaret, Queen of James IV. It is in carved oak Scottish work, in the manner of the period of James IV., with decorations which consist of the Rose, Thistle, Heart, and Crown, with Queen Margaret's eipher amidst a profusion of rich Tudor carving. This handsome piece of furniture was acquired by the late David Laing at a sale in Edinburgh. The work bears obvious indications of being modern. (See Fig. 41.)

(149) Lent by MISS LAING.

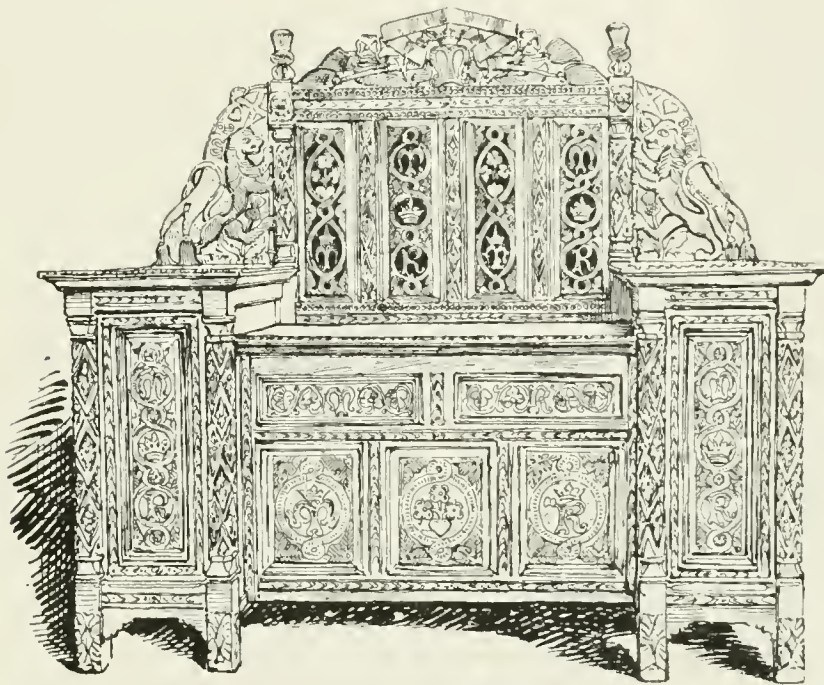


FIG. 41 —CARVED OAK SIDE-BOARD.

FLAG, preserved as that carried by men of Selkirk at the Battle of Flodden. This flag, known as the 'Skirving Banner,' has long been in the possession of the Selkirk Weavers' Incorporation. According to tradition, it was brought from Flodden by a burgess named Skirving, who along with a numerous train of burghers accompanied the king to the field; but there is no name of Skirving on the burgess roll of May 1513. The flag is now in an exceedingly tattered and fragmentary condition, but its remains are framed and cared for with scrupulous attention. It is of green colour, and shows traces of embroidered devices, among which two shuttles can be made out. As it now remains, it measures 4 feet 6 inches in length by a breadth of 3 feet. See *The History of Selkirkshire* (1886), by T. Craig-Brown, vol. ii. p. 22.

(150) Lent by the WEAVERS' INCORPORATION OF SELKIRK, per J. B. BROWN.

SILVER GILT ROSE-WATER DISH AND EWER. The former is 19 inches in diameter, and bears the London hall-mark of the year 1603-4. The design is floral, with panels filled in with sea-monsters: it is executed in repoussé and flat chased work. On the boss in the

centre there is engraved 'A R' in monogram, surmounted by a crown. This rose-water dish bears a striking resemblance, in almost every feature of its design, to an old baptismal basin, bearing the hall-mark of London 1602-3, now in the possession of the Old Kirk, Edinburgh, and also to a rose-water dish of the same period, at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, London. The Ewer, which is 12 inches high, is of similar design, and bears the same hall-mark. The tradition regarding this rose-water dish and ewer is that they were the gift of Queen Annabella Drummond, who was crowned A.D. 1390, wife of King Robert III., to her brother Sir John Drummond. The hall-mark (1603-4) precludes the possibility of this, but it does not help in any way to discover their history. [A. J. S. B.] (141) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.



FIG. 42.—SILVER GILT SALT-CELLAR.

SILVER GILT SALT-CELLAR. Measures 15 inches in height over all. The body is supported on three ball-and-claw feet, and measures 7 inches high; and is decorated with twisted wire and stamped borders. It has a (5-inch) cover surmounted by a (3-inch) warrior. There are engraved on the body the initials 'A R' in monogram surmounted by a crown. It is alleged to have been the gift of Queen Annabella Drummond, to her brother, Sir John Drummond. There are four hall-marks which are almost illegible. They point, however, to its having been made abroad, although both the date and the place are unknown. [A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 42.)

(142) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

PAIR OF SILVER GILT CUPS. These measure over all 13 inches in height. They are engraved on the outside and inside of both the bowl and the cover. They both bear the London hall-mark of the year 1604-5, although they also form part of the alleged gift of Queen Annabella Drummond to her brother. [A. J. S. B.] (See Figs. 43 and 44.)

(143) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.



FIG. 43.—ONE OF A PAIR OF SILVER GILT CUPS.

CHARTER, by Margaret, the widow of Michael Scott, with consent of Duncan, her heir, to John, her son, of the two Mutthulies and Capeth and third part of Petfurran. (Supposed date, about 1170.) (1358) Lent by SIR ARTHUR HALKETT, BART.

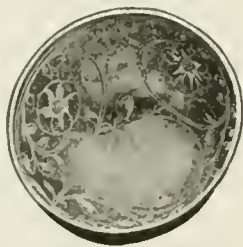


FIG. 44.—INSIDE VIEW OF BOWL OF CUP, FIG. 43.

CHARTER, by King Alexander III., in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, 1277.

(1359) Lent by SIR ARTHUR HALKETT, BART.

MS. OF GAVIN DUNBAR of Mochrum, Chancellor of Scotland, and (1524-1547) Archbishop of Glasgow : 'Act and discharge contra the sheriff' of Dumfries for intronitting with any bluids comitid within the Toune.' Dated at 'Dunfermling,' 14th May 1509. Signed by Gavin Dunbar as Clerk Register of the Kingdom. (147) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES.

MS. INTERLOCUTOR of the Lords of Council, signed by Gavin Dunbar of Mochrum, regarding 'Courts upon blude' within the Burgh of Dumfries. Dated 28th March 1511. These papers are connected with a dispute between Robert, Lord Creichtoun of Sanquhar, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, and the Magistrates of Dumfries, as to the right of holding 'Courtis upon blude commitit within the said burgh.' Lord Creichtoun had by a royal warrant to the Dumfries Magistrates been discharged from holding such courts in the burgh, and that interdict he claims to have removed. He admitted that neither he nor his father was in possession of 'blude in the said burgh, but allegit that his foirgrauntschyr had possession thair of, and that his grauntschyr was ane schlenchfull man and pretermittit it.' In the Interlocutor both parties are in the meantime suspended 'fra any halding of courts upon blude within the said burgh.' Pitcairn notices a memorable affray which occurred in Dumfries on 31st July 1568 in connection with this obscure question of the conflicting rights of jurisdiction of the hereditary Sheriff of the County and the Magistrates of the burgh of Dumfries. (148) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES.

MEMORIALS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

It may be a fitting introduction to this section to give some account of the appointments and personal ornaments of Queen Mary. Fairer or costlier gems, we are told, were not to be seen in Europe, and the splendour of the Queen's appointments was the admiration of men who were familiar with the grandest courts of the age.

Inventories of the Queen's valuables were drawn up for different purposes at different periods of her reign, and it is from these that the bulk of our information is derived. To the student who cares to go more carefully into the subject, nothing can be more interesting or instructive than a perusal of these Inventories (*Inventaires de la Roynie Descosse Douairiere de France, 1556-1569: Edinburgh, MDCCCLXIII: The contribution of the Marquess of Dalhousie to the Bannatyne Club*), and the admirable Preface to them by the late Dr. Joseph Robertson, from which the following information is gathered.

In one of the earlier inventories there is mentioned the large diamond set in gold, with a gold chain and a large ruby attached, which, under the name of the Great Harry, was afterwards regarded as one of the chief jewels of the Scottish crown. It appears to have been a gift to the Queen from King Henry II. of France, whose cipher it bore. There is also a miniature of James V. in a gold case shaped like an apple. Another article in the list is one of the roses of gold yearly blessed by the Pope, which was presented, along with the sceptre now preserved in the Crown-Room at Edinburgh Castle, to James IV. by Pope Alexander VI. In another inventory there is mention of a litter, covered with velvet, fringed with gold and silk; and we learn elsewhere that the Queen had a coach, although she seldom used it, choosing rather, in those early days, to ride on horseback, with a steel bonnet on her head, and a pistol at her saddle-bow, in time of war, regretting only, as she said, that she was not a man, to know what life it was to lie all night in the fields, or to walk upon the causeway with a jack and a knapsack, a Glasgow buckler, and a broadsword.

In the inventory of the Queen's dresses, drawn up in 1562, which contains one hundred and thirty-one entries, sixty gowns are enumerated, for the most part of cloth of gold, cloth of silver, velvet, satin, and silk. Of fourteen cloaks, five are described as of the Spanish fashion, and two as royal mantles, one being of purple velvet, the other furred with ermine. Mention is made also of the fardingale, and we learn elsewhere that it was expanded by girdles of whalebone into something like the vast circumference of the modern crinoline.

The inventory of the Queen's jewels, drawn up apparently at the same time, contains one hundred and eighty entries. Among the most notable of the articles which here appear for the first time is the cross of gold, set with diamonds and rubies, which Mary of Guise pawned for one thousand pounds, and which her daughter redeemed.

Before Queen Mary gave birth, on the 19th June 1566, to the prince who was to unite under one sceptre the two kingdoms, she made her will, and from the testamentary inventory of her jewels which accompanied it, and which alone is preserved, we obtain a good idea of the number and the value of her jewels.

To the crown that she inherited she bequeathed the Great Harry, another jewel of the same fashion, a diamond cross, a chain enriched with rubies and diamonds, a necklace of

diamonds, rubies, and pearls, and a large diamond set in an enamelled finger-ring; and she desired that an Act might be passed annexing these to the Crown of Scotland, in remembrance of herself and of the Scottish alliance with the house of Lorraine. Seven jewels, containing apparently her largest diamonds, she bequeathed for ornaments for the Queens of Scotland for evermore. Among the bequests to the King Consort are a watch studded with diamonds and rubies; a little dial set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, and turquoises; a St. Michael containing fourteen diamonds; a chain of gold enamelled in white, containing two hundred links, with two diamonds in each link; and, of more interest than all, a diamond ring, enamelled in red, against which the Queen writes—‘It was with this that I was married: I leave it to the King, who gave it me.’

To the Earl of Lennox is left a large diamond ring, and to his mother, her own aunt, two diamond rings, one of them enamelled in black.

There are also legacies, of great rubies, and of great pearls and other articles too numerous to specify, to the Queen’s kinsfolk in France; to the houses of Aumale and Elbeuf; to the Duchess of Aumale, the Queen’s cousin and godmother; to the Queen’s aunt, the Abbess of Rheims, and to the Queen’s uncle, the Cardinal of Lorraine—the ‘Tiger of France,’ as so many regarded him.

Among the Scottish legacies are gifts to the Countess of Argyll; to the Earl of Murray; to Master John Stewart, to James Stewart, and to Jane Stewart, all apparently illegitimate inheritors of the royal blood.

Costly bequests were made to her ‘Four Maries’—ladies of her own name and age, who, having been chosen to accompany her to France, had returned with her to Scotland.

To Alexander Erskine of Gogar, one of the Queen’s equerries, is bequeathed a gold heart, garnished with three diamonds, a ruby, and a pearl; and to his younger brother, Arthur Erskine of Blackgrange—the equerry behind whom Mary took her seat when she made her midnight escape on horseback from Holyrood from the murderers of Rizzio—is left a jewel containing a sapphire and a pearl.

Among the bequests is one to Rizzio’s brother, Joseph, of a jewel containing ten rubies and a pearl, which Mary had accepted as a gift from the murdered Italian.

The remaining bequests to the maids of honour, the bed-chamber women, and others, are too numerous to be here detailed: but a postscript written with her own hand is worthy of note. In it Queen Mary leaves her Greek and Latin books to be the beginning of a library for the University of St. Andrews.

From other sources we hear of the Queen’s hunting gear, of her riding habits, of her mule-litter, of her head-dress of cloth of silver for the Parliament which was broken up by the murder of Rizzio. There is a notice of a velvet glove for her favourite pastime of shooting at the butts. Among her in-door amusements are mentioned cards, chess, tables or backgammon, and a company of puppets.

The dispersion of the Queen’s jewels and other treasures would seem to have begun, like other graver misfortunes, with her marriage to Bothwell. To him, in March 1567, she gave three of her costliest church vestments of cloth of gold: not long afterwards he had a gift of some of her mother’s Spanish furs: and, if her adversaries may be trusted, she bestowed upon him the horses, armour, clothes, and furniture of her murdered husband. Early in May, on the eve of their marriage, she ordered the gold font, sent by Queen Elizabeth for the Prince’s baptism, to be turned into money (it weighed 333 ounces and yielded 5000 crowns) for the hire of the mercenaries to quell the revolt, for which it was foreseen their marriage would be the signal. Before they parted in June on Carberry Hill, never to meet again, she had lavished upon Bothwell jewels valued at more than twenty thousand crowns or six thousand pounds sterling.

The Queen's jewels and other moveables fell into the hands of the confederated lords, and more than thirteen hundred ounces of her silver plate were at once coined to meet the more urgent needs of the new government. From another source we learn that on the night of the surrender at Carberry, while the Queen was yet a prisoner in the house of the Provost of Edinburgh, the Palace of Holyrood was broken into by the mob and its contents pillaged.

When the Regent Murray waited upon the Queen at Lochleven she is said to have entreated him to take her diamonds and other valuables into his keeping for preservation. He accepted the charge unwillingly, and he certainly kept it most scandalously; for not many months had elapsed ere he despatched an envoy to London to sell some of the finest jewels to the English Queen, who purchased them for twelve thousand crowns, or three thousand six hundred pounds sterling. In 1570, after he had met his death at the hands of Bothwellhaugh, it was found that among other crown diamonds of mark which he had bestowed upon his wife was the famous Great Harry. Queen Mary in her prison at Tutbury heard of this, and threatened Lady Murray with vengeance if it were not instantly given up to the Earl of Huntly and Lord Seton. But neither of these lords was able to obtain it from the widowed countess, and it was not without an obstinate struggle, in which Queen Elizabeth had to interpose again and again, that it was at last obtained by the Regent Morton. The Great Harry survived James's accession to the English Throne, when its great diamond was removed to adorn a new and still more splendid jewel called 'The Mirror of Great Britain.' We find what remained of it—the gold setting, the chain, and the ruby—among the jewels for which the King gave a discharge to the Earl of Dunbar in July 1606.

After the disastrous campaign which closed at Carberry, Edinburgh Castle was surrendered to the Regent Murray, who gave it into the keeping of Kirkealdy of Grange. But this officer, who has been called 'the mirror of Scottish knighthood,' yielding to his own chivalrous impulses and to the persuasive eloquence of Lethington, passed over to the Queen's side after Murray's death. In the Castle were stored the Regalia and the jewels that still remained, and during the three years that it was held for the Queen her diamonds were the garrison's chief source of credit. In 1570 Kirkealdy seems to have sent some of the Queen's jewels, dresses, and hangings to be sold in London. This was not carried out, and it is said that they were afterwards disposed of in France. About a twelvemonth later another parcel seems to have been sold to a secret agent of Queen Elizabeth for two thousand five hundred pounds. Other parcels were at different times given in pledge to Edinburgh merchants, goldsmiths, and others for advances in money to supply the needs of the garrison.

After the surrender of the Castle, Parliament gave the new Regent powers for the recovery of the Queen's diamonds and other moveables which had fallen into private hands. He recovered six jewels which had been pawned with the Provost of Edinburgh for two thousand six hundred merks, and a pearl necklace and fifteen diamonds which had been pawned with Lady Home for six hundred pounds. Lord Torphichen, the secularised Prior of the Knights of St. John in Scotland, was called to account for books, tapestry, and furniture.

Three years afterwards the Regent was deprived of his office. The inventory of the jewels, dresses, books, furniture, and hangings which he surrendered to the young King shows, perhaps, less wreck than might have been looked for after ten years of tumult and civil war. But it is unquestionable that during this period by far the greater number of the minor and more personal articles among the Queen's valuables found their way into private hands, from which they have never been recovered. The remarkable manner in which her treasures were dispersed renders it still possible that, even at this late date, some authentic relics may be discovered.

To identify the memorials which were exhibited in the Bishop's Castle with the articles enumerated in the inventories would be a difficult and even hazardous task. The descriptions are too brief to allow us to arrive at a certain conclusion in the matter.

Her jewels and the appointments of her toilet and writing tables are rather an evidence of the refinement of her own tastes than a measure of the taste of the period. The furnishing of her chamber is shown by the tapestry which adorned its walls. The occupations of her leisure hours, both in her happier days at Holyrood and during the weary hours of her imprisonment at Lochleven and in England, are recalled by the purse, the tapestry, and the needlework that she wrought.

One medal recalls her marriage with the Dauphin of France, and another her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle: while her marriage with Darnley is illustrated by two silver cups which bear their initials and are said to have been used at their marriage. The cuff of one of his gloves is worked by her own hands.

Her connection with the great Scottish Reformer is recalled by the watch which, according to tradition, was presented to him by the Queen.

Of her letters, written in a masculine hand, differing so much from that currently in vogue as to cause her many times to apologise for it, there are many specimens, relating to some of the most eventful episodes of her reign.

These memorials cover the whole period of the Queen's life and reign, and help to bring us in touch with it alike at the happiest and the most tragic parts of her history. They include her own cradle, the cradle of her son, and the leading-strings that she worked for him; the prayer-book also that she had in her hand on the scaffold at Fotheringhay. It may not be unfitting to place with these the letter of her son James VI. authorising the removal of her body from the tomb in Peterborough Cathedral to Westminster. A. J. S. B.]

A SMALL SPINNING-WHEEL, ornamented with precious stones. It belonged to Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Stewart, and is said to have been one of a collection of objects of interest obtained from the Palace of Linlithgow by the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe.

(161) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A CARVED OAK CRADLE, which belonged to Queen Mary Stewart. It closely resembles the wooden cradle of her son, King James VI., which belongs to the Earl of Mar and Kellie (for which see Fig. 67, page 61), and also that of her grandson, King Charles I., from Dunfermline Palace, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. J. N. Paton, Wooser's Alley, Dunfermline, and subsequently the property of King George IV. at Windsor. The workmanship of Queen Mary's cradle contrasts favourably with that of the others. It was obtained from the representatives of the person by whom it was saved from the fire which occurred at the Palace of Linlithgow in January 1746.

(163) Lent by WALLER H. PATON.

AN OLD DRAWING, which is believed to represent the Trial of Queen Mary Stewart, but of which unfortunately there exists neither authentication nor explanation. The letters of the alphabet which appear near various individuals evidently refer to some key or other reference, in which it would seem that the name of each was indicated. The letter 'M' under the central and most prominent figure evidently stands for Mary.

(171) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A CABINET, the body of which is of ebony inlaid with ivory. Its numerous ornaments are of tortoise-shell, with pierced and repoussé plates of silver. It is of French workmanship.

and was presented by Queen Mary to the Regent Lord Mar, from whom, through the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Mary Erskine, with William Hamilton of Wishaw, it passed into the Belhaven family. Robert, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stenton, bequeathed it to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. (See Fig. 45.) (164) LENT BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



FIG. 45.—QUEEN MARY'S CABINET, NOW THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

A LOCK OF QUEEN MARY'S HAIR, of a brown colour. Bequeathed to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Robert, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

[To determine the exact colour of Queen Mary's hair has been a matter of difficulty to many. The lock of hair in the possession of Queen Victoria is brown, while in some of her portraits it is represented as auburn, and in others as black. But it is not only in her portraits that this difference appears: several chroniclers give different descriptions of its colour. Brantôme, who last saw Queen Mary in the autumn of 1561, assures us that her hair was what in Scotland we should perhaps have called 'blind fair': 'si beaux, si blonds, et cendrez.' Ronsard, who had known her from a girl, writing at the moment of her departure from France, speaks of her golden ringlets.

'Quand vostre front d'albastre, et l'or de vos cheveux.
Annelez et tressez' . . .

In 1563, Sir James Melville, on being pressed by Queen Elizabeth to say whether her hair (which he tells us was 'golden coloured' '*reder then yellow*') or the Scottish Queen's was the fairer, evaded the question by the answer, that 'the fairnes of them baith was not ther worst faltes.' In 1569 Nicholas White wrote to Cecil that Queen Mary's hair was black, and Brantôme tells us that in 1577 it was grey. We might therefore infer that Queen Mary's natural hair appears to have changed with years from a ruddy yellow to auburn, and from auburn to dark brown or black,

turning grey long before its time (we learn from Brantôme that Queen Mary's hair turned grey at thirty-five). But one fact tends rather to complicate the question, and to render its elucidation a matter of difficulty. There is repeated mention in the inventories, of the Queen's borrowed ringlets or perukes as they are called, which she wore of different colours, ' . . . vne aulne de toille pour acoustrer les perruques de la Royne.' ' . . . demie aulne de toille pour faire des ataches pour des perruques pour la Royne.' ' . . . vne aulne de toille pour friser de perruque pour la Royne. . . .' In October 1567, Servais de Condez sent to the Queen at Lochleven ' plusieurs perruques et aultres telles choses y servant.' In July 1568, he sent to her at Carlisle, after her flight into England, ' ung paque de perruque de cheveux.' It was at Carlisle that Mary Seton, to the surprise of Sir Francis Knollys, ' among other pretty devices, did set such a curled hair upon the Queen, that was said to be a perewyke, that showed very delicately.' Nicholas White, who saw the Queen at Tutbury in February 1569, writes to Cecil: ' She is a goodly personage . . . hath withall an alluring grace, a prety Scottish accente, and a searching wit, clouded with myldnes. . . . Her hair of itself is black, and yet Mr. Knollys told me that she wears hair of sundry colors.' At first she seems to have used these perukes only in compliance with the fashion of the period; but that which had been merely an ornament became a necessity when sorrows had whitened and sickness had thinned her hair.

From a contemporary French report of the Queen's execution, and also from a letter of R. Wynkfeild, an eye-witness, we learn that the auburn tresses which she laid upon the block at Fotheringhay were not her own; and when her head dropped from them in the executioner's hands, its only covering was seen to be a few short grey hairs on either temple.—(*Inventaires de la Royne Descosse Douairiere de France*. Bannatyne Club. MDCCCLXIII.) A. J. S. B.]

(165) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A PURSE, with embroidered work by Mary Queen of Scots, representing a crown above a sword and sceptre, together with five letters nearly defaced, wrought in black silk. On the reverse, a hen sitting on seven eggs of gold. Bequeathed to Her Majesty by Robert, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

(166) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A WATCH, by Etienne Hubert of Rouen, provided with catgut instead of a chain; the dial-plate enamelled with flowers, and an inner case of gold filigree. It is stated that this watch was given by Queen Mary to Margaret Lyon, Marchioness of Hamilton, daughter of the eighth Lord Glamis, and that it passed through many hands until it came into the possession of the present owner, a lineal descendant of the Marchioness.

(172) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

NECKLACE, formerly belonging to Queen Mary Stewart, said to be from a design of Hans Holbein, and to have been presented to the Queen by one of the family of Houp. The gold, the enamel, the precious stones (crimson and green) and pearls, are all of Scottish origin. 'The motto, "Houp feidir me," and the device were used by Queen Mary only when making presents to her dearest friends.'

(174) Lent by THOMAS LAWRIE AND SON.

CIBORIUM, *champlevé* enamel on copper, gilt. (See Frontispiece, and Plates II. and III.)

[Among the relics associated with Queen Mary that are preserved at Kennet, the family seat in Clackmannanshire of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, there is no one of greater interest than this ciborium, which is stated to have been presented by Queen Mary to Sir James Balfour of Burleigh, from whom it descended to its present owner. No trace of it, however, occurs in any of the hitherto discovered inventories of Church property belonging to Queen Mary.

The word Ciborium (from the Greek *κύβριον*, the cup-like seed-vessel of the lotus water-lily) was the name given in the early days of the Christian Church to the canopy which covered an altar. It was shaped like a cup reversed, a dome in fact, supported by columns, and sometimes fitted with side hangings and curtains,—in modern Italian ecclesiastical language, a baldachino. Ciboria were often made of very costly materials, choice marbles and the precious metals being

used, and it is said that one in St. Peter's at Rome was made of silver gilt, and weighed upwards of 2500 pounds.

About the fourth century of our era it became the custom to make small portable vessels of different metals, or of ivory, generally circular in shape, in which the Host (sometimes then applied to both the Bread and Wine) was reserved after consecration. These were also called ciboria, and of such vessels the relic now under notice is one of the most remarkable.

The Kennet Ciborium is circular in shape, with the general contours of the seed-vessel of a lotus water-lily, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches high from base to top of knop on the cover, the bowl accounting for $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the cover, including the knop, for the remaining $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches of the total. The bowl is $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches in internal diameter measured at the point where the cover fits on to it; the latter overlapping the bowl on a seat which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep. The metal throughout is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch \pm thick. The bowl weighs 21 oz. 7 dwt. \pm , and the cover 17 oz. 11 dwt. \pm , equal to a total of 38 oz. 18 dwt. \pm Troy.

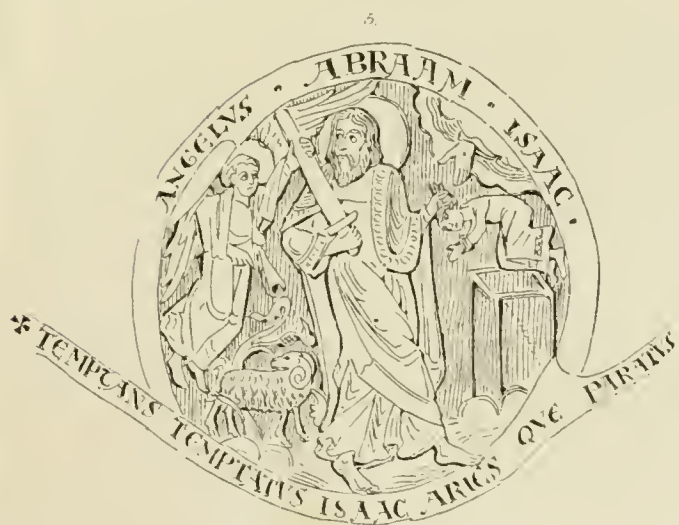
This relic is in good preservation except at points between the medallions Nos. 1 and 3 on the bowl (see diagram, p. 47), where the metal, thinned by the graving tool, and necessarily weaker than elsewhere, has yielded to the effects of a blow, which has also dented the bottom of the vessel, and caused some of the enamel to fly off in places. At a comparatively late date an endeavour has been made, but by unskilled hands, by means of pewter laid on in 'blobs,' to repair the damage. The blow, which must have been a severe one, has also had the effect of somewhat destroying the general symmetry of the ciborium.

A copper stud, rectangular in section and most ingeniously contrived, having its base in the top of the cover, and passing through the stem of the knop, was riveted down at the top, thus holding the knop, stem and leaves, securely in position. In course of time the riveting over of this stud, at the top of the knop, had worn down, from the constant attrition of the palm of the hands of those who used the ciborium, with the result of causing the knop to work loose on the stem. To remedy this, a rude attempt has been made at some period to rivet down the stud again, by hammering (Scotticè 'bashing') its head over the knop. But the author of this crude attempt at repairs neglected to 'hold up' the foot, or more properly speaking, the head of the copper stud, and his blows have had the effect of bulging out the underside of the cover, thus causing part of the enamel to drop out, and marring the effect of what must have been one of the finest features of the ciborium, viz., the figure of Our Lord with the Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, the Greek Cross (sometimes called the Archbishop's Cross, and the Cross of Lorraine), giving the Benediction. (See Fig. 47, p. 52, and remarks on p. 51.) The knop on the top of the bowl, which is shaped like the bowl in miniature, rests on four simple leaves supported by a roughened stem.

On the bowl there are six medallions containing subjects from Old Testament history, and on the cover six similar medallions depicting events in Our Lord's history, forming the Antitypes of the Types from the Old Testament. Round these medallions are scrolls, copper gilt, on which are engraved the titles of some of the figures and the legends, the lettering still showing traces, here and there, of having been enamelled in red. These scrolls run one into the other with gracefully flowing curves. The spandrels between the medallions are filled up with foliage ornament, which is also linked to, and intertwined with, the scrolls round the medallions. The whole general character of the ornamentation of this part of the ciborium much resembles the work met with in French illuminated missals, the production of the scribes and miniaturists of the period preceding the invention of printing.¹

The following diagram shows in a convenient form the disposition on the vessel of the different medallions, and their subjects. It will be observed, on reference to the frontispiece of this volume, that the ciborium has been therein depicted with the medallions Nos. 5 and 6, *The Sacrifice of Isaac*, and *The Crucifixion*, in full view. This aspect will illustrate, far better than any mere verbal description, the beauty of its design generally, and the great

¹ For a readily accessible typical example of what is meant, so far as the scrolls are concerned, see Fig. 4 of Mrs. Jameson's and Lady Eastlake's *History of Our Lord*, 3d edition, vol. i. p. 28. London: Longmans, 1872.



delicacy of the colouring. Attention is invited to the simple bands of ornament round the top of the bowl, and the bottom of the cover, Oriental in *motif*, which serve to connect with admirable effect the elaborate decoration on both portions of the vessel. All the medallions are reproduced, to actual size, in Plates II. and III. :—

ANTI-TYPES—COVER

2.	4.	6.	8.	10.	12.
The Baptism of Our Lord.	Our Lord bearing the Cross.	The Crucifixion.	The Resurrection.	'The Harrowing of Hell.'	The Ascension.

TYPES—BOWL.

1.	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.
The Circumcision of Isaac.	Preparations for the Sacrifice of Isaac.	The Sacrifice of Isaac.	The Gates of Gaza.	David rescuing a Lamb from a Bear.	Elijah taken up into Heaven.

Adopting the numbering shown above, the following is a detailed description of each medallion :—

1. On the Bowl. The Type :—The Circumcision of Isaac. Abraham is circumcising Isaac, who, partly held in position by an attendant, turns round in pain towards his mother, who, at his back, is helping to steady her child with one hand, while with the other she is offering him her right breast to quiet him. Isaac's right leg is resting on an altar-like structure, corresponding to the ornamented *kúrsís*, or 'chairs,' in use for a somewhat similar purpose among the Moslems of Upper India at the present day. It is worthy of note that the knife is grasped and applied by Abraham in such a manner that two of his fingers and the thumb of his right hand are seen to be in the blessing position. For a parallel case see the remarks below, as to the mode in which Isaac is carrying the fagots in medallion No. 3. In several of its details this delineation of a circumcision differs from what was the actual practice among the Jews. The 'titles' of the figures and the legend round the medallion are :—

SABBA • ISAAC • ABRHAM •
✠ PRECESSIT • LAVACRYM • SACRA • CIRCŪCISIO • SACRYM
'The hallowed rite of Circumcision foreshadowed the Holy Font.'

2. On the Cover. The Antitype :—The Baptism of Our Lord. The Saviour, perfectly nude, with a halo of glory round His Head, is standing, His Arms close to His Sides, in the Jordan, which, to conceal His Body from a little below the breast downwards, has risen in waves of a pyramidal form. John the Baptist, clad in a robe with a broad edging of camel's hair, plaited, is standing with his right foot on the bank, the other in the water, and is placing his right hand on Our Lord's Head, above which descends the Holy Ghost in the form of the Baptismal Dove. Opposite to John the Baptist, and standing on the bank, is an angel, holding an embroidered vestment, resembling an ecclesiastical robe, faint traces of a cross being visible on the back, for the use of the Saviour on emerging from the water. The legend reads as follows :

✠ BATIZAT MILES REGEN NOVA GRATIA LEGEM
'A soldier baptizes a king, the new Covenant of Grace [baptizes] the law.'

3. On the Bowl. The Type :—Preparations for the Sacrifice of Isaac. Abraham, bearing in his left hand a torch-like metal vessel containing fire, in his right hand a sword, is followed by Isaac, who carries the wood, in two fagots arranged in a cruciform shape, resting on his left shoulder.

His left hand is grasping the lower end of the upper fagot; the thumb and two fingers of his right hand, as if giving a blessing, resting on the top end of the same fagot, thus steadying—and sanctifying—the load. The remains of a halo can be traced round the head of Abraham. On the top, and down one side of the medallion is the following inscription:—

✠ LIGNA PVER GESTAT CRUCIS ANDE TIPVM MANIFESTAT

‘The boy bears the wood, in this wise he sets forth the Cross.’

4. On the Cover. The Antitype:—Our Lord bearing the Cross, which is of the normal type, not as shown in the medallion (No. 6) described below. The Saviour, nude down to the waist, is staggering under the load. Behind are the three Marys. In advance of Our Lord, a man, with the features and dress of the typical Jew of early art, is buffeting Him, preceded by one carrying a hammer and nails. The legend encircling the greater part of the medallion reads as follows:—

✠ SIC VAPIS CESVS PLA DVCTVR HOSTIA IHESVS

‘Thus, struck by blows upon the cheek, the Holy Victim Jesus is led away.’

5. On the Bowl. The Type:—The Sacrifice of Isaac. Abraham with uplifted sword, which is being held back by an angel, prepares to slay Isaac, who is kneeling upon an altar, his hair being grasped by Abraham's left hand. Above the boy is the pierced Hand of Our Saviour—the red enamel in the nail-hole can still be traced by the aid of a magnifying glass—issuing from the clouds, conveying a blessing on his head. On the left, underneath the angel, is the ram caught in the thicket, the angel pointing with his right hand towards it. The ‘titles,’ and inscription, which in this case appears to be a mere repetition of the ‘titles,’ read as follows:—

ANGELVS • ABRAHAM • ISAAC •

✠ TEMPTANS TENTATUS ISAAC VNIUS QVE PARATUS

‘The Tempter, Isaac the tempted, and the ram that was prepared.’

6. On the Cover. The Antitype:—The Crucifixion. Our Lord on the Cross, the whole structure of which is more massive than is usually met with in representations of the same subject, the scene being treated, as is the case with most ancient representations of the event, in a devotional or doctrinal sense. It is also worthy of notice that the arms of the Cross are not at right angles to the central stem, but incline upwards. This is unusual, but see Lady Eastlake's continuation of Mrs. Jameson's *History of Our Lord*, third edition, London 1872, vol. ii. page 175, for a representation of the Crucifixion taken from an early fresco dated 1248, in the Chapel of S. Silvestro, near the Church of the Quattro Incononati, at Rome, where Our Lord is nailed to a Cross with arms at an angle of $40^\circ \pm$ to the main shaft; the flatter angle ($80^\circ \pm$) of the arms of the Cross on the ciborium being due to the necessity for considering the rounded form of the vessel. The Cross resembles the type known as the Tau (τ) Cross, or Cross of St. Anthony, which has no head-piece. To Our Lord's right stands the Blessed Virgin, her hands crossed over her breast, to the left St. John with his book, both mourning. The Hands are nailed to the Cross, and two nails are used for the Sacred Feet. The inscription on the tablet of the Cross, over the Head, is IHESVS. The legend round the medallion reads:—

✠ IN CRUCE MACTATUR PERIT ANGUIS OVIS REVOCATVR

‘He is slain on the Cross, the serpent perishes, and the sheep is brought back.’

7. On the Bowl. The Type:—The Gates of Gaza. The centre of the medallion represents the turreted gates of a crenellated walled city, with two mail-clad figures on each side: one of the figures to the left, is apparently talking to a female on the top of the wall (‘For her house was upon the town wall, and she dwelt upon the wall’—Joshua ii. 15), possibly a slave girl belonging to the harlot, who may have been sent to tell them (‘the Gazites’) that Samson was within. To the right are depicted the two others, one with an uplifted sword, his comrade with a spear, both ready to smite whenever Samson might emerge, their eager watchfulness being most powerfully depicted by the artist who executed the ciborium. The Biblical narrative in Judges xvi. 1, 2,



has evidently been carefully studied: 'Then went Samson to Gaza, and saw there an harlot, and went in unto her. And it was told the Gazites, saying, Samson is come hither. And they compassed him in, and laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were quiet all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him.' The legend, which runs round the top, and on one side, reads as follows:—

✠ SAMSON DE GAZA CONCLAVVS AB HOSTIBVS EXIT
'Samson departs from Gaza, although hemmed in by his enemies.'

8. On the Cover. The Antitype:—The Resurrection. In the foreground the sleeping guards, represented as three mailed soldiers, their spears resting against a wall of the sepulchre, which contains a coffin, the hinged lid open. An angel with a nimbus is sitting on the coffin and pointing to the grave-clothes lying therein. To the left (*i.e.* of the spectator) the three Marys, one of whom, an expression of wonder on her face, and with a censer in her hand, is looking into the open coffin. Behind her are her companions, with the boxes of sweet ointment in their arms. The legend, which commences on the left, is as follows:—

✠ SVRGIT DE TVMVLO PETRA NPC QVEM PETHA TEXIT
'There rises from the tomb that rock Christ whom a rock did cover.'

9. On the Bowl. The Type:—David rescuing a lamb from a bear. The youth, a figure with flying drapery, all the outlines indicating great physical strength and activity, is opening with his hands the jaws of the savage animal, and thus saving the lamb. The 'title,' and legend which begins at the left and runs round the bottom, are:—

DAVIT ·
✠ VRSVS OVEM LEDIT DAVIT INVAT HV̄C Q̄Q̄ CEDIT.
'The bear hurts the sheep, David comes to the rescue, yea, he slays the bear.'

10. On the Cover. The Antitype:—Our Saviour's descent into Limbo (*Limbus Patrum*) to redeem the souls of the Patriarchs and ancient Prophets, commonly called 'The Harrowing of Hell.' Limbo is represented as a circular space (the enamel of the ground of which, vermilion in colour, is in good preservation except at the lower end), surrounded by turreted walls, with Our Lord at one side, grasping in His left hand Adam, by his two hands. The expression of Adam's face indicates perfect peace and confidence in his Saviour, and he is closely followed by Eve, who, clasping Adam's waist, is supplicating to be taken also. They are thus being conducted to the exit door of the enclosure, which is cleverly indicated by a tower and part of a drawbridge, the entrance exactly opposite being shown in like manner. In the Saviour's right Hand is an Archbishop's crozier of archaic form, the butt-end of which is seen to be in the mouth of a demon (probably the 'Jannator' of the Miracle-play described in the next page) who is sprawling on the ground; his 'lodge' being indicated by the tower with open door, *at the top of the enclosure*, immediately behind the nimbus around the Head of the Saviour; or it may be that this treatment is intended to be figurative of the 'Jaws of Hell' (see the remarks on Hearne's print, page 50). The office of Warder or 'Jannator' of Hell was one of high trust, *topographically the highest in hell*, yet very inferior in rank, and consequently filled by a devil of low degree. (Hone's *Ancient Mysteries Described*: London, 1823, pp. 138-147.) It will be observed that down the side of the crozier are indications of dots, which may be intended to signify, or indicate, the nails with ornamented heads used to secure the outer casing of metal to the staff of wood, of which early croziers and pastoral staves were usually made. An example of the latter, the 'Bachull More,' will be found at page 23 of this volume, the illustration, Fig. 28, distinctly showing traces of the ornamentation referred to.

We have ventured to call the instrument in Our Lord's Hands a crozier; for, were it a triumphal cross (*see* p. 50), it would most probably have had some indication of a banner, and it is most probable that the maker of the ciborium, who appears to have been well acquainted with all the niceties of the subjects he has delineated, would be anxious to dignify in every way such an emblem of episcopal power, and thus glorify the teaching of his Church. In Hone's book, referred to above, there is an impression (facing page 138) of the original plate of *Christ's*

Descent into Hell, engraved by Michael Burghers (flor. 1676-1699) from an ancient drawing for Thomas Hearne. An earlier use of the same plate will be found in Hearne's edition (Oxford, 1722) of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, vol. v, p. 1103. In this plate (see Fig. 46) Our Lord has in His left Hand what is known as the Cross of the Resurrection, with the Triumphal Banner, in form like a pennon, attached thereto; with this He is holding open the Jaws of Hell, out of which are



G. 46.—HEARNE'S PRINT OF THE DESCENT INTO HELL.

issuing men and women. It is also worthy of remark that the cross in Burghers' engraving is stippled, to show that it is an attachment to the main stem, which, with the pennon, is cross-etched. In Hearne's print Our Lord's right Hand grasps Adam's right, Eve being depicted with both her hands, apparently, in Adam's left. The title of the scene, which is contained in an inscription *entirely* in Gothic letters, is *JESUS CHRISTUS RESURGENS A MORTUIS SPOLIAT INFERNUM*.

Resuming the description of medallion No. 10, we further see three other demons, one of them presumably Satan, chattering and ginning with impotent rage, ranged in line close against the wall of the enclosure, helpless to prevent the removal of the Blessed; while Abraham, Moses, David, and John the Baptist, one of them with outstretched hands in an imploring attitude, are looking towards Our Lord.¹ The legend runs:—

✠ MORS HOMINĒ STRAVIT Dñs HĀC LIGAT HVNC RELEVAVIT
'Death laid man low, the Lord binds the one and raised up the other.'

'The Harrowing of Hell' was a favourite subject with the writers of Miracle-plays. In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is in the Auchinleck ms. a copy of a play bearing that name, held to be an older codex than that of the same play in the British Museum—Harleian mss. 2253, No. 21—which is supposed to have been transcribed in the reign of Edward II. See also Mr. J. O. Halliwell's edition of the Harleian ms. of *The Harrowing of Hell*, London: John R. Smith, 1840.

This Miracle-play has been regarded by some authorities as the most ancient specimen of dramatic composition which exists in our language; and an edition of the Harleian mss. version, limited to twenty-five copies, was printed, early in 1835, by the late Mr. John Payne Collier.² Soon afterwards the Auchinleck ms. version was edited by the late Mr. David Laing and printed in Edinburgh, in July 1835, by the Messrs. Ballantyne and Co., for the use of the fortunate possessors of copies of Mr. Collier's edition, to aid them in comparing the texts.

It is quite probable that the maker of the ciborium was well acquainted with this Miracle-

¹ Mr. Way refers to, though he is far from crediting, a tradition that the ciborium was at one time in the possession of Malcolm Canmore (1058-1093), and though the weight of scientific proof is against it, an argument in favour of an earlier origin than the thirteenth century might be founded on the fact that in this medallion demons are present among the blessed. The earlier belief of the Christian Church was that in Limbo, the place of intermediate rest where the righteous had to await Our Lord's coming, there were indeed demons, but in a state of impotence, while the later belief maintained that there were no demons in Limbo at all, and relegated them to another region—Hell.

² In June 1836, Mr. Collier included, with four others, *The Harrowing of Hell* in a privately printed collection of *Miracle Plays or Scriptural Dramas*. This 1836 edition was also limited to twenty-five copies.

play in one of its many versions, and in his graphic delineation of the peaceful, satisfied mien of Adam, who, we can well see, feels himself quite safe in the Hands of his Redeemer, and of the imploring looks and attitude of Eve, lest she might be left behind, we seem to find a most powerful exponent of the text of the Play. To illustrate this more completely, we here reprint, from a copy in the Signet Library, Edinburgh, of the excessively rare (1835) Edinburgh edition of the Auchinleck ms. version of *The Harrowing of Hell* (for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the ever ready help of Mr. Thomas Graves Law), the opening lines of Adam's address to Our Lord on His coming among His people in Limbo, the whole of Eve's appeal for a like merciful consideration, and Our Lord's reply to them both:—

ADAM DIXIT.

Welcom, Lord God of Iond,
Godes sone, and Godes sond;
Welcom, Lord, mot thou be
Long haues ous thought after the:
Lord, seththen thou art comen to ous
Thou bring ous out of this hous.
Lord, thou wost what Ich am
Thou me schope of erthe man,
And thou me elepetest sone, Adam:
And gif Ich haue sinnes wrought,
[For Y thyn heste hued noht,]
Ful dere now here Ich aue hem bought.

EUA VIT.

Knawe me, Lord, Ich am Eue
Adam and Ich ware the so leue;
Thou gaue ous to zeme paradys,
And we it zemed as vnwise,
When we thi comandment forlete.
When we of that appel ete.
So long haue we ben here inne,
That wele haue we bet our sinne:
Leue Lord, giue ous leue,
Adam and [me] his wiif Eue.
To fare out of this foul wike,
Into the blis of heuen rike.

DOMINUS VIT.

Adam, Y haue zouen mi liif
For the, and for Eue thi wiif;
Wenestow Ich adde ben ded for nought:
For mi ded is mankin bought.

Brackets [] denote a line, or word, in the Harleian Version, not found in the Auchinleck.

11. On the bowl. The Type:—Elijah taken up into Heaven. Elijah, his long hair, signifying his wonderful powers of endurance, shown flowing down his back, is standing in the fiery chariot, indicated by a cart of an archaic form,¹ to which are harnessed two horses, rearing upwards and preparing to leave the earth, is placing his mantle in the hands of Elisha, who is represented in a sitting attitude. Around the head of Elijah is a nimbus indicative of the brilliancy of his triumphs—while the tear dropping from an eye reminds us of the pathos of his despondency. The legend runs:—

✠ IGNEVS HELIAM CVRRVS LEVAT AD THEORIAM.

A fiery chariot bears Elijah up to the Beatific Vision.'

12. On the cover. The Antitype:—The Ascension. Our Lord is represented with his feet lifted above the earth, in the act of blessing, entering the Heavens, the nimbus round his head being partly covered by a cloud. To his right are seen six of the Apostles, the two in the foreground bearing in their arms, pressed close to their sides, their Gospels. To the left, the Blessed Virgin and the remaining six Apostles. This medallion is encircled by the legend:—

✠ QVO CAPVT ASCENDO MEA MEMBRA VENITE SEQVENDO.

'Whither I the Head ascend, there let my Members come and follow me.'

Inside the cover (see Fig. 47, page 52) is a medallion $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter containing a half-length figure of Our Lord, with the Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, or Archbishop's Cross and book, giving the Benediction. Lapis lazuli enamel with stars, in clusters of three, for the sky: the nimbus is cerulean blue graduated. Our Lord's vestments, pale blue merging into a darker shade in places, relieved with streaks of red; clouds which rise up to His Heart are suggested in shades of yellow, green, and dark blue. (See remarks on page 46.) Inside the bowl at the centre of the bottom (see Fig. 48, page 52), is the Lamb, bearing the Cross of the Resurrection, with the Triumphal Banner, while from His Heart the Precious Blood flows into a chalice; this has all been enamelled at one time, but the effects of a blow (see page 46) have destroyed all traces of colour, except a small portion of blue in one corner of the banner.

¹ For a cart with wheels, and several other features, resembling the one in Medallion 11, see Fig. 1.—*Char de Dejbjerg restitué*, in a paper by E. Beauvois (at pp. 119-122 of *L'Anthropologie* T. 1., No. 1, Jan.—Feb. 1890), on Henry Petersen's *Les trouvailles de voitures dans la tourbière du presbytère de Dejbjerg près Ringkjøbing en 1881 et 1883, servant à éclairer la période préromaine de l'âge de fer en Danemark*. Copenhagen: Reitzel, 1888.

The Kennet Ciborium is figured and described by Mr. Way in his *Catalogue*, pp. 122-123, but he advances no decided opinion as to its age and maker, although he inclines to the belief that it is the work of Alpais the Limousin enameller. After a careful examination of the Ciborium, we have come to the conclusion that it is indeed the work of this Limousin artist, who flourished in the thirteenth century. The present owner of the ciborium has never considered that it had belonged to Malcolm Canmore, and is unable to trace any reliable origin for the tradition.¹



FIG. 47.—CHRIST IN GLORY, INSIDE THE COVER.



FIG. 48.—AGNUS DEI, INSIDE THE BOWL, AT THE BOTTOM.

The following are the considerations that have weighed with us in arriving at a conclusion as to the identification of the artist:—

It will be observed from Plate II. that the legend round the medallion (No. 4) depicting OUR LORD BEARING THE CROSS is as follows:—

✠ SIC ALAPIS CERVUS PIA DACITVR HOSTIA IHESVS.

‘Thus, struck by blows upon the cheek, the Holy Victim Jesus is led away.’

It will, in the first place, be admitted that there is a curiously suggestive similarity between the name ‘Alpais’ and the word ‘alapis’—nor will the importance of that similarity be lessened when we consider, first, that it was an ancient and common practice with artists of the period to

introduce their names anagrammatically; and secondly, that the word ‘alapa’¹ is one which the artist has gone out of his way to use,—the term employed for a ‘bullet’ in the Vulgate rendering of St. Matthew xxvi. 67, and St. Mark xiv. 65 being ‘colaphus.’ It will further be noticed that Alpais in his mark, which we here reproduce (see Fig. 49) from the 2d edition, Dresden, Schoenfeld, 1877, of Dr. J. G. Théodore Graesse’s *Guide de l’amateur d’objets d’art et de curiosité ou Collection des monogrammes . . . des émailleurs, &c.*, uses ‘Gothic’ and Roman letters indiscriminately, just as we find in the legends round the medallions of the bowl and cover of the Kennet Ciborium (see Plates II. and III.). The whole character of the lettering on his mark agrees remarkably with that on the scrolls of the medallions.

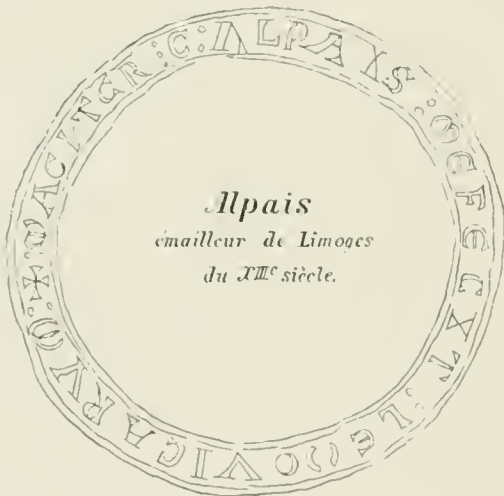


FIG. 49.—THE MARK OF ALPAIS, ENAMELLER OF LIMOGES.

The Warwick Castle Ciborium is cited by Mr. Way (*Catalogue*, p. 124) as resembling in many

¹ *Alapa* was also the technical term applied to the blow given by one actor to another to excite the mirth of the audience: Juv. viii. 192; Mart. v. lxi. 11.

of its details the Kennet one; as is one in the Louvre of 13th century work, bearing the name of the artist Alpais. A ciborium slightly smaller, but said to be similar in form, workmanship, and arrangement of subjects (several of the legends as given in the catalogue quoted below are identical with those on the Kennet Ciborium), and to have belonged originally to Malmesbury Abbey, was shown by the Rev. G. W. Braikenridge, in the Special Loan Exhibition of Works of Art of the Mediæval, Renaissance, and more recent periods, South Kensington Museum, June 1862, *see* No. 1101 of the revised edition, January 1863, of the Catalogue, edited by J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., and printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Rhenish-German enamelled work of contemporary date somewhat resembles in *motif*, not in colouring or expression of features, some of that of the Limoges school; German workmen being doubtless employed in Limoges—the art of enamelling travelling from the East towards the West—just as they were in the early days of wood-engraving in Italy, where they exercised a most important influence upon the first development of that art.¹ To illustrate our meaning we reproduce (*see* Fig. 50) one of a series of eighteen oblong plaques, which are found on six plates² of *champlevé* enamel on copper, preserved in the Treasury of the Cathedral at Hildesheim.



FIG. 50.—THE ASCENSION.
FROM ONE OF THE SIX PLATES OF GERMAN
CHAMPLEVÉ ENAMEL, HILDESHEIM
CATHEDRAL TREASURY.

These plates (Register No. 30, of the recently issued, but undated, official catalogue, *Kurzer Führer durch den Hildesheimer Domschatz*: Druck von August Lax in Hildesheim) formerly decorated an altar in the 'Bishop's Chapel' of the Cathedral, and their workmanship is authoritatively assigned to the twelfth-thirteenth century. They contain representations of scenes from the history of Our Lord's life on earth; the one now selected for illustration as a fairly typical specimen being 'The Ascension,' which resembles in a remarkable degree, so far as the general disposition of the figures is concerned, the rendering of that event (*see* Plate III., medallion No. 12) on the Kennet Ciborium; but after a close examination of these and the other figures on the Hildesheim plates, they will be found to be of conventional Rhenish-German type, while those on the Kennet Ciborium are as markedly French. A. H. C.]

(176) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

A COVERED TANKARD OF AGATE, with silver-gilt mountings and handle, probably of Scottish workmanship, as they bear the plate-mark, a unicorn's head erased. It has sometimes been called Queen Mary's Cuddle cup. The ornaments on the handle are a lion's head and a rose, both in relief. It measures 5 inches in height. Engraved in Way's *Catalogue*, p. 170.

(177) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

RICHLY ORNAMENTED HANDLE OF BLOODSTONE, mounted with gold, exquisitely enamelled, and apparently of Italian workmanship. It seems to have been intended to form the handle of a fan of feathers, or some similar ornament. A circular fan of yellow ostrich feathers, tipped with red, appears in Mary's hand in the portrait attributed to her in the Episcopal Palace at Gloucester.

(179) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

MARY STEWART'S HANDBELL, silver gilt. [It has been asserted that this was one of the objects of daily personal use by the Queen. It is certain that she was in the habit of using such a bell, and this may possibly have been the identical one which she had on her writing-table until the day of her death at Fotheringhay.

¹ See generally, Friedrich Lippmann's *The Art of Wood-Engraving in Italy in the Fifteenth Century*. English edition. Quaritch: London, 1888.

² The 'enamelled slabs' of page 65 Baedeker's *Northern Germany*, sixth edition, 1877; all mention of which is omitted in the last edition, 1886, the ninth, 'revised and augmented.'

A detailed description of the handbell, together with conjectures as to the meaning of the figures engraved thereon, will be found at pp. 170-173 of Mr. Way's *Catalogue*, where it is also figured; but it is right to mention that subsequent examinations of the relic have not tended to confirm his theories, and it is now believed by competent judges that this bell is of more modern date than was at one time supposed. A. H. C.] (180) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

A very finely cut CAMEO in BLOODSTONE, representing on one side the scourging of our blessed Lord, and on the other the Crucifixion. Our Lady and St. John stand beside the Cross. It is set in agate, and attached to a necklace of twenty pieces of agate mounted in gold, which it is stated was worn by Queen Mary, and by her presented to Sir James Balfour.



(181) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

FOUR SMALL SILVER SPOONS, belonging to the Queen Mary relics at Kenet (see p. 45). [They have a rat-tail on the bowl, and are engraved on back and front. They bear

only one hall-mark,  which has not been identified. A. J. S. B.]

(178) Lent by LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

ROCK CRYSTAL JUG, mounted in silver gilt, presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Regent Mar for the baptism of one of his children. [On the top are the arms of Erskine and Murray parted per pale, the Countess having been one of the Tullibardine

family. It bears the Edinburgh hall-mark   The maker's

punch is that of James Cok, who was deacon of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1563-1564. The deacon's punch is that of George Heriot—the father of the famous goldsmith to James VI.—who held the office of deacon from 1565-7. During these latter years the jug must have been made. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 51.)

(301) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

SILVER-GILT CIBORIUM. This vessel (see Fig. 53) measures 11 inches high, and has a cover which increases the height to 15½ inches over all. The cup itself is made in seven distinct parts, which are held together by means of a screwed rod which extends from the bottom of the lining (to which it is soldered) to the foot, where it is fixed by a nut. The cover is composed of two parts riveted together, while the handle is attached by a nut and screw.



FIG. 51.—ROCK CRYSTAL JUG.

[It is known as Queen Mary's Cup, and is historically the most interesting piece of church plate now in use in Scotland. It is said to have been the gift of Queen Mary to the Church of St. John the Baptist at Perth, where it is supposed to have been used as a Ciborium, and there is a tradition that in the riots which occurred upon the preaching of John Knox there on 11th May 1559, it was thrown into the street, and was picked up by a woman who concealed it in her father's grave till more peaceful times, when it was given back to the Church. Its workmanship has been further attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, and it is said that it was given by the Pope to Queen Mary. This is the traditional history of the chalice. An examination of the history of the period, of the Cup itself, and of the Kirk-Session records, reveals enough to destroy this statement on many points, and a little that inferentially confirms it.

First: with regard to the tradition which connects it with Queen Mary, it must be recollected that at the time it was supposed to be given, the Queen was in France: she did not land in Scotland till the 19th August 1561: but it might have been the gift of her mother, Mary of Guise. The supposition as to its primarily having been a gift from the Pope may

have originated from the fact that the Popes were frequently in the habit of presenting gifts to the Scottish monarchs. The Sceptre and the Sword of State of our national Regalia are the gifts respectively of Pope Alexander vi. and Pope Julius ii.

Second: as to its having been the work of Benvenuto Cellini, it may be remarked that the design and execution of the lower portion of the cup is distinctly of the German rather than of the Italian school of metal-work. An examination of the workmanship of both the Cup and the cover reveals some curious facts. The upper portion of the body of the Cup is decorated with a different style of work altogether from the lower. While the latter is executed in repoussé, pretty bold in relief, the former is decorated with engraved ornament. The use of both these methods of decoration on the same piece of work was by no means uncommon among the goldsmiths of the sixteenth century. Several considerations may have led to this. In producing repoussé work, the goldsmiths of that period invariably used very thin plate, and not unfrequently, as in the case of this Cup, they had to insert an inside lining of thicker metal to give it structural stability. It is the portion immediately above and attached to this lining which is engraved. In some cases it was also desirable to have a



FIG. 52.—DETAILS OF GROTESQUE ORNAMENT, 'QUEEN MARY'S CUP.'

comparatively smooth interior to a vessel of this kind—particularly if it was to be used for a liquid—in order to facilitate the process of cleansing it. For either or both of these reasons the art of engraving, as well as that of repoussé, may have been used upon this Cup when it was originally made. It may be noted that in the designs of Virgil Solis (born in 1514, died in 1562), to which it bears a most striking resemblance, both these arts are included, as well as that of introducing cast figures or heads, which are also to be found in this Cup. It may further be remarked that although the quality of the engraving is fine, yet it does not attain to the superlative excellence of the repoussé work. Upon the rim of the bowl of the Cup is engraved FOR THE KIRK OF PEARTh. This inscription, it may be noted, is the work of a different and much less skillful engraver than the one who cut the ornament, and is undoubtedly Scottish. The body bears no hall-mark, and only shows the wriggled line on three separate parts where a small portion has been removed with the graver, so that the quality might be tested; but excepting this it bears all the traces of having been made at Nuremberg. There are several cups still in existence with which it may be compared: notably two: one exhibited at South Kensington by Baron de Rothschild, with the date 1568 assigned to it, and another bronze cup in the South Kensington Collection, said to be the work of Virgil Solis. The embossed flowers on the base of the Perth Cup resemble the former, while the body of the Perth Cup resembles



FIG. 53.—'QUEEN MARY'S CUP.'

the latter. It is evident from the design that it was not intended for ecclesiastical purposes: the delicately worked grotesques and satyrs preclude this (*see* Fig. 52). The cover is a remarkable combination. Unquestionably it was originally the cover of another and smaller cup. It is engraved with a curious scene, in which monkeys, birds, and fishes are introduced among floral

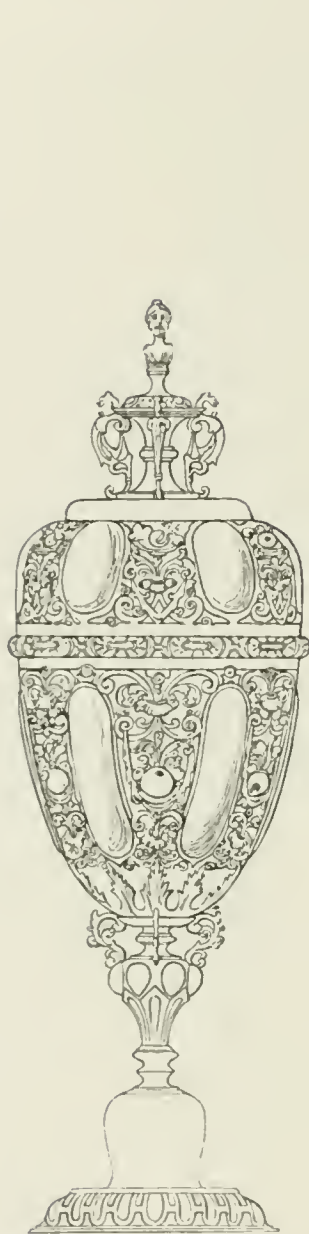


FIG. 54.
CUP OF NUREMBERG MANUFACTURE.




FIG. 55.
CUP WITH LONDON HALL MARK, 1610-11.



FIG. 56.
CUP WITH LONDON HALL MARK OF 1611-12.

serolls which issue from a vase. The handle is composed of coiled serpents delicately modelled. This cover measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; but as $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches were required for the chalice, an additional portion has been riveted (not soldered) to it. This addition is undoubtedly Scotch work. The pattern on one of the mouldings is almost identical in design, and exactly similar in the peculiar method by which it was produced to that on many communion cups manufactured in Scotland between 1620 and 1640. Above the moulding is a vertical border, on which are soldered twelve cast-silver masks—crude in design and absolutely untouched by the chaser's

punches—which point to an attempt on the part of the Scottish silversmith to harmonise his addition with the other portions of the cup. The Dundee hall-mark is impressed on the cover itself, but it may be safely said that only the moulding and the border were manufactured there. The mark is that of Robert Gairdyne, who was a silversmith in Dundee as early as 1635, and who is last mentioned in 1668. Abundant evidence exists  of the degree of skill he possessed, and it is unquestionable that the original portion of this cover was never made in his workshop. His mark is to be found on a communion cup belonging to the Parish Church of Brechin, dated 1648, as well as on others of the same period.

Third: it is much easier to destroy the tradition which connects the cup with Queen Mary than to determine when it came into the possession of the Kirk of St. John's, and the Kirk-Session records tend rather to complicate than to elucidate the difficulties which surround this point. In 1587 it seems that the church had communion cups in their possession. This is gathered from an entry of an 'order to be observit at the table,' in which certain individuals are appointed to 'convoye the wyne to the tabils—to fill the cuipis—to convoy the cuipis.' In an entry dated 21st May 1632: 'The two silver over-gilt goblets with gold, with their covers and two basins pertaining to the session, are put within their charter-kist, in the Revestry, there to be kepted.' But this description answers to both the two pairs of cups which that church now possesses: first, to the so-called Queen Mary Cup and another of Nuremberg manufacture (see Fig. 54), and, second, to two other cups bearing the London hall-mark respectively of 1610-1 and 1611-2. (See Figs. 55 and 56.)

In 1639, when the church had without doubt two cups in its possession, we find the following entry in the records: 'Mr. John Murrie of Cowden promised to pay the session £100 [Scots] if they would allow Lady Stowmount to be buried beside her mother, Lady Balmains, in the East Nook of the Kirk, and that this siller was to be employed for the buying of ane cup for the use of the communone.'

On the 27th April 1640 there occurs another entry: 'Delivered by Mr. John Robertson to William Reoch, Master of Hospital, twenty pounds to help to buy the communion cup.' And in 1643: 'Upon the third day of Februar, being about four hours in the morning, Isobel Wintoun, relict of umquhil John Crichton of Kinved, departed this life, and was buried in the Kirk of Perth, under the scholars seat next Auldie's burial. Upon the 8 of Februar paid therefore one hundred pounds, whilk is ordained by the Council and Session to buy ane cup to the communion.'

It thus seems likely that two of the communion cups now in their possession were purchased about this time. There is no direct evidence which can aid us in determining which two; but the presumption is very strong that it was the two London-made cups. It was by no means common for Scottish churches to send to London for their communion plate, yet in several cases—particularly about this period—it is known that they did so, for the cups still exist. On the other hand, the fact that the name-punch of a Dundee goldsmith is impressed on the cover of the one known as the 'Queen Mary Cup,' gives some colour to the suggestion that it was one of the cups purchased at that time; but the mark is misleading, and it has been shown that Robert Gairdyne's work only amounted to the enlargement of the cover. He never made the cup, and that he sold it is equally improbable, for the old Scottish goldsmiths were never in the habit of keeping a stock of silver-plate, and specially such an article as this.

The balance of probability thus rests with the supposition that one of the two cups mentioned in 1632 was that so long known as the Queen Mary Cup. Further, if the conjecture as to its having been the design of Virgil Solis, or of some one else of the same period, is right, then, as far as the antiquity of the Cup is concerned, it may have graced one of the many altars of St. John's Church in pre-Reformation times; but of that we have no evidence. [A. J. S. B.]

(175) Lent by the SESSION OF THE MID KIRK, PERTH.

A TIMEPIECE, in the shape of a skull in silver, attached to a chain of the same metal. Presented by Queen Mary to Mary Seton, one of her four Maries, Maids of Honour. On the forehead is the figure of Death, who stands between a palace and a cottage, and around him is the legend from Horace: 'Pallida Mors equo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque



FIG. 57.—QUEEN MARY'S 'DEATH'S-HEAD' WATCH.

turres.' On the back part of the skull is the figure of Time, with the legend from Ovid: 'Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas.' The upper portion of the skull represents (1) Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and (2) the Crucifixion, each with its own appropriate legend. The space between these designs is pierced with open work for the escape of the sound when the hammer strikes the silver bell which fills the hollow of the cranium, for the watch is a repeater.



FIG. 58.—OUTSIDE VIEW OF QUEEN MARY'S 'DEATH'S-HEAD' WATCH, AND OF ITS SHAGREEN CASE.

The workmanship is admirable throughout. A watch of similar design but of inferior workmanship of about the year 1600, and of Swiss origin, may be seen in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, to which it was presented by Lady Fellowes in 1874. The Seton timepiece has been figured in Wood's *Curiosities of Clocks and Watches.* (See Figs. 57 and 58.)

(182) Lent by SIR T. N. DICK LAUDER, BART.

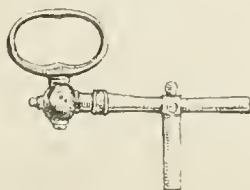
WATCH, of octagonal form, the case of which is of rock crystal. The key bears the Crown and Sceptre over the initials M.R. It is said to have belonged to Queen Mary, and to have been given by Lord Seton to the family of Fingask, in whose possession it has long continued.

It is in good preservation and in working order. It has only one hand, and bears no ornaments whatever.

(205) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.



FIG. 59.—GOLD WATCH BY HUBERT OF ROUEN.



GOLD WATCH and Key, by Etienne Hubert à Rouen (with cat-gut instead of chain movement), given by Queen Mary to Massie, one of her attendants at Fotheringhay, on the day before her execution. Of this watch Sir John Leslie in a letter to



FIG. 60.—BACK VIEW OF WATCH BY HUBERT OF ROUEN.

Dr. McCrie (*McCrie's Life of Knox, Supplement*), says:—'I have had the opportunity of inspecting an antique watch, through the politeness of Mr. J. Scott, late chemist in Edinburgh, the lineal descendant of a Frenchman of the name of Massie, who, having attended Queen Mary into Scotland, had received the relic from his mistress. It is a small round gold watch, scarcely exceeding an inch in diameter, and made by Hubert in Rouen.' (See Figs. 59 and 60.)

(184) Lent by J. S. FRASER TYTLER.

GOLD WATCH, which is said to have belonged to Mary Stewart. It is oval in shape, and no maker's name is visible. The works have nearly all gone. (206) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

GOLD SOLITAIRE, set with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, surrounding the enamelled figure of Cupid trying to catch a mouse. On the obverse is the motto: 'Simplex apparet, simplicitate carere.' This jewel was given before their marriage by the Dauphin to Queen Mary, who, in a portrait which was in the possession of David, eleventh Earl of Buchan, is represented as wearing it. The possession of this solitaire, together with the watch (184), can be traced to Scott the chemist, lineal descendant of the Queen's attendant, Massie. (See Fig. 61.)

(185) Lent by J. S. FRASER TYTLER.



FIG. 61.—GOLD SOLITAIRE.

AN ANTIQUE GOLD CROSS PENDANT, exquisitely enamelled on front and back, and set with twelve fine rubies. A central cross is formed by six large Scottish pearls, surmounted by other pearls, two emeralds, and five rubies. The back is enamelled in black and gold. It is believed to be an authentic relic of Queen Mary; and a few years ago was valued by the Court of Session at £300.

(183) Lent by F. G. D. GIBSON.

TAZZA WITH COVER, of Limoges enamel, painted by Jean Court dit Vigier, bearing the arms of Queen Mary surmounted by the Crown of the Dauphin. Said to have been presented by Francis II. to his bride Mary Stewart, and hence called 'Mary Queen of Scots Betrothal Cup.' On the lid of the tazza (see Fig. 62) is represented the Triumph of Diana, who, seated in an ornamental car drawn by a pair of stags, is accompanied by her troops of nymphs and greyhounds.

Within the cup is a representation of the repast of the gods on the occasion of the marriage of Cupid and Psyche (*see* Fig. 63), said to be in some respects a copy of the famous fresco by Raphael. An inscription reads, 'A Lymoges par Jehan Court dit Vigier, 1556.' One Jehan de Court was attached to the Court of Queen Mary in Scotland, and it seems probable that it was he who executed this tazza. Subsequently he became Court painter to Charles IX. of France. The cover is engraved on page 233 of Burty's *Chefs-d'œuvre of the Industrial Arts*, edited by W. Chaffers, F.S.A. (London: Chapman & Hall, 1869. 1 vol. 8vo.) The British Museum possesses two admirable specimens of the taste and skill of this artist, viz.: a Crucifixion, in Limoges enamel on copper, about 1550, and the sides of a casket (eight pieces) representing the history of Joseph, with the authentication, 'A Lymoges par Jehan Court dit Vigier, 1555.'

(186) Lent by JOHN MALCOLM.



FIG. 62.—TOP OF THE COVER OF 'QUEEN MARY'S BETROTHAL CUP.'

TWO SILVER CUPS, the property of Queen Mary Stewart and Henry Darnley, by whom they were used at their marriage. Each bears the inscription: 'MARIA ET HENRIC. DEI GRA. R. ET N. SCOTORV.,' the letter R. in each instance being an addition above the line; and also the Heraldic Coat and Badges of the Queen and King, with the motto, 'DVT GLORIA VIRES,' and the date 1567.

(186A) Lent by SIR WILLIAM A. FRASER, BART.

FILIGREE SILVER CUP, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots.

(187) Lent by JAMES T. PITCAIRN.

FILIGREE SILVER CUP, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. Purchased at Lady Belhaven's sale. It formerly stood in the Queen Mary Cabinet, now the property of Mr. John Watson of Earnock. Nos. 187 and 188 are exactly similar and make a pair.

(188) Lent by MRS. E. SCOTT.

'THE BLACK ALMRIE,' also known as Queen Mary's Almrrie, a beautiful specimen of Dutch cabinet work in walnut, rosewood, and ebony, with carved masks, etc., and ivory inlaid work representing two Roman soldiers killing a bear. Height, 6 feet 6 inches; width, 5 feet 9 inches. It came from Lochleven Castle into the possession of a labourer who resided on the

shore of Lochleven, from whom it was obtained by the lender's father about 1830. There would seem to have been at least two, and possibly three, black almshouses in the neighbourhood of Milnathort, near Lochleven, between the years 1830 and 1840. One is reported to have been at Castlehill, a farm between Ledlanet and Nether Craigie, then tenanted by a family of the name of Robertson; another at the pendicle of Moreknowe, close to Ledlanet, then owned by Lawrence Raeburn, or Hepburn; and the third—if indeed it was a third, and not just one or other of the accredited two—in the possession of Annie Martin, a humble cottager residing in the village of Milnathort. The grander, or grandest, was allowed to be at Castlehill, and was distinguished by a carving on the front of it representing human figures standing with drawn swords. It seems, however, to be admitted that this almshouse came from the house of Lawrence Hepburn of Moreknowe, in the parish of Orwell, distant about four miles from the brink of Lochleven.

(189) Lent by SIR NOEL PATON.



FIG. 63.—INSIDE VIEW OF 'QUEEN MARY'S BETROTHAL CUP.'

CARVING, from Linlithgow Palace, size about 18 inches by 18 inches. It represents a Unicorn, chained and gorged, with a royal crown, bearing a banneret, and surrounded by some roughly executed ornament. Portions of the old painting still remain. It formerly stood over the door of the chamber in Linlithgow Palace in which Mary Stewart was born, and was presented to the lender's father in 1835.

(190) Lent by SIR NOEL PATON.

SMALL CASKET, containing a portion of the hair of Queen Mary. It belonged to the late Lady Bellhaven, and formed a small portion of the lock subsequently bequeathed by Robert, eighth Lord Bellhaven, to Her Majesty the Queen, for a note on which *see* p. 45.

(192) Lent by JOHN WATSON.

PIECE OF TAPESTRY wrought by Mary Stewart while a prisoner in Lochleven Castle. Brought from France as a genuine memorial of the Scottish Queen by Rev. Mr. Vallant, minister of the parish of Kingsbarns, Fife, who, in 1777, gave it to Mr. Bonthron, in whose family it has remained until recent years.

(194) Lent by C. C. MAXWELL through JOHN MACLAUCHLAN.

INLAID CHEST OR COFFER, which originally belonged to Queen Mary. It is of marquetry, profusely covered with brass ornaments, chiefly in foliage work of elegant design and execution. On the Queen's departure from Cadzow Castle to the unfortunate battle of Langside,

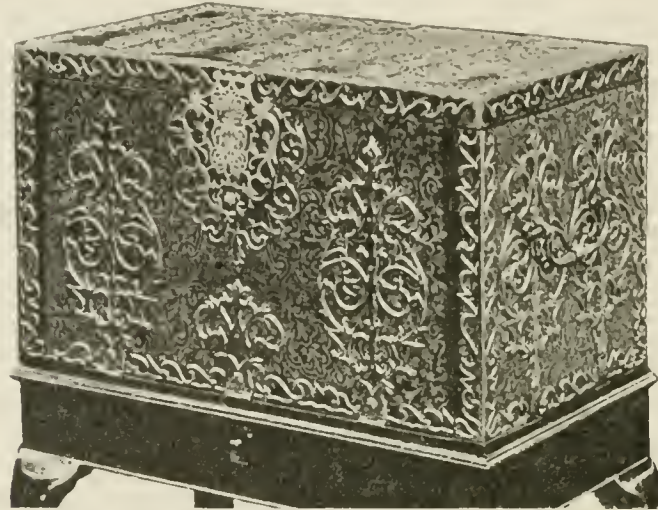


FIG. 64.—INLAID CHEST OR COFFER.

this article was left behind her and became the property of the Regent, the Earl of Mar, from whom it descended to the late Lord Belhaven. It was acquired by Mr. John Watson of Earnock in December 1873. (See Fig. 64.)

(191) Lent by JOHN WATSON.

ANCIENT PIECE OF TAPESTRY, traditionally known as Queen Mary's screen. It represents incidents in the Biblical history of Rehoboam and Jeroboam. The costume is of much interest as illustrative of the dress of the period when this tapestry was executed. It formed part of the tapestry which is mentioned in the inventory of the moveables of the Queen Regent in September 1561, where it is described as 'a Tapestry of the history of Roboam, containing four pieces.' It is again noticed in 1578 in another inventory, in which it is said to consist of five pieces. It appears from an old diary that this screen was procured in 1691 on behalf of a certain William Hogg, merchant in Edinburgh, in exchange for a kitchen range, valued at five shillings. It is engraved in *The Leisure Hour* for January 1872. (See Plate iv.)

(193) Lent by D. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

ESCRITOIRE, with the Royal Arms of Scotland and the Cipher of Mary Stewart, 'M.R.', formerly her property. It subsequently came into the possession of an ancestor of the present owner at Castle Menzies, which was built early in the reign of Queen Mary, by whom it was frequently visited. A carved escutcheon of the royal arms of Scotland there preserved corresponds with those engraved on this Escratoire.

(204) Lent by SIR ROBERT MENZIES, BART.

NEEDLEWORK from Holyrood, said to have been worked by Mary Stewart and her attendants. On a brown ground are figured the Scottish Thistle, the Lion passant and the Rose for England, and the Fleur de Lys for France.

(197) Lent by MISS BROWN of Lanfine.

ÉTUI, which belonged to Mary Stewart, containing stiletto, penknife, and scissors. The mountings are in silver, chased and engraved, with the Scottish Lion.

(198) Lent by CLYNN MACPHERSON.

QUEEN MARY'S SCREEN.



ONE OF THE CUFFS OF LORD DARNLEY'S GLOVE, embroidered in coloured silks, said to have been worked for him by Mary Stewart in July 1565. The glove itself is wanting. (See Fig. 65.) (196) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

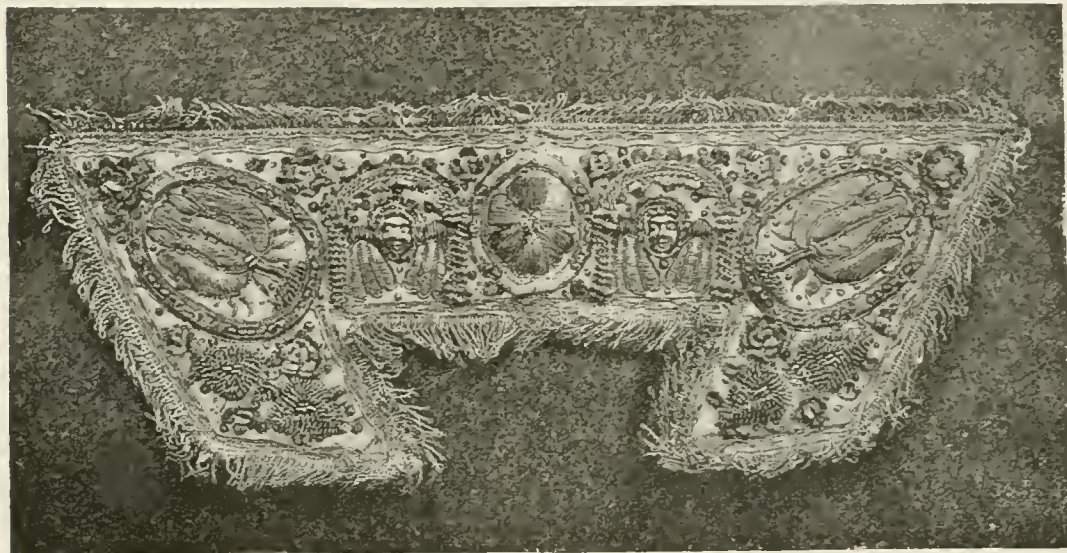


FIG. 65 — ONE OF THE CUFFS OF LORD DARNLEY'S GLOVE

PART OF A CURTAIN, of green colour, from Holyrood, which belonged to Mary Stewart. (199) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

BED-QUILT, of a whitish-yellow colour, said to have been worked by Mary Stewart and her ladies at Hardwick. (200) Lent by CHARLES DACK.

SQUARE OF CORDED SILK, of a salmon colour, with a gold thread woven between the cords, and lined with white silk. It is said to be a portion of the robe in which King James the Sixth was christened, and was given to the late Mr. Ebenezer Murray by a lady whose ancestress was present at the baptism. (201) Lent by MRS. EBENEZER MURRAY.

WORK-BOX, which belonged to Mary Stewart. (202) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

WORK-BOX, of carved oak, which belonged to Mary Stewart. It is mentioned by Miss Strickland in her *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, i. 139, and yet more fully by Sir Samuel Meyrick, whose account of it will be read with interest:—'This box of carved oak, bound round with silver bands and a lock of the same, was the property of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and came into the possession of Adam, Lord Forrester, her Chancellor. It passed through the hands of that family until it ended with Harriet Forrester, married to Edward Walter, Esq., and by her request it devolved to her grand-daughter, Charlotte Grimston. The Marguerite, which forms the principal ornament of this box, was the badge adopted by Margaret, Queen of Scotland, eldest daughter of Henry VII., and was frequently borne by her grand-daughter, Mary, Queen of Scotland; but there are few (if any) other examples of the badge having been placed on a heart, as it is here. The ornaments on this box evidently prove it to be of the time of Henry VIII., and if we suppose it a lover's present from James IV. of Scotland to Margaret, his Queen, her badge in the centre of a heart may be regarded as an elegant and appropriate expression of his feelings. (Signed) SAMUEL MEYRICK.' (203) Lent by the EARL OF VERULAM (BARON FORRESTER).

PIECE OF EMBROIDERED VELVET HANGINGS, which are said to have belonged to one of the beds of Mary Stewart. It is supposed to have been worked by her and her attendants during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay. The Scottish thistle in white silk forms the very effective ornament on the green velvet surface. (See Plate v.)

(195) Lent by the DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLY.



FIG. 66.—GOLD ENAMELLED CRUCIFIX.

COPY OF THE ENGRAVED SEAL, from Mary Stewart's Signet Ring, bought at the sale of the collection of the late Earl of Buchan. (208) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

RING, which belonged to Mary Stewart. The arms are within a lozenge, placed between the initials 'M.R.' It was given to the grandfather of the lender, Mr. James Strange, by his godfather, the Prince Charles Edward. (209) Lent by COUTTS TROTTER.

GOLD ENAMELLED CRUCIFIX, with the inscription 'I.N.R.I.' It belonged to Mary Stewart during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay. On the front the figure of our Lord is in white enamel, while on the back the Sacred Heart is represented in red enamel surrounded by a crown of thorns. The two feet are pierced by a single nail. The black tracery contrasts well with the white enamel. (See Fig. 66.) (210) Lent by the HON. MRS. E. MAXWELL STUART.

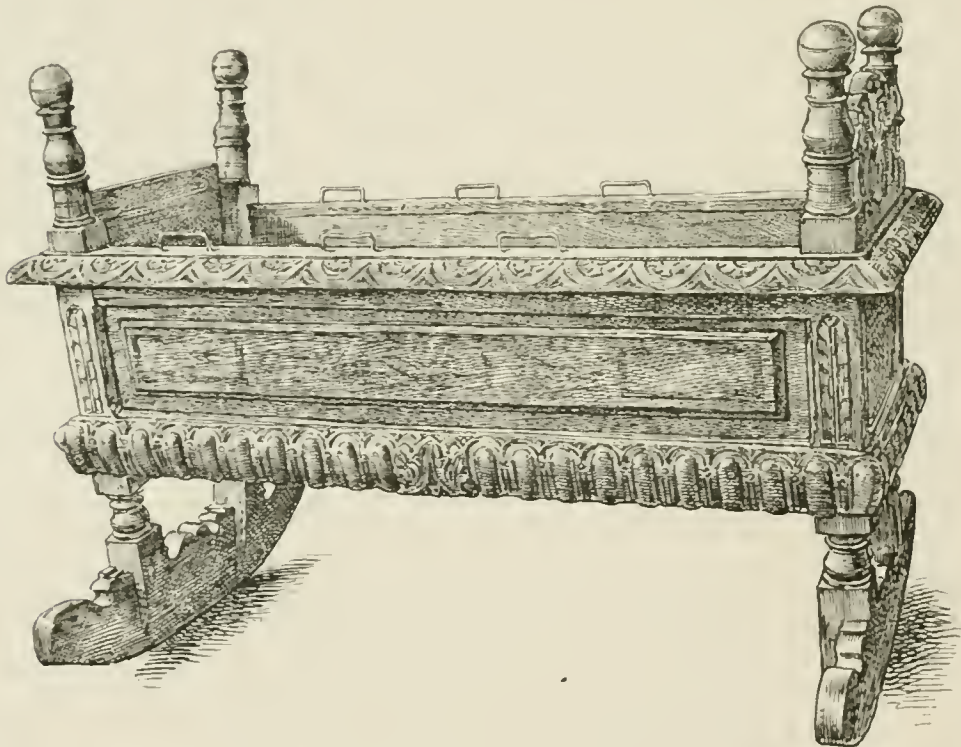


FIG. 67.—CRADLE OF JAMES THE SIXTH OF SCOTLAND AND FIRST OF ENGLAND.

CRADLE of JAMES the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. It is of oak, of the same pattern as No. 163 (see page 43), but inferior to it in workmanship. Figured in Chambers's *Book of Days*, i. 796. (See Fig. 67.) (212) Lent by the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.



PIECE OF THISTLE EMBROIDERED HANGINGS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WORKED BY QUEEN MARY.



SMALL OAK CHAIR, made for James the Sixth of Scotland while yet a child. It is a high chair strongly made, the front legs turned, and the back boards waved. Figured in Chambers's *Book of Days* as above. (See Fig. 68.) (213) Lent by the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.

LEADING STRINGS, worked by Mary Stewart for her son, James the Sixth, when he was learning to walk. They consist of three broad ribbons of rose-coloured silk, richly embroidered with gold and silver thread, bearing the legend from the Ninetieth Psalm, the eleventh verse, according to the text of the Vulgate: 'Angelis suis Deus mandavit de te ut custodiant te in omnibus viis tuis' ('God has given his angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways'). Between the words of this inscription are wrought the Crown and Lion, the Sceptre and Holy Child, the Crown and Sceptre, and the Crown and Heart. The Thistle and Harp are on the top band, the inscription on the other two. The borders are of gold fringe. They were left behind her by the Queen when at Terregles. (214) Lent by LORD HERRIES.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF PRAYERS, said to have belonged to Mary Stewart, and to have been left by her at Terregles. This is an illuminated French 'Horae,' late 16th century work. (215) Lent by LORD HERRIES.

PRAYER BOOK of Mary Queen of Scots, printed at Lyons, in 1558. 'Horae in Laudem beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ ad usum Romanum, Lugduni: exudebat Robertus [Granjon] . . . Mil. v^o lviii.' 16mo. The following descriptive note is extracted from a catalogue of books printed in Gothic letter, in the library of Stonyhurst College, A.D. 1862: 'A caduceus runs through the centre of the title-page, with the motto "Ex Aeqvitate et Prvdentia Honos." The text is remarkable both as respects beauty of type and perfection of appearance. The letters, very small but distinct, resemble contemporary French manuscript characters, and, according to one authority, each word has been produced from a wooden block, and not from metal type.¹ Whether this be so or not, there is clearly some peculiarity in the way in which the words were printed: for instance, in every page the upper part of a long letter may be seen to extend higher than the lower part of one immediately above it; and again, the upper part of the letter *d* is thrown back over the two preceding letters, etc. A few leaves at the beginning and end are slightly injured.'

The cover is of embossed crimson silk velvet of an old fancy pattern, and is charged with letters and devices in raised metal work. On the obverse is the word MARIA in finely embossed capitals, silver gilt, one letter in each corner, and the middle letter in the centre. Over this letter is a crown, and on the left a rose, on the right what appears to be a pomegranate. On the reverse in corresponding letters, three on each side, is the word REGINA. In the centre are the arms of France and England quarterly, enamelled fields, enclosed in silver gilt, and surmounted by a crown similar to the one just mentioned. The clasps are also silver gilt. (See Plate vi.)

According to tradition, this precious relic belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and was the identical book which she held in her hand as she mounted the scaffold, and which she caused

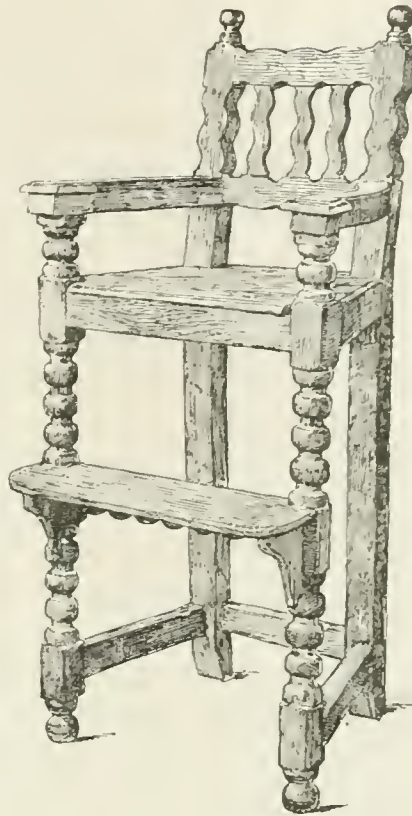


FIG. 68.—SMALL OAK CHAIR.

¹ The type is of the sort called *Caractères de Civilité*, invented by Granjon himself.

to be delivered to her confessor. By him it was deposited in the library of Douay College, and thence found its way to the library of the Jesuits' College at Liège, from which place it accompanied the Fathers to Stonyhurst in 1794.

The heraldic devices cannot be taken to designate Mary Queen of Scots, but are rather suited to Mary of England, the rose and the pomegranate being the badges of England and Spain respectively. The crown is not, strictly speaking, either that of England, France, or Scotland. The style and workmanship of the cover, as also the crown in shape and ornament are (said by one who has compared them to be extremely) similar to those of the book of penalties (Henry vii.'s) belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

It is possible therefore that the book belonged in the first instance to Mary of England, and from her hands, either by bequest or otherwise, came into those of Mary Queen of Scots.

(211) Lent by the RECTOR OF STONYHURST COLLEGE.

SMALL BRONZE CANNON, presented to Mary Stewart while the wife of Francis the Second, King of France. It is about 2 feet in length, and 3 inches in greatest diameter. Together with a shield charged with the arms of Scotland and France, and surrounded by the

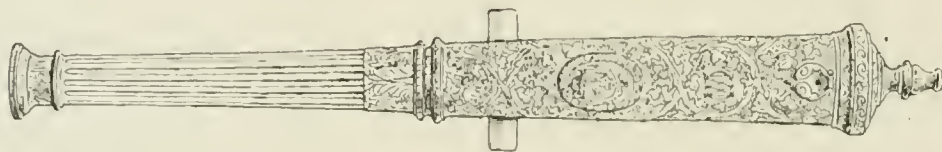


FIG. 69.—SMALL BRONZE CANNON.

Scottish Thistle, intermixed with very elegant engraved scroll work, there is the monogram composed of the Greek letters Φ and M for Francis and Mary, which occurs also in the Kennet Bell (*see* 180, pp. 52-54) and on the Queen's Signet Ring. The nature and significance of this monogram have been investigated with great detail by Mr. Albert Way in his *Catalogue*, p. 174.) (See Fig. 69.)

(216) Lent by the MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN.

ARCHBISHOP BEATON'S BIBLE. 'Biblia Latina. Lutetiae ex officina Roberti Stephani, typographi Regii. M.D.XLV. Cum privilegio Regis. 8vo.' 2 vols.

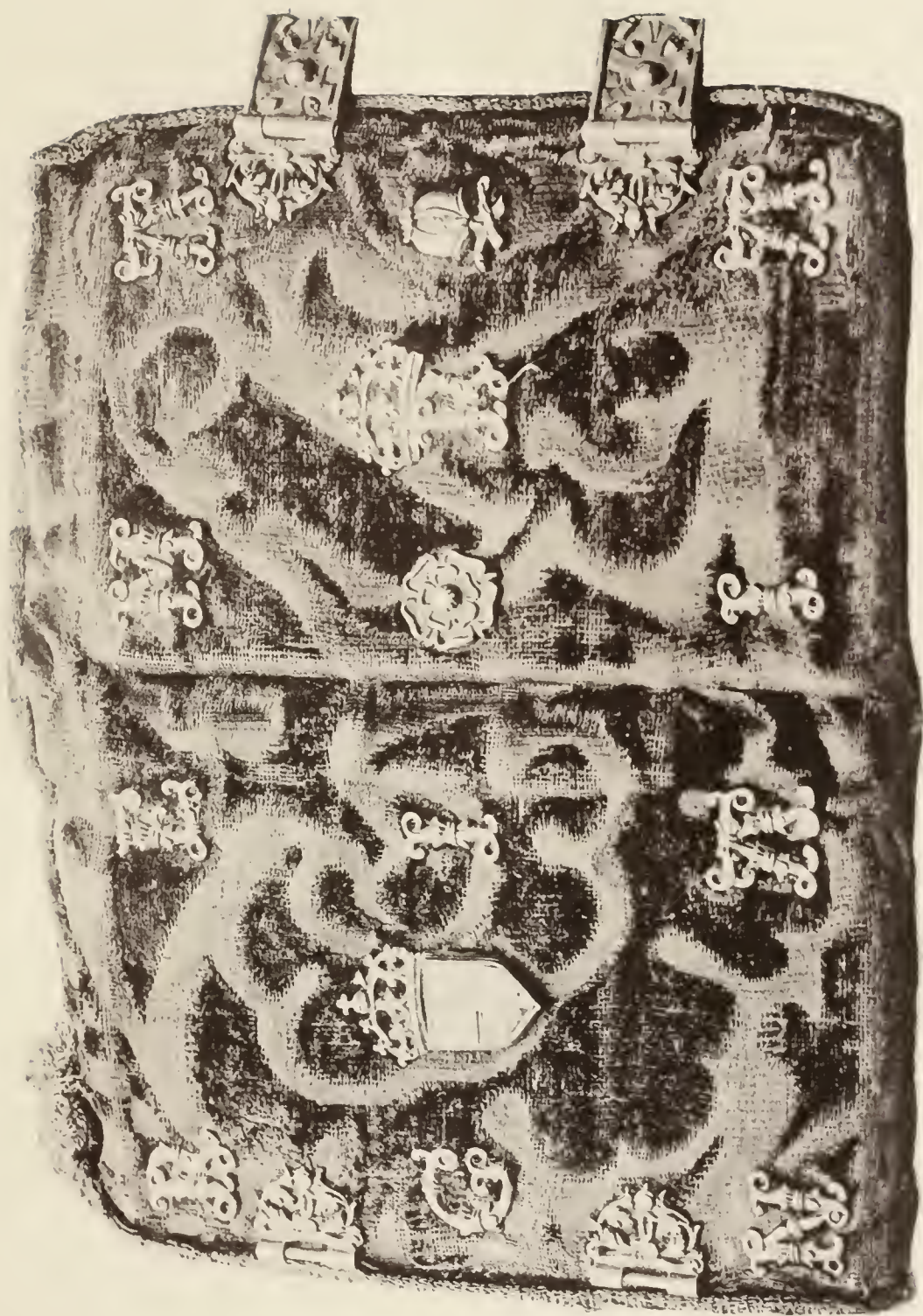
Volume Second only: no title-page. This copy belonged to James Beaton, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, at the time of the Reformation. His arms are on both sides surrounded by the inscription 'JACOBVS A. BEATON ARCHIEPISCOPVS GLASGVENSIS 1552,' with armorial motto *Percundum ut Vincas*. (See Plate vii.)

This is a very rare and somewhat remarkable edition of the Latin Bible. It is practically a reproduction of the famous Bible of Zurich (fol. Tiguri, C. Froschoverus, 1543). The Latin version of the O. T. for that edition, except a small part done by Theodorus Bibliander, was made by a Zuinglian Jew, who styled himself Leo Judae. The Apocrypha was translated by Pierre Cholin: the New Testament is the version of Erasmus revised by Cholin and Rodolphe Gualther.

In the present edition Stephens prints the Vulgate and the Zurich text in parallel columns imbedded in an apparatus of notes. The notes passed under the name of Vatable, the eminent Professor of Hebrew at the Royal College of Paris, but were in reality, it is said, almost wholly a compilation of Stephens himself, from the notes of Calvin, Münster, and others.

By the death of Francis I., Stephens lost his greatest friend and protector. One party in the Church had all along been hostile to him, principally on account of this and his other editions of the Bible, which were alleged to have too much of a Calvinistic leaning: and now they managed to get a stop put to their sale. He and his workmen were subjected to many annoyances, and ultimately, in 1552, he fled to Geneva, where he resided and carried on business during the rest of his life.

PRAYER-BOOK SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED BY QUEEN MARY ON THE SCAFFOLD.



BIBLE OF ARCHBISHOP BEATON.



As will be remembered, it is to Stephens that we owe the present division of the Bible into verses, which he made while on a journey from Paris to Lyons in 1548.

James Beaton, nephew of the Cardinal, was preferred to the See of Glasgow in 1551. He was a friend of Queen Mary, opposed to reform, and of course unpopular with the Protestants. They had, however, little or nothing to say against him personally. Knox calls him 'that proud prelate.' He retired to Paris when the storm burst out, taking with him the Episcopal muniments and treasures, which he deposited in the Scots College there. He took a lively interest in Scottish affairs, and kept up an active correspondence with Queen Mary. He likewise acted as Ambassador for King James vi. until his death in 1603. His Chamberlain at the time of the Reformation was Thomas Archibald, Rector of Cardross, with whom he likewise regularly corresponded after his withdrawal to Paris. In 1598, on account of the 'great honours done to his Majestie and the country by the said archbishop in exercising and using the office of ambassadeir, he was restored to his heritages, honours, dignities, and benefices.' He was much esteemed in France and by his own countrymen. He was buried in the Church of St. Jean de Lateran, Paris, within the precincts of which he had lived for forty-five years.

(295) Lent by H. G. ARMSTRONG.

LOCHABER AXE, which was found in Lochleven Castle.

(278) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

KEY, found in Lochleven, believed to be one of the three keys thrown into the water on the night of the Queen's escape from Lochleven Castle. The stem of the key is hollow.

(298) Lent by ROBERT BROWN.

VIRGINALS, which belonged to Lady Marie Stewart, Countess of Mar, cousin to the Queen. There are twenty-nine white notes on the key-board. No maker's name is visible. The inside of the lid is decorated with representations of Orpheus charming the wild beasts, a hunting scene, and a lake.

(299) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

CARVED EBONY CABINET, which is 30 inches high, 3 feet 7 inches wide, and has a depth of 16 inches, and is said to have belonged to Lady Marie Stewart. It is of admirable workmanship, apparently French.

(300) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

QUAICH (or Drinking Cup), made from the wood of the yew-tree which was planted by Mary Stewart in Murray Garden, Canongate, Edinburgh, about the year 1560. This Quaich remained for many years in the possession of the family of Crawford of Doonside, Ayr.

(274) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE through JAMES DICKIE.

THREE BRONZE CANNON, used in the Battle of Langside (fought May 13, 1568). These pieces are octagonal in external section; one is 4 feet in length, the other two 3 feet 5 inches, and each has a bore of 1 inch. They each bear a shield, that on the longer piece being charged with the three cinquefoils of the Hamiltons. The letters L. H. are at each side of the shield, and there are three indistinct initials under it. One of the smaller pieces is burst 15 inches from the muzzle.

(275) Lent by the DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.T.

CANNON BALL, from the Battlefield of Langside, found near Langside Church during some excavations made there in 1886. This and the similar ball next mentioned are hollow iron castings filled with lead about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, weighing 26 oz.

(276) Lent by the REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

CANNON BALL, found on the Battlefield of Langside, turned up by the plough in 1869 from about one foot beneath the surface. Referred to by A. M. Scott in his book upon the Battle of Langside.

(306) Lent by A. SWEET.

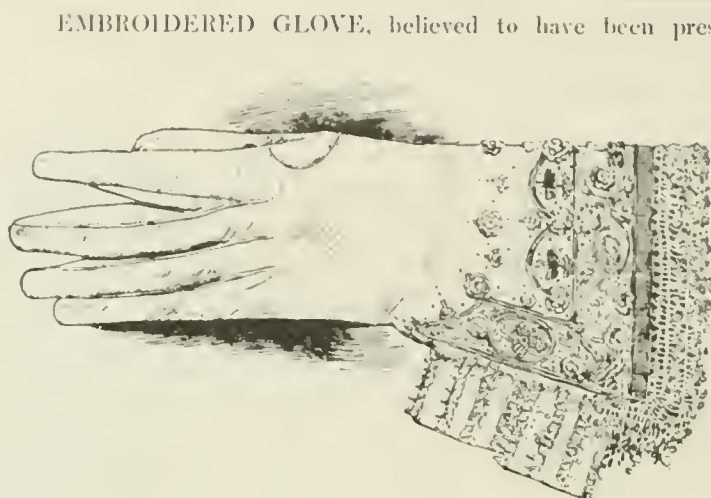


FIG. 70.—EMBROIDERED GLOVE.

EMBROIDERED GLOVE, believed to have been presented by Queen Mary on the morning of her execution to Marmaduke Darell, Gentleman, Master of the Household at Fotheringhay Castle, who was in attendance on her upon that day, February 8, 1586-7. This glove is of light buff leather, embroidered with silver wire and silks of various colours. The roses are pale and dark blue silk; gauntlet lined with crimson velvet. Engraved and described by W. B. Redfarn in the *Reliquary*,

April 1882. (See Fig. 70.)

(244) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SAFFRON WALDEN MUSEUM, at the request of COLONEL DAYRELL.

‘THE EXAMYNACIOUN AND DEATH OF MARY THE QUEEN OF SKOTTES, anno 1586, 8 February,’ signed by R. Wynkfeild, edited by C. Dack. (247) Lent by CHARLES DACK.

GUNTON (SYMON). HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF PETERBOROUGH Lond. 1686, fol., containing an account of the burial of Queen Mary Stewart, pp. 73-80.

(248) Lent by CHARLES DACK.

WATER COLOUR DRAWING, by a Dutch artist, representing the execution of Mary Stewart, with an inscription in Dutch, of which the following is a translation:—‘On the eighth of February was beheaded Mary Queen of Scots, she dying a Roman Catholic. Having endeavoured to provoke rebellion and to make herself master of England, she was proved guilty of the same by the Court of Parliament, anno 1587.’ It represents her as in the act of being beheaded. One executioner holds her hands, in which is a crucifix, while the other with lifted axe is about to strike. The Dean of Peterborough, in a red gown, is preaching. The Queen’s dresses are being burnt. Of the persons in the Hall four are on their knees, while all the others wear their hats.

(250) Lent by T. J. WALKER, M.D.

‘COLLECTIONS RELATIVE TO THE FUNERALS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,’ a volume printed at Edinburgh in 1822 by W. and D. Laing, with additional engravings.

(279) Lent by G. W. MURDOCH.

MUSIC, said to have been played during the execution of Mary Stewart. Taken from a manuscript at Oxford, with a description by ‘Cuthbert Bede.’

‘There is no mention of music in any of the minute contemporary accounts of her execution; it is more probable that it was played to amuse the people who thronged the courts of the castle without; and it is a remarkable fact that this air, which, according to the slow time arranged, produces the most solemn and pathetic effect conceivable, is discovered, when played fast, to be the old popular tune called “Jumping Joan,” invariably played in those days, and sung with appropriate words, to brutalise the rabble at the burning of a witch. The adagio arrangement, however, proves that if this detestable exercise of malice were decreed by Mary Stuart’s foes to embitter her last moments, it was defeated by the band performing it in the solemn style of church music, as a funeral march.’—Miss Strickland’s *Mary Stuart*, 1856, vol. vii. p. 487.

(280) Lent by the PETERBOROUGH NATURAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ORIGINAL LETTER, of King James the First, by which, after reciting that he had commanded a memorial of his ‘dearest mother’ to be made in his Church of Westminster, the place

where the Kings and Queens of this nation are usually interred, he authorises the removal of her body from the tomb in Peterborough Cathedral to her said monument in Westminster Abbey. The King

James I.

Drafty and wellbelov'd wee greet you well for that ever hitherto
it appertayned to your duty ever once to our dearest Mother that she
your body, and like Monument be instant of
her, as to your self and our Hierarchy's sake some p'sent to be done and
of which you already performed to our dearest Mother your late Quene
Elizabeth. Wherefore we have remanded a Memoriall of her to be made in
our Church of Westminster. Your place of your long and Quene
of your realm: and usually interred And for that we think it incon-
venient that your Monument and your Body should be in severall
places. Wee have ordered that your said Body, remaying now
interred in that our dearest Church of Peterborough, shall be removed
to Westminster. And for that your said Monument. And have committed your
removal and carrying of your said translation, of your Body, from
Peterborough to Westminster to your reverend father in God our right
trusty and wellbelov'd servant the Bishop of Down, and Loughfoyle
Bishop of Down, to our power and authority, or to such as you shall
assigne to dole the charge of our said dearest Mother. In some
being taken up in a decent and respectfull manner as is fitting.
And for that there is a Pall now upon your grave
which will be requisite to be used to cover your said Body, in your removing
thereof, we may perhaps be deemed as a fee that should belong to
your Church, we have appointed your said reverend father to pay
you a reasonable redemption for the same, by being done by
him. Wee require you that he may have the Pall to be used for
your purpose aforesaid. Given London the 20th day of June 1603.
James I.

FIG. 71.—KING JAMES'S LETTER RELATING TO INTERMENT OF QUEEN MARY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

then proceeds:—'And for that there is a pall now upon ye herse over her grave, which will be requisite to be used to cover her said body in the removing thereof, which may perhaps be deemed as a fee that should belong to ye church, we have appointed ye said reverend father to

pay you a reasonable redemption for ye same, which being done by him, wee require you that he may have ye pall to be used for ye purpose aforesaid.' Signed by the King at the top, and dated 'at our Honor of Hampton Court, ye eight and twentieth day of September, in ye tenth year of our reigne of England,' etc. [1612]. (See Fig. 71.)

(281) Lent by the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL OF PETERBOROUGH.

JOHN KNOX'S WATCH, traditionally regarded as having been presented to him by Queen Mary. It is of silver, in the form of an oblong octagon, the shape known as a Nurnberg egg; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches broad, and was made by 'N. Forfaict a Paris.' It has only one pointer. On the dial-plate is represented a pastoral scene with houses; on the outside

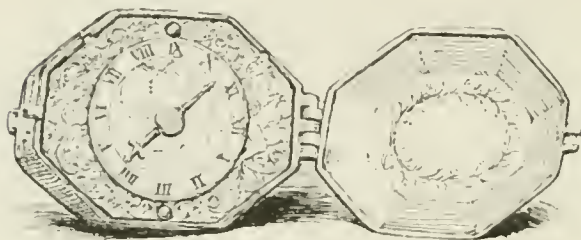


FIG. 72.—JOHN KNOX'S WATCH, OPEN.

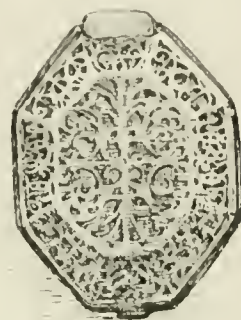


FIG. 73.—JOHN KNOX'S WATCH, CLOSED.

case are branches of trees and other similar designs. It has been preserved in the family of the late Mr. Thomson of Banchory, who was descended from one of Knox's daughters, and was by him presented to the Senatus of the Free Church College, Aberdeen. (See Figs. 72 and 73.)

(292) Lent by the SENATUS OF THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

JOHN KNOX'S CANDLESTICK. This brass candlestick with a bullet-hole through its vase was presented to the Perth Museum with the following note:—'This candlestick belonged to the celebrated John Knox, and was standing before him when he was shot at,¹ and the ball went through the bottom of it. How it came into the possession of my great-grandfather, the Rev. David Williamson, who was minister of St. Cuthbert's in King Charles the Second's time, I do not know; but since then it has been in the family of the Williamsons till it was left to me by my uncle, Joseph Williamson, Esq., who died 7th April 1826. (Signed) Alexander Murray.'

(293) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

THE BOTHWELLHAUGH GUN, being the gun with which the 'Good Regent,' James Murray, was shot by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh in the High Street of Linlithgow,

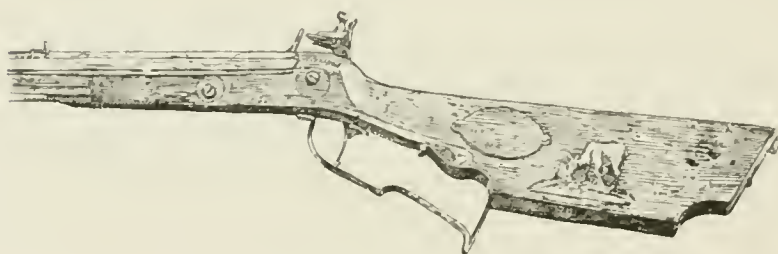


FIG. 74.—THE BOTHWELLHAUGH GUN.

January 23, 1570. The gun bears this inscription, 'Bothwellhaugh gun with which he shot the Regent Murray upon the 23 of January 1571.' The length of the whole piece is 3 feet 5 inches, of the barrel 2 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bore is remarkably

small and is a hexagon. There is a sight on the barrel, the ramrod is of iron. Unfortunately the original lock has been removed and its place supplied by a modern flint lock. It is stocked

¹ There is no record in M'Crie's *Life* of any occasion on which the Reformer was shot at.

up to the muzzle, the stock being ornamented in ivory and provided with a receptacle near the butt-end for carrying bullets, which is covered by a sliding lid. (*See Fig. 74.*)

(294) Lent by LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL.

COLOURED FACSIMILE OF THE 'LENNOX JEWEL.' The Lennox Jewel is now in the possession of Her Majesty, for whom it was acquired at the sale of Horace Walpole's collection in Strawberry Hill in 1842. The jewel was made to the order of Lady Margaret Douglas, mother of Darnley, as a memorial of her husband, Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox. It is described in detail in Patrick Fraser Tytler's *Historical Notes on the Lennox or Darnley Jewel*, 1843; written by command of the Queen.

(241) Lent by MRS. E. E. MORISON DUNCAN.

LETTER, of Mary, Queen-Dowager of Scotland, mother of Mary Stewart, 'to our truest friend the Laird of Rowallan,' summoning him and his kinsmen, 'bodin in feir of war,' to be in Dunse and Langton on 11 June, to resist the great power of 'our auld enemies of England.' Edinburgh, 28 May 1558. Signed, Marie.

(257) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, of Mary, Queen-Dowager of Scotland, to the Laird of Rowallan, requiring him, in consequence of the great troubles that presently occur in this realm by occasion of certain rebels against the sovereign's authority, to have his kinsmen and servants in readiness for 'forthsetting of her authority.' Edinburgh, 7 Feb. 1559. With the seal of Queen Mary of Guise.

(258) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, of Queen Mary Stewart and Henry Darnley, to the Laird of Rowallan, stating that their rebels and disobedient subjects have taken up armour, and mean to pervert the whole state of the commonwealth, to prevent which they summon him to be at Stirling on the last of September. Dundee, 14 Sept. 1565. Signed, Marie R., Henry R. (*See Plate VIII.*)

(259) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. She informs him of her escape from prison, and requests him to meet her with his men in warlike array on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at eight o'clock before noon. Hamilton, 6th of [May 1568]. Signed.

(262) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, of Queen Mary Stewart, to the Laird of Rowallan. After thanking him for his good mind and constancy, she proceeds thus: 'We are mervelous wiell traited, with sik freedome in hunting and all other pastimes as we list.' She expects the return of Lord Herries from the Court at London 'this night or the morn, when we shall be further advertised.' Carlisle, 10 June 1568. Signed.

(260) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. She thanks him for his great constancy in her service, and doubts not that he will continue in the same, as (with the grace of God) when she is restored to her own right, he shall think his own good and faithful service well bestowed. Thanks be to God she is in good health and assures him of the same. Lord Fleming arrived on the 5th inst. from London and is now in Scotland, who will tell the laird more amply the news of this country. Carlisle, 7 July 1568.

P.S.—Lord Herries has written to her that the Queen [Elizabeth] had declared to him that she had written to my Lord of Murray expressly that he use no further extremity against the laird, and her favourers and true subjects. Signed.

(264) Lent by LORD DONINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. She understands his good mind and service towards her declared by Lord Boyd, for which she thanks him, and hopes in God shortly to remember the same by her own presence at the conference at York betwixt her Commissioners and those of Queen Elizabeth (where her rebels have been heard and found nothing to their

advantage); her affairs are proceeding in good manner and well advanced. Queen Elizabeth has in the meantime desired her to send some of her Lords to her [Elizabeth] as some of the rebels will be there; so she has sent the Bishop of Ross [Leslie], Lord Herries, and the Abbot of Kilwinning. She will make him [Rowallan] participant of the further course thereof, and reserves the rest to her next advertisement. Bowtoun, 23 Oct. 1568. Signed.

(261) Lent by LORD DOXINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. Understanding his diligence and good will to the setting forward of her affairs and authority, she is much rejoiced of the same, and prays him to continue his good proceedings. She may not write her mind to him at this present as amply as she would do, for diverse weighty considerations, and especially because her writings are commonly taken by the way. But as regarding the Earl of Murray's doings, she hopes he will not use extremity so hastily; and if he does, she asks the Laird of Rowallan to spare nothing, neither for fear nor fair promises. He need not be afraid of the Earl's boist [threats] but should begin, nor thole nothing. Within two days she will despatch the Laird of Garlie towards him [Rowallan] with other particulars, by whom he shall be resolved of all doubts, and to whom he shall give credit. Albeit she be transported to Tutbury he shall take no fear thereof. Her cousin the Duke of Chatherauld has tane his leave already from the Court, and is on his way to be at him [Rowallan] shortly. Commits him to the protection of God Almighty. Rotrem [Rotherham], the penult of January 1568 [Jan. 30, 1569]. 'Your good friend, Marie R.'

(263) Lent by LORD DOXINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. Yesterday she despatched Lord Boyd to the Queen of England, and she will shortly send him into Scotland with such news as will be to the contentment of her friends. Queen Elizabeth has written to the Earl of Murray and Mr. John Wod, his servant, that he trouble none of Queen Mary's faithful subjects, 'disregarding their bragging.' Lord Boyd will tell more. Wingfield [*sic*], 18 May 1569. Signed.

(266) Lent by LORD DOXINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. She could not inform him of her estate this long time bypast through her strait [custody occasioned] by their false reports and wicked inventions. Queen Elizabeth has granted passport to Queen Mary's servants, the present bearers, to pass into Scotland and to return to her. She trusts that when Elizabeth considers the sincere dealing of the writer she will restore her to her realm and authority, as well on account of her own sincere dealing as for the request of the Kings of France and Spain who will not leave her in necessity, they being victorious over their rebels. She prays her friends to abide patiently, as she does. Tutbury, 22 January 1569 [1570]. Signed.

(265) Lent by LORD DOXINGTON.

LETTER, of Queen Mary, to the Laird of Rowallan. The Bishop of Ross, her Ambassador with Queen Elizabeth, and the Commissioners for the Scottish nobility and herself, have been from hour to hour certified of the good demonstration made by Queen Elizabeth and her Council for the appointment. The Commissioners of the other party having arrived, she is in good hope to be hastily among them. She urges them not to stay for any particular respects to declare themselves as they are, as the Laird of Grange, the Captain of her castle of Edinburgh, and others have done. She asks him to act in union with her other friends. Sheffield, 13 March 1570 [1571]. Signed. (*See Fig. 75.*)

(267) Lent by LORD DOXINGTON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, to Torquil Macleod of the Lewis. When he, Torquil, the heir-apparent, was about twenty-one years of age, and solicited in marriage to a daughter of one of his neighbour island chiefs, Queen Mary was induced to interest herself in his marriage. She desires him not to engage himself without her previous consent. Inverary, 24 July 1563.

(268) Lent by SHERIFF THOMS, F.S.A. SCOT.

LETTER FROM QUEEN MARY AND HENRY DARNLEY TO THE LAIRD OF ROWALLAN.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. B.

1862

LETTER, in the autograph of Mary Stewart, addressed to James Beaton, her ambassador in the Court of France. She sends this letter by the brother of her Chancellor Du Vergier. Is anxious that a secretary should be sent to her. Recommends Madame de Briant, who now returns to France, and begs that she may be assisted by her uncle the Cardinal of Lorraine and her other relatives and friends. Hopes that Madame may be lodged in one of their houses, should she happen to come to Paris. Sheffield, 13 November [1574]. Signed. (*See* Labanoff. iv. 238.) (270) Lent by ALFRED MORRISON.

LETTER, from Queen Mary to Henry the Third, King of France, begun the night before and completed on the morning of her execution.

Having by the permission of God—for her sins, as she believes—thrown herself into the arms of this Queen, her cousin, where she has passed nearly twenty years, she has at last been condemned to death by the Queen and her Estates. She has asked to have her papers, of which she has been deprived by her keepers, in order that she might make her Will, but has been unable to obtain them; nor can she have permission that, after her death, her body may be conveyed into his [Henry's] realm of France, in which she had the honour to be Queen.

To-day in the afternoon her sentence was announced to her, namely, that she should be executed as a criminal to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. She has no time therefore to give him a full account of all that has passed; but if he will be pleased to give credence to her physician and her other distressed servants, from them he will hear the truth. By the grace of God she despises death, and faithfully protests that she receives it innocent of all crime. The two points of her condemnation are, the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the right which God has given her to this Crown. And yet they will not permit her to say that she dies for the Catholic religion, but for fear of a change in their own. In proof of this they have deprived her of her chaplain. Although he is in the house, she cannot obtain leave for him to come to hear her confession nor to give her Communion at her death; but they have been most urgent with her to receive the consolation and doctrine of their Minister, who was brought here for this purpose.

The bearer and his company, the greater part of whom are French, will inform him how she conducted herself in this last act. She entreats him, as the Christian King, her brother-in-law and old ally, and one who has always protested that he loved her, now at this her extremity to give a proof of his goodness by enabling her to discharge her conscience, since without his aid she cannot pay her afflicted servants their wages. And for this she asks that he would cause prayer to be made to God for a Queen, who at one time was styled 'Most Christian,' and who dies a Catholic, stripped of all her goods.

As for her son, she recommends him to the King of France exactly as he shall deserve, since she cannot answer for him. She ventures to send him two rare stones, valuable for the health, which she hopes will be good with a happy and long life, asking him to receive them as the gift of his very affectionate sister-in-law, who is at the point of death, and in token of her true heart towards him. Once more she recommends her servants to him. Asks him to be pleased for the good of her soul to cause some portion of the sum in which he is indebted to her to be paid. She further begs that to the honour of Jesus Christ, to whom she will pray for him to-morrow at her death, money may be provided wherewith to found an obit and to make the requisite distribution of alms. Wednesday, at two o'clock after midnight. (*See* Fig. 76.)

This touching letter is written upon three pages of foolscap paper, and has been secured by a narrow piece of ribbon. It is written in a firm, steady hand, which betrays no symptoms of weakness or indecision. It remained in the archives of the Scottish College in Paris up to the time of the French Revolution, when it passed into the hands of the Chevalier d'Hervilly, and subsequently became the property of Messrs. Feuillet de Conches and B. Fillon.

(269) Lent by ALFRED MORRISON.

placet que pour mon ame il soit prie de
partir de ce que me debuez es diren Chouffours
de Thasus (crist lequel il prout demain a
ma mort pour vous me laissez de gros fonder
un obit de faire les animes requises
(il me ordy a drais d'eres apres ma mort

Vostre tres affectueux & bien
bonne seur MARY R

FIG. 76.—THE CONCLUDING PORTION OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY QUEEN MARY, TO HENRY THE THIRD, KING OF FRANCE. THE NIGHT BEFORE HER EXECUTION

TWO LETTERS, from the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of James VI.), Queen of Bohemia, to Marie, Countess of Mar, cousin of Mary Stewart, concerning the sons of the Countess, then at the Court of Bohemia; and more particularly the marriage of one of them.

(302) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

GRANT, by James VI., in favour of Marie, Countess of Mar, of a pension of £400 sterling to herself for her life, and on her decease to her sons John and Thomas equally, for their lives.

(303) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

SIGNATURE, of the lands of Garseube, in favour of Lady Christian Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Glenurehay, and wife of Sir John Colenhoun of Luss, in liferent, 25th November 1558. Signed, 'Marie R.' (Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Stewart).

(360) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

MANDATE, addressed to [John, third Lord Hay of Yester?], requiring him to deliver John Pol, Englishman, and (*blank*) Douglas; the former to John Swinton of that Ilk and George Hume of Aiton, Wardens of the East March, and the latter to Andrew Ker of Fernichurst, Warden of the Middle March. Linlithgow, 21st March, 26 Jas. [v.] Signed.

(371) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

LETTER, of Queen Mary, to the effect that the Borough of Linlithgow being required to furnish thirty men of war for the army which is to meet on Fallaw Muir on the second of October next, she grants them licence 'to remain and bide at hame fra the said army and raid.' Edinburgh, 21 Sept. 15 Mary. Signed by the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise. A portion of a signet of red wax remains.

(1033) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

LETTER, from Queen Mary, 'to the Sheriffs and inhabitants of Linlithgow.' She recites that whereas she had granted them licence 'to bide at hame fra the army devised to convene at Fawlay Muir' on 3d September, they promising to pay £100 for the same, yet divers inhabitants will not pay their part;—therefore she now orders them to chose stentars for stenting the said inhabitants to pay the composition, according to the Roll to be taxed thereon. Dat. Edinburgh, vij Sept. 16 Mary. Signed by the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise. A portion of the seal remains.

(1034) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

LICENCE, by Queen Mary, to Patrick Haket of Pittfyrren, and the tenants of his Coal Pits of Crummy and Knockess, To sell the Smydde Coal, and transport the same out of the kingdom. 2d July 1565. Countersigned by Secretary Maitland. The original privilege was renewed by Queen Anne in 1706, and ratified by Parliament in 1707. The privilege was purchased from the family by the Government in 1788, for £40,000.

(1360) Lent by SIR ARTHUR HALKETT, BART.

PRECEPT, by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, 17th October 1589, enjoining the tenants of St. Thomas's Chapel, Kelso, to make payment to John Naismyth, the King's surgeon.

(304) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

BOND, known as the 'Pasement Bond,' by which a number of young Scottish nobles bound themselves to refrain from wearing a certain style of dress, with signatures of Lennox and Richmond, Mar, Lyndsay, Blantyre, and others. Dated at Edinburgh 6th of May 1593.

(1357) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

PORTRAITS OF QUEEN MARY AND OF OTHERS CONNECTED WITH HER PERIOD AND HISTORY

PORTRAITS, in Oil, of King James v. of Scotland and his wife, Queen Mary of Guise, the father and mother of Queen Mary Stewart. He is represented wearing a fur-lined cloak with furred sleeves. He holds between his thumb and first finger a jewel, which hangs by a chain of gold from his neck. His dress is apparently cut square at the neck. The Queen wears a dress cut in the same pattern, the sleeves of which are lined with crimson. She holds a flower. Her neck is unusually long. The hair of both is of a yellow colour. The arms, Scotland impaling Lorraine, occur. At the top is the Scottish Lion, with two unicorns as supporters. A defaced inscription, apparently, 'In my defence,' may be traced. The following legend occurs: 'Jacobus Quintus Scotorum rex, anno ætatis suæ 28, Maria Lothoringia illius in secundis nuptiis uxor, anno ætatis suæ 24.'

[The portrait of James v. which appears in this work is of the most absolute authenticity. It is similar in general type to that cabinet-sized portrait of the monarch alone at Windsor. The type was adopted in the engraved portrait in Jonston's *Inscriptiones*, 1602, and preserved in the subsequent engraved portraits founded upon that print.

The portrait of the Queen here given is her best-authenticated likeness; but Mr. George Scharf now considers that the painting in the National Portrait Gallery, London, formerly known as 'The Fraser-Tytler Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots,' represents her mother, Mary of Lorraine, who appears in the present picture. See his letter on the 'Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots,' *Times*, 7th May 1888; and also the *Thirty-first Report of the National Portrait Gallery*, 1888.

The above portraits of James v. and his Queen are engraved, separately, in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*. J. M. G.] (160) Lent by the MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, in Oil, on panel, 13½ inches by 11 inches. A contemporary replica of 'Le Deuil Blanc,' in Her Majesty's possession. From the Hastings Collection, 1869.

[This is a version of the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots in her 'deuil blanc,' or widow's dress, after the death of Francis II., of which the drawing by Janet is in the Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève, Paris. Another good old version of this drawing was exhibited by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, of New Inn Hall, Oxford, in the Archæological Institute's Museum, held in Edinburgh in 1856. See *Catalogue*, p. 201. The finest oil-colour version of this portrait is in the Royal Collection at Windsor (formerly at Hampton Court), and is first mentioned in Vander Doort's *Catalogue of Pictures at Whitehall Palace*, 1639. See Mr. George Scharf's 'Royal Picture Galleries,' in Archæological Institute's *Old London*, p. 342. There are various other versions in the same medium, such as those in the National Portrait Gallery, London, in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and in Jesus College, Cambridge. See *Catalogues* of the two National Portrait Galleries; Scharf's *Portraits of Mary I. of England and Mary Queen of Scots* (reprinted from *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*), p. 10, and his Letter on 'Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots,' in *Times*, 7th May 1888. J. M. G.] (162) Lent by ALFRED MORRISON.

ENGRAVING (full length), of Queen Mary, by Hogenberg, inscribed 'Maria Jacobi Scotorum regis Filia, Scotorumque nunc Regina.' On the left side are the letters 'F. H.' and the inscription, 'Haus Liefinck.' (Cf. Labanoff, *Portraits*, Nos. 39 and 41.)

(167) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

SMALL OIL PORTRAIT, of Mary Queen of Scots. She is crowned and wears a large ruff. This is believed to be one of the four mementoes painted for the Queen's maids during her lifetime. [A version of the portrait on the monument of Barbara Mowbray and Elizabeth Curle, in the Church of St. Andrew at Antwerp, of which another version is in the possession of the Earl of Cathcart. It is no doubt derived from a common original with No. 217, the Blairs College Portrait, which see below. J. M. G.] (232) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

OIL PAINTING, of Mary Queen of Scots, from Windsor Castle. [Similar to the Blairs College Portrait, No. 217 of present Exhibition. For an account of the slight variations between these two works and the third similar portrait at Cobham Hall (described by Mr. F. G. Stephens in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xi.) see Mr. George Scharf's letter in *The Times*, 7th February 1888, which also refers to a similar memorial portrait of Queen Mary (perhaps of a reduced size) which was bought by Woodburn at Lord Godolphin's sale, on 6th June 1803, and seeks information regarding its present resting-place.

The above Windsor version of the memorial portrait is described in the 'Travels of the Marchese Luca Casimiro degl' Albizzi in 1683,' written by the Dottore Andrea Forzoni, a ms. now in the British Museum. The picture was then in Windsor Castle. See *Catalogue of Archaeological Museum of 1856*, p. xxii. J. M. G.] (169) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, generally known as the Blairs College Portrait, from the place of its present custody. (See Plate ix.) It was originally the property of Elizabeth Curle, one of the Queen's attendants at her execution, and was by her bequeathed in 1620 to the Scottish College at Douay, where at that time Elizabeth Curle's brother was a professor. Of its importance as a genuine portrait of the Scottish Queen there can be only one opinion. It is probable that it was painted by Amyas Cawood, from a drawing made during Mary's lifetime, after Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle had returned to France.

It represents Mary Stewart standing in the Hall of Fotheringhay Castle, immediately before her execution. Her dress is black, trimmed with fur. A long white cloak reaches to the ground from the shoulder. In her right hand she holds a crucifix, and in her left a book of prayers. A small group on the right of this figure represents the details of the execution, which shows the Queen with her head on the block; the executioner (who wears an apron) prepares to strike a second blow, the effect of the first being perceptible. The figures of Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle are here introduced; and some account of the event is given in a long Latin inscription.

[See above, No. 169 (Windsor version of same memorial portrait), with notes thereon.

The history of the present picture is given as follows in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. pp. 370-1:—

'Communicated to the Secretary by John Menzies of Pittodds, Esq. [in whose house in York Place, Edinburgh, the picture then was]; and the Rev. James Gillis.

* * * * *

'MY DEAR SIR,

'The following is the extract from Mrs. Curle's will relative to the picture of Queen Mary which you saw here this afternoon.

"Traduction de l'Espagnol d'une partie du Testament de Dame Elisabeth Curle,
du 24 Avril 1620.

"En signe de cette fondation, je laisse audit Séminaire (Donai) un joian d'or . . . qui renferme un petit portrait de la Reine Marie d'Ecosse, ma maitresse, chose que j'estime grandement, parce qu'elle me fut donnée par sa Majesté la matinée même qu'elle fut mar-



QUEEN MARY—THE BLAIRS COLLEGE PORTRAIT.

tyrisée : *de plus, je laisse aussi un grand portrait de sa Majesté velue comme elle étoit à son martyre ; c'est à condition &c. &c.*"

'The above is copied from a manuscript of the Rev. John Farquharson, President of the Scots College of Douay in 1793, who himself intrusted the picture to the care of a niece of Martin of Douay, during the time of the reign of terror. *She* concealed it in a condemned chimney-vent, from whence it was removed by Mr. Farquharson to the English Convent, Paris, where it remained till 1830, when the late Dr. Paterson, Roman Catholic Bishop in Edinburgh, then at Paris, brought it over with him to Scotland. Dr. Paterson was Vice-President of Douay College in 1793, and remembered the picture well.—I am, with respect,

'My dear Sir,

'Your most obedient Servant,

* 24 YORK PLACE, 25th March 1853 [*sic*. in error for 1833].

JAS. GILLIS,

'DONALD GREGORY, Esq.'

Catholic Clergyman.

J. M. G.]

(217) Lent by THE TRUSTEES OF BLAIRS COLLEGE.

MINIATURE, of Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots. [Figure shown to below waist, crowned, and holding two large white flowers in front of the breast. This miniature appears to be founded upon a portrait of the Antwerp type. See Note on No. 232, p. 78. J. M. G.]

(220) Lent by the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, on panel, taken when she was about the age of seventeen. Her hair, of light brown, is enclosed in a net of gold cord, with a coronal of jewels and a single pearl on the forehead. She wears a small ruff, a close-fitting white dress with diagonal stripes of gold, and buttoned up to the neck, a rich collar and pendant of pearls; a crimson mantle with sleeves of the same colour, furred with ermine to the waist, high on the shoulders, and banded with white fur. This painting bears considerable resemblance to the portrait at Hatfield House, which has been attributed to Sir Antonio More.

(221) Lent by SIR JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, BART.

Small full-length PORTRAIT, in Oil, of Mary Stewart, in Highland dress, the under part of which is green, the upper part tartan. In one hand she holds a rose, the other rests on a table covered with red velvet.

(222) Lent by HENRY BURNLEY HEATH.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, in Oil, of life-size, half-length.

(223) Lent by MRS. GRAHAM.

PORTRAIT, in Oil, on Copper, of Mary Stewart, either by or after Zuccherò. [A cabinet-sized version, reversed and to below the waist only, from the same original as No. 231 (p. 81). See Note on that picture. Probably the present version has been made from the reversed half-length line-engraving by Vertue,—as the colours of the costume do not agree with those in the original painting, and the thistle on the back of the chair to the right does not appear in this latter (as was evident from a careful examination made when Chatsworth was exhibited at the Stuart Exhibition, 1889), but was added by Vertue, in his print, from a device appearing on the old Scottish coinage. J. M. G.]

(224) Lent by JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH.

PORTRAIT, in Oil, of Mary Stewart, a copy by Keith (an Edinburgh artist of the early part of the present century) from that at Versailles. [This is a modern version of the 'Orkney Portrait.' J. M. G.]

(225) Lent by MRS. ARTHUR.

PORTRAITS, of Henry Lord Darnley, second husband of Queen Mary Stewart, and of his brother Charles, the father of Arabella Stewart. (See Plate x.)

[At the top is inscribed 'THES BE THE SONES OF TE HIGHE HONERABLES TERLEE OF LENOXE AND TE LADY MARGARETZ GRACE COUNTESS OF LENOXE AD ANGWYSE,' and beneath the figures, to right, 'HENRY STEWARDE LORD DARLEY AND DOWGLAS, ETATIS, 17,' and to left, 'CHARLES STEWARDE HIS BROTHER ETATIS, 6,' (not '5' as given in Law's *Historical Catalogue*).

On front of the dais is the date '1563.' On the cross-rail of the table is the monogram of the painter, 'HF,' for Heere Fecit, as it appears on his portrait of 'Queen Mary Tudor,' 1554, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London; on his other portrait of that Queen, dated the same year, in the possession of Lord Chesham, at Latimer; on his 'Allegorical Picture of Queen Elizabeth,' 1569, at Hampton Court; and on his portrait of Mary Nevill, Lady Daere, in the possession of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. He sometimes marked his works with another monogram, 'LHF,' for Lucas Heere Fecit, as is the case with his portrait of 'Frances Duchess of Suffolk and Adrian Stoke,' 1559, formerly at Strawberry Hill, and afterwards in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Finch, of Oakham (now the property of Colonel Wynne Finch). See letter by Mr. George Scharf in *The Times*, 22d January 1880.

'This interesting picture belonged to Charles I., from whose collection it was sold at the Commonwealth:—"The Lord Darnley with his brother at length in little, sold to Mr. Murray as appraised, 23rd Oct. 1651, for £6" (*Inventory*, folio 142). He also had a larger, similar picture, which was formerly here, but was sent by command of the Queen to Holyrood. This one is the original and the best. The head of Darnley was engraved by Vertue from this picture.

'The inscribed date is contemporary, and perhaps the inscription also; as Darnley was eighteen on December 7th, 1563, the picture was probably painted before that month. He and his parents were then in London, whence he set out in the spring of 1565 to join his father at the court of Mary Queen of Scots. His brother Charles married, in 1574, Elizabeth Cavendish, by whom he had a daughter, the ill-fated Lady Arabella, and died in 1577.—Law's *Historical Catalogue of Pictures at Hampton Court*, pp. 219-20. This picture is now preserved at Windsor Castle. J. M. G.] (170) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PORTRAIT, of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley. It is of full length and life size. Ascribed to Zuccherò. [The face in this picture, with its fine and slender features, shows no resemblance to the blunt round face which appears in such authentic portraits of Lord Darnley as that with his brother (No. 170, above); the alabaster figure on the monument of his mother, Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox; the recumbent effigy in the memorial picture at Windsor of the Lennox family kneeling beside his tomb; and the print, ascribed to Elstracke, frequently included in Holland's *Baziliologia*, 1618. J. M. G.] (243) Lent by the DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.T.

PORTRAIT, of Queen Mary, by Medina. [As this picture is dated 1767, it cannot be the work of Sir John Baptist Medina, Knight (as whose work it was exhibited), who died 5th October 1710, nor of his son, John Medina, who died 1st December 1764, but must be by his grandson, also John Medina, who is known to have executed many similar copies of Queen Mary's portrait, and who died in Edinburgh, 27th September 1796, in his 76th year. See Stirling's *Artists of Spain*, vol. iii. pp. 1051-3, and Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*, 2d edition. A bust-sized version from same original as the full-length, No. 231. See Note on that picture in next page. J. M. G.] (218) Lent by SIR ROBERT MENZIES, BART.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, in which she is represented as wearing a red dress highly ornamented, and close up to the throat. Her cap also is much ornamented, and she wears a pearl necklace with a cross, as distinguished from a crucifix. Her hair is parted down the middle. This portrait is traditionally regarded as having been presented by her to the Lord



PORTRAIT OF HENRY LORD DARNLEY AND HIS BROTHER CHARLES.



WILLIAM DE LA SOMBES, OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE TEMPLE OF
LAW, LONDON. MARGARET, LADY OF LONDON. AD.

1867

CHARLES WILSON, AGENT
HIS BROTHER, AGENT

HENRY STANFORD, AGENT
LONDON, AGENT

High Treasurer, the Earl of Cassilis, one of the Scottish Commissioners sent into France to negotiate her marriage articles, and to witness her union with the Dauphin Francis. It is believed that it has been preserved since that time as an heirloom in the Kennedy family at the seat of their representative the Marquis of Ailsa, Culzean Castle, Ayrshire. It has been attributed to Zuccherro. [A version, to waist only, from same original as the full-length portrait which follows (see Note on it). J. M. .] (219) Lent by the MARQUIS OF AILSA.

Full-length PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, life-size. [A version of the full-length portrait in Chatsworth, formerly at Chiswick, which was engraved in line (in half-length and reversed) by George Vertue, for its former owner, Lord Carleton, in 1725. Mr. George Scharf characterises the portrait at Chatsworth as a 'costume portrait,' 'probably the work of Francis Pourbus the elder,' 'one of the stateliest female portraits of the sixteenth century.' He does not accept it as a genuine portrait of Queen Mary, and remarks that 'the portrait of Diana, natural daughter of the Duke of Lorraine, married to the Duke of Angoulême, presents a very similar personal appearance.' This portrait was frequently copied, to the waist, during the last century, especially by the third John Medina, who died in 1796. See No. 219 (above), 'The Ailsa Portrait,' and No. 218 in the previous page, and the versions at Biel, in the possession of Lord Young, Edinburgh, the Merchant Company, Edinburgh, etc. etc. Mr. Scharf is 'not aware of any copy or repetition' of the picture at Chatsworth 'that can be dated earlier than the eighteenth century.' See his letter in *The Times*, 30th Oct. 1888. J. M. G.] (231) Lent by COLONEL W. W. HOZIER.

TWO MINIATURES, in Limoges Enamel, of Mary Stewart and the Dauphin, her husband. He wears a bonnet with white feathers, and she a green head-dress. The ground is powdered with stars. The mauve tint of these enamels is said to have been used for a period of only about seven years, beginning shortly before the Queen's first marriage.

(226) Lent by MRS. ZWILCHENBART ERSKINE.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, while Dauphiness of France, copied from a window in the Church of the Cordeliers at Paris, dated 1587.

(227) Lent by MISS LAING.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart and her son James the Sixth, as a child. She holds a prayer-book in one hand, the other is placed on the child's head. An engraving after Zuccherro, but an impossible fiction. (Labanoff, *Portraits*, No. 102.) (228) Lent by MISS BROWN.

PORTRAIT, said to be of Mary Stewart, upon panel, by an unknown artist. She wears a black dress close up to the throat.

(229) Lent by MRS. CAMERON CAMPBELL.

ORIGINAL MINIATURE, of Mary Stewart, given by her great-great-grandson, James III. of England, and VIII. of Scotland, to his private secretary, James Edgar, in whose family it still remains. [Similar to the larger miniature, No. 242, which follows this. J. M. G.]

(230) Lent by MISS EDGAR.

ORIGINAL CONTEMPORARY MINIATURE, of Mary Stewart, on copper, in which she is depicted as wearing her French widow's dress, of black trimmed with fur, with a low flat head-dress. A photograph from this miniature forms the frontispiece of *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*, by Cuthbert Bede, who there states (p. 201) that it was given to him in 1853 by Mr. Joseph Cecil, who had bought it in France at the time when he was making his Mary Stewart collection, a portion of which was at his death purchased for the Print Room of the British Museum. [Similar in type to the smaller miniatures, No. 230 (above), and No. 238 (reversed), p. 82. Mr. Scharf traces back the miniatures of this type (in a black 'Spanish winter costume,' with white fur round neck and down front, and with a plain black head-dress) to a portrait belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, which 'Lawrence Crosse, who painted miniatures in the time of Queen Anne, was employed to repair,' being 'ordered to make it as handsome as he could.' 'It seems a

round face, very different from Mary's, was his idea of perfect beauty. Imnumerable copies were made from it.' 'Notwithstanding the numerous repetitions that exist of portraits of this type associated with her name, I have not met with a single example bearing the genuine features of the Scottish Queen.' See Mr. Scharf's letter in *The Times*, 30th October 1888. J. M. G.]

(242) Lent by REV. EDWARD BRADLEY.

ENGRAVING, of Queen Mary and her husband, Lord Darnley. (See Plate XI.) It bears the following inscriptions: 'The most illustrious prince Henry, Lord Darnley, king of Scotland, father to our sovereign lord, King James. He died at the age of 21, 1567.' 'The most excellent Princess Marie, Queene of Scotland, mother of our sovereign lord, King James. She died 1586, and entombed at Westminster.' (Cf. Labanoff, *Portraits*, No. 146, and Desid. 8.)

(168) Lent by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PORTRAIT, supposed to be of Mary Stewart, by Holbein the younger. She is represented as dressed in black. She wears a pearl necklace and a cap. (234) Lent by A. V. SMITH-SLIGO.

A SMALL PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart [derived from the full-length at Chatsworth, but in half-length, reversed (facing towards right), and with changes in the colours of the costume. J. M. G.]. (235) Lent by JOHN COUBROUGH.

MINIATURE, on ivory, of Mary Stewart wearing a scarlet dress. Inscribed 'M.R. æt. 16,' surmounted by a crown. A coat of arms (but indistinct) occurs on an ornament which she wears on her bosom. [From the oil portrait in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, at Holyrood Palace, the face considerably idealised. J. M. G.] (236) Lent by JOHN COUBROUGH.

A MINIATURE, on ivory, of Queen Mary, in red dress. [From same original as the preceding, but altered in the puffed sleeves, and other details of dress. Little likeness remains in the face, of which the eyes are blue. J. M. G.] (237) Lent by JOHN COUBROUGH.

MINIATURE, of Mary Stewart. [Of similar type as Nos. 242 and 230 (both in p. 81), but reversed (turned to the left), and showing less of the bust. See Note on No. 242. J. M. G.]

(238) Lent by JOHN COUBROUGH.

MARY STEWART, as Queen of France. A medallion in silver, by an unknown artist, but contemporary. The bust is to the left. She is represented in a tight dress, close to the chin, and then a ruff. The legend, MARIA REGINA FRANCIE. On the reverse is her husband, King Francis II., King of France, with the legend, 'Franciscus D. G. Francor. R.' He is in armour and wears a wreath of laurel.

[The bust of Queen Mary here is similar to that in the full-length engraving by Hogenberg, with the Scottish arms displayed on a lozenge on the background, No. 167 of the present Exhibition (see p. 77), and to that on the medal commemorating her marriage with the Dauphin, and on the 'King and Queen's Ducat' of the Scottish gold coinage issued in 1559. J. M. G.] (See Fig. 77.) (252) Lent by ALFRED MORRISON.



FIG. 77.—MARY STEWART AS QUEEN OF FRANCE.

AN INTAGLIO PORTRAIT, of Queen Mary Stewart, formerly the property of Cardinal York.

(173) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

MINIATURE (old), on ivory, in an antique frame, of Mary Stewart, 'at 20,' painted therefore in 1562 or 1563. She wears a black dress, and holds a crucifix in one hand and a book in the other. (239) Lent by MRS. C. E. MORISON DUNCAN.

PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, in cap and ruff. (240) Lent by MRS. C. E. MORISON DUNCAN.

QUEEN MARY AND HER HUSBAND LORD DARNLEY.



PORTRAIT, of Mary Stewart, copied from that in the Bodleian Library, for the purpose of being engraved by Whessell in November 1825. (246) Lent by CHARLES DACK.

MEDAL, of Mary Queen of Scots, by Primavera. *Obverse*—Bust to the right. *Legend*—MARIA · STOVVAR · REGI · SCOTI · ANGLI. In the field is the name of the artist, Ia. Primave. This copy varies in small matters of detail from that in the British Museum, as do all medals produced by the *cire perdue* process. (See Cochran-Patrick's *Catalogue of Scottish Medals*, p. 14, Pl. I. Fig. 12.) (251) Lent by D. PEARSON.

CAST, from a very rare medallion of Mary Stewart, of which no original is known. It represents her in profile, to the right; she wears a close dress, buttoned in front, a small ruff; a long veil is attached to her head-dress behind. The inscription is as follows: MARIA STOVVAR REGI SCOTI ANGLI. Behind the head are the words 'Ia. Primave.' This medallion is engraved as a frontispiece to the third volume of the *Life of Mary Stuart* by George Chalmers (London, 1822, 8vo), with the omission, however, of the name of the artist. [Jacopo Primavera was an Italian, probably a native of Milan. His medals indicate that he worked mainly in France and the Netherlands. He does not appear to have visited this country, and the present medal was doubtless executed from a contemporary painting or drawing. This portrait Mr. Scharf assigns to the period of the Queen's captivity (*The Times*, 26th December 1888). Among Primavera's other medals is one of Queen Elizabeth, executed on her recovery from small-pox in 1572. J. M. G.] (See Fig. 78.)

(253) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

REVERSE, of the above medallion, by Primavera, of Mary Stewart, but from a cast, of which no original seems to be in existence. It represents a young female figure standing on a rocky foreground. Her left hand raises her drapery, and in her right she holds a palm branch, the arms being charged with a weight linked to the elbow, as if to keep it down; and from this weight large drops of water appear to be falling. In the background is the sea, a town on a hill, a water-mill, etc., with the inscription, 'Superanda omnis fortuna.' This motto, with a female figure chained to a rock, is found on a medal of Hercules II., Duke of Ferrara. See Way's *Catalogue*, p. 215.



FIG. 78.—MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AFTER THE MEDALLION BY PRIMAVERA.

(254) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

MEDAL, struck on the marriage of Mary Stewart with the Dauphin of France, afterwards King Francis the Second. The original die, from which this is taken, is preserved in the Hôtel des Monnaies at Paris. See Way's *Catalogue*, p. 182.

(255) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

MEDAL, struck during the confinement of Mary Stewart in Lochleven Castle, with the legend: O · GOD · GRANT · PATIENCE · IN · THAT · I · SUFFER · WRANG. On the reverse, HOVRT · NOT · THE · QVHOIS · IOV · THOV · ART · QVHO · CAN · COMPARE · VITH · ME · IN · GREIF · I · DIE · AND · DAR · NOCHT · SEIK · RELEIF. In the original of the above copy the 'heart' is represented in outline. [All known specimens of this piece are modern; but perhaps from some contemporary original. It has been generally supposed to commemorate the sufferings of Mary Queen of Scots, but the portrait has no resemblance to those assigned to that Queen. The introduction of the heart has led to

the conjecture that the lady represented might be of the House of Douglas, and therefore of Lady Margaret Douglas, mother of Darnley. Another attribution seems, however, a more probable one, namely to Lady Arabella Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, Duke of Lennox, and first cousin of James I. The two hands on the reverse denote a marriage, and may refer to her marriage with William Seymour, grandson of the Earl of Hertford. The sentiments expressed in the inscriptions would apply to the unhappy separation from her husband, as well as to the sorrow and to the ill-treatment which she underwent during her imprisonment in the Tower, and from the effects of which she died in 1615.—Hawkins's *Medallie Illustrations*, vol. i. pp. 207-8. J. M. G.]

(256) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

CAST, of the head of Mary Stewart, from the tomb in Westminster Abbey, which cast belonged to the late John Hosack, Esq. Engraved as the Frontispiece to Way's *Catalogue*; also in Mr. Hosack's history of *Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers*, 1869, 8vo.

[Plaster cast of the head from the full-length alabaster effigy on the monument of Queen Mary, the erection of which in Westminster Abbey by her son, King James, was begun about 1606, nineteen years after her death. Some interesting notices of the execution of this tomb are quoted, from the Pell Records, in Way's *Catalogue*, under the heading 'Frontispiece,' and inserted between pp. xxviii and xxix, where it is stated that 'we are indebted to Mr. Peter Cunningham for calling our attention to these entries in the Pell Records, while this work was passing through the press,' and in the *Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery, London* (1888), p. 303, as follows:— "By order, 7th of May 1606. To Cornelius Cure, master mason of His Highness's works, the sum of 200*l.*, parcel of a more sum due to him for the framing, making, erecting, and finishing of a tomb for Queen Mary, late Queen of Scotland, according to certain articles indented between the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer of England, the Earls of Northampton and Salisbury, and the said Cornelius Cure." Before the completion of the tomb Cornelius appears to have died, as the next payment on January 17th, 1610, was made to "William Cure, His Majesty's master mason, son and executor unto Cornelius Cure." He also on the 31st August 1613 received the sum of 85*l.*, 10*s.* in full payment of 825*l.*, 10*s.*, "for making the tomb for His Majesty's dearest mother." The painting of the tomb was intrusted to James Mauney or Manuty, "By order, dated 24th of May 1616, to James Mauney, painter, the sum of 265*l.*, in full satisfaction of the charges of painting and gilding of a monument to be erected for the memory of His Majesty's most dearly beloved mother, the Lady Mary, late Queen of Scotland." J. M. G.]

(245) Lent by JAMES HOSACK.

PORTRAIT, of James VI. Head—life-size by Cornelius Janssens.

(296) Lent by J. S. FRASER TYTLER.

PORTRAIT, of James Douglas, Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland. He wears a black dress and a large ruff. His armorial bearings and the initials of his name (J. M.) are given. [A bust-sized version of the three-quarters-length portrait, with a landscape background, preserved at Dalmahoy. Another bust-sized version, older than the present, without the shield or arms, is at The Binns; and there is a three-quarters-length version at Newbattle Abbey. J. M. G.]

(271) Lent by the DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.T.

PORTRAIT, of William Maitland of Lethington, Secretary of State to Mary Stewart, eldest son of Sir Richard Maitland of Thirlstane. Painted by Meriwell (Mierevelt). He wears a red dress with a ruff. On his head is a cap. [This portrait bears no resemblance to that in the possession of the Earl of Lauderdale in Thirlstane Castle, engraved in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, which has generally been accepted as authentic; and this appears to represent a man of a more advanced age than Lethington had attained at the time of his death. J. M. G.]

(272) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF JOHN KNOX.

LENT BY MRS. WILLIAM NELSON. (282-291).

1. JOHN KNOX. [A reversed (turned to our right), and probably earlier, version of No. 17 (below). J. M. G.]
2. JOHN KNOX, from the original picture in the possession of Lord Torphichen. Engraved by J. Cochran. [Frontispiece to M'Crie's *Life of Knox*. (Edinburgh, 1831.) J. M. G.]
3. JOHN KNOX, from the original in the Collection at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. Drawn by Wm. Hilton, R.A. Engraved (with permission) by R. Cooper. [Plate from Lodge's *Portraits*, folio edition, vol. i. (London, 1821.) J. M. G.]
4. JOHN KNOX, from a picture in the College of Glasgow. Buchanæ Comes sc. [Plate from Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*. In the opinion of Drummond this is a manufactured portrait, probably suggested by No. 7, and by the original of No. 8. J. M. G.]
5. JOHN KNOX, from a picture in the possession of Lord Somerville. Marked, in faesimile of Thomas Carlyle's handwriting "John Knox." [The one Portrait I ever c^d believe to be a likeness of Knox.—T. Carlyle, Feb. 7, 1874.] [Engraved A.D. 1849 in Knight's *Pictorial History*, ii. 518.]
6. JOHN KNOX. [Plate from Boissard's *Bibliotheca Chalcographica*. (Frankfort, 1650.) J. M. G.]
7. JOHN KNOX. Plate from Verheiden's *Praestantium Aliquod Theologorum, etc., Effigies*. (The Hague, 1602), [engraved by Hondius, the elder, probably from a drawing or painting by A. Vaensoun. J. M. G.]
8. JOHN KNOX. [Woodcut in Laing's edition of the *Works of Knox*, vol. i. (Edinburgh, 1846), copied from the portrait in Beza's *Icones*, 1580, which was probably executed from the same original as No. 7. J. M. G.] (See Fig. 79.)
9. JOHN KNOX. [A modern copy from the Hondius engraving. J. M. G.]
10. JOHN KNOX, marked in pencil, 'Sam. Clark, 1650.'
11. JOHN KNOX, returning home after having preached his last Sermon. A. Ritchie, delt. W. H. Lizars, sc.
12. MONUMENT to the Memory of John Knox, erected in the Fir Park, Glasgow. Engraved on steel by J. Swan.
13. JOHN KNOX (?), from an original painting in Hamilton Palace. Trotter sc. [Plate from Smith's *Iconographia Scotica*, where it is said to represent 'John Knox the younger.' J. M. G.]
14. JOHN KNOX. Roberts sc. [Plate from Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*, where it is rightly suggested that it is surely some other person than Knox. It is from the same picture as that from which No. 3 is taken. J. M. G.]
15. JOHN KNOX. Engraved from an original painting in the possession of Joseph Williamson, Esq., Advocate. Kay, fecit and sculpt. [From the same original as the portrait of Knox given in the Appendix to Kay's *Portraits*. (Edinburgh, 1838.) J. M. G.]
16. John Knox, 'from an original painting in the possession of Miss Knox, at Edinburgh.' S. Allen sc.
17. JOHN KNOX. R. Cooper sc. [Plate from Knox's *History of the Reformation*, folio. (Edinburgh, 1732.) A reversed version (turned to our left) of No. 1 above. J. M. G.]
18. JOHN KNOX. [Two pen drawings by John Kay, one of them being the study for the engraving No. 15 above. J. M. G.]

[The above engravings form 'The Laing Collection of Knox Portraits, from the Cabinet of the late William Nelson, Esq., of Salisbury Green, Edinburgh.' The portraits Nos. 3, 13, and 14 have certainly no claim to be regarded as authentic. Interesting accounts of the portraits of Knox will be found in Thomas Carlyle's *Portraits of John Knox*, first published in *Fraser's Magazine*, and afterwards collected in the complete editions of his works; and in the able reply by James Drummond, R.S.A., *Notes upon some Scottish Historical Portraits*, published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xi. p. 237, and afterwards issued in pamphlet form.

The woodcut from which No. 8 above was copied (reproduced from the original in our Fig. 79 below), and the more accomplished, reversed, copper-engraving, from the same original, No. 7 above, by the elder Henry Hondius, given in Verheiden's *Praestantium aliquot Theologorum, &c., Effigies* (The Hague, 1602), have usually been regarded as the most authentic portraits of Knox that exist. They are held by Drummond to have been executed from a drawing or painting



FIG. 79.—JOHN KNOX, AFTER THE ENGRAVING IN BEZA'S *Icones*.

which, along with one of James vi. himself, was sent by that King to Beza. The entry for the payment of these originals in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts, dated June 1584 (the year after the publication of Beza's work), is as follows:—

'Itim, To Adriane Vaensoum, Fleming painter, for twa picturis painted be him, & send to Theodorus Besa. conforme to ane precept as the samin producit upon compt beris 8*l.* 10*s.*' (1*4s.* 2*d.* sterling).

The Torphichen oil portrait is evidently founded upon the Beza and Verheiden engravings.

In Goulart's French translation of Beza's *Icones* (Geneva, 1581), a portrait of William Tyndale is, by a printer's error, substituted for that of Knox: and by a similar mistake it is repeated in *Les Portraits des Hommes Illustres* (Geneva, 1673), while in this latter work the original Beza portrait of Knox figures as representing Beza himself; see Carlyle's *Portraits of Knox*. In the *Life of Knox* (London, 1650), the Hondius portrait is used: and the Beza portrait appears in Freherus's *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione Clarorum* (Nuremberg, 1687): see Drummond's *Notes*. J. M. G.]

SCOTLAND AFTER THE UNION OF THE CROWNS

THE COVENANT AND ROYALISTS.

OF the numerous relics shown in the Bishop's Castle comparatively few belonged to the earlier part of this period: and the two which are to be first mentioned would be excluded from it were the line to be rigidly drawn. While, however, some parts of this period are scantily represented, others are almost profusely illustrated, and that by articles of interest and importance.

A SMALL CARVED CHAIR, with tapestry seat, which belonged to Queen Anne of Denmark, and which was formerly in Holyrood Palace. (316) Lent by MRS. E. SCOTT.

LICENCE, by the King, to Sir Duncan Campbell—commonly called Black Duncan—the seventh Laird of Glenurchy, to repair to Kinghorn, and there to remain for two days, to confer with those whom he is to employ as cautioners for him anent the payment to John and Robert Arnollis of twenty-five thousand merks, notwithstanding the Act whereby he is bound to keep ward within the burgh of Edinburgh and two miles thereabout. Dated ‘the [blank] day of October 1602,’ and signed, ‘James R.’ This Sir Duncan ‘was, if not the first of Scotchmen, the very foremost of Highland proprietors, to turn his attention to the rural improvement of his country’ (Innes’ *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, 1861, pp. 345, 346); and nearly the half of the *Black Book of Taymouth* is occupied by lists of the lands ‘he conquestit,’ the toehers he paid, and the deeds by which he distinguished himself. Bowie, the writer of that chronicle, throws light on the necessity of the King’s licence, when he states that Sir Duncan was warded in Edinburgh Castle, in June 1601, ‘throch the occasioun of certane fals leis and forged inventis of ane Donald Monteith, alias Baroun, of Curquhyn, and ane uther callit Patrik M’Quene, ane deboysched and deprieved minister,’ in consequence of which he was kept in ward until he paid forty thousand merks to the King’s ‘gredie courtcouris.’ (361) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

MINIATURES, of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, beautifully executed by the famous Petitot, in a tortoiseshell case, with silver plate inscribed ‘H. Walpole, Strawberry Hill.’

(318) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

LETTER, from Charles I., addressed ‘To our trustie and welbeloved the Laird of [Grant—altered into] Gleanturquhye,’ stating that he has given warrant to Alexander M’Naughton, gentleman of our privy chamber in ordinary, ‘for levying two hundreth bow-men in that our kingdome for our serviec in the warr, wherein wee are engadged with France, and being informed that the persones in those high countries are ordinarlie good bow-men: wee are hereby well pleased to desire yow to use your best meanes to cause levy such a number of them for our said servant as possible yow can.’ Dated, at Windsor, 12th August 1627, and superscribed ‘Charles R.’ Printed in the *Black Book of Taymouth*, 1855, p. 437.

(362) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SCOTTISH CORONATION MEDAL of Charles I., who was crowned in the Abbey Church of Holyrood on the 18th of June 1633. For contemporary accounts of the ceremony, see Spalding's *Memorials*, Spald. Club, i. 36; and Balfour's *Historical Works*, ii. 199, iv. 357-359. The three varieties of this medal by Nicolas Briot—an eminent French medallist, who two years later was appointed master of the mint in Scotland—are minutely described in Cochran-Patrick's *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, pp. 18, 19; and in Hawkins's *Medallie Illustrations of British History*, i. 265, 266. The bust of Charles is to the left. *Legend*—CAROLVS · D · G · SCOTIE · ANGLIE · FR · ET · HIB · REX. *Reverse*—Thistle and rose tree combined. *Leg.*—HINC · NOSTRE · CREVERE · ROSE. *Exergue*—CORON · 18 · IXXII · 1633 · n.¹ Diameter 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches. This variety is not uncommon.

(317) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

CHARLES I. BIBLE. 1639.

The Holy Bible. Authorised Version.

· Printed at London by Robert Barker

Printer to ye Kings most excellent

Majtie and by the Assignes of

John Bill

Anno 1639.

Folio. Engraved Title: Red-lined throughout. New Testament is of date 1632. Prefixed are, 'The Genealogies recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, according to euery familie and Tribe. . . . by J[ohn] S[peed] *cum privilegio*.' It contains the Apocrypha, but not the metrical Psalms. The distinguishing feature of this copy is its truly magnificent binding, the workmanship of the nuns of Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, who presented it to Charles the First. It is a most elaborate and highly artistic specimen of sewed work. On each side there are the royal arms and the initials 'C. R.'; while instead of clasps there are silk ribbons, which are also richly decorated.

· Mr. Nicholas Ferrar . . . had founded a religious house at Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, or, as it was called in the world, the "Protestant Nunnery," in which he lived with his mother and several nephews and nieces, in the practice of good works and the worship of God. Extraordinary attention had been attracted to this establishment by the accounts of the strange and holy life of its inmates; and still more by the notice which the King had condescended to take of it, not only visiting it on his journey to Scotland, in 1633, but also requesting and accepting presents of devotional books, which it was part of the occupation of the family to prepare' (*John Inglesant*, vol. i. chap. iv.).

(320) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

PORTRAIT of Alexander Henderson, the leader of the Second Reformation, who was born in Creich in 1583, and was educated at St. Andrews University, where he taught until 1612, when he was presented to Leuchars. His remarkable conversion led him to espouse the cause of down-trodden Presbyterianism, and in 1618 he opposed the 'five articles' in Perth Assembly. With many others he particularly resented the high-handed manner in which Laud sought to impose the Book of Canons, the Book of Ordination, and the Book of Common Prayer, on the Scottish Church, and in the course of the struggle which ensued he was ever to the front. His connection with the National Covenant, the Glasgow Assembly, and the Solemn League and Covenant, will be afterwards referred to. He accompanied the Scottish army to Duns Law, and took part in the Pacification at Berwick in 1639; he was one of the Commissioners sent to the Treaty of Ripon, 1640; he was sent as a Commissioner to Oxford in 1643; and in 1645 he was appointed to assist the Commissioners of both Parliaments in their Treaty with the King at Uxbridge. Thrice he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, namely, in 1638, in 1641, and in 1643; and as one of the Scottish Commissioners he took a prominent part in the debates

¹ The initial of Briot on this specimen is liker R, but perhaps it is slightly defective.

of the Westminster Assembly. After Charles the First threw himself into the Scottish camp, Henderson was sent for as the most fit to remove his difficulties concerning Episcopacy, but the task was a hopeless one; and weary and worn out by ceaseless work and anxiety he returned to Edinburgh, where, eight days after his arrival, he died on the 19th of August 1646. During the previous nine years nearly all the principal Presbyterian papers were either drafted or polished by him. He has been greatly and deservedly honoured for his tact, statesmanship and patriotism; in the words of Principal Baillie, he was 'the fairest ornament, after John Knox of incomparable memory, that ever the Church of Scotland did enjoy.' This oil painting is life-size and three-quarters length. The countenance is very striking, and bears a strong expression of earnest gravity, the result no doubt of the troubled times through which he steered his beloved Church.

(377) Lent by the DUKE OF HAMILTON.

LETTER, from Alexander Henderson to the Countess of Mar, written in a small clear hand, and relating to the inexpediency of his removal 'from this pairt of the countrie.' He entreats her 'to acquiesce concerning this particuler in God's good providence, and in the resolution of such as can judge best what is most behoovefull for the good of the whole, which should be preferred to the benefit of any particular congregation.' Signed 'Your Ladyship's true servant Alex^r Henryson'; and dated '[*Leuchers*—deleted] Cnper, June 16, 1632.' It bears no address, but this and another letter of his, apparently on the same subject, are printed in full in the *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, pp. 527, 528. The other is addressed to 'The true lie noble and most Christian lady, my ladye the Countesse of Mar,' and although dated June 26, 1631, was probably written first. Sir William Fraser there expresses the opinion that Lady Mar had proposed his translation to another parish of which Lord Mar was the patron. Few of Henderson's letters are extant.

(376) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

Original Copy of the NATIONAL COVENANT, signed at Ayr. The meetings of the 'tables' or committees, which the petitioners against Laud's innovations had appointed with the approval of the Privy Council, having been prohibited by royal proclamation, it was determined to strengthen their union by renewing the Covenant. That Covenant, commonly called 'The King's Confession,' or 'the Negative Confession,' was drawn up by John Craig; and was first sworn by James the Sixth, his household and others, on the 28th of January 1580-1. 'This,' says Row, 'wes the touch-stone to try and discern Papists from Protestants.' (See a copy of it, carefully collated by Laing, in Wod. Soc. ed. of Row's *Historie*, pp. 74-77.) It had been again signed by King James at several periods. Henderson of Leuchars and Johnstone of Warriston were now appointed to make such additions to it as the change of the times and the present occasion required. As thus enlarged it was sworn and signed with great enthusiasm by vast multitudes of all classes, in the Churchyard of the Grey Friars, Edinburgh, on the 28th of February 1638; and next day it was subscribed by three hundred ministers, as well as commissioners of burghs. On the 2d of March: 'It was concludit, that a copie of the Confessione sould be provydit for ilk shire, balzierie, stewardrie, or distinct judicatorie, wherat may be all the hands of the principall persons in the saids circuits, and a particuler one to be drawne for ilk parosehe within the said judicatories, wherat may be all the hands of the persons in the said parosehe that ar admitted to the sacrament; and these who cannot subserve themselves, that a couple of nottars shall subserve for them' (Roth's *Relation*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 79, 80). The members of 'The Tables'—nobles, barons, burgesses, and ministers—adhibited their names to the copies thus sent over the country. A few towns for some time refused to sign; but before the middle of May it had practically been taken by the whole nation. This copy, written on a large sheet of parchment (greatest breadth 28½ inches, extreme length 34 inches) by George Maxwell, is signed by Roth's, Montrose, Cassillis, Lothian, Balmerino, Erskine of Dun, Cunninghamhead, William Hume of Ayton, and many more of the nobles and barons. It also bears a great many local names.

beginning with Robert Blair, minister of Ayr, whose signature is followed by nearly two hundred and thirty others, then about one hundred and seventy-five names have been written by the notary, at the bottom of the sheet, on the 13th of March 1638; and on the back there are nearly one hundred and thirty additional signatures. Among the names almost immediately succeeding Blair's are those of fully a dozen commissioners for other towns; and there are also those of the Provost, Dean of Guild, and two bailies of Ayr. But Blair is not the only one who signs as minister of Ayr, for Annan and Fergushil appear in the same capacity. Poor Annan had been rabbled by the Glasgow matrons in the previous autumn, for preaching in defence of the Liturgy; and though he now 'took the Covenant' he soon resiled from it, and was deposed by the Glasgow Assembly in next December. As Fergushil was not admitted to Ayr until the 14th of November 1639 (Scott's *Fasti*, ii. 88), his signature conclusively shows that the names were not all written at one time. Blair, indeed, although signing above Annan, was not admitted to Ayr until July 1638, while Annan certainly signed before the 5th of the previous April (Baillie's *Letters*, i. 62).

(372) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

Another Original Copy of the NATIONAL COVENANT, written on vellum, and measuring 37 inches by 28½. This copy is much cleaner than the other, and is in a very good state of preservation. At one time it seems to have been nailed on a board, the marks of the nails remaining along the margins. Like many other copies it is marked on the back, 'The Confessioun of Faith'; and there too it bears the number '68,' but the figures are not contemporary. It differs from the Ayr copy in several respects. All the names are autographs, there are none on the back, and it contains nothing whereby it can be localised. Most of the signatures are perfectly clear, some are rather indistinct, and a few are quite illegible. Nearly a score of nobles sign, including Rothes, Eglintoun, Cassillis, Montrose, Balcarres, Lothian, Elcho, Dalhousie, Boyd, Yester, Wemyss, Fraser, and Forrester. Then follow Rig of Athernay, Foulis of Colinton, Dundas of that Ilk, Graeme of Morphee, Grabame of Hiltoun, Cunninghamhead, Erskine of Dun, Hamilton of Binning, Graeme of Menzie, and about fifty others. These again are followed by fully seventy names, all, or nearly all, of ministers. They served in at least sixteen different shires, from Moray in the north to Kirkcudbright in the south, and from Dumbarton in the west to Berwick in the east; and at least twenty-three of them were members of the Glasgow Assembly. They include Robert Douglas of Kirkealdy, James Sharp of Govan, Andrew Cant of Pitsligo, George Gillespie of Wemyss,¹ William Row of Forgandenny, James Thomson of Kilmany, and Andrew Ramsay of Edinburgh. On the 20th of December 1638, the Glasgow Assembly, in an Act concerning the Covenant, declared that—'The Assembly alloweth and approveth the same in all the heads and articles thereof, and ordaineth that all ministers, masters of universities, colledges, and schooles, and all others who have not already subscribed the said Confession and Covenant, shall subscribe the same, with these words prefixed to the subscription, viz.: *The article of this Covenant, which wes at the first subscription referred to the determination of the Generall Assembly, being now determined at Glasgow in December 1638, and thereby the fyre articles of Perth and the governement of the Kirk by bishops being declared to be abjured and removed, the civill places and power of kirkmen declared to bee unlawfull, Wee subscryve according to the determination of the said free and lawfull Generall Assembly holden at Glasgowe.*' In this copy the words italicised are written in a large bold hand at the foot of the document, extending from side to side, and filling nearly two lines. A long slip has apparently been cut from the vellum immediately underneath at the left hand, and in the right-hand corner there are other twelve signatures of ministers, at least four of whom had already signed above, namely, Aitkenhead of North Berwick, Blackhall of Aberlady, Ker of Salt-Preston, and Oswald of Pencaitland. It does not seem at all probable that the two lines would have been written so boldly so near the bottom; and it is therefore extremely likely

¹ Gillespie was not ordained at Wemyss until the 26th of April 1638 (Scott's *Fasti*, ii. 561); but Matthew Wemyss of the Canongate, whose name also occurs, seems to have signed the Covenant on the 16th of March in that year. It may, however, have been another copy. (Baillie's *Letters*, i. 464.)

that a considerable portion of the vellum has been cut off; but possibly it was coveted because unwritten on. Original copies of this Covenant are by no means uncommon. Mr. David Laing, in 1847, enumerated twenty-five of those he had examined, and afterwards described other two (*Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scot.* iv. 246-248; xii. 64, 216). The extract already given from *Roth's Relation* shows why there were so many; and Brown of Wamphray thus explains why some copies do not bear local signatures:—'Such willingness was among the nobles and others, that they had their own copies of the Covenant, subscribed by others of the nobles, barons, and ministry, laid up in their charter chests, where possibly many of them are at this day' (*Apologeticall Relation*, 1665, p. 48).

(374) Lent by DAVID PULLSIFER per DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

It is now the property of the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.

THE GLASGOW ASSEMBLY OF 1638

'THE DECLINATOR AND PROTESTATION of the Archbishop and Bishops, of the Church of Scotland, and others their adherents within that Kingdome, against the pretended Generall Assembly holden at Glasgow Novemb. 21, 1638.' This small-quarto pamphlet, of 18 leaves including the title, was printed by warrant of the King, and published in London in 1639.

(1551) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

'THE PROTESTATION of the Generall Assemblie of the Church of Scotland and of the Noblemen, Barons, Gentlemen, Borrowes, Ministers and Commons, Subscribers of the Covenant, lately renewed, made in the high Kirk, and at the Mercate Crosse of Glasgow, the 28. and 29. of November 1638. Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson in the Yeare of Grace 1638.' This is also a small quarto, and including the title only contains 8 leaves; but it is the earliest known specimen of Glasgow printing. (See Fig. 80.)

(837) Lent by GEORGE GRAY.

Both of these pamphlets (837 and 1551) are embodied in the *Large Declaration*, a work professedly written by the King, but undoubtedly from the pen of Dr. Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham, which was published in 1639; there they are respectively to be found on pp. 248-264 and 294-302; and Peterkin has reprinted them in his *Records of the Kirk of Scotland*, 1838, pp. 99-106, 119-122. The title of the *Declinator* indicates its nature. Its subscribers must have looked forward to that reforming Assembly with feelings akin to despair. When Archbishop Spotswood heard that the National Covenant had been renewed in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, he exclaimed—'Now all that we have been doing these thirty years past is thrown down at once'; and fearing violence he presently fled to London (Bishop Guthrie's *Memoirs*, 1748, p. 35). But at the end of the *Declinator*, he and the Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Bishops of Edinburgh, Galloway, Ross, and Brechin, declare, 'as wee are readie with our bloud, so with our hand wee have subscribed these presents,' at Holyrood, Newcastle, and Glasgow, on the 16th, 17th, and 20th of November 1638. This copy of the pamphlet bears many marginal notes in a contemporary hand. On the title-page—opposite the words, 'the pretended Generall Assembly'—there is written, 'Though indieted by y^e King.' The Assembly met in the Cathedral, on the 21st of November, and Alexander Henderson was chosen Moderator by all the votes—'not ane contrare except his oun.' A week later the Royal Commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, dissolved the Assembly in the King's name under the highest pains; and next day, the 29th of November, at the market cross, by a formal proclamation, he forbade their further meeting under pain of treason, and commanded the members 'to depart forth of this city of Glasgow, within the space of xxiii houres.' While he was leaving the

Assembly a protest was being read, and it was again read after his proclamation at the market cross. This is the *Protestation* which was printed by George Anderson in pamphlet form. The Assembly continued to sit until the 20th of December, and during that time condemned 'the six late pretended Assemblies,' respectively held at Linlithgow in 1606 and 1608, at Glasgow in 1610,

THE
PROTESTATION
OF THE GENERALL
ASSEMBLIE OF THE
 CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND OF
 THE NOBLEMEN, BARONS,
 GENTLEMEN, BORROWES, MI-
 NISTERS AND COMMONS;

Subscribers of the Covenant, lately
 renewed, made in the high Kirk, and at the
Mercate Crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29.
of November 1638.



Printed at *Glasgow* by *George Anderson*,
in the Yeare of Grace, 1638.

FIG. 86.—TITLE-PAGE OF 'THE GLASGOW PROTESTATION' OF 1638

at Aberdeen in 1616, at St. Andrews in 1617, and at Perth in 1618, as 'unfree, unlawfull, and null'; condemned the Service Book, Book of Canons, Book of Ordination, and the High Commission; deposed and excommunicated the two Archbishops and four Bishops who had signed the *Declinator*, and also the Bishops of Aberdeen and Dunblane; deposed the Bishops of Moray, Orkney, Lismore, the Isles, Dunkeld, and Caithness; declared Episcopacy to have been abjured

by the Covenant in 1580, and to be removed out of this Kirk; declared the Five Articles of Perth to have been abjured, and to be removed; and passed many useful Acts besides, including one for translating their Moderator from Lenchairs to Edinburgh.

THRISSELS BANNER. This rare broadside is a most ingenious and patriotic production. It has been beautifully engraved on copper, and both of the known copies are printed on satin. In describing the Dundee copy, the Rev. John C. Johnston, in his *Treasury of the Scottish Covenant*, Edinburgh, 1887, p. 643, speaks of it as 'a national standard,' which 'was borne by the Covenanters when with a gallant army they marched into England, August 28, 1640, and took possession of Newcastle.' But no one, who has seen either of the original copies, will agree with him in supposing that it was carried in battle. It is much too small and elaborate for that. The extreme length, measuring from the border lines which enclose the whole device, is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the breadth is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. As the reduced facsimile conveys a far better idea of it than words could possibly do, it would be quite superfluous to describe its general appearance. On the board of the clasped Bible is the text:—REMOVE THE WICKED FROM THE KING IN RIGHTEOUSNES THEN SHAL HEE REIGN. PROVERBIIORUM XXV. v. The verse was probably thrown into this pithy form by the designer of the banner. As *reign* would be pronounced *ring*, it is evidently intended to rhyme with *king*. On the edge of the Bible are the words:—VERRUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNUM. The handle of the sword bears the motto:—CREDE MIHI VERUM LIBERTAS OPTIMA RERUM NUNQUAM SERVILI SUB NEXU VIVETE FILII. This was a favourite proverb with Wallace. He had it constantly on his lips, and acknowledged that it had had a decided influence upon his life. Walter Bower and John Major give it in the slightly different form:

*'Dico tibi verum libertas optima rerum
Nunquam servili sub nexu vivito fili.'*¹

It has also been given as—

*'Ut sapias verum, libertas optima rerum.'*²

On the finger-guard of the sword are the words:—IN DEFENCE; and on the blade the admonition:—O KING OF ROYAL RACE REMEMBER MY TRUE WORD THOU VENTUR'S CROWN AND PEACE BY DRAWING OF THY SWORD. The ribbon, which passes through the five loops of the banner, and so attaches it to the sword, bears three mottoes, viz. DOMINUS FIRMET VINCULUM PACIS: IF THIS KNOT LOUSED BEE IT'S THY LOSS AND THY HEIRS WHITHER THE VICTORI BEE ON THY SVDE OR THEIRS: HONV SOIT QUT MAL V PENSE. The scroll on the left-hand side of the sword has—PRO LEGE REGE GREGE. On the thistle there is the motto—LIBERUM-NILAREM; and on its leaves—SI DEUS NOBISCUM QUIS CONTRA NOS. The inscription on the banner is perfectly legible in the facsimile. It will be noticed that, as in the case of all the mottoes save one, there is a full stop after each word. The sentiment of the inscription is more vigorous than poetical, the author's muse having been sadly hampered by the design of the double cross, and even the meaning of some of the lines is somewhat obscured. The letters within the St. Andrew's Cross read thus:—

WHEN ONLY THRISSELS KING OUR FAYTHFUL STEWARD BORN
S. ANDREWS CROS ENJOY'D WE JOY'D BY TRUETHS PLANTATION;

and those within the Cross of St. George:—

BUT SINCE THE DOUBEL CROS OF BRITTANS CHIEF WAS WORN
WORLDLINGS DID EVER CROSS OUR PEACE AND REFORMATION.

Even although '1640' had not been on the banner its approximate date could easily have been assigned. Taken together, the references to the renewing of 'our oath and covenant' to

¹ *Scotichronicon*, 1759, ii. 223; *Historia Majoris Britanniae*, 1521, fol. lxxiii.

² *Liter Pluscardensis*, 1877, p. 225.

the sweeping of our church, and to the 'right sentence' passed on the bishops, show that it could not be placed before the meeting of the Glasgow Assembly; while the statement that the 'hyrlings,' 'lyke vipers-brood,' 'stil troubling our state abyde,' seems to imply that the bishops had not yet been east out of Parliament, and that therefore it must have preceded the 2d of June 1640. The motto, too, on the pennant, shows that the good cause was prevailing; and that already quoted, as the first on the ribbon round the sword, probably refers to the Treaty of Berwick, signed on the 18th of June 1639. That the designer of the banner had a kindly regard for the King is evident enough from the motto on the seroll, on the left-hand side of the sword; from the text on the Bible throwing all the blame on his counsellors; from the way in which he is mentioned as 'Thrissels Jewel,' and as 'worthy famous prince'; and from the national pride in the long line of his kingly descent:—SCOTS TWELF TYMES NYNT MAN-KING HULD FAST KING FERGUS CROWX. In the label under the 'Banner' are the lines:—

<i>Tho at the Pow'rs and Strength</i>	<i>Of Satan Hel and Death</i>
<i>masked with Worldly Toyes</i>	<i>Thyne (O Lord) here Oppressed,</i>
<i>Cuñyng Curs'd Fooles at length</i>	<i>Contentles through Fyr's-Breath</i>
<i>hame ju Thy Upper-Joyes</i>	<i>Thee with Thyne shal see Blessed.</i>

Immediately below these lines there is the date 1640.

As in the lines on the banner itself, so in these the author's double purpose has clouded the sense. Here one object was to preserve his own name, and it will be observed that all the words are in italics except—'Thomas Cuñnyngame Of Thyne Content Thee.' No such motto appears to have been adopted by any of the branches of the Cunninghame family. It has been suggested that 'Thyne' may have been the name of his residence or estate; but, although a laborious search has been made, no place of that name has been found in Scotland. There is, however, a small town of that name in Belgium, about thirteen miles south from Namur, and therefore the information vouchsafed as to the authorship may be equivalent to—I am Thomas Cunnyngame of Thyne; be content with that, for you will learn no more. There was then no minister of the Church of Scotland bearing that name, nor since, unless perhaps within very recent years. But there was a Thomas Cunnyngame a merchant or factor at Campvere, if not at that time certainly very soon after it. He was appointed Conservator of the Scottish privileges in the Low Countries, and, during the troublous times of the Covenant, did much to help his countrymen at home in their struggle against the King. There are many references to him in the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* between 1643 and 1651. From one of these it appears that he and his partner, James Weir, had furnished 'to this kingdome, in its greatest straits,' 'ammunition and arms' amounting in value to £99,355, 9s. 4d. Scots, 'besides great quantaties of powlder and match sent be them to Newcastle.' In all likelihood Thomas Cunnyngame of the Thrissels Banner and Thomas Cunnyngame of Campvere were one, and he may have been located in the Belgian town of Thyne in 1640. The copy of the broadside, from which the accompanying facsimile has been prepared, is now the property of the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. (See Plate XII.)

Lent by KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

LETTER, from General Alexander Leslie, and other leading Covenanters, to a minister of the French King concerning Colonel Erskine, probably a brother of Sir Charles Erskine. The letter, which is written in French, and of which there is a translation in the *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, p. 523, is dated from the Camp at Dunse on the 20th of August 1640. The writers explain that 'the affairs of this kingdom being for the present in such a state that, to prevent an inevitable ruin,' they have been constrained to assemble a good army, and so have not been able 'this last year to permit Colonel Erskine to transport his regiment,' and the same necessity constrains them at this hour to employ him for defence of the country. This, however, 'will not cause any prejudice to the service of His Majesty, but on the contrary will advance it greatly, for peace being made (which is the object of our desires and the wish of

Triumphat

WHEN EVER FAITHFUL HEARTS HOLD OUR CROSSED NATION
ON THEY WILL DROWN IN GRIEF UNLESS FOR INFORMATION
THEY ENTER IN GODS COURTS TAKING DILIGENT VIEW
OF ENDLES TRUTHS RECORD SHALL ALWAYS FIND THIS TRUE
THAT GOLD MAN MURTHRING FOR UNDEVOVS T HAVE REWALLED
HIS DOWN THROWN BABYLON AND SUPERSTITION STALLED
EXPRESLY WHERE CHRISTS FLOCK HIM ONCE DID BANISH OUT
MIGHTY YEA DEVILSH SNARE SHEE FRAMD AND CAST ABOUT
TRUE HEARTED THRISSELS FAITH BY CRAFTY GUYE ALLUAKING
HIS ANTECHRISTIAN WHOORE HATH LATELY BENEFITOCURING
AND SOUGHT HE WONTED THRONE AMONGST US SURE TO PLANT
THEN WEE QUICKLY RENEWD OUR OATH AND COVENANT
CONFESS OUR SINS TO GOD WHO HEARD OURSUTE HIGH SOUNDED
OUR CHURCHAGAIN WAS SWEPT OUR FOES ON EARTH CONFOUNDED
NO LAW COULD THEM EXCUSE BLIND GUIDS GO THENCE IN YRE
TO RECANT PREL AT SHOPE THEY CANNONS GAVE FALSE FYRE
RIGHT SENTENCE WAS PROCLAMD THE ETERNAL VALE SURED
OPPRESSORS PLOTS UNLOCKED THYRLINGS DAMND AND ABURED
LYKE VIPERS BROOD THEY STILTROUBLING OUR STATE ABYDE
UNBUCKLING BRITTANS CROWN TROUBLING OUT THEYR PRYDE
SINCE CHRYSY BECOME OUR KINGS YONS TRUTH OUR FOUNDATION
WORLD LINGS DID EVER CROSS OUR PEACE AND REFORMATION
ENVY TH INFERNAL CHEL PUNCESSANTLY TORMENTS
EVA S TRUE PROMISD SEED BY RESTLES INSTRUMENTS
LET CHRISTIANS NOT GROW WEARD OF SATANS ROARING STORY
FOR THIS OUR WRESTLING DAY WILL BRAVELY END IN GLORY
EVN THIS OUR TEMPORAL COKE IT SHALL YEELD AND BRING HOME
A CROWN OF RIGHTEOUSNES TO THOSE THAT OVERCOME
REPOSE ON HIM WILL WE THAT FURTH OF DARKNES DREW US
GOD SHALL MAINTAYN HIS CKING DOUBTFULLY RESCUE US
ON HIS TRUTH WEELE DEPEND SINCE THOW OUR EARTHLI HOPE
DECLIVED BY MONS FERS MASKD CONDEMN S OUR LOYAL SKOPE
THIS MULTIPLYES OUR GRIEF THAT THOU O THRS SELS IEWEL
HAST TURNED RED ORN LOVE IN WRATHS AL WASTING FEWEL
EXPECT NO CONSTANT PEACE THY DIADEME WILL SHAKE
NO TRUERS T THOW CANST KIEPE CROSSD TRUTH THOW FORSAKE
CHARLS WORTHY FAMOUS PRINCE WEIGH WEL THIS FINALE SEASON
AND QUEENSH THE KINDLED FYRE APPEAL FROM RAGE TO REASON
REPAIR RELIGIONS WALLE S LET WRATH WITH PHARO DROWN
CH DEAR HEAD ROUTE OUT SUCH WHO SEEKE HAVE THEE DISMEMBERD
LO NOW THOW CANST ATTAYN TO FAYTHS DEFENCE RENOWN
VAYN HAMANS MUST BE TRYD TRUE MORDECAIS REMEMBERD
SCOTS TWELF TYMES NYNT MAN KING HOLD FAST KING FERGUS CROWN

IF CHRISTIANS MORE WERE BVT IN THIS LYFE THEN

The following are the names of the
 members of the Board of Directors
 of the American Society of
 Engineers, as of January 1, 1901.

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our soul), we will show by the assistance which we shall give to the said Colonel in his levies, and by the goodness of the troops which he will bring for the service of His Majesty, that we good Scots shall never forget the old alliances and interest which we have in common with Francee.' Signed by A. Leslie, Rothes, J. E. Mar, Argyll, Balcarres, Balmerino, and Scafort.

(332) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

Printed Copy of the SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT of 1643. The object of this bond was much wider than that of the National Covenant. It was designed not only to preserve the reformed religion in Scotland, but 'the reformation of religion in the kingdomes of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the Word of God and the example of the best reformed Churches;' and 'to bring the Churches of God in the three kingdomes to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church-government, directory for worship and catechizing.' The swearers were also bound to endeavour to extirpate Popery, Prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism, and profanity; 'to preserve the rights and privileges of the Parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdomes; and to preserve and defend the Kings Majesties person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true religion, and liberties of the kingdomes.' It was while the General Assembly and Convention of Estates were sitting in Edinburgh in August 1643 that the Commissioners from the English Parliament arrived to crave help. In a paper, which they delivered to the Convention on the 12th, and to the Assembly on the 15th of August, they expatiate on the zeal of the English Parliament in the reformation of religion, and their reciprocal desire that 'the two kingdomes might be brought into a near conjunction in one form of church-government, one directorie of worship, one catechisme, &c., and the foundation laid of the utter extirpation of Popery and Prelacie out of both kingdomes.' They add, 'The most ready and effectuell means whereunto is now conceived to be, that both nations enter into a strict union and league, according to the desires of the two houses of Parliament.' The opinion of Alexander Henderson—that the league should be religious as well as civil—so commended itself that the Solemn League and Covenant, drafted by him, was approved with great unanimity by both the Convention and Assembly on the 17th of August. At the same time it was resolved that, after being approved by the English Parliament and the Westminster Assembly, it 'be printed at the return thereof.' After some very slight changes, it was accepted by that Assembly and both Houses of that Parliament; and was solemnly sworn by the House of Commons and the Westminster Divines on the 25th of September.¹ Accordingly, on the 11th of October, the Commission of the General Assembly ordained that it be 'forthwith printed, and that the printed copies, bound with some clean sheets of paper, be sent unto the ministry; and that every minister, upon the first Lord's day after the same shall come to his hands, read and explain it, and by exhortation prepare the people to the swearing and subscribing thereof solemnly the Lord's day next immediately following.' It was further ordained that Presbyteries should 'proceed with the censures of the kirk against all such as shall refuse, or shift to swear and subscribe.' And next day the Commissioners of the Convention of Estates ordained that it be sworn 'by all his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom,' under certain civil pains. This copy, which is in vellum covers, was signed by the Tolbooth Congregation of Edinburgh, which then met in the west part of St. Giles, and, like all the other printed ones, it is a small quarto. The relative Acts of the General Assembly and Convention of Estates of 17th August, of the Commission of Assembly of 11th October, and of the Commissioners of the Convention of Estates of 12th October, are printed with

¹ The House of Lords did not swear it until the 15th of October. In February 1643-4 the English Parliament issued an Ordinance enjoining the taking of the Solemn League and Covenant throughout England and Wales, with Instructions and an Exhortation. With these were printed, in pamphlet form, a copy of the Covenant itself, and the names of the 228 members of the House of Commons who had subscribed. Cromwell's name occurs among the others. In the Instructions it is said that the signatures are to be 'in a parchment roll, or a book, whereinto the Covenant is to be inserted, purposely provided for that end, and kept as a record in the parish.' There must have been many parchment copies in England, for Principal Baillie, in writing to a minister in London in 1655 refers to the Covenant which was 'wont to hing on the walls of your churches.'

it. The title runs thus :—‘A Solemne League and Covenant, for Reformation, and Defence of Religion, the Honour and happinesse of the King, and the Peace and safety of the three kingdomes of Scotland, England, and Ireland.’ It was printed in Edinburgh by Evan Tyler. On the last printed page there is written :—‘Edinb: in Eccl. occidentali 23 Octob. 1643.’ Then follow the names of Mr. Robert Douglas, minister, and thirteen others, including Hepburne of Humby, A. Ker, Advocate, four elders and four deacons. The next thirteen pages are filled with names, five groups of which are not autographs, but were adhibited, as a note explains, ‘with our handis at the pen led be the notar underwrittin at our command becaus we can not wryte our selfis.’ The last five who sign by a notary were ‘pairt of the parochymmeris of the West Parochyn of Edr . . . being af the town of Edr. about our lautfull effaires and bussines the tyme of the subservyng of the prefixed prented covenant by the rest of our nychtbouris.’ Altogether there are about seven hundred and fifty names, and of these barely a third are by the notaries. This copy was bought in the Cowgate about seventy years ago by Mr. James Watt, millwright, Biggar, who carefully treasured it until he gave it over to his son, who in turn handed it over to the Rev. Mr. Somerville, and it is now in the Advocates’ Library.

(373) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES’ LIBRARY.

Printed Copy of the SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT, renewed in 1648. (See Plate xiii.) The Commission of the General Assembly, on the 6th of October 1648, ‘considering that a great part of this land have involved themselves in many and gross breaches of the Solemn League and Covenant; and that the hands of many are grown slack in following and pursuing the duties contained therein; and that many, who not being come to sufficient age when it was first sworn and subscribed, have not hitherto been received into the same,’ ordained that it should be renewed, ‘throughout all the congregations of this kingdom,’ in the following December. In connection with this renewal there was drawn up: ‘A solemn acknowledgment of public sins, and breaches of the Covenant; and a solemn engagement to all the duties contained therein, namely, those which do in a more special way relate unto the dangers of these times.’ On the 14th of October, the Committee of Estates unanimously and heartily approved ‘the seasonable and pious resolution of the Commission of the General Assembly,’ and ordained that their directions ‘be carefully followed.’ This copy is also a small quarto, and was printed by Evan Tyler in 1648. It has the same title as No. 373, with this addition :—‘Appointed to be renewed by the Acts of the General Assembly, and the Committee of Estates of the sixth and fourteenth dayes of this moneth of October.’ None of the Acts are printed with it, and only five pages are filled with names, of which one hundred and seventy are autographs, and about seventy are written by the notary. The first of the three groups of names by the notary is dated 17th December 1648. There is no direct statement saying where it was subscribed, but as the first signature is that of Mr. P. Gillespie it may safely be assigned to the Saltmarket and Bridgegate, or south district of Glasgow, of which he was then minister. At that time there was no other Patrick Gillespie among the ministers of Scotland. The next signature is that of ‘Ninian Andirsone, balive’; and Ninian Anderson is mentioned as one of the bailies of Glasgow in 1646 (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part i. p. 639). In the unhappy dispute that rent the Scottish Church soon afterwards, Gillespie was a keen Protestor. In 1653 he was appointed Principal of Glasgow University, which, according to Baillic, his successor in that office, he involved in debt by magnificent buildings. He is said to have been the first minister in Scotland who openly prayed for a blessing on the Lord Protector. After the Restoration he was imprisoned, but escaped martyrdom through submission and influence, and died at Leith in 1675. The cabinet in which this copy of the Solemn League was found belonged to Gillespie, and passed into the possession of Andrew Ross, who, in 1706, was admitted Professor of Humanity in Glasgow University; and Miss Ross, the last of the family, who died in 1772, left it to John Brown of Waterhaught. Only one copy of the Solemn League on parchment is known to have survived to the present time (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xii. 63, 64); but in the early part of last century the original parchment copies of the National Covenant and of

THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT AS RENEWED IN 1648.

SOLEMN LEAGUE
AND
COVENANT
FOR
REFORMATION,

Defence of RELIGION, The Honour and Happiness of the KING, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms

OF
Scotland, England, and Ireland.

Appointed to be renewed

By the Acts of the COMMISSION of the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, and the
COMMITTEE of ESTATES of the
sixth and fourteenth days of this
moneth of *October*.

Jer. 50. 5. Come, let us joyn our selves to the Lord in a perpetual Covenant, that shall not be forgotten.

Prov. 25.5. Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in righteousness.

2 Chron. 15, 15. And all Israel rejoiced at the Oath, for they had sworn with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire, and he was found of them: and the Lord gave them rest round about.

EDINBURGH,

Printed by *Evvin Tyler*, Printer to the Kings most
Excellent Majestie. y 64 8.

The subscribers of the League and
COVENANT.

24) *Phaeophlegma*

unicat. Ant. 1/2 on. balb.

20.44.48 20.44.48

[illegible]

Handwritten: *Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, written vertically.*

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Feb 20 1880

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De vane Giften

Figure Stock (vi)

Fr. Birlant

significative

Wm. L. L.

Feb 20 1880

For Damages

the Solemn League, signed by Charles the Second and the nobility at Seone on the 1st of January 1651, were in the possession of James Anderson, the author of the *Diplomata Scotiæ* (*Ibid.* iv. 240, 250). Charles had previously sworn both Covenants at the mouth of the Spey, on the 23d of June 1650; and the copy of the Solemn League then signed by him was presented to Parliament on the 1st of the following July, and was ordained to be kept by the clerk of register¹ (*Acts of the Parl. of Scotland*, vol. vi. part ii. p. 596).

(375) Lent by MISS BROWN.

THE GREAT MONTROSE

PORTRAIT of the Marquis of Montrose, at the age of seventeen, half-length, life-size. Copied from Jamesone's original, belonging to the Earl of Southesk, and preserved at Kinnaird Castle. An engraving of the original was executed in 1848, by R. C. Bell, for the *Memorials of Montrose* (Maitland Club); and it also appears as the frontispiece to the first volume of Mr. Mark Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, published in 1856.

(337) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

PORTRAIT of the Marquis of Montrose, half-length, life-size, by Jamesone. According to a narrative on the back, it was painted while Montrose was hiding in England in 1640, in the house of a Mr. Colquhoun, a clergyman, second son of the Camstraddan family. About 1755 Robert Colquhoun, Camstraddan, became the owner of it, and in 1776 Lord Frederick Campbell carried it to London and had it cleaned. There it was greatly admired by Sir Joshua Reynolds and others. This traditionary account of the painting is not altogether accurate, for in 1640 Montrose was under no necessity of taking refuge in England; but there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the portrait. In comparing Montrose and Claverhouse, Dr. John Hill Burton says:—'We have good portraits of both heroes, preserving faces that haunt the memory. That of Montrose is as of a large-built, strong man, with well-formed, grave, inscrutable features, unsullied by any expression of wickedness or weakness. Remove from the likeness of the other anything identifying the soldier, and we have in flesh and lineaments a woman's face of brilliant complexion and finely-cut features. But there is in it nothing of feminine gentleness or compassion—it might stand for the ideal of any of the classic heroines who have been immortalised for their hatreds and cruelties' (*History of Scotland*, revised ed., vol. vii. p. 360). (See Plate xiv.)

[An elaborate account of this picture will be found in Mr. Mark Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, 1856, vol. i. App. pp. v-vii; and for that work it was engraved in line by R. C. Bell. After quoting the narrative on the back of it, Mr. Napier points out that 'In 1640 Montrose was still a Covenanting commander, passing occasionally between their leaguer in Newcastle, and Edinburgh, but under no necessity whatever of concealment. So far, then, the tradition is in fault. The portrait itself, however, sufficiently establishes the main fact that it is Montrose, by Jamesone. It displays every characteristic of the master, and has been more elaborately executed than the Kinnaird portrait, but not so well preserved. Moreover, we have the date, 1640, in the corner of the picture, where Jamesone usually painted it, and in the same kind of figures.' When Mr. Napier wrote, the picture was the property of 'Robert Colquhoun, Esq., late of Camstraddan, H.B.M. Consul-General at Bucharest,' and deposited with Principal Macfarlan of Glasgow. It

¹ On the 26th of June 1889, a copy of the National Covenant realised £135, at the sale of the Burton-Constable MSS. The purchaser forbade the auctioneers to divulge his name. It was thus described in the catalogue, lot 464:—'Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, on parchment, with the approbation "by my solemn Oath, for myself and successors of the National Covenant and the solemn League and Covenant," signed by Charles I. himself.' There can be no doubt that the compiler of the catalogue is in error in stating that it bears the signature of Charles the First. It must be one of those signed by his more pliable and unscrupulous son at Spey or Seone.

was acquired by the Duke of Montrose in 1871, on the death of 'Sir Robert G. Colquhoun, K.C.B.' (Bulloch's *Life of George Jamesone*, 1885, p. 160). J. M. G.]

(338) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

CHAIR of the Marquis of Montrose. It has a high back, is a pretty design, richly carved, and bears the following inscription on a silver plate:—'This chair was presented to the Duchess of Montrose by William Lockhart, Esq^r, and belonged to the Marquis of Montrose.'

(339) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

The leading events of Montrose's life and his tragic death are so well known that it is quite unnecessary to repeat them here. His vigour, bravery, and genius are frankly admitted by those who think least of him; while those who regard him as one of the most brilliant of generals and most chivalrous of patriots experience more or less difficulty in trying to establish his consistency. During the first part of his public career he was a most enthusiastic Covenanter, surpassing all others in his impetuous zeal, but, during the latter portion, the open and daring adversary of his former friends. It has long been the common belief that disappointment and envy wrought the change. His apologists, of course, have found other reasons. Wishart, his biographer and chaplain, attributed it to his discovery, in 1639, of the real object of the Covenanters—a desire to extirpate the Stewarts, beginning with the king; but there are abundant proofs of their loyalty. Although, according to Wishart, Montrose detested 'such horrible wickedness,' yet, as the Covenanters 'had drawn over almost the whole nation to their side, he judged himself alone too weak to check their power; and therefore thought it proper not to declare his purpose too suddenly or too rashly' (Wishart's *Memoirs of Montrose*, 1819, p. 23). His most voluminous and devoted champion lays great stress on the expression of Principal Baillie—'the canniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party' (Laing's *Baillie*, ii. 261); and maintains that the proceedings in the General Assembly of 1639, and in the Parliament of 1639 and 1640, which ratified those of the Assembly, 'attracted the attention of Montrose, and arrested his progress in that downward path' (Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, 1856, i. 127, 221). But he has published a letter from Montrose to the king, written after that Parliament, in which he declares that 'they have no other end but to preserve their Religion in purity, and their liberties entire. That they intend the overthrow of monarchical government is a calumny.' Mr. Napier is careful to state that this refers to 'the Scottish nation generally,' not to 'the covenanting faction'; but at that time the nation were Covenanters, and Montrose further says in the same letter:—'Any difference that may arise upon the Acts passed in the last Parliament, your Majesty's presence, and the advice and endeavours of your faithful servants, will easily accommodate' (*Ibid.* pp. 311, 312). The most recent vindication of the great marquis—a calm, clear, and able article—appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November 1887; and, though savouring of the bar as well as the bench, it has been publicly attributed to 'the highest judicial functionary in Scotland.' The writer disdains the supposed influence of Rothes in winning Montrose to the Covenanters as derogatory to his intelligence, and as involving on his part 'reckless indifference to his country's and his sovereign's interests,' and, by charging the change on the Covenanters themselves, endeavours to prove that Montrose was consistent throughout. He has proved that Montrose adopted this line of defence, but he has not evinced that it was well founded. The National Covenant of 1638 he characterises as 'a vigorous, manly, and perfectly legal declaration and protest in favour of liberty'; and asserts that 'the nation were left without any alternative, and were bound to rise, as they did in such strength of numbers and influence, in defence of their constitutional rights.' And on the other hand, he tries to show that the Solemn League and Covenant was of quite a different nature, emphatically declaring that it was 'aggressive and revolutionary,' that its 'obvious and undisguised object was the subversion of the National Church of England, the abolition of its government, worship, and discipline,' and that it 'preached a crusade of intolerance';



PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.



and that Montrose repudiated it 'as unconstitutional and rebellious, and on that ground broke away from the extreme party in the Church, and supported the King.' At the same time he scathingly condemns the fanaticism, the faithlessness, the absolutism of Charles. On behalf of the Covenanters it may be urged that as they knew the perfidious character of the King they were warranted in uniting with their English brethren to overthrow Episcopacy in that country, in order to preserve their own hard-won liberties in this; and that, even although such a step had been unnecessary to secure their own safety, they were only fulfilling their duty to their fellow-subjects in striving to gain for them a liberty equal to their own. The Solemn League and Covenant breathes the same loyalty to the King as the National Covenant had done before it; and it must not be forgotten that almost a year before it was drawn up the English Parliament had decided that the hierarchy should be dissolved. The charge of intolerance against the Solemn League would be a curious plea to excuse the resiling of one—the only one—who had forced subscription to the National Covenant at the point of the sword. And if Wishart and Napier are right in fixing on 1639 as the date of Montrose's defection, the blame cannot possibly be laid on a document which was not penned till four years afterwards.

DUNBAR MEDAL. Bust of Cromwell to left, in armour, bare-headed, long hair, and battle in the distance. *Legend*—'WORD AT DYNBAR. THE LORD OF HOSTS. SEPTEM. V. 3. 1650.' Below the shoulder, in small letters, there is the artist's name—T. SIMON. F. This small oval medal, which was made in two sizes, is described in Cochran-Patrick's *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, p. 81, and in Hawkins' *Medallic Illustrations*, i. 391, 392. Its design was suggested by Cromwell; and Thomas Simon, who had been appointed joint-chief engraver of the English Mint in 1645, 'was specially ordered by Parliament to proceed to Scotland to take the "effigies, portrait, or statue of the Lord General to be placed on the medal."' The smaller size is now extremely rare. Others were struck at a later period after the die of the reverse—which shows the House of Commons—was lost, and these are less rare. This specimen, which is in silver, is one of the smaller size, but the reverse is plain. (319) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

LETTER or ORDER, from Charles the Second, to 'Sir Charles Erskin kn^t Governour of our Castle of Dumbarton, or in his absence to his Lieutenant there.' This letter, which was 'given at our Court at Sterling the 24th day of July 1651,' bears that the King's will is that the Governor deliver to the bearer, 'George Browne, Gent., seeretarie to our right trustie and right welbeloved cozen the Earle of Derby, two of those gunnes which were brought lately from the Isle of Silly . . . together with a proportion of ball for each gunn.' He was also to assist him to impress a vessel to transport them to the Isle of Man, and to give orders for getting them aboard. On the back there is a note from Erskine to Lieutenant-Col. Crawford asking him on sight of 'the inclosit ordor' to deliver two of the guns that came from 'Sillie, excep the long copper sekkar,' with forty shot for each gun, if 'ther be anie amongst thes ball eam from Sillie.' 'Feall not heiarin as you will ansuer.' And, by way of postscript, he adds:—'As you respect me be cevill to this worthie gentillman the bearer heiarof.' Sir Charles Erskine was the god-son of King Charles the First, and the fourth son of John, Earl of Mar, and his countess, Lady Marie Stewart. He married Mary Hope, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, the famous covenanting Lord Advocate; and was appointed a Commissioner to the Westminster Assembly. By his cousin, the Duke of Lennox, he had been appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle.

(330) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

TWO DRAFTS OF THE CAPITULATION OF DUMBARTON CASTLE. Neither is dated. Both have been subjected to many alterations, especially one, which is no doubt the

earlier. Some of the stipulations are that the garrison was to be dismissed, the cannons dismantled, all the new fortifications dismantled, the arms and ammunition laid in since the place was garrisoned to be delivered up, that the Castle be not re-garrisoned either for the Scots or English, that the prisoners be dismissed, that no oath or engagement be imposed on any in the garrison, that Sir Charles Erskine have liberty to dwell in the Castle with his family at what times he pleaseth, and at other times to have a servant or two in his stead. In the earlier of the two drafts, Lieutenant-General Monck undertakes that it shall not be garrisoned by the English; and the Governor, that it shall not be garrisoned by the Scots. The conditions signed by Lambert on the 29th of December 1651, which differ materially in several respects from the drafts, are given in Irving's *History of Dumbartonshire*, 1860, pp. 201, 202.

(331) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

EMBARKATION MEDAL of Charles the Second. Bust of Charles in armour. The face is almost full, and the hair is long. *Legend*—‘CAROLUS · II · D · G · MAGNE · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX.’ On the reverse there is a fleet under sail, over which Fame blows a trumpet, and holds in her right hand a scroll, with the motto—‘SOLI DEO GLORIA.’ Below, a shell is inscribed—‘S.M. is út Hollant Van Scheveling afgevaren naer sijn Conincrijken A^o 1660 Juni 2.’ The legend is: ‘IN SOMINE MEO EXALTABITUR CORNU EIUS, PSAL. 89.’ This medal, which is 2·75 inches in diameter, was executed in Holland by Peter Van Abeele, and, like his other medals, is embossed and chased, the two sides being joined by a rim. It commemorates the embarkation of Charles at Scheveningen on his Restoration. The date is according to the new style, which had then been adopted in Holland. There are four varieties of this medal, two of which are very rare, one indeed perhaps unique, but the variety of which this is a specimen is not uncommon.

(321) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

SAMUEL RUTHERFURD'S LETTERS. 1664. ‘Joshua Redivivus, or Mr. Rutherford's Letters, *Divided in two Parts*. . . . Printed in the year (M DC LXIII.’ 12mo, pp. xlviii, 576. Also ‘The Third Part, containing some more Letters by the same Author,’ and the postscript by another author. S.D. Pp. 120.

Born at Nisbet, in the parish of Crailing, in or about the year 1600, Samuel Rutherford successively became a Regent of Humanity in Edinburgh University, the pastor of Anwoth, a prisoner at Aberdeen, Professor of Divinity and Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; and was the author of twenty-three publications, most of which were issued in his lifetime. Among his more famous works are his *Lex Rex*, and the *Tryal and Triumph of Faith*, first printed, respectively, in 1644 and 1645; the rarest is *The Last and Heavenly Speeches and Glorious Departure of John, Viscount Kenmuir*, published in 1649; while that by which he is now most widely known—written not for the press, but out of the fulness of his heart to his dearest friends—is the collection of *Letters* gathered by his faithful amanuensis, Robert M'Ward, who was one of the ministers of Glasgow from 1636 to 1661, and who died in exile in 1681. Rutherford narrowly escaped martyrdom. After the Restoration he was deprived of his professorial chair and of his ministerial charge; he was confined to his house, and his stipend confiscated; and, though dying, he was cited to appear before Parliament on a charge of high treason. The principles of his *Lex Rex* are now acknowledged to underlie the British constitution, but then it was ignominiously burned at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and London. M'Ward relates, in his preface to the *Letters*, that when ‘he was upon the threshold of glory, ready to receive the immortal crown,’ he said, ‘Now my tabernacle is weak, and I would think it a more glorious way of going hence, to lay down my life for the cause, at the Cross of Edinburgh or St. Andrews; but I submit to my Master's will.’ He died on the 19th of March 1661. The first edition of his *Letters* was printed in Holland in 1664. Another, which M'Ward repudiated, came out in 1671, and the third in 1675. The last contained a Third Part, consisting of sixty-eight epistles not formerly printed: and as many copies of that

part were printed separately 'as they, who have the first' edition, 'may have that part by itself, without being put to a necessity of buying the whole again together.' This is a very nice copy of the first edition in vellum, with gilt edges, and with it the third part is bound up, but it is quite a different impression from that found in the copies of 1675. (448) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

BIBLE, said to have been used by the Marquis of Argyll on the scaffold. The binding is modern, but the book itself is an old black-letter. It is a quarto, containing the Old and New Testaments, printed at London by Robert Barker in 1606. It also embraces the Apocrypha and two concordances printed by Barker in that year; and Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Psalms, with music, 'London, imprinted for the Company of Stationers, 1605.' Paul Delaroche, in his picture of the execution of Argyll, used this volume, and it was presented to the lender by the Rev. W. W. Havergal. Argyll, who, though naturally timorous, met his hard fate with great courage and composure, was beheaded by the maiden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 27th of May 1661, and his head was placed on the Tolbooth, where Montrose's had previously been. In his dying speech, which is printed in *Naphtali*, Wodrow's *History*, the *Scots Worthies*, and Mackenzie's *Memoirs*, he declares:—'God hath laid engagements upon Scotland: we are tied by Covenants to Religion and Reformation: these that were then unborn are yet engaged.'

(325) Lent by A. J. SYMINGTON.

JAMES GUTHRIE

PORTRAIT of James Guthrie, half-length, life-size, and painted on wood, by an unknown artist. The face bears an expression of earnest solemnity, and the hair is brought down on the brow in the same manner as Gerard's is shown in Beza's *Icones*.

(421) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

JAMES GUTHRIE'S ARM-CHAIR is a good example of the work of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. With the exception of the top-rail, which is carved, it is very plain.

(422) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

Few men have been fired with such an ardent zeal and yet possessed such a calm temperament as James Guthrie. After being a regent in St. Leonard's College at St. Andrews, he was minister of Lauder from 1642 to 1649, and then he was translated to Stirling. Wodrow's father told him that when Guthrie swore the Covenant, he said to some of the ministers present, 'I know I will die for what I have done this day; but I cannot die in a better cause!' He was one of the uncompromising leaders of the Protestors; and Cromwell, with whom he had argued, said he was 'a short man and would not bow.' As Guthrie had pronounced the sentence of excommunication against Middleton in 1650, there was little difficulty in choosing him, after the Restoration, as the minister of whom an example should be made. According to Burnet, 'though all people were disgusted at the Earl of Middleton's eagerness in the prosecution, the Earl of Tweeddale was the only man that moved against the putting him to death.' James Dodds has happily expressed the injustice of which Guthrie was the victim in the words which he puts in his mouth:

'I was loyal when this kingdom bowed to Cromwell's haughty frown:
Few would own the royal standard all defaced and trodden down.
Then the flatterers, who doom me to suffer in the street,
Whined and fawned like stricken spaniels round the Lord Protector's feet!'

He was hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh on the 1st of June 1661—a few days after the Marquis of Argyll—and his head was fixed on the Nether Bow Port. Burnet, who was an eye-

witness, says: 'He was so far from shewing any fear, that he rather expressed a contempt of death. He spoke an hour upon the ladder with the composedness of a man that was delivering a sermon rather than his last words. He justified all he had done, and exhorted all people to adhere to the Covenant, which he magnified highly' (*History of His Own Time*, 1823, i. 216). On the 22d of July 1690, Parliament passed an Act rescinding the sentence of forfeiture passed against Guthrie twenty-nine years before.

PROCLAMATION, by the Scottish Privy Council dated 9th of January 1662, discharging all ecclesiastical meetings in synods, presbyteries, and sessions until they be authorised and ordered by the archbishops and bishops, upon their entering unto the government of their respective sees. A copy of this Proclamation, and also of the royal letter on which it proceeds, will be found in Wodrow's *History*, 1828, i. 248-250. (323) Lent by MISS COPLAND.

PROCLAMATION, ordaining the observance of Lent, issued by the Scottish Privy Council on the 2d of February 1664, and printed by Evan Tyler. The Privy Council—'taking to their consideration the great advantage and profit will redound to the lieges of this kingdom by keeping of the time of lent and weekly fish-dayes, viz. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and discharging of all persons to eat flesh, during that time, upon the saidis dayes, or to kill or sell in mercate any sorts of flesh which are usually bought at other times, whereby the young brood and store might be preserved, and the hazard of scarcity and dearth prevented; and that the fishes, which, by the mercy of God, abound in the salt and fresh waters of this kingdom, might be made use of, for the food and entertainment of the lieges, and the incouragement of many poor families who live by fishing; the improvement whereof hath been much neglected these many years past, which hath been occasioned by the universal allowance of eating of flesh and keeping of mercats at all times without distinction or restraint'—ordained, by their Act and Proclamation of 6th February 1662, and by their Act of 12th February 1663, that Lent should begin and be kept as it was before 1640, and that the said weekly fish-days should be strictly observed in all time thereafter under certain penalties. These Acts are now renewed, and the pains and penalties therein contained are to be exacted with all rigour. (324) Lent by MISS COPLAND.

'THE TURTLE DOVE, under the Absence & Presence of Her Only Choice: or, Desertion & Deliverance Revived . . . By a Lover of the Celestiall Muses . . . Edinburgh, Printed by Andrew Anderson, Printer to the Citty and Colledge. Anno Dom. 1664.' 12mo. Pp. lxxvi, 180. This lover of the Celestial Muses, but very poor poet, was John Fullartoun of Carletoun in Galloway. The printer was Andrew Anderson, who succeeded his father George Anderson, Glasgow's first printer, but who removed to Edinburgh in or about 1661. This, one of the rarest books of the Covenanting times, is dedicated to the Viscountess of Kenmure, and, among other curious matter, contains an acrostic on her name, and another on the name of Marion McKnaicht. The Viscountess, Fullartoun, and Marion, were all correspondents of Rutherford's. Marion, through her mother, was related to Lord Kenmure; and by her husband, William Fullartoun, Provost of Kirkcudbright, was connected to the author of the *Turtle Dove*. A short account of John Fullartoun, and a few extracts from his work, are appended to the *Minute-Book of the War Committee of the Covenanters of Kirkcudbright*, 1855, pp. 201-205. (449) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWING, dated August 16, 1790, of part of the village of Minnihive, now Moniaive, in Dumfriesshire, with its old market-cross. It was near Minnihive that James Renwick—to be noticed afterwards—was born; and it was to this cross that John Blackader's second son, then a boy of ten, fled in his shirt, when a party of Sir James Turner's troopers searched the

house of Barndennoch by night, to apprehend that field-preacher, in the winter of 1665-6. A narrative of the occurrence, written with pathetic simplicity, is embodied in Crichton's *Memoirs of Blackader*, 1826, pp. 114-116. (451) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

SWORD, dug up from the battlefield on the Pentlands. The blade is single-edged, and barely $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and at the junction is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad. There is no guard, but the blade passes through a flat collar; and the strongly secured grip is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. For the unpremeditated scuffle at Dabry, the unfortunate rising to which it led, the conflict at Rullion Green on the 28th of November 1666, by which it was suppressed, and the martyrdoms by which it was followed, see the second volume of Wodrow's *History*, Sir James Turner's *Memoirs*, McCrie's *Memoirs of Vetch and Brysson*, and *Naphtali*. (406) Lent by MR. AND MRS. DODDS.

PORTRAIT of the first Marquis of Tweeddale. Life-size, three-quarters length, bare head, flowing hair, and loose robe. John, the second Earl and first Marquis of Tweeddale, was born in 1626, and subscribed both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant. As already mentioned, he was the only one in Parliament who opposed the sentence of death being passed on James Guthrie, and that mild opposition led to his own imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle on the 13th of September 1661; but soon afterwards the confinement was changed to his own house at Bothans and three miles round it, and this restriction ceased next May. He was restored to favour, and 'was moderate in his measures as a counsellor, and opposed the violent Church party under Sharp.' After the Revolution he was appointed Lord Chancellor, and died in 1697. The leading events of his life are recorded in Brunton and Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, pp. 384-386. [The costume here is a gown of an amber-brown colour. The nobleman in this painting is somewhat younger than in the two mezzotints by John Smith after Kneller,—that striking print showing him while still Earl, in ermine-lined peer's robes, to which the date of 1690 has been assigned, and the other, dated 1695, in his robes as Lord Chancellor, and with the purse introduced to the left. —J. M. G.]

(333) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

VOLUME OF LAUDERDALE CORRESPONDENCE. This folio volume contains 310 letters, chiefly from Lauderdale to the above-mentioned Marquis of Tweeddale. They are nearly all arranged in chronological order, and are pasted on guards. The first is dated at Whitehall, the 8th of September 1664. The first seven are unsigned, the eighth is signed 'Lauderdail,' and the thirteenth is also signed. They are dated from Whitehall, Oxford, Edinburgh, Highgate, Haltoun, Ham, Rochester, Dover, etc. No. 33 is dated from Whitehall, 16th May 1667, and at the top there is written: 'Burne thir.' It begins: 'Heir is at last the long-promised narrative of the particulars of our great meeting.' It is in a different hand from many of the preceding, being small and cramped; but is signed like so many others—'Adieu.' From Nos. 101, 104, it appears that gold dust was used for blotting. In No. 140, which is dated at Whitehall, 26th March 1668, he describes 'a ryot of the prentices and some other disorderly fellows,' concerning which a meeting of Council had been held that morning. He says: 'One thing I must tell yow that upon occasion of this ryot I told the Duke, If the half of this had been done in Scotland what a noyse wold it have made? His highness applauded what I said and so did the King, both expressing great confidence in Scotland.' This letter seems to be holograph, but is only signed 'D^o B. Adieu.' No. 289 is dated, 'Ham last day of Decr 1672;' while No. 295 is dated, 'Highgate 11 Jul—68.' Of those which follow, most have merely the month and day, some not even so much, and none have the year. The correspondence was arranged in 1869, and is lettered outside:—'Lauderdale Letters belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale.' It would be superfluous to enter into the details of such a notorious life as that of the once Covenanting John Maitland, who proved so unscrupulous and played such an infamous part from the Restoration to his death in 1682. (370) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

VOLUME OF ROYAL LETTERS. There are twenty-one letters in this handsomely-bound volume, the title of which runs thus:—'Royal Letters belonging to the most honourable George, Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T. In the Charter Room at Yester, 1538-1747. Arranged at Edinburgh, 1869.' The first is from James the Fifth, and is dated 21st March, and of our reign the 26th year, that is, 1538-39; and the last is from Frederick, Prince of Wales. They are so mounted on stiff paper that both sides can be read. (371) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

VOLUME OF TWEEDDALE LETTERS, consisting of commissions, instructions, letters from Privy Council, and from Sir John Cope, 1631-1744. The documents in this volume were also arranged and bound in 1869, and, including a printed declaration by Prince Charles Edward, of 10th October 1745, they number seventy-eight. No. 6 is a licence by the Lords of Secret Council to 'Johne Lord Yester and Dame [blank] Ker Lady Yester hir mother [blank] and sich as sall accompanie yame at tabill to eat flesche dureing the forbiddine tyme of Lent and upon Wedinsday Fryday and Saturday for the space of ane yeire nixt efter dait heirof without paine or dainger . . . notwithstanding quhatsumever actis and proclamations in the contrair.' Dated at 'Halyruidhous,' 22d February 1631. (371A) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

ORDER, for removing the Guards from Glasgow to Linlithgow. This document is so short that it is here given in full:—

'Hallirudhouse Ed 22 day of October 1677.

'The Lords of the committy of Council for publick affaires doe hereby give order and warrant to the Earle of Linlithgow Collonell of his Majesties regiment of guardes upon sight hereof to remove that part of the said regiment presently quartered at Glasgow to the toune of Linlithgow and to quarter them in the said burgh till further order. LAUDERDALE, L.P.D., Con.'

The signature, which alone is Lauderdale's, is shaky.

(347A) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP'S DRINKING-GLASS. This is the only personal relic of Sharp in the collection. He was branded by his persecuted contemporaries as the Judas of the Kirk of Scotland, and recent research has furnished fresh proofs of his duplicity and treachery. The tumbler was obtained by Mr. Richard Davidson from Lady Kilbrackmont, being, it is said, all that her family received from the Archbishop for £1000 due to them.

(336) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

PORTRAIT, on wood, said to be of John Balfour of Kinloch, better known as Burley. It shows a squint-eyed man, with dark grey hair, hawk-nose, thin lips, wide mouth, and double chin, more strongly resembling the description given by Sir Walter Scott, than either that given by John Howie:—'a little man, squint-eyed, and of a very fierce aspect'; or the other given at Rathillet's trial:—'a laigh broad man, round ruddy-faced, dark brown hair.' He is chiefly remembered for the active part he took in Sharp's assassination, on Magus Moor, on the 3d of May 1679; and for his prowess at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. That he was no penniless adventurer is abundantly clear, for, in 1668, he lent 'tua thousand marks, good and usuall money of this realme,' to John Seaton of Lathrisk.¹ His great-granddaughter, Barbara Balfour, was married to James Wemyss, of Wintham and Wemysshall, before 1758;² and Colonel J. Balfour Wemyss offered wager of battle to the author of *Old Mortality* for traducing the memory of his ancestor.³

(335) Lent by ROBERT LAUDER.

¹ *Register of Deeds*, 1668-1672, in Sheriff-Clerk's office, Cupar.

² Sir William Fraser's *Memorials of the Wemyss Family*, vol. i. p. 154.

³ McCrie's *Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 327.

BATTLE OF DRUMCLOG

LARGE DRUM; ANDREA FERRARA SWORD; CLAYMORE; and CAPTAIN'S SWORD, captured at Drumclog. Preserved by the Whytes of Neuk, Lesmahagow.

(384, 385, 386, 387) Lent by MRS. NAPIER.

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, from Drumclog, and the COVENANTER M-KERROW'S SWORD, also used there.

(396, 446) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, used at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

(400) Lent by MISS JULIA J. STRUTHERS.

ANDREA FERRARA RAPIER, believed to have been used by a Covenanter at Drumclog.

(403) Lent by HUGH THOMSON.

SWORD, used by Andrew Craig at Drumclog.

(404) Lent by MISS BROWN.

SWORD, used at Drumclog, and since preserved in the family of Flemings, natives of Strath-aven.

(407) Lent by JAMES FLEMING.

SWORD of James Thomson, Tanhill, Lesmahagow. The blade, which is barely 34 inches in length, is double-edged, bears traces of lettering, has a broad groove on each side, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the junction. The grip is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the mounting is gone. It has a basket-hilt and semi-globular pommel and nut.

(424) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

SWORD of the Covenanter Muir of Darvel, used at Drumclog. The double-edged blade is $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad at the junction. On each side it bears the name: 'Andreaia Farara,' and the motto: 'Soli Deo Gloria.' It has a light basket-hilt, and the grip is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

(426) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

BRASS-BARRELLED BLUNDERBUSS, used at Drumclog by Alexander Hetteriek, and still the property of his descendant in Irvine.

(438) Lent by JAMES DICKIE.

The daring publication of their testimony and the burning of the obnoxious Acts of Parliament, by a small party of Covenanters, on the 29th of May 1679, at the market-cross of Rutherglen, being magnified, 'made a mighty noise both at Glasgow and Edinburgh.' Perhaps the action was not altogether unwelcome to the rulers, who, there is reason to suspect, were anxious to get something which could be branded as rebellion, as an excuse for extreme measures. With alacrity, Claverhouse undertook the congenial task of apprehending the offenders, some of whom, after going to bed on Saturday night, near Newmills, were informed that 'Clavers was rindging all the country for them,' but in the morning they resolved, nevertheless, to attend the conventicle which had been arranged for that day near Loudon Hill. With some others they were at the meeting-place before the appointed time, and having learned that their common enemy had already seized a minister—John King—and several others, they determined if possible to rescue them. When two parties are searching for one another they are seldom long in meeting. Claverhouse was not content with the prisoners he had got, but thought that, before conveying them to Glasgow, he 'might make a little tour to see if we could fall upon a conventicle'; and he naïvely

adds, in his account of the matter, 'which we did, little to our advantage.' The result is well known. The royal troops were thoroughly defeated, and leaving nearly forty of their number dead on the field, they fled to Glasgow; while the ill-armed victors seem only to have lost six men, including those mortally wounded, among these being Thomas Fleming of London Hill, and James Thomson. Claverhouse had given the order, 'No quarter.' Hamilton on the other side gave the same command, and was prepared to carry it out, although his subordinates were not. Returning from the pursuit and finding a discussion going on as to whether a prisoner should receive quarter or not, he speedily settled the matter; but others, to whom quarter had been promised without his knowledge, he spared. This memorable encounter took place on Sabbath the 1st of June 1679.¹ Curiously enough, Hill Burton has given the date incorrectly in both editions of his *History*, saying in the one the 11th of January, and in the other the 11th of June.

BATTLE OF BOTHWELL BRIDGE

The result of the skirmish at Drumclog—it is only called a battle by custom or courtesy—was the immediate and marvellous increase of the little band of fighting men, which soon became an army in numbers. Unfortunately they were rent by dissension concerning the condemnation of the defections of the time; and consequently multitudes left them, and, worse still, no preparation was made to meet the foe. Ure of Shargarton says, that, on the day before the engagement, 'We were not concerned with an enemy, as if there had not been one within a thousand miles of us. There were none went through the army to see if we wanted powder or ball. I do really think there were few or none that had both powder and ball in all the army to shoot twice.'² Nevertheless, the bridge, which had been barricaded, was held for a considerable time against Monmouth's troops; but after they were allowed to cross, the effect of disunion was more manifest than ever, and soon most of the Covenanters turned and fled. Much of the blame has been thrown on Hamilton. The fugitives were cut down in hundreds, 'Claverhouse and his troop,' burning under their recent disgrace, excelling, according to Blackader, in this cruel work until they were forcibly restrained.³ Had it not been for Monmouth's clemency, the slaughter would have been very much worse. In the words of the old ballad:—

' They stell'd their cannons on the height,
And shower'd their shot down in the howe,
An' beat our Scots lads even down,
Thick they lay slain on every knowe.

" O haud your hand ! " then Monmouth cry'd,
" Gie quarters to yon men for me ; "
But wicked Claver'se swore an aith,
His cornet's death revenged should be.'

The twelve hundred prisoners were treated with gross inhumanity. Stripped of much of their clothing, they were marched to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in a portion of the Greyfriars' churchyard—'a method of detention,' says Hill Burton, 'not practicable without much cruelty.' The only two ministers among them—John King and John Kid—were hanged at the market-cross of Edinburgh on the 14th of August, a few hours after the King's indemnity had been proclaimed with great pomp. Other five were hanged at Magus Muir on the 25th of November, to avenge Sharp's death, although they had no part in it. Meanwhile,

¹ Nimmo, in his interesting *Narrative* (Scottish History Society, 1889), says, in reference to this occasion, that 'Clavers with his troupe came against a feild meitting of the oprest presbeterians on a saboth day, the peopl being still in feares, severals went to the meeting in their armes in caise of atacks reather to defend themselves then be taken and aither hangd or banished as slaves.'—P. 12.

² M'Crie's *Memoirs of Veitch and Brysson*, pp. 474, 475.

³ Crichton's *Memoirs of Blackader*, 1826, pp. 227, 228.

about eight hundred of the prisoners had obtained their freedom by signing the Bond, about another hundred managed to escape. There still remained two hundred and fifty-seven, who, after nearly five months' imprisonment in the open burying-ground,¹ were taken to Leith on the morning of the 15th of November and thrown into a ship. As one of them expressed it, 'all the troubles they met with since Bothwell were not to be compared to one day in their present circumstances'; but, he said, 'the consolations of God overbalance all.' They were so closely stowed under the deck that they could scarcely move, and were almost stifled: yet there they were kept for twelve days before sailing for the Barbadoes, where they were to be sold as slaves. The voyage proved a short and tempestuous one. On the 10th of December the vessel was driven on the Moulhead of Deerness in the Orkneys; and the captain, to prevent their escape, secured the hatches, and thus two hundred of them were drowned. A monument has been recently erected to mark the spot and to commemorate the tragedy. Of the ill-fated conflict, on Sabbath the 22d of June 1679, there are many relics.

Large contemporary OIL PAINTING, of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, by John Wyck. An engraving of the Battle, from Wyck's picture, in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch will be found in Kirkton's *History*, p. 468.

(394) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, taken from the house in Irvine in which Thomas Cunningham, Laird of Montgrenan, lived and died in 1715. After his apprehension, in 1679, he was induced to accuse Lord Bargeny as having been accessory to the rising, but in 1681 retracted the charge as untrue, and in 1683 was found guilty on his own confession of being present in arms at Bothwell. He was condemned to be executed as a traitor, but, having offered to take the Test, was spared.²

(395) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

SWORD of Matthew Craig of Plewlands, who was present at Bothwell Bridge.

(405) Lent by MISS BROWN.

DRUM AND DRUMSTICKS, used by the Covenanters.

(412) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

COVENANTERS' FLAGS

FENWICK FLAG, with the motto:—'PHINICK FOR GOD [blank] C^OWNTRY AND COVENANTED WORK OF REFORMATIONS,' surmounted by an open Bible marked: 'The Word of God,' and a crown and thistle. With the late James Drummond it may be confessed that this flag 'has a very doubtful appearance, being in every respect quite perfect, and suspiciously modern-looking.'³ Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that it is a genuine relic of Covenanting times. Fenwick is spelt in an old form. Its good condition is accounted for by the strong white linen of which it is made; and its new-like look, by the annual washing to which it was long subjected.⁴ Above all, Lochgoil cannot be suspected as a manufactory of, or museum for, spurious relics. The real were too abundant, and the inmates were too honest, for that. The Bible, crown, and thistle have been painted in black, whereas the motto is in red. The blank in the motto has perhaps been left for 'King,' or more probably that word has been erased. It was not until the first anniversary

¹ 'A few weeks before they were brought out of this place, some huts made of deals were set up for them, which was mightily boasted of as a great favour' (Wodrow's *History*, iii. 125).

² Wodrow's *History*, iii. 434, 435, 449; Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, Ban. Club, i. 310, 395.

³ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, iii. 258.

⁴ Thomson's *Martyr Graves of Scotland*, first series, p. 151.

of the defeat at Bothwell that the Cameronians openly renounced their allegiance to the King in the Sanquhar Declaration; but some of them would have been quite willing to take that step before they met Monmouth.

(378) Lent by JOHN BROWN.

AVONDALE FLAG, of pale yellow silk, now very frail and tender, but very carefully mended. It bears an open Bible and the motto: 'AVENDAILL FOR REFORMATION IN CHURCH AND STATE ACCORDING TO THE WORD OF GOD AND OUR COVENANTS.' There seems originally to have been a dot after each word. This flag is said to have been carried by Matthew Craig of Plewlands at Drumellog.

(379) Lent by MISS BROWN.

Another AVONDALE FLAG, of pale yellow silk, also very frail and carefully mended. Four triangular pieces of blue silk have been sewed in the upper left-hand corner to form a St. Andrew's cross. The motto is: 'AVENDAIL FOR RELIGION COVENANT KING.' A piece of new silk has been sewed along the top, and on it there is—

' AT DRUMCLOG, AVENDALE 1ST JUNE 1679,
IN THE CAUSE OF CIVIL & RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.'

(381) Lent by the WEAVERS' SOCIETY OF STRATHAVEN.

CUMNOCK FLAG, of pale yellow silk, very frail and tattered. All that remains of the inscription is 'CUMNOCK' and part of 'R[ELIG]IO[N].' This flag is also said to have been carried at Drumellog. John McGeachin, an ancestor of the present owner of the flag, was killed near Old Cumnock, at the rescue of the Rev. David Houstoun, whom the soldiers were conveying to Edinburgh, in June 1688.¹

(382) Lent by D. M'GEACHIN.

LESMAHAGOW FLAG, of blue silk, with St. Andrew's cross in upper left-hand corner. The motto—'FOR LESMAHAGOW'—is in dull red. This flag is said to have been carried both at Drumellog and Bothwell, but is supposed to be of a much earlier date than either of these events. It was also carried in processions at the passing of the Reform Bill. The Whytes of Neuk, Lesmahagow, have preserved it.

(383) Lent by MRS. NAPIER.

It will be noticed that the owners of four of these flags believe that they were carried at Drumellog; but this may well be doubted, as the primary purpose for which the people were that day gathered was to listen to the preaching of the Gospel; and although they were necessitated to carry arms lest they should be attacked, it can hardly be imagined that they would take banners with them, even after a few of them had resolved to rescue the prisoners. And Wodrow states expressly that 'there was never a pair of colours at a field-conventicle in Scotland.'² The number of the flags said to have been carried at Drumellog compared with the number of armed men is enough to raise suspicion. That all these and a great many more flags were carried at Bothwell may be readily believed; but as that was a disastrous day, sympathetic tradition would rather connect them with the previous, successful engagement. It is somewhat remarkable that none of these flags bears the motto, which Parliament ordered, on the 5th of July 1650, 'to be upoun the haill culloris and standaris,' namely, 'For Covenant Religion King and Kingdom.'³ The suggestion has been made that all the five 'date rather immediately after the Revolution than before it'; another, which certainly belongs to 1689, will be noticed at a later stage.

MARCHING ORDERS (*see* Fig. 81), signed by General Dalrymple of Binns, instructing Colonel Douglas to take a hundred and fifty of the regiment of Guards, and to march with them next day towards Mauchline, where fifty of Lord Mar's regiment were to join him; and from there to

¹ Wodrow's *History*, iv. 442; *Faithful Contendings Displayed*, p. 337; Thomson's *Martyr Graves*, second series, pp. 287-290.

² *History of the Sufferings*, iii. 110.

³ *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part ii. p. 605.

march 'to Galloway or Nithsdail for supressing of those rebels that disturbs the peice of those contries, and as you shall fynd ocatione to take from any of these garisones what dragouness and foot you shall fynd fiting for advancing of that service, and to continue them with you during your pleasure.' Down the left-hand margin there is added:—'And the remnant of Sir James Turners troop at Glasgow.' There is neither date nor place of signature, but simply 'Dalyell.' James Douglas, brother of the first Duke of Queensberry, was appointed 'Collonell to the regiment of the King's foot guards' in July 1684; and in March 1685 was despatched to suppress the Covenanters in the western shires, 'tho' the ministers of Galloway said, Claveris's name was mor formidable ther.'¹ According to Kirkton, 'Sir James Turner and Sir William Bannatyne

Order for Colenell Douglas

*you shall be pleased to take one hundred and fiftie
of the Regiment of Guards and March with them to move
towards Incheilnall where there is fiftie of My Lord Mar's
and Regiment to Joyne you and from that you are to March to
the Galloway or Nithsdail for supressing of those Rebels
of that disturbs the peice of those Contries and as you shall
fynd ocatione to take from any of those garisones what
James dragouness and foot you shall fynd fiting for advancing
of that service and to continue them with you during your
pleasure
at Glasgow*

Dalyell

FIG. 81.—GENERAL DALYELL'S ORDERS TO COLONEL DOUGLAS TO SUPPRESS THE 'REBELLS'—COVENANTERS.

hade by their cruelties driven the poor people of Galloway into despair, but,' he adds, 'they were saints compared to Tom Dalyell and his souldiers.'² In the oft-quoted curious description of Dalyell's personal appearance by Captain Creighton, it is stated that 'he never wore boots';³ but honest John Howie, in his account of Captain Paton, refers to the pistol-ball hopping 'down upon Dalziel's boots,' and in Lingo House his boots as well as his sword are still preserved. If the story of the white flag recorded by Dr. Simpson may be relied on, he, in spite of his harshness and cruelty, faithfully kept his promise to a Covenanter by whom his life was spared;⁴ and, as will yet be seen, he was humane enough to be sorry for an old comrade in peril, though now on a different side. He died in August 1685.

(436) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

¹ Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, Ban. Club, ii. 542, 623.

² Kirkton's *Secret and True History*, pp. 257, 258.

³ *Ibid.* p. 226, n., where some additional information concerning him will be found.

⁴ *Traditions of the Covenanters*, chap. xxxvii.

CAPTAIN PATON

CAPTAIN PATON'S BIBLE. This small duodecimo—London: Printed for the Company of Stationers 1653—has contained both the Old and New Testaments, but many of the leaves have been abstracted by admirers more covetous than honest. The last words left are the appropriate ones:—‘And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death.’ Both the title-pages have fortunately been spared; that of the Old Testament is now mounted—the volume having been rebound in 1873—but on the back of that of the New Testament the autograph of ‘John Paton’ may still be seen. A red leather label inside the cover is thus inscribed in gilt letters:—‘Capt^u John Paton's Bible which he gave to his wife from off the scaffold, when he was executed for the cause of Jesus Christ, at Edinburgh, on the 8th of May 1684. James Howie received it from the Captain's son's daughter's husband, and gave it to John Howie, his nephew.’ This, it seems, had been previously written in strong round characters, somewhat resembling print, on a blank leaf at the beginning; and on the back were the initials ‘Ct. J. P.’ See an interesting paper, ‘Lochgoin, and Relics of the Covenanters,’ by the late Mr. John Kerr, writer, Glasgow, originally published in *The Scots Times*, and afterwards in Robert Malcolm's *Literary Gleanings* (Glasgow, 1850). The Bible is now preserved under lock and key in a small case with a glass top.

(416) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

LIGHT SINGLE-EDGED SWORD, which belonged to Captain Paton. The blade, which is curved backwards, and has a broad, deep, long groove on each side, is $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad at the junction. The light basket-hilt is partly gone. The grip, which is mounted and has a spiral indentation, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The semi-globular pommel is surmounted by a knob.

(417) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

BROAD-SWORD, which belonged to Captain Paton. This is a much more formidable weapon than the preceding, and one much more likely to have been used in the wonderful feats with which its owner has been credited. The double-edged blade is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches broad at the junction; and bears on each side a globe and double cross. On one side there are two joined letters, probably MB, but perhaps MH. The basket-hilt is of open ironwork, roughly pierced, and ornamented with indented lines. The grip has been $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, but the mounting is gone. (See Fig. 82.)

(397) Lent by MRS. ROWAT.



FIG. 82.—CAPTAIN
PATON'S BROAD-
SWORD.

‘AN EXPOSITION with Practicall Observations continued upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh chapters of the Booke of Job . . . by Joseph Caryl. . . London, Printed by G. Miller for H. Overton, L. Fawne, I. Rothwell, and G. Calvert. M.DC.XLV.’ This is the second volume of Caryl's voluminous *Exposition of Job*. The title-page is gone. A note in a modern hand bears that—‘Gavin Rowat, wood-merchant, Hamilton, married Annabella Paton, descendant of Cap^t Paton, who was executed in 1684, & to whom this book belonged.’

(398) Lent by MRS. ROWAT.

CHAIR, on which Captain Paton is said to have been sitting when captured in the house of Robert Howie in Floack, in the parish of Mearns. It is made of hardwood, the back is carved, and the legs are very short. The late Robert Barr, Hurlford, bought it at the dispenishing sale at Floack, in April 1857.

(399) Lent by ARCHIBALD BARR.

The leading events of Captain John Paton's life, his prowess, hair-breadth escapes, capture, and death, are well known by John Howie's graphic account of him, wound up with the brief but pithy expression:—‘He lived a hero, and died a martyr.’ He was hanged in the Grassmarket of

Edinburgh, not on the 8th of May 1684, as the inscription on his Bible bears, but on the 9th of that month. On this point Wodrow, Fountainhall, Howie, and the compilers of the *Cloud of Witnesses*, are unanimous. Howie relates that on his being brought into Edinburgh as a captive, Dalzell took him in his arms, exclaiming: 'John, I am both glad and sorry to see you. If I had met you on the way, before you came hither, I should have set you at liberty, but now it is too late. But be not afraid, I will write to His Majesty for your life.' Giving him full credit for sincerity, Howie adds: 'No doubt Dalziel was as good as his word, for it is said that he obtained a reprieve for him from the King, but that, coming to the hands of Bishop Paterson, it was kept up by him till he was executed, which enraged the General not a little.' Paton's Last Testimony is in the *Cloud of Witnesses*; his mortal remains sleep amid the kindred dust of fellow-martyrs in the Greyfriars' Churchyard; and two monuments have been successively raised to his memory in the burying-ground of Fenwick.

JOHN BROWN OF PRIESTHILL'S SWORD. The light, tapering, double-edged blade is $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. One of the lobes of the finger-guard retains an ornamental plate pierced with small holes. The wooden-grip, swelling in the middle, is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. Perhaps none of the dark deeds of Claverhouse has so stained his reputation as the heartless murder of John Brown, the Christian Carrier, at his lonely cottage door, in presence of his wife and children, on the first morning of May 1685. There are some variations in the tragic tale as told by Wodrow and Patrick Walker; but whether he was actually shot by Claverhouse himself, as Wodrow alleges, or by the dragoons at his command, as Walker's narrative implies, the deed was most atrocious. Neither its committal, nor its cold, cruel character, can now be denied, as Napier has furnished proof of both in Claverhouse's own report of the affair. After quoting its most important sentences, Hill Burton has well said:—'There is surely both candour to the world, and faith in the cause of his adoption, when the champion of Claverhouse's reputation gives prominence to this admission.'¹ (See Fig. 83.)

(423) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.



FIG. 83.—JOHN BROWN OF PRIESTHILL'S SWORD.

CASE, containing hair and part of mitten or pawkie of the Crossgellioch martyrs. Wodrow gives a very brief account of the four Covenanters who in returning from a conventicle were overtaken by the dragoons. Joseph Wilson, John Jamieson, and John Humphrey, were shot, he says, on confessing that they had been hearing a sermon. Why the fourth, Alexander Jamieson, was spared he could not tell.² Tradition, however, asserts that he was light of foot and fled. Dr. Simpson and Mr. A. B. Todd have filled in details with which Wodrow was unacquainted.³ When their second monument was erected in 1827 the three bodies were discovered, 'lying side by side, only a little way beneath the surface, in their hosen and their plaids, fresh and undecayed, and looking as if they had only been buried yesterday.' It was then that these relics were obtained.

(445) Lent by IVV CAMPBELL.

ARGYLL'S RISING

CHASED SILVER SNUFF-BOX, given by the Earl of Argyll, after his capture, to Thomas Crawford, of Craufurdsburn or Cartsburn, as a mark of his respect, with the words:—'Thomas, it hath pleased Providence to frown on my attempt, but remember, I tell you, ere long one shall

¹ *History of Scotland*, revised ed. vii. 251, n.

² Wodrow's *History*. iv. 252.

³ *Traditions of the Covenanters*, chap. xii.; *Homes, Haunts, and Battlefields of the Covenanters*, first series, chap. ii.

take up this quarrel, whose shoes I am not worthy to carry, who will not miscarry in his undertaking.' ¹

(328) Lent by T. MACKNIGHT CHAWFUND.

MEDAL, of James II., to commemorate the suppression of the rising headed in Scotland by Argyll and in England by Monmouth. Bust of the king to left, laureate, in Roman dress, resting on four sceptres upon a pedestal, in front of which is the royal shield, with Scotland in the first and fourth quarters as on the Scottish coins. The shield, which is crowned, is within the garter. The crown divides the date—'1685.' Under the shield there is inscribed:—'II. V. FEC.', showing that it is the work of R. Arondeaux, whose numerous medals range from 1678 to 1702. Below there is:—'ARAS ET SCEPTA TUEMUR.' In the distance are two ships, and Neptune in his car. *Legend*:—'IACOBVS II D · G · MAG · BRI · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX.' The reverse shows Justice trampling on a viper, and weighing three crowns against a serpent, sword, and torch; while at her feet are the headless bodies of Monmouth and Argyll. Two blocks, each bearing a head, are respectively inscribed—'IACOBUS DE MONTMOUT' and 'ARGHIRALD D'ARGYL.' The pedestal on which Justice stands has the words:—'AMBITIO MALESUADA RUIT.' Above is the sun. On one side lightning is descending on troops, and on the other two heads are fixed over the gates of the Tower. This medal is very rare, and seems to have been unknown to Cochran-Patrick. Diameter $2\frac{4}{16}$ inches.

(327) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

The facts of this badly-arranged, ill-fated enterprise are to be found in Wodrow's *History*, Burnet's *History of his Own Time*, M'Crie's *Memoirs of Feitch and Brysson*, Fox's *History of the Reign of James the Second*, Rose's *Observations*, and Heywood's *Indication of Fox*. Macaulay has presented the salient points with his usual brilliancy and power.

ALEXANDER PEDEN

PEDEN'S STAFF has a decagonal metal top, and is shod with brass. Although now shortened by about eighteen inches, it is still of serviceable length. When preaching in Wig-townshire he frequented the house of Mr. McClure, at Challoch, Leswalt; and the staff, which has been handed down in the McClure family, is now the property of Mr. William M'Jannet, banker, Irvine. Another staff of Peden's is preserved in Sydney. (439) Lent by JAMES DICKIE.

PEDEN'S SWORD has a double-edged blade $32\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{8}$ broad at the junction. The words 'ANDREA FERARA' are quite distinct on one side, but are partly worn out on the other. The hilt is gone, and the wooden grip is plain and recent. A niece of Peden's married a McCrone, and the sword and under-mentioned Bible have been handed down in that family to the present time.

(440) Lent by JOHN MCCRONE.

PEDEN'S POCKET-BIBLE is a duodecimo bound in dark leather. (See Plate xv.) The title of the Old Testament and several of the first leaves are wanting. The title of the New Testament is also gone, but the colophon at the end bears that it was 'Imprinted at London by the Company of Stationers, anno Dom. 1653.' It is in fact the same edition as Captain Paton's Bible (416). Some of the editions printed about that time are only distinguished for their many and glaring inaccuracies.² Many passages in this copy are underlined, and the vs. marginal notes, written in a small, neat, contemporary hand, are believed to be Peden's. At the end of the Old Testament there is written in an old hand, 'Agnes Petheime lawfwll possessor.' The binding belongs to the latter half of last century, for inserted are 'The Psalms of David in Metre. Glasgow, printed by William Duncan, M.DCC.LI.' Another Bible of Peden's, now in the possession of Mr. James Mudie, Broughty-Ferry, has been briefly described in Johnston's *Treasury*

¹ Wodrow's *History*, iv. 299.

Lee's *Memorial for the Bible Societies*, 1824, pp. 99-101.

ALEXANDER PEDEN'S POCKET BIBLE.

of the *Scottish Covenant*, p. 640; and more fully in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 24th March 1884. Still another Bible of Peden's is said now to belong to Mr. Francis Cooper, Alloa.

(441) Lent by MRS. CONNALL.

Born in or about the year 1626, Peden became minister of New Luce in 1660, and was ejected in 1663. On the last day that he occupied the church, he chose the strikingly suitable text, Acts xx. 31, and in the afternoon took the next verse, on which he discoursed to his attached and sorrowing flock until the evening. 'When he closed the pulpit door he knocked three times very hard on it with his Bible, saying three times over, I arrest thee, in my Master's name, that none ever enter thee, but such as come in by the door, as I have done.' From Scott's *Fasts* it appears that no successor was ordained over his parish until 1694; but, according to tradition, one who was presented was killed by a fall from his horse ere he reached the church. Peden's wanderings, sufferings, persecutions, and marvellous escapes were long and intimately known over Scotland, chiefly through the wide circulation of Patrick Walker's *Life and Death of Mr. Alexander Peden*,¹ and Howie's *Scots Worthies*, in which he occupies an honourable place. While Wodrow held that his reputation had been injured by some of the prophecies fathered upon him, he fully believed that Peden foretold the lifting of his corpse, having been assured on the point by several who were present.² And in this Wodrow does not stand alone.³ That he was taken from his grave and re-interred at the gallows-foot, and that thereafter the old burying-ground was forsaken for the once despised and ignominious spot, are not only undeniable facts, but remarkable proofs alike of the implacable rage of the persecutors and of the loving veneration of the people. Patrick Walker reveals the source of the old man's strength when he relates that at one period he could seldom be prevailed on to preach, 'frequently answering and advising people to pray meikle, saying, it was praying folk that would win through the storm.' 'Peden at the grave of Cameron' is the title of one of the poems in Mrs. Stuart Menteth's *Lays of the Kirk and Covenant*; Dr. James Dodds, in his *Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters*, devotes a whole chapter to 'Peden the Prophet'; and in his Introduction⁴ to Miss Jean L. Watson's *Lives of Peden and Renwick* (Edinburgh: Gemmell) Dr. John Ker has paid a well-deserved tribute to his memory.

RAPIER, used by John Young of Peelhill in Covenanting times. FOLIO BIBLE, strongly bound, has brass clasps with leathern hinges. Printed at Amsterdam by Thomas Stafford in 1644, 'according to the copy printed at Edinburgh by Andro Hart, in the year 1610.' The title of the Old Testament is perfect, but the upper half of the title of the New Testament has been cut out. It was used by the Youngs of Peelhill, who were represented both at Drumlog and Bothwell. DUODECIMO BIBLE, printed in London in 1684. The Psalms bound up with it were printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler in 1682. It bears the signatures of 'Elizabeth Carmichael' and 'Lillias Hebburn,' and contains an interesting note concerning the Youngs of Peelhill and their sufferings during the persecution.

(401, 442, 443) Lent by MISS JULIA J. STRUTHERS.

SIX ANDREA FERRARA SWORDS, five of which have been handed down in Covenanting families; the other belonged to Clarkson of Wiston.

(427-432) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

¹ This was by far the most popular of Walker's six very popular chap-books. The first edition was printed in Glasgow, in 1725, by James Duncan, who, seven years before, had introduced the art of type-making into Glasgow. The second and third editions were printed in Edinburgh in 1726 and 1728 respectively. A great many editions have been issued since. The third, being the fullest, was reprinted, in 1827, in the first volume of the *Biographia Presbyteriana*. The title-page gives a good idea of Walker's style, as well as a summary of the book:—

'Some remarkable passages of the life and death of Mr. Alexander Peden, late minister of the Gospel at New Glenluce in Galloway: Singular for Piety, Zeal, and Faithfulness; but especially, who exceeded all to be heard of in our late Ages, in that Gift of Foreseeing of Events, and Foretelling what was to befall the Church and Nation of Scotland and Ireland, particular Families and Persons; and of his own Life and Death: A few instances, amongst many through his Life, take these that follow.'

² *History of the Sufferings*, iv. 396.

³ Ker of Kersland's *Memoirs*, 1726, pp. 6, 7.

⁴ Republished in 1887 in *Scottish Nationality and other Papers*, by the late Rev. John Ker, D.D.

TWO ANDREA FERRARA SWORDS, one of them double-edged. RAPIER. PIKE-STAFF. SWORD-STICK, imitation bamboo. PRESENTATION WALKING-STICK. BLUNDERBUSS. FLINTLOCK PISTOL.

(388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 408, 409) Lent by JOHN DENHOLM.

PLUG DIRK.

(402) Lent by MRS. NAPIER.

OLD POWDER-HORN, with many initials, but no ornamentation.

(413) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

SPANISH RAPIER, inscribed 'En Toledo,' found when taking down Craighead House, Lesmahagow, about forty years ago. Two IRON SPEAR-HEADS, of the Covenanting period, from Lesmahagow.

(425, 433, 434) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

PARTISAN, used in Covenanting times in Lesmahagow. Has a long spear-head; the crescent-shaped back and the hook in front are of open work. (See Fig. 84.)

(437) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

SWORDS, Ferrara and country-made, used in the time of the Covenanting troubles.

(453) Lent by COLONEL W. W. HOZIER.

SEVENTEEN OLD SILVER COINS, hid by James Howie during the persecution and accidentally discovered in 1813. See *Edinburgh Christian Instructor*, new series, i. 17; and Thomson's *Martyr Graves of Scotland*, first series, pp. 152-157.

(414) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

LARGE SILVER COIN, hid and found with the above.

(420) Lent by REV. W. H. CARSLAW.

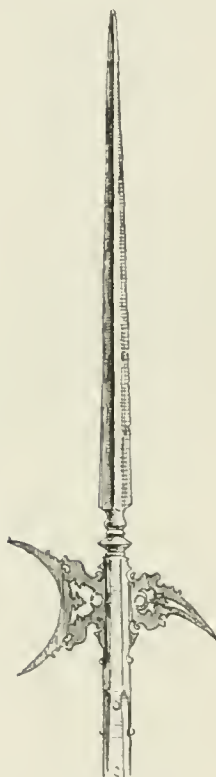


FIG. 84.—PARTISAN,
OR HALBERT.

THICK QUARTO MANUSCRIPT VOLUME, being, as the title runs, 'A Collection of seventy valuable lectures and sermons, preached, mostly in the time of the late persecution, by these eminent servants of Jesus Christ, Mess^{rs} David Dikson, W^m Guthrie, Jo. Livingston, Jo. Kidd, R^d Camrean, D^l Cargill, Jo. Welch, Jo. Blackadder, M. Bruce, Gab. Semple, Jo. Dickson, Ro. Fleming, Jam. Hamilton, and Alex. Shields; with an action-sermon, debaration, invitation & 1 table, a[t] Maybole communion, by Mr. Arch. Riddle. . . . Transcribed by Jo. Howie from several old manuscripts, about the years 1778-79, &c.' Loosely inserted in this volume, and folded as if for a book-mark, is a small slip of paper, containing the causes of a Cameronian fast observed on the second Thursday of January 1699. A volume of such lectures and sermons was published for John Howie in 1779, and republished in 1880 with an Introductory Note, Commemoration Sermon,

and biographical notices, by Dr. James Kerr. Howie also appended a much smaller *Collection of very valuable Sermons* to the *Faithful Contendings Displayed* in 1780. (418) Lent by REV. W. H. CARSLAW.

Three small oblong MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES, filled chiefly with Sermons by William Guthrie and Donald Cargill. The writing is in an older hand than that of the author of *The Scots Worthies*.

(411) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

THE BIBLE of John Howie, author of *The Scots Worthies*. This is a copy of the Genevan Version, or, as it is frequently called, the Breches Bible, and was 'Imprinted at London / by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to / the Queen's most excellent Majestie / 1599 / Cum privilegio.' 4to. About two hundred editions of this version are known. 'In 1599 no less than

ten distinct editions were printed, each of which consisted of a large number of copies.¹ It continued to be printed long after the introduction of the so-called King James's version, and was much used in Scotland, both in families and churches.² The metrical Psalms are not in this copy.

(410) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

JOHN HOWIE'S WALKING-STICK. This other relic of the worthy author of the *Biographia Scoticana*—now much better known as *The Scots Worthies*—is inscribed 'J. H. 1783.' Ten years later, after a long illness, which was induced by too severe study, the moorland writer died at the age of fifty-seven.

(415) Lent by JOHN HOWIE.

OCTAVO BIBLE, strongly bound in leather, with silver clasps, containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apoerypha. 'London. Printed by the assigns of John Bill deceas'd, and by Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, printers to the King's most excellent Majesty. *Cum privilegio*. MDCLXXXII.' The present version of 'The Psalms of David in Meeter,' printed by Thomas Brown, Edinburgh, 1675, is bound up with it. This Bible is remarkable for the great number of its extremely curious plates.

(444) Lent by IVY CAMPBELL.

JAMES RENWICK

Two of Renwick's AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Both are framed and under glass, and the right-hand margin of each is somewhat frayed. The first, written from 'Rotterdam, June $\frac{1}{2}$ ^o, 1683,' is printed in the *Collection of Letters*, edited by M'Millan in 1764, pp. 22-24. There, however, it is dated by mistake January 18, and his friend 'George' appears as 'G. H.' From M'Millan's heading it seems to have been addressed to Robert Hamilton, and in the Postscript, which is not printed, the writer desires to be remembered to all dear friends, 'partieularlie to these worthie ladys, Van Heermaen,' reference is made to our friend Mr. Muntendam, and sympathy is sent to his correspondent's sister, whom he hopes to see shortly. The other letter was written from Dublin on his way to Scotland; and the date, which is partly gone, may be supplied from M'Millan's *Collection* as the 24th of August 1683. The printed copy (Letter xxii.), so far as it goes, is almost the same as this original, there being only a very few verbal variations; but there is a considerable portion of the body of the letter, as well as the Postscript, omitted; and the signature is given as 'James Renwick' instead of 'James Bruce.' In the omitted portion he relates how the vessel was driven into Rye, and mentions his narrow escape from apprehension there; and in the Postscript, which is partly torn off, he refers to his neighbour George, who had gone home, having 'got an occasion of some who would not at all take me.' Curiously enough, the substance of the portion omitted, and also of the Postscript, is contained in Letter xxiii. of M'Millan's *Collection*, where 'George' is turned into 'G. Hill.' M'Millan represents Letters xxii. and xxiii. as having both been written to Robert Hamilton, and it is therefore possible that the original now under consideration was sent to some other person. It does seem improbable, however, that Renwick should have written two letters so much alike to two correspondents; and yet it seems as improbable that he would have given an account of his experiences at Rye in two letters to the same individual, unless perhaps he was afraid that one of them might miscarry.

(419) Lent by REV. W. H. CARSLAW.

'THE TESTIMONY of some persecuted Presbyterian Ministers of the Gospel, unto the Covenanted Reformation of the Church of Scotland, and to the present expedience of continuing to preach the Gospel in the fields, and against the present Anti-Christian toleration in its nature and design, etc. Given in to the ministers at Edinburgh by Mr. James Renwick upon the 17 Januarii 1688. [Texts.] Printed in the year 1688.' The character of this quarto pamphlet of 36

¹ Dore's *Old Bibles*, 1888, p. 203.

² Lee's *Memorial*, pp. 102-113.

pages may be inferred from its comprehensive title. The first 'indulgence' or 'royal toleration' of James the Seventh was issued on the 12th of February 1687. It was offensive to Presbyterians, inasmuch as they were only allowed to meet in private houses to hear indulged ministers, and that under certain restrictions, and its author declared that it was granted by 'our sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, which all our subjects are to obey without reserve.' Its terms were modified on the 31st of March by his letter known as 'the second toleration'; and still further by his proclamation of the 28th of June, known as 'the third toleration.' Although the last not only sternly forbade field-preaching, but proceeded from the King's 'sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power,' a number of Presbyterian ministers sent their 'most humble and hearty thanks' to his 'sacred majesty' for the favour bestowed on them. Renwick was no time-server. He condemned this 'toleration,' and in the beginning of 1688 was much troubled because no testimony against it and for the Covenanted Reformation had been drawn up which might stand on record. 'Wherenpon,' says Shields, 'with the concurrence of some others that joined in it, having resolved upon it, and composed it in the form now to be seen, he rested not until it was delivered in to the ministers at Edinburgh, and made more publick.' This copy is interesting not only as being the first edition, but because it has apparently belonged to two famous Covenanting families—the Gordons of Earlston, and their relatives the Gordons of Culvennan. (447) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

Renwick was born in the parish of Glencairn on the 15th of February 1662, took his Arts course at Edinburgh University, and threw in his lot with the 'persecuted remnant,' by whom he was sent to Holland, where he was ordained. For fully four years he maintained the standard of the Covenant, endured incredible hardships and privations, made many marvellous escapes, and at length suffered martyrdom in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh on the 17th of February 1688. On the morning of his execution he wrote to a friend—'Death to me is as a bed to the weary.' Sixty-one of his letters are embraced in McMillan's *Collection*; his dying testimony is in the *Cloud of Witnesses*; and a *Choice Collection of Prefaces, Lectures, and Sermons*, preached by him 'upon the mountains and muirs of Scotland, in the hottest time of the late persecution,' and printed from the notes of his hearers, has gone through several editions. His *Life and Death* by Shields, which was published in 1724, was reprinted in the second volume of the *Biographia Presbyteriana*; and Dr. Simpson published another *Life*, in 1843, enriched with many traditions.

CALOTYPE VIEW of a portion of Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, including the Martyrs' Monument. The inscription bears that, from the 27th of May 1661, when the Marquis of Argyll was beheaded, until the 17th of February 1688, when Renwick was hanged, about a hundred noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others, 'noble martyrs for Jesus Christ,' were executed at Edinburgh, and that 'most of them lie here.' The first tombstone to their memory was erected in 1706, and was replaced by the present one about 1771. See Thomson's *Martyr Graves*, First Series, pp. 111-117. (452) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

'AN ELEGY, in memory of that valiant champion, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag. Or the Prince of Darkness, his Lamentation for, and Commendation of, his trusty and well beloved friend, the Laird of Lag, who died Dec. 23d, 1733. Wherein the Prince of Darkness sets forth the commendation of many of his best friends, who were chief promoters of his interest, and upholders of his Kingdom in the time of Persecution. . . . The Tenth Edition. Glasgow: Printed by John Bryce, and sold at his shop, Saltmarket, 1773.' 12mo, pp. 24. That this metrical effusion was popular is evinced by the number of editions through which it passed. John Howie, in *God's Justice exemplified in his Judgments upon Persecutors*, which by the way is omitted in all the recent editions of *The Scots Worthies*, describes Lag as a 'prime hero for the promoting of Satan's king-



PORTRAIT OF JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, VISCOUNT DUNDEE.



dom.' Thomas Carlyle took an interest in this production, on account of a tradition which had come down from his grandfather that John Orr, schoolmaster at Hoddam, was the author, which seems, however, to be doubtful. See an account of this 'Pungent Pasquil' in Fergusson's *Laird of Lag*, 1886, pp. 153-173. Sir Robert Grierson died, not on the 23d, but, on the 31st of December 1733.

(450) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

PROCLAMATION, issued by James the Seventh, dated at Whitehall, 10th June 1688, announcing the birth of the Prince afterwards known as the Pretender. His Majesty had that day in Council thought fit to appoint 'a time of publick thanksgiving to Almighty God throughout this kingdom for so great a blessing.' Sunday the 17th of June is accordingly appointed for London and Westminster and ten miles round; and the 1st of July for all other places in England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed. This Proclamation was printed at London, by Charles Bill, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, in 1688. On the 14th of June the Scottish Privy Council met, and, by his Majesty's special warrant, appointed days of thanksgiving for Scotland.

(329) Lent by the PETERBOROUGH NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CLAVERHOUSE

PORTRAIT of Viscount Dundee, half-length, life-size. [A version of the 'Airth portrait,' in the possession of Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Graham of Airth (engraved in line by W. Banks and Son in the first volume of Mark Napier's *Memorials and Letters of Claverhouse*), of which various versions exist, such as those in the possession of the Earl of Stair, of Sir George Clerk, Bart. of Penicuik, and of Mr. J. Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey. There is a scarce, unsigned, contemporary engraving from the 'Airth Portrait.' J. M. G.]

(342) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, Viscount Dundee, and Jean Cochrane, his lady. Drawn by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the former from the Leven Portrait, and the latter from an original in his own possession. Engraved by W. H. Lizars. An early impression, before the addition to the plate of the facsimiles of the autographs and Dundee's signet-ring. Hand-tinted by Sharpe. From the Laing Collection. These portraits are reproduced in the second volume of Napier's *Memorials and Letters of Claverhouse*. Hill Burton's opinion on the portraits of Montrose and Dundee has been already quoted (p. 97).

(344) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

[The two most valuable of the portraits of John Graham of Claverhouse are the half-length, known as the 'Leven Portrait,' in the possession of Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, probably painted by a Dutch artist, when he was a cornet in the Royal Guard of William Prince of Orange, whose life he had saved at the battle of St. Neff, and the three-quarter length in the possession of the Earl of Strathmore, engraved in Lodge, usually attributed to Lely. Mr. Mark Napier (*Memoirs of Viscount Dundee*, vol. ii. Preface, pp. xx, xxi) considers that, though the latter work may have been painted by Lely the year before his death, when Captain Graham was in London, along with Lord Linlithgow, in the summer of 1679, after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, yet that the watch in the hand, etc., seem to indicate an officer of a higher rank than Claverhouse had attained at the time, and he suggests that it may be the work of Kneller, and painted about 1688, when he was Major-General and commander of the whole cavalry of Scotland. Through the courtesy of the South Kensington Department we are enabled to reproduce the Leven portrait, from the photograph taken when the work was shown in the Exhibition of National Portraits, 1868. (See Plate xvi.) J. M. G.]

BONE WHISTLE, with silver end, and label engraved, 'Belonged to Viscount Dundee.'

(340) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

SWORD, which belonged to Claverhouse, and which he used at Killiecrankie. The light double-edged blade is $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{8}$ at the junction, with plain finger-guard.

The wooden grip, swelling in the middle, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. A silver label attached is inscribed:—‘The sword of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee’; and on the other side:—‘*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*’—‘Gilliecrankie, 16th July [O.S.] 1689.’ The battle was fought not on the 16th but on the 27th of July. Dates were all reckoned by the Old Style long after that period in Scotland. (See Fig. 85.)

(341) Lent by J. S. FRASER TYTLER.



FIG. 85.
KILLIECRANKIE
SWORD.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, which belonged to Claverhouse. The double-edged blade is $33\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{8}$ broad at the junction. On one side there are seven small crowned heads, and the word ‘ANDREA’; and on the other, seven similar heads and the word ‘FERRARA.’ The silver basket-hilt is an elaborate combination of war trophies. The grip is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. (See Fig. 86.)

(343) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.



FIG. 86.—CLAVERS
SWORD.

Portion of CLAVERHOUSE'S HELMET, ornamented with scroll-work running between perpendicular bands. Its genuineness is thus certified on a label:—‘I certify this is a part of the helmet of Viscount Dundee, killed at the battle of Killiecrankie A.D. 1689, and buried in his armour within the church of Blair-Athole. The same place being required for an interment, the grave was opened about 1794. Some remains of the armour were found, and the gravedigger sold them to a party of tinkers travelling through the country, who bought them for the sake of the brass nails it contained. My father (General Robertson) heard of it, but all he could recover was this part of the helmet. Lude, 6th Feb^r 1854. [Signed] James A. Robertson, Major, 82nd Reg.’ Compare with Napier's *Memorials and Letters of Claverhouse*, vol. iii. p. 655, n. 1.

(345) Lent by WILLIAM M'INROY.

PISTOL, which belonged to Claverhouse, and which was found on his body after the battle of Killiecrankie. It has been preserved by the Stirling-Grahams of Duntrune, the representatives of the Claverhouse family. The steel barrel, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is inlaid, and ornamented with engraved silver hoops. The steel stock is also engraved, and the butt is lobated. Altogether, this is a beautiful pistol.

(347) Lent by JOHN EDMUND LACON.

Claverhouse has not been without apologists. So early as 1691 *The Grameid*, a Latin Epic in six books, was written by James Philp, a relative and admirer. It was printed (for the first time) for the Scottish History Society in 1888. Of recent defences the most thorough-going is that of Mr. Mark Napier, who contended that Claverhouse was not killed outright at the beginning of the battle of Killiecrankie, but that he lived to dictate, if not to write, that account of it to James the Seventh which has generally been regarded as spurious. It is probable that fresh light will be thrown on this point in a forthcoming *Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*.

In his *Burial March of Dundee*, the late Professor Aytoun has these verses:—

‘Open wide the vaults of Athol,
Where the bones of heroes rest—
Open wide the hallowed portals
To receive another guest.

‘Sleep in peace with kindred ashes
Of the noble and the true,
Hands that never failed their country,
Hearts that never baseness knew.’

But the story of the helmet shows that the bones of the restless warrior were not allowed to rest in peace, even in ‘the vaults of Athol’; and Mr. Mowbray Morris, who claims Claverhouse as an ‘English Worthy,’ relates that, ‘in 1852 some bones, believed to be his, were removed from Blair to the Church of Saint Drostan in the parish of Old Deer, in Aberdeenshire; and eleven years later a window of stained glass was placed in the same church, bearing, on a brass plate in the window-sill, this inscription: “Sacred to the memory of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who died in the arms of victory, and whose battle-cry was—King James and the Church of Scotland!”’ Nevertheless, a tablet has just been placed (September 1889) in the church of Blair Athole, on which is inscribed:—‘Within the vault beneath are interred the remains of John Graham, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who fell at the battle of Killiecrankie, 27th July 1689, aged 46.’ ‘The interest which gathers round the last exploits of Claverhouse,’ says Dean Stanley, ‘which glorifies the pass of Killiecrankie, and which has enkindled all the fury of chivalrous defence in his behalf, even within our own time,—is purely and exclusively Episcopalian. He is the hero of the fallen cause. He was lamented by the Episcopalian party as the last of the Grahams, the last of the Scots, the last (in their eyes) of all that was greatest in his native country.’¹

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, used at Killiecrankie.

(346) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

CAMERONIAN FLAG. On this straw-coloured silk flag there is an open Bible with the words, ‘VERBUM DEI.’ There is also a thistle surmounted by a crown, round which are the words and date—‘NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET 1689.’ The motto is:—‘FOR RE[FOR]MATION IN CHURCH AND STATE A[C]CORDING TO THE WORD OF GO[D] AND OUR COVENANTS.’ The letters are gilt and have black edges. From the date and the reference to the Covenants, there can be little doubt that this was the banner of the gallant Cameronian Regiment which was raised at the Revolution, and which so valiantly defended Dunkeld in August 1689. An interesting account of the formation of the Regiment and of the defence of Dunkeld will be found in Crichton’s *Life and Diary of Lieut.-Col. Blackader*, 1824, chaps. iv. and v.; see also Carter’s *Historical Record of the Twenty-sixth or Cameronian Regiment*, 1867, pp. 3-14. The flag, which has been recently strengthened by a lining of silk, was long in the possession of the Govans—an old Renfrewshire family. The late Mr. Govan, who died upwards of twenty years ago, valued it very highly, and used to point out with pride its blood-stains. His daughter—the last of the family in direct line—was married to the present owner.

(380) Lent by JOHN DENHOLM.

MANUSCRIPT VOLUME of Covenanting documents. This duodecimo is bound in vellum, with a flap in front, and the greater part of it has been very carefully written in a plain, legible hand. The beginning of the first of the six documents which it contains is gone. The second paper, which is post-Revolution, begins thus:—‘We in the poor society of Tindwall being in part refreshed to hear of any of our fellow sufering bretheren now after so many sore revillings, confusions, wanderings, declinings, temptations, tamperings, and sad distempers, occasioned partly by the fattall and cunning endeavours of Mr. Linning, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Shields, and their accomplies, who never ceased since the arrival of the Prince and Princes of Orange,’ etc. The third paper, which is also post-Revolution, is entitled:—‘Some causes of the Lords contraversie holding

¹ *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, 1872, p. 49.

forth some few steps of the present defections to be joyned with the causes of our first solemn fast after the Revolution.' The fourth, which is likewise post-Revolution, is entitled:—'The Protestation, apologetick declaration, and admonitory vindication, of ane poor, wasted, misrepresented remenant of the sufering, anti-Popish, anti-Prelatick, anti-Erastian, anti-sectarian, trew Presbeterian Church of Scotland, united together in a generall correspondence.' This declaration is dated 6th November 1695. Copies were to be affixed that day on the market-cross of Sanguhar and on 'other patent places of the kingdom.' The fifth document is:—'A letter together with some questions and articles to be proponed to entrents of societys by Mr. James

A letter together wth some quoprons & articles to be
moponod to entrents of societys — by Mr. James Renwick
Dear Brethren
It is not unknown to many yet a litle here ye lord in a singu-
lar manner & displayed his banner in britain & Ireland & with
ye measure of holy zeal courage faithfulness & constancy he
acted & animated ye spirits of his followers in ye worshiping con-
founding & aporance for him his truth & kingdom especially
for ye dignity of his kingly & royal office & how he signally
subdued ye enemies scattered & defeated at his ye opposite
& at a lenth he advanced ye glorious work of reformation
erecting wth him self a glorious building of a most beautiful
fabrick & of a church founded upon ye prophet & apostles & for
his christ himself being ye chief corner stone & how for his
own glory & ye encouragement of his subjects he established in
his house doctrine worship disciplin & government wth ordinances
& officers according to his own institution & how he engaged ye
himself by solemn & sacred oaths & covenants the so land & he
will in ye m^o to on another by wth lenth his will engaged wth ye
covenant of ye power sincerely constantly & really altho' days of ye
lenth wth undoubted love private personal publick reformation
according to his word & likewise engaged himself to ye ut-
ter extirpation of popery prelacy heresie horresie & q^u-
fession contrary to sound doctrine & ye power of godliness
& how while they remained faithful in his cause & lenth he
did eminently appeared in publick ordinances in ye assembly sed-
ing forth ye q^u in great abundance in splendore power & pure-
my frowe his pleasant going in ye sanctuary were joyful & re-
freshful to his will in these seasons for ye the m^o many wth ye
manner fresh wth many yet alive — Now, unknown ye sad &
shameful defections in faithfulness & heaven provoking ap-
stacy even of those who engaged themselves in these coven-
how some & not a few did own the so sacred land & made
use of it as it might prove most conducing to ye own sinfull
ends for helping to mount into ye saddles of profanement
who q^u they had q^ued ye designed ends ye by could lay
it aside agn & wthout shame or blushing call it an ordi-
nary

FIG. 87.—PAGE FROM A CONTEMPORARY MS. VOLUME OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO COVENANTING MATTERS.

Renwick.' The last paper is entitled:—'ssom causes of the Lords contraversie holding out som steeps of the present defection.' These documents are valuable illustrations of the scrupulous tenacity with which the 'Society People,' the 'Hillmen,' or 'Cameronians,' as they were termed, adhered to 'the controverted and despised truths' of their time. A summary of the second paper will be found in *Faithful Contentings Displayed*, 1780, p. 464, *et seq.*; and the fourth is printed in *Testimony-bearing Exemplified*, 1791, pp. 305-311. (See Fig. 87.) (435) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

THE REVOLUTION

LETTER, from James the Seventh to the Earl of Breadalbane, urging him to raise forces for his cause. 'Now that God appeares soe signallie to bless our endeavours everiewhere, and that such of our enemies as durst not encounter the justice of our cause, He has by want and dis-temper destroyed, wee expect that you and everie brave and honnest man will with your freinds and followers rise and lay hold of soe greate a Providence.' Hopes he will not decline the charge nor refuse to undergo the difficulties, although the expense may be far beyond what he is provided for, since all things at home and abroad 'seem to conspire to putt us soone into such a condition' as will not only enable us to satisfy the debts incurred by friends, but to distinguish them by special marks of favour. Has resolved to send immediately the Earl of Seaforth to head his friends and followers, and, as soon as the weather will permit the shipping of horse, 'our right trustie and intirely beloved naturall son the Duke of Berwick,' with considerable succours. The success hoped for 'shall be acceptable to us for nothing more then that thereby wee shall shew you our gratitude, not only by protecting you in your religion, laws, and liberties, as wee have already promised,' but by rewarding you and each man's merit out of the forfeitures of the unnatural rebels. Recommends unity, and obedience to superior officers. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the last day of November 1689. The seal has Scotland in the first and fourth quarters.

(363) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LETTER, from King William, 'suprascriptur William R.,' and 'sic subseribitur, Jo. Dalrymple.' It begins:—'Right trustie &c.—wee greet yow weel,' but is addressed to no one by name. In all probability it was sent to the Privy Council of Scotland.¹ Hearty thanks are given for calling out a great part of the militia on apprehending an invasion: but it states that most of those surmises were dispersed to amuse and affright our subjects, and that at the time when it was given out that the Duke of Berwick was embarked for Scotland, it was understood that he was then in the French Army in the Low Countries. Being desirous to prevent trouble and expense to good subjects, 'and haveing lykwayes compassion towards the highlanders and uthers, who hitherto have not rendered themselves by a dutifull submissione and obedience to our government,' we require you to stop the calling out of the militia; but keep them in readiness until our further order, or that you see an appearance of invasion, and that you give orders to Sir Thomas Livingstone to encamp our troops in some convenient place towards the border of the highlands, without entering into any act of hostility till further orders; 'haveing resolved to allow these highlanders for some short tyme to reflect how much they have been deluded and imposed upon, to make their native countrie the seat of warr and to joyne with French or Irish Papists to subvert the Protestant religione and destroy ther owne properties and liberties;' and that they may be convinced that, we having frigates on the water and an army in their view, it is neither want of force, nor opportunity to reduce them, but 'the tendernes of our affectione towards all our subjects,' that moves us rather to accept their dutiful submission. Seaforth had given his parole, Hume had refused, and Struan had escaped after he was taken. 'We think fitt to acquaint yow that, upon good informatione against the late Archbishop of Glasgow, somtyme agoe, we did order him to be made prisoner.' Dated at the camp at Opprebaix $\frac{1}{2}$ June 1691.

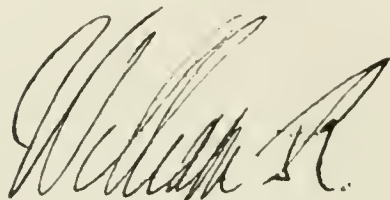
(364) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

¹ Compare with Dalrymple's Letter to Livingstone printed in *Papers Illustrative of the Political Condition of the Highlands*, Maitland Club, pp. 22, 23.

KING WILLIAM'S APPROBATION OF BREADALBANE'S CONDUCT. It runs thus :—

‘ William R.

‘ Whereas we did employ John Earl of Bredalbin to meet with the Highlanders & others in armes in order to the reducing them to our obedience, and he having met & Communed with



Whereas we did employ John Earl of Bredalbin to meet with the Highlanders & others in armes in order to the reducing them to our obedience, and he having met & Communed with them, and offered a representation to us in their names, We are well satisfied with his diligence & doe approve his procedure therein & doe accept it as good & faithfull service done to us, Given under our Royall hand att our Camp att St Gerard August the $\frac{20}{30}$ 1691 and of our reign the third year

FIG. 88.—KING WILLIAM'S APPROBATION OF THE EARL OF BREADALBANE'S CONDUCT.

them, and offered a representation to us in their names, we are well satisfied with his diligence & doe approve his procedure therein and doe accept it as good & faithfull service done to us Given under our Royall hand att our Camp att St Gerard August the $\frac{20}{30}$ 1691 and of our reign the third year.' (See Fig. 88.)

(365) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE

‘ A PROCLAMATION, indemnifying such as have been in arms before the 1st of June last.’ [1691.] This Proclamation was printed at Edinburgh by the Heirs of Andrew Anderson ; but this copy is one of those ‘ reprinted for Richard Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms Inn, Warwick Lane.’ At the end of it there is another proclamation for adjourning Parliament from the 16th of September

1691 to the 14th of January 1692. The Proclamation of William and Mary offering an indemnity is dated the 27th of August 1691, and may be regarded as the necessary consequence of Breadalbane's success in negotiating with the Highlanders. Its sole condition was that those who chose to take advantage of it should swear the Oath of Allegiance before the 1st of January 1692; and the alternative is held out, 'that such as shall continow obstinat and incorrigible after this gracious offer of mercy, shall be punished as traitors and rebels, and otherwayes, to the outmost extremity of the law.' A copy of it will be found in *Papers Illustrative of the Political Condition of the Highlands*, Mait. Club, pp. 35-37; and nearly all the other documents bearing on the Massacre are in that volume. MacDonald or MacIain of Glencoe, having at length resolved to take the Oath, offered to do so in presence of the commander of Fort William, who, however, was not empowered to administer it. He had therefore to cross the mountains to Inveraray in mid-winter; and there his oath was taken on the 6th of January, though reluctantly, because the day of grace was past; but his name was afterwards struck out of the roll. His delay was used as the technical excuse for the horrible and treacherous massacre that ensued. Hill Burton, in his *History of Scotland*, has given an admirable account of the whole matter, characterised by his usual perspicuity and impartiality.

(348) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

NARRATIVE of Proceedings in Scottish Parliament of 1695, specially in relation to the Massacre of Glencoe. See *Papers Illustrative of the Highlands*, pp. 151-162.

(349) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

MAJOR DUNCANSON'S ORDER, to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, to carry out the massacre. (See Plate xvii.) It runs thus:—

'Yow are hereby ordered to fall upon y^e McDonnalds of Glencoe, & putt all to y^e sword under seventy. Yow are to have a speciall care that the old fox & his sones doe on no acc^t escape yor hands. Yow're to secure all the avenues that none escape. This yow are to put in execution at 5 a cloack precisely. And by that time or verie shortly efter it, I'll strive to be at yow w^t a stronger party. If I doe not come to yow at 5, yow are not to tarie for me, but to fall on. This by the Kings speciall co[mm]and, for y^e good & saftie of the countrie, that the[se miscrean]ts be cutt of root & branch. See that this be put in e[xecutione with]out feud or favour, else yow may expect to [be dealt with as on]e not true [to King nor] countrie, nor a man fitt to earie a [commissi]on in ye Kings service. Expecting yow will not faill in fulfilling hereof as yow love yo^r selfe, I subseribe this w^t my hand at Ballechillis, feb: 12. 1692. Robert Duncanson.

'For their Maties service, to Captain Rob. Campbell of Glenlyon.'

This has every appearance of being the original document. In the volume of *Papers Illustrative of the Highlands*, pp. 72, 73, there are two copies of it; and the second, which is said to be 'from paper in General Register House, Edinr.,' corresponds very closely with this, not only in the spelling, but in the words that have been worn out. That that was not the original is plain from the indorsation:—'A true coppie of Major Duncanson's orders to Robert, Captaine Glenlyon.—12 feb. 1692.' As this one is now mounted on cardboard, it is impossible to see whether it is so indorsed or not, but it lacks the *sic sub.* which that copy had. As it is therefore probable that this is the original, and as it is of considerable importance, it is printed above without extending the contracted words. Parliament, in its address to the King, on the 10th of July 1695, stated that it could not see the orders Duncanson gave, as he and those to whom he gave orders were in Flanders.

(350) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

PROTECTION, for the sons of McDonald of Glencoe, and others, granted by the Commission appointed to inquire into the Massacre. This is apparently the original. It is printed in the *Papers Illustrative of the Highlands*, p. 99, 'from the Original in the Register House, Edinburgh'; but if each of the ten individuals to whom the Protection was granted received a copy, there may of course be still as many originals.

(351) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

ACT OF RELIEF, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, freeing the inhabitants of Glencoe from paying cess due by them, until the King's pleasure is known. The first part of this document is an extract from the Record of the Privy Council, signed by Gilbert Eliot the clerk, concerning the petition of McDonald's son and the rest of the inhabitants of Glencoe, craving relief from the payment of cess, as their goods had been seized and disposed of after 'the unhappy murder.' On the 25th of July 1695, the Privy Council recommended the Commissioners of the Treasury to give orders for sisting execution. The latter part of the document, bearing that, on the 10th of August 1695, the Lords Commissioners had considered the reference and given effect to it, is signed by Tweeddale in a very tremulous hand.

(352) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, which belonged to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon. One of Glencoe's sons was married to a niece of Glenlyon's, the sister of Rob Roy. The single-edged blade is $32\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ broad at the junction with the basket-hilt. The grip is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, mounted with wood and leather, and bound by a spirally twisted wire.

(355) Lent by COLONEL F. GARDEN CAMPBELL.

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT, three-quarters length, of the second Marquis of Tweeddale, who was born in 1645, married the only daughter of the Duke of Lauderdale, was for a few months (1704-1705) Chancellor of Scotland, supported the Union, was chosen as one of the representative peers, and died in 1713.

(334) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

ROB ROY

LETTER, from Rob Roy 'to Right Honall the Earle of Braedalbinc.' This letter, dated Portnellan, Nov. 12, 1707, is exceedingly polite, almost obsequious. After expressing his longing to see his lordship, he reminds him, 'I have the honour to have come of your Lop's family, and shall keep my dependency suitable to the saminc.' His nephew, who is to see his lordship, will, he hopes, be capable to serve him, and will do so though the writer were in his grave. 'He is a young man, so, my lord, give him your advice; he is Begging¹ his house, and I hope your Lop will give him a precept for the four trees your Lop promised him the Last time I was there.' Signed—'Ro. Campbell.' (See Fig. 89.)

(366) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LETTER, from Rob Roy to the Earl of Breadalbane, concerning 'a pley that was betuixt John Campbell of Innerardoran and Glenfallochs bairns.' He hopes that the Earl will bind them to the peace, for, when 'they eust out before, Loehdochart and I made you to give bonds under the paine of a thousand merk, that they should nocht midle with one another in tymes cunneing, and the transgressor was to forfeit the thousand merk or any part therof as your lordship would think fit.' He further states that he has heard that 'Glenfalloch and Mr. Robert Stewart² in Killine came to Gregor McOuile, and persuaded him to give up the bonds to the end that they might be destroyed, quhich was done immediatly;' and he is fully convinced that Gregor McOuile would never have given up the bond if he had not been advised by the minister. Dated, 'att Portnellan 4th Sept. 1711,' and signed—'Ro. Campbell.'

(367) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LETTER, from Rob Roy to the Earl of Breadalbane, in which he says that, after parting with his lordship, he met young Glenfalloch, who told him that the bond which Gregor McOuile gave up was in Loehdochart's custody undestroyed. 'And if it be soe it looks very ill fard. Itt looked nothing lyke fair dealling to (*sic*) Glenfalloch and the minister to come upon the

¹ Building.

² Robert Stewart studied at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, took his degree in 1672, was admitted to Killin in or before 1681, and died in 1729 (Scott's *Fasti*, ii, 825).

ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.

you are hereby ordered to fall upon your Dominions of
Gloucester & put all to your sword under penalty, you are
to have a special care that the old fort & the town do not
fall into the hands of your enemies, & that you are to put in execution all
a cloak secretly, and that that time or hour shall be
the time to do at your own stronger party, if I do not com-
mand you at 5 you are not to turn for no bid to fall on the
by the Kings officers to and for your good & safety of that
township that the
that do not put in
the town of
man fit to receive a
you will not fall in the hands of as your lordship
of the town that is my hand at Bristol Feb: 12 1692
For Henry Myles Roberts
Lieut. Colonel of the London

Robert Duncanson

Sabbath day to Gregor McOails house, when his sone was ffrom home, and to tell him that all was destroyed, and to keep up their own.' He hopes that his lordship will call for the bond from Lochdochard, and lose no time in settling this affair. Dated, 'att Corrycheyrich 15th Sept.

My Lord Portnellan Novr 12th
1707

I Long to see your Lop^d
and I presume, to tell your Lop^d that I
have the honour to have come of your
Lop^d's family, and shall keep my dependency
suitable to the same of which I told
your Lop^d when I parted with your Lop^d
last and what I said to your Lop^d or
ever promised shall be kept while I
live. My nephew is to see your Lop^d whom
I hope will be capable to serve your Lop^d
and will do it tho I were in my grave
he is a young man so My Lord give him
your Advice he is Begging his house and
I hope your Lop^d will give him a precept
for the four weeks your Lop^d promised him
the last time I was there I Beg pardon
for the husserving and I am
My Lord
Your Lop^d's Servant
Ro. Campbell

FIG. 89.—ROB ROY'S LETTER TO THE EARL OF BREADALBANE.

1711,' and signed—'Ro. Campbell.' From the facsimile of No. 366 (Fig. 89) it will be observed that he writes a good bold hand. The name of McGregor being then proscribed, he took his mother's surname. She was the daughter of William Campbell of Glenfalloch.

(368) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LETTER, from Campbell of Stonefield to the Earl of Breadalbane, about Rob Roy and the Laird of Bishopton. In this letter, written from 'Inveraray, 18 May 1713,' James Campbell says:—'The inclosed is from the Dutchesse of Argyle, and I beleive it may be in favours of the Laird of Bishopton, who is a considerable creditor of Rob: Roys. The gentleman would not presume to trouble your lordship with letters from himself, not having the honour of your acquaintance; but he humbly expects your lordship will cause Robert doe him justice. And I with all submission humbly think Robert should endeavour all he can to give him satisfaction; for the gentleman hath ocession for his money; besides he is a very worthy, honest man, tho' noe whigg in principles, and represents a good old family who are not the richer of there loyalty.'

(369) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

HIGHLAND PISTOL, which belonged to Rob Roy. The brass barrel, which is octagonal at the muzzle and fluted at the breech, is engraved, and measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. It has a flint lock, and a steel ramrod. The steel stock is also engraved and partly inlaid. On each side of the ram's-horn butt there is an oval silver plate, bearing neither name nor initials.

(356) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

ROB ROY'S SWORD. The long, tapering, single-edged blade is $35\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and on each side is inscribed—'ANDRIA × FARARA ×.' A deep groove runs down each side for two-thirds of its length, between which and the back there is a rude attempt at ornamentation. The basket-hilt is marked $\begin{smallmatrix} W & A \\ & s \end{smallmatrix}$. The grip, roughened with small pebbles and a wire twisted round it, is 4 inches long.

(354) Lent by COLONEL F. GARDEN CAMPBELL.

ROB ROY'S SPORRAN. The strong brass frame at the top is ornamented with a series of concentric rings, and is $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad. The pouch is of badger's skin, and the extreme inside depth is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It has three leather looped tags, with tassels of the same material. The length of the leather belt and buckle, for securing it round the waist, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The tongue of the buckle is in the second hole— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the end; but there are marks which indicate that formerly it had been worn much shorter. As will be seen, it differs greatly from the sporran described by Sir Walter, in the thirty-fourth chapter of his *Rob Roy*; yet it reminds one of that description, as a peculiar plan has been adopted to protect its contents. There is no intricate machinery attached to a hidden pistol; but it is doubly secured. At the back of the frame there are two knobs, one of which lifts a spring over a catch, and the other turns a toothed wheel—kept in position by a pointed spring—until a small opening comes opposite another catch. As the knobs work independently, the secret of each must be known, or the sporran cannot be opened.

(358) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

ROB ROY'S SNUFF-BOX. This box is formed of alternate perpendicular sections of ivory and ebony. The hinged top is silver-mounted, and bears a crest on a small oval plate—a hand holding a dagger pointing upwards between the words 'Mam Forti.'

(357) Lent by ROBERT BROWN.

AN OVAL SILVER-MOUNTED SNUFF-BOX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. In the cover is mounted a piece of horn decorated with figures emblematical of war. Engraved on the silver lining is this inscription: 'Rob Roys Snuff-Box, presented to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby by W^m Gray, Esq^r, of Oxbang House; he received it from the Kilsyth family.' In all probability the carved horn in the lid is the only portion of the box which belonged to Rob Roy, as the silver-mounting is comparatively modern, bearing the Edinburgh Hall mark of the year 1810-11.

(359) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

THE JACOBITE PERIOD

HAIR, of James VII. of Scotland and of his son. (518 and 519) Lent by MRS. MARKHAM.

PORTRAIT, of James VII., by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in full-bottom wig, armour, lace neckerchief, and green scarf. (297) Lent by J. S. FRASER TUTTLE.

A SILVER FILIGREE ESSENCE BOX, part of the toilet effects of Mary of Modena, Duchess of York, during her residence in Holyrood Palace. (326) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT MINIATURE, of James Francis Edward Stewart (James VIII. and III.), given by him to his faithful Secretary James Edgar, in whose family it still remains. The



FIG. 90.—JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STEWART (JAMES VIII. AND III.).

Secretary was a younger son of David Edgar of Keithock, Forfarshire, by his wife Katherine Forester, and was born 13th July 1688. Nothing is known of his boyhood, nor has it been definitely ascertained when he entered the service of the House of Stewart, but it must have been very shortly after the termination of the civil war of 1715, at which time he succeeded in escaping from Scotland to the Continent, disguised in a suit of labourer's clothes. Dying on 27th September 1764, he had held the office of Assistant-Secretary to his exiled master for nearly half a century, and never during that long period did he falter in his self-denying devotion to the cause. A loyal Protestant, his religious scruples prevented him from accepting posts under the Pontifical Government which he might have obtained, the emoluments of which would have been a valuable addition to the scanty pittance he received in name of salary. Of cultured tastes, he seems latterly to have devoted considerable attention to the archaeological researches for which a residence in Rome affords so many facilities, and in the correspondence of his colleague, Andrew Lumsden (who always speaks of him in affectionate terms), he is

generally referred to as 'the worthy antiquarian.' In intimating his death to Prince Charles Edward, Lumisden truly said :—' In him you have lost a most faithful zealous servant, and one who loved you from the bottom of his heart.' (See Fig. 90.) (554) Lent by MISS EDGAR.

PORTRAIT MINIATURE, of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.). [Oval Miniature, similar to the life-sized half-length, in oils, lent by P. H. Howard, Esq., to the South Kensington National Portrait Exhibition in 1867. J. M. G.]

(536) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

PORTRAITS, of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.) as a boy and in full armour. (603 and 604) Lent by A. V. SMITH-SLIGO.

PORTRAIT, of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.), formerly in the possession of Cardinal York. It was presented to the owner's father in Rome by the Cardinal's chamberlain when his effects were disposed of. (669) Lent by the REV. F. L. ROBERTSON, D.D.



FIG. 91.—PRINCESS CLEMENTINA MARIA SOBIESKI, WIFE OF JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STEWART.

JEWELLED WATCHCASE of filigree work, presented by the Chevalier St. George (' James viii. ') to Lady Threipland when he visited Fingask, January 7th, 1716.

(207) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A SNUFF-BOX, with false lid, concealing Miniature of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.) in armour, wearing the ribbon of the Garter. [A Miniature similar to the life-sized oil portrait lent by Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., to the South Kensington Exhibition of National Portraits, 1867. J. M. G.]

(537) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT, of Clementina Maria Sobieski, wife of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.), given by the latter to his Secretary, James Edgar. Clementina Sobieski was a daughter of Prince James Sobieski and granddaughter of the heroic John Sobieski, King of Poland, who, coming to the relief of the Emperor Leopold in 1683, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Turks near Krems, thus averting the then imminent peril of a Moslem conquest of a considerable portion of Central Europe. A large miniature, curious and old. [A similar portrait, but cabinet-sized, and on copper, is preserved at Keir, and is there attributed to David,

the artist who painted two portraits of Prince Charles Edward, engraved by Edelinek, and a portrait of the Princess Sobieski, engraved by P. J. Drevet, also the portrait of the Lord Eleho of the time, in the possession of Earl of Wemyss. J. M. G.] (*See Fig. 91.*) (556) Lent by MISS EDGAR.

DRAFT LETTER, of James Francis Edward Stewart (James VIII. and III.) to the King of Sweden, revised and corrected by himself, introducing Sir John Erskine of Alva, dated 16th July 1716.

Sir John Erskine was the great-grandson of John, 7th Earl of Mar, and a kinsman of John, 11th Earl, who commanded the clans at Sheriffmuir. He had been a member of the last Scots Parliament, in which he supported the Treaty of Union, and at the date of the letter he was sitting in the British Parliament as the representative of the county of Clackmannan. He seems to have been largely concerned in the schemes for the restoration of the Stewarts.

(605) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

HOLOGRAPH LETTER, by James Francis Edward Stewart (James VIII. and III.) to Sir John Erskine of Alva, beginning 'My friend and comrade.' *See Fourth Report of Hist. Manuscripts Commission*, p. 526, where a full *précis* of these letters, 605 and 517, is given.

(517) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

TWO RAT-TAILED TABLE-SPOONS, of date 1686, which belonged to John, 11th Earl of Mar, who raised the standard of the Stewarts in 1715. [He seems at first to have shown himself at least outwardly favourable to the succession of the House of Hanover, and on the Elector's arrival at Greenwich attended to present an address from the Highland clans. His professions of loyalty were, however, looked upon with suspicion, and not only was the address not received, but the Earl was in addition told to deliver up the seals of a Secretaryship of State, to which he had been appointed in 1713. Upon this he avowed his attachment to the Stewarts, betook himself to Scotland, and, being appointed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, assembled a considerable army, with which he encountered the Duke of Argyll at Sheriffmuir on 13th November 1715. After the unsatisfactory issue of that battle the cause languished, and even the presence of the exiled Prince, who landed at Peterhead on the 22d of December, failed to infuse fresh life into it. Eventually the army was disbanded, and the Earl fled for refuge to the Continent, where he remained under attainder till his death in May 1732.]

(533) Lent by MRS. ZWILCHENBART ERSKINE.

OLD BRIDLE AND BIT, with brass mountings, from Sheriffmuir.

(534) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

BROADSWORD, which was used at the battle of Sheriffmuir. It is dated on the blade 1690, and has the Ferrara mark of the running fox.

(1476) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, worn at Sheriffmuir by David Ritchie, a faithful servant of Sir David Threipland of Fingask. Sir David was among the first who joined the standard of the Earl of Mar, and soon after James VIII. and III. arrived in Scotland he spent a night at Fingask with his devoted adherent. After the dispersal of the Jacobite forces Sir David managed to escape to Sweden. He died an exile in 1746, his estates having been forfeited.

(615) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

TOUCH-PIECE, of James III. *Obverse*—Ship sailing, wind adverse, Jac. III. D. G. M. B. F. et H. Rex. *Reverse*—St. Michael passing over the dragon and striking it: legend, SOLI DEO GLORIA. Previous to the time of Charles II. no particular coin appears to have been struck for the purpose of being given at the touching, but during that reign, and those of his successors, it became the custom to use a coin with the device of a ship on the obverse, and St. Michael and the dragon on the reverse.

(485) Lent by the MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

THREE TOUCH-PIECES, of James VIII. and III., Charles III., and Henry IX., in brass inlaid box. The coins are similar to the preceding (No. 485), with the necessary alteration of the king's name in each case.

(509) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

TWO TOUCH-PIECES, of James VIII. and III. and Henry IX.

(542) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

WOODEN QUAICH, marked 'A. S.' (these being the initials of Adam Scott, an ancestor of the owner's), 'Dec. 21, 1715.' On a silver plate in the bottom is the Scottish crown, with 'God save King James' engraved below it.

(666) Lent by MAJOR G. R. CRUDEN.

AN OLD ENAMELLED WATCH, having on one side of the case a portrait of James Francis Edward Stewart (James VIII. and III.), in which he is represented in armour, and wearing a full wig and the ribbon of the Garter, and on the other a portrait of Prince Charles Edward, in which he is depicted as wearing a bob wig tied with black ribbon, while inside the lid there is a picture of a lady with a black page behind her.

(535) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

TWO RICHLY-WORKED PURSES, embroidered with gold, the one bearing the initials 'J. R. S.' (Jacobus Rex 8); the other, the letters 'P. C. S.' (Prince Charles Stewart).

(588) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

THE BAPTISMAL NAPKIN, of Prince Charles Edward, damask linen, with the royal arms.

(587) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

A RING, with a miniature portrait on ivory of Prince Charles Edward, stated to have been worn by him. Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon. (See Fig. 92.)

(513) Lent by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

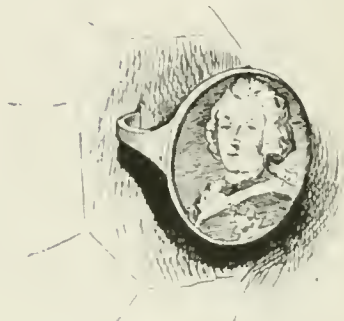


FIG. 92.—RING WITH MINIATURE OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

PORTRAIT, of Prince Charles Edward, when in Edinburgh, engraved under Cooper by Sir Robert Strange. Sir Robert Strange, the father of historical engraving, had a chequered and eventful history. Born in Orkney in 1721, he was as a boy sent to sea on board a man-of-war, but, not liking the life, on his return from a voyage he came to Edinburgh, where some of his sketches were shown to Richard Cooper, then the leading engraver in Scotland, and the latter, recognising their artistic merit, was glad to

secure him as an apprentice. When Prince Charles entered Edinburgh, Strange at once joined his standard. This he seems to have done not from any specially strong feeling of loyalty to the Stewarts, but solely through the influence of Miss Isobel Lumisden, the lady who afterwards became his wife. She, as was to be expected from the sister of Andrew Lumisden, subsequently so well known as the faithful Secretary of the exiled Princes, was a violent Jacobite, and informed her lover that he must think no more of her unless he donned the white cockade. After the disastrous issue of Culloden he remained under hiding in a remote part of the Highlands for several months, and when the severity of the Government's persecution of the fugitives had somewhat lessened, made his way to Edinburgh, where he contrived to maintain himself by the sale of portraits of the Prince and his more prominent adherents. It is not improbable that the portrait now exhibited was one of these. Marrying Isobel Lumisden in 1747, he removed to London in 1751, where he rose to great eminence as an engraver. He was knighted in 1787, and died in London on 5th July 1792.

[Similar to No. 618 (p. 132), but larger in size. These are probably the two small circular which form Nos. 9 and 10 in Dennistoun's list of Strange's engravings, to one of which Lady Strange seems to refer in a letter to her husband, dated 1789:—'*A propos*, where is the plate you had engraved of my Prince several years agoe, which never was published? It is but small; such a one is now wanted for a book. I believe I could get ten guineas for it, which is better than nothing. I believe you had it engraved from our best and largest miniature.' Dennistoun's *Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange*, vol. i. p. 270. J. M. G.]

(549) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, said to be by Sir Robert Strange. [An excellent old miniature, in which the Prince is depicted in a blue coat, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter. Face in three-quarters to right. J. M. G.] (See Fig. 93.)

(633) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, set with diamonds and having a Scots pebble at the back, given by him in 1745 to Catherine, Lady Threipland, wife of Sir David Threipland of Fingask. It is related of this lady (who was the heiress of the family of Smythe of Barnhill, a younger branch of the Methven family) that having given birth to a son after the disastrous termination of the Civil War of 1715, and, her life being despaired of, an Episcopalian clergyman

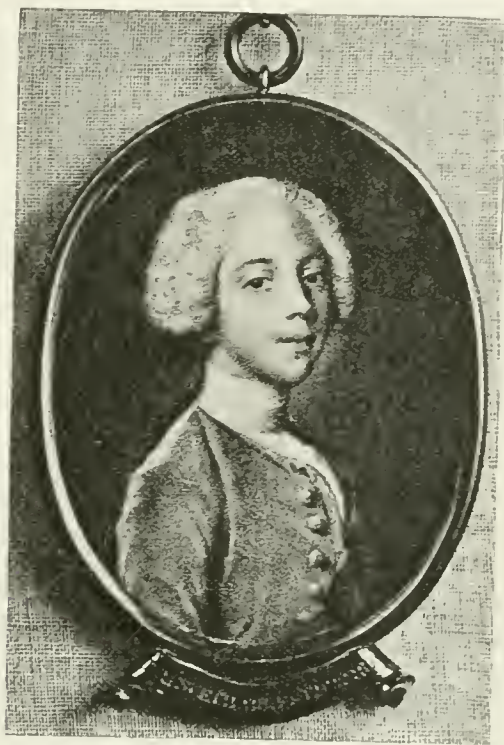


FIG. 93—MINIATURE OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, BY SIR ROBERT STRANGE.

was sent for to administer the last sacraments. This having been done, it was considered desirable to christen the child, but a difficulty arose from the fact that no one knew what he should be called. Lady Threipland, despite her precarious condition, heard what was taking place, and called out in a faint voice from the bed 'Stewart.' By that name accordingly the infant was baptized. He afterwards became well known as Sir Stewart Threipland, one of the most faithful followers of Prince Charles. See *The Threiplands of Fingask*, by Robert Chambers, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1880, p. 31.

(550) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, set in a frame of silver and diamonds. In it he is represented in Highland dress, with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter.

(551) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. [A miniature similar in type to the portrait painted by L. Tocqué in 1748, and engraved by J. G. Wille. J. M. G.]

(552) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

A roughly-executed contemporary PORTRAIT of Prince Charles Edward.

(538) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

PORTRAIT, of Prince Charles Edward, in which he is represented in tartan, wearing the Order of the Garter, and a blue bonnet with a white cockade in it. The portrait has been in the possession of the lender's family since the beginning of this century. (See Plate xvm.)

[An interesting life-size portrait, similar in general type to the engravings Nos. 549 (p. 130) and 618 (below), and to the large oil miniature, No. 538 (p. 131). It agrees with the last-named in showing no Order of the Thistle at the breast, as is the case in the two prints; and in introducing a broad black belt, passed over the right shoulder of the figure. The pale blue cap is edged with gold, and has a gold tassel on the top. The coat is of red tartan checked with black—or very dark—lines, of varying width (a tartan somewhat resembling that assigned to 'Macdonald of the Isles and Slate' in Grant's *Tartans of the Clans of Scotland*), and has gold lace at the edges and cuffs. The eyes are of a rich chestnut brown, the features are rounded, the lips full and red. J.M.G.]

(670) Lent by the REV. F. L. ROBERTSON, D.D.

MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, given by his father James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.) to the latter's faithful secretary, James Edgar.

[A miniature resembling, in the pose of the figure, the portrait painted by L. Toequé in 1748, and engraved by J. G. Wille, but differing in the features and in the position of the right arm. A mantle of leopard skin and a plumed helmet are introduced on the right side. Sky in background; a landscape appears to the left. J. M. G.]

(555) Lent by MISS EDGAR.

SMALL ENGRAVING, of Prince Charles Edward, mounted as a miniature. [Similar to the engraving by Strange, No. 549 (see note to that print, p. 130), but much smaller. J. M. G.]

(618) Lent by C. F. DALRYMPLE.

PORTRAIT, of Prince Charles Edward, in Highland dress. This portrait was sent by the Prince to Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, one of his most devoted followers. Sir Hugh was married to Lady Jean Erskine, sister of John, eleventh Earl of Mar, who raised the standard of the Stewarts in 1715, and had himself been attainted for his share in the proceedings of that year. The Prince stayed at Bannockburn House on the night of the 14th of September 1745, the day after he had crossed the Forth at the Ford of Frew on his march to Edinburgh, and received, as was to be expected, an enthusiastic welcome from the old adherent of his race. He again took up his residence at Bannockburn House on the 4th of January 1746, previous to the capture of Stirling by his army, and it continued to be his headquarters till the 1st of February, when he set out on his disastrous march to the north. Sir Hugh obtained the benefit of the Act of Indemnity of June 1747, and died at Touch on 23d March 1777, aged 91. The portrait is believed to be the work of De la Tour, a French portrait-painter of note. Prince Charles Edward's account with George Waters, Junior, Banker, Paris, shows the following entry: 'Jan. 13, 1749. To De la Tour for H.R.H.'s picture, 1200 livres.' Sir Hugh Paterson gave the picture to James M'Ewan, Surveyor of Taxes, Alloa. On his death it became the property of his heir, John M'Ewan, Writer, Campside House, Langside, Glasgow, and on Mr. John M'Ewan's decease it descended to his son, the late Thomas M'Ewan, also Writer, in whose family it still remains.

(547) Lent by MISS M'EWAN.

PORTRAIT, of Prince Charles Edward, by Allan Ramsay. Ramsay was the eldest son of the author of *The Gentle Shepherd*, and rose to very considerable eminence as a portrait-painter. He visited Rome four times, and on the last occasion spent several years in Italy, during which time he was a member of the Roman Lodge of Freemasons (see p. 253), which embraced in its ranks several of the most prominent exiled Jacobites. It appears probable that the portrait was painted during one of his continental journeys.

(548) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

RELIQUARY, with double top, having portrait of Prince Charles Edward concealed under the upper top. It was formerly the property of a nurse at Terregles, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

(674) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.



PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.



GLASS, with engraved portrait of Prince Charles Edward, and Scots Thistle ornament.
(See Fig. 94.) (675) Lent by the RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER CHINNERY HALDANE.

MINIATURE, of the Princess Louisa Maximiliana Carolina de Stolberg-Gœdern, wife of Prince Charles Edward, presented by her to Lady Strange. The marriage of Charles took place in April 1772, he being then in his fifty-second year, his bride being thirty-one years his junior. The union was an unhappy one, and eventually, in 1780, the Princess left her husband. Subsequently she lived with the poet Alfieri till his death in 1803, she herself surviving till January 1824.

(620) Lent by ALEX. PELHAM TROTTER.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER, by Prince Charles Edward to Cluny Macpherson, dated at Borrodale, 5th August 1745. In this letter the Prince states his intention of setting up the Royal Standard at Glenfinnan on the 19th August, and intimates his hope that the Chief of the Macphersons would be present on that occasion, adding, that if that is not practicable, 'I expect you to join me as soon as possible, and you shall always find me ready to give you marks of my friendship.' He wrote letters in similar terms to all the chiefs who were believed to be well-disposed to the cause. The Prince landed at Borrodale (which is a farm on the estate of Clanranald, lying on the south shore of Loch-na-Nuagh), on the 25th August 1745. Cluny at first hesitated to join him, as he had the same year been appointed to the command of a company in Lord Loudoun's regiment, and had taken the oaths to Government, but his hereditary instincts of loyalty to the exiled royal house, and the strongly expressed wishes of his clansmen, proved too much for him.

(560) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

SHIRT FRILL, of Lace, left by Prince Charles Edward at Fassiefern, where he stayed on the night of Friday, 23d August 1745, four days after raising the standard at Glenfinnan. Fassiefern was the residence of John Cameron, the younger brother of Lochiel. The box in which the frill is kept was carved by a shepherd boy with his skian dubh. The medallion portraits it bears are those of James Francis Edward Stewart and his wife Clementina Maria Sobieski, Prince Charles Edward, and Cardinal York.

(572) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

BLANK COMMISSION, as Captain, in the regiment 'commanded by Ewen Macpherson of Clunie,' dated at Perth, 7th September 1745.

(561) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

SHIRT STUDS, pebble and silver, worn by Prince Charles Edward. The box in which these studs are kept is a cameo representing a hunting scene—dogs pursuing a stag; the lid is of gold, having engraved on it the figure of a Highlander holding a branch.

(573) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

FOUR BUTTONS, taken from the clothes of Prince Charles Edward when in Edinburgh.

(574) Lent by MRS. MARKHAM.

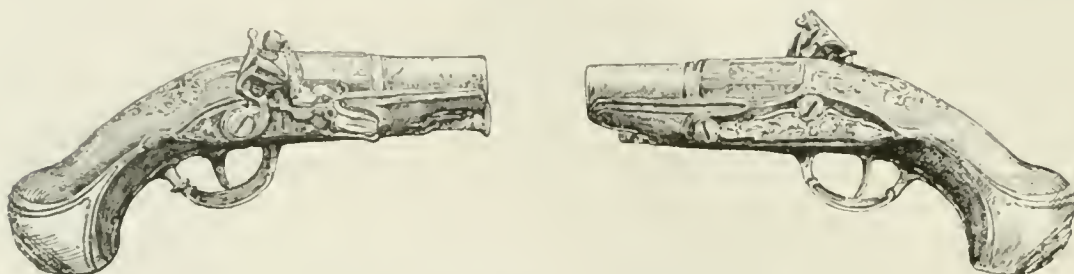
RICHLY CARVED IVORY POWDER-HORN, of Indian workmanship—hunting subjects in high relief. Worn by Prince Charles Edward at the ball given at Holyrood on the eve of the battle of Prestonpans, and formerly the property of the Comte d'Albanie.

(523) Lent by the RIGHT REV. ANGUS MACDONALD, D.D.



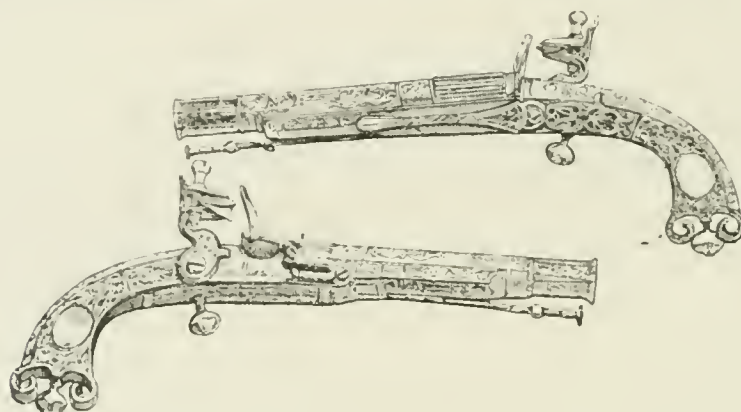
FIG. 94.—GLASS WITH PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

A PAIR OF POCKET PISTOLS, silver-mounted handles, and the barrels inlaid with gold, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward. Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon. (See Figs. 95 and 96.) (514) Lent by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



FIGS. 95 AND 96.—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S POCKET PISTOLS.

A PAIR OF PISTOLS, with inlaid steel handles, and the barrels damascened, stated to have belonged to Prince Charles Edward. The name of their maker, the famous John Murdoch,



FIGS. 97 AND 98.—PISTOLS SAID TO HAVE BELONGED TO PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

armourer of Doune, is engraved on the locks. These pistols were also formerly in the possession of Charles Edward Stewart, Comte d'Albanie. (See Figs. 97 and 98.)

(520) Lent by the RIGHT REV. ANGUS MACDONALD, D.D.

SILVER DESSERT SPOON in chased silver gilt casket. On the shank of the spoon is engraved: 'This was the Pretender's.' The Hall-marks are obliterated. The silver gilt case in which it is contained bears the London Hall-mark of 1822-3, and has, engraved inside, this inscription: 'Prince Charles gave Dr. Macleod a case containing a silver spoon, knife and fork, on leaving him in the Isle of Skye, saying, "Keep you that till I see you."' The case with the silver spoon, etc., given by the Chevalier to Dr. Macleod, came into the hands of Mary, 'Lady Clerk of Pennycook, who intrusted me with the Honourable Commission of presenting them in her ladyship's name to H.M. George the Fourth, (signed) Walter Scott,' and given to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby by the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham 1855.

(1274) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

BASKET-HILTED SWORD, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and was worn by him at the battles of Falkirk, Prestonpans, and Culloden. It is inscribed on the blade as follows:

H · M · H ·

ANDRIA × × FERARA

· H · K · H ·

With orb and cross. The hilt is partly of open-work, partly of pierced-work, with acorn-shapedommel. On the front of the hilt is a gilt ornament, consisting of the figure of a man in priestly

apparel, wearing a bishop's mitre, before him a Maltese cross, having in the centre an eagle displayed with the inscription *Daingean gun fiamh*. The scabbard is of red velvet, with the metal work gilt. This weapon also was formerly in the possession of the Comte d'Albanie.

(522) Lent by the RIGHT REV. ANGUS MACDONALD, D.D.

SKIAN DUBH, or Couteau de Chasse, worn by Prince Charles Edward during his campaigns in Scotland and England. The handle of the weapon is of twisted ornamentation, set with silver



FIG. 99. SKIAN DUBH WORN BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

nails. The highly ornamented scabbard is of steel and red velvet, with the usual knife and fork. The dirk was also formerly in the possession of the Comte d'Albanie. (See Fig. 99.)

(521) Lent by the RIGHT REV. ANGUS MACDONALD, D.D.

AN OBLONG MEDALLION, containing hair of Prince Charles Edward, and part of the garter worn by him. Presented to the lender by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

(525) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

TARGET OF WOOD, covered with leather, and richly ornamented in silver. In the centre is a Medusa's head in silver, surrounded by trophies of arms, etc. It was made in France for Prince

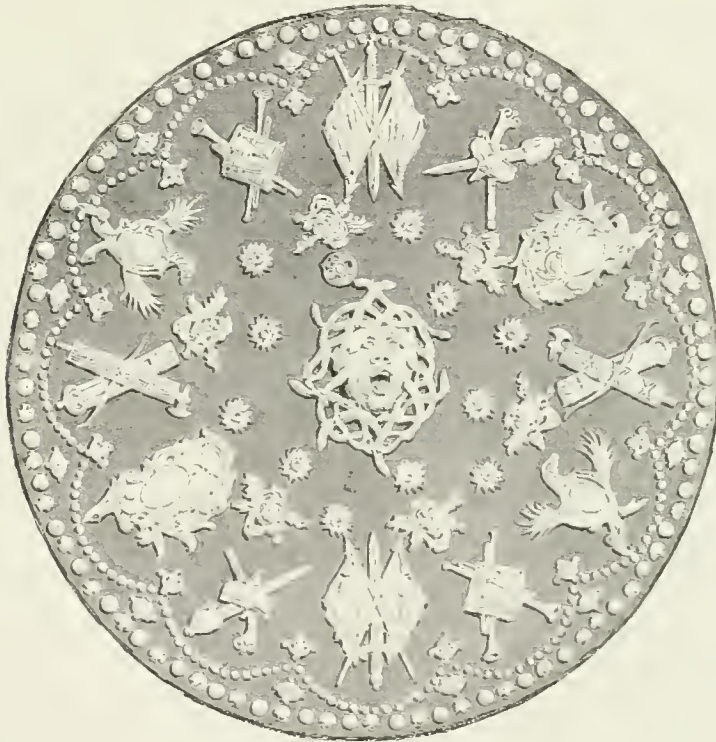


FIG. 100. TARGET BORNE BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AT CULLODEN.

Charles Edward, and was borne by him at Culloden. At Warwick Castle there was a similar target, which is supposed to have been destroyed by the fire there in 1871. (See Fig. 100.)

(558) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

A PAIR OF PISTOLS, with lobated butts, silver mounted and highly ornamented, made by Alleoin, Paris, and used by Prince Charles Edward. A head, apparently that of Louis XV., is carved on the ends of the butts.

(569) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON

PISTOL, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward. (586) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A PAIR OF FLINT-LOCK DOUBLE-BARRELLED PISTOLS, the barrels placed one above the other, used by Prince Charles Edward at Culloden. They were carried about by him in



FIGS. 101 AND 102.—FLINT-LOCK DOUBLE-BARRELLED PISTOLS USED BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AT CULLODEN.

his wanderings and under his different disguises, and afterwards given to his father's secretary, James Edgar. The present owner is a great-grandniece of Edgar. It has been a constant tradition in the Edgar family that *these* were the pistols used by the Prince at Culloden. (See Figs. 101 and 102.) (557) Lent by MISS EDGAR.



FIGS. 103 AND 104.—PISTOLS BY A FRENCH MAKER.

TWO PISTOLS, of French manufacture, with long barrels and highly ornamented butts, given after Culloden by Prince Charles Edward to James Edgar. (See Figs. 103 and 104.)

(544) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

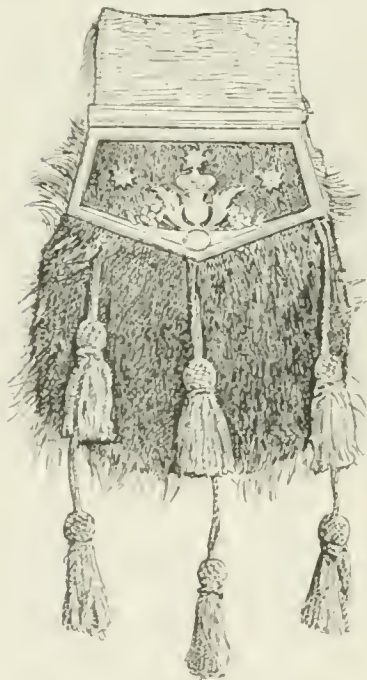


FIG. 105.—PRINCE CHARLES'S SPORRAN.

SPORRAN OF SEALSKIN, of French manufacture, worn by Prince Charles Edward. It is mounted in silver, highly ornamented, with three double silver tassels. (See Fig. 105.) (559) Lent by CLYDE MACPHERSON.

CANDLESTICK, used by Prince Charles Edward the night he slept in Ruskie, at the inn there occupied by Daniel Fisher. (527) Lent by WILLIAM FISHER.

SILVER QUAICH, used by Prince Charles Edward the night he slept in Ruskie, at the inn there occupied by Daniel Fisher. (See p. 308.) (528) Lent by WILLIAM FISHER.

SADDLE, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward. Presented to the late Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart., by Robert Chambers. (581) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S TARTAN CLOAK. (582) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

SKETCH of the head of a child, drawn by Prince Charles Edward when a boy. The sketch was given to Laurence Oliphant of Gask, a devoted

Jacobite, by John Edgar, nephew of James Edgar, the assistant Secretary to James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.). Gask, who had been aide-de-camp to Prince Charles Edward in 1745, took a special interest in collecting relics of his old master, and of all the Stewarts. To this trait in his character John Edgar refers in the letter sending the gift, which is in these terms:

SIR,

KEITHNOCK, near BRECHIN, June 6, 1787.

No length of time can make me forget Mr. Oliphant. I understand you have collected several memorandums of our Master, and have the pleasure to send you a child's head drawn by him when a boy, and a shot bag which he used before he left Rome. I got them from my uncle when I was in Italy twenty-one years ago, and think they can be nowhere so well bestowed as in your collection.—Your most humble servant,

JOHN EDGAR.

James Edgar, the Secretary, is of course the 'uncle' mentioned in the letter. Gask and John Edgar had been comrades together in Lochiel's regiment.

Laurence Oliphant was the son of Laurence Oliphant of Gask and his wife Amelia, daughter of William, second Lord Nairne. Both father and son, the latter then a mere stripling of twenty-one, were among the first to join the standard of Prince Charles Edward on his entering Perth. Old Gask was appointed along with Lord Strathallan to undertake the civil and military government of the North, but young Laurence accompanied the Prince throughout his campaign. Both the Oliphants were present at Culloden, after which they lurked for six miserable months in Aberdeenshire, eventually, however, escaping to the Continent. They returned to Scotland in 1763, and, although their attainder had not been recalled, were allowed by the Government to remain unmolested. The elder Oliphant died in 1767, but his son lived till 1792, and to the last remained steadfast in his loyalty to the Stewarts. When the newspapers were read to him, he would never permit George iii. and his consort to be mentioned except as the 'K.' and 'Q.' The characters of the two Oliphants have been well and lovingly drawn by their descendant, Mr. Kington Oliphant, in his *Jacobite Lairds of Gask*. Both of them were the embodiment of chivalrous devotion to a fallen house and a lost cause, and it would be difficult to select two finer examples of the best type of the old Scots cavalier. The younger Gask, by his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Struan Robertson, was father of Carolina, Lady Nairne, regarding whom see No. 600, p. 152.

(595) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

PAIR OF STEEL SPURS, worn by Prince Charles Edward, and given by him to the elder Gask. The Prince entered Perth on the evening of the 4th September 1745, and next day Gask entertained him to breakfast, on which occasion the host and guest exchanged spurs. The chair occupied by the Prince at the meal was for scores of years never allowed to be profaned by being again used.

(599) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

BONNET, given by Prince Charles Edward to Sir Stuart Threipland, and sent by the latter to Laurence Oliphant. All the younger Gask's friends knew his *penchant* for gathering together relics of the Prince, and were glad to furnish contributions to his collection. Sir Stuart Threipland was one of the most devoted adherents of the White Rose, and after Culloden Lochiel and he for a time sought refuge among the Braes of Rannoch. Lochiel had been severely wounded in both ankles, and his companion, who had been bred to the medical profession, was of great service to him in his maimed condition. Eventually Sir Stuart escaped to the Continent, where he remained until the Act of Indemnity permitted his return to Scotland. As his wife was possessed of an estate he was comparatively well off, and was enabled to assist many of the distressed Jacobites—indeed it is said that at one time he had twenty of these unfortunate men absolutely depending on him. He bought back his paternal estate of Fingask in 1782, and died in 1805. (See *The Threiplands of Fingask*. By Robert Chambers, LL.D. Edinburgh: 1880.)

(596) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

RIBBON, of the Order of the Garter, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward.

(592) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

BRONZE CRUCIFIX, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward.

(594) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

COCKADE, worn by Prince Charles Edward in 1745.

(597) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

PAIR OF SHOES, worn by Prince Charles Edward in 1746, and given by him to Flora Macdonald.

(593) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

LETTER, written from Florence by Prince Charles Edward to Monseigneur Cowley, Prior of the English Benedictines at Paris, dated 21st February 1783, in which the Prince expresses his pleasure in remembering his faithful follower, Oliphant of Gask, whose family, he says, never derogated from their principles. The letter concludes—'Not doubting in y^e least of y^e son being y^e same, make them both know these my sentiments, with y^e particular esteem that follows a readiness to prove it, if occasion offered.'

(598) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.

A SILVER COLLAR, for an Italian greyhound, sent by Prince Charles Edward in 1750 to Lady Threipland, widow of Sir David Threipland of Fingask. She was the heroine of the episode described on page 131. On the collar are engraved the royal arms, charged with a label. It also bears the following inscription: '*C. Stewartus Princeps Juventutis.*'

(589) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

POCKET KNIFE, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and was presented by him to a member of the Threipland family.

(634) Lent by the REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

PLAID, worn by Prince Charles Edward, taken from his shoulders and given out of gratitude to a farmer's wife for affording him protection after Culloden while pursued by Cumberland's soldiery.

(635) Lent by JOHN G. MACLEAN.

A GOLD PIN, in a small piece of Prince Charles Edward's kilt or plaid, given by him a day or two before Culloden to Lady Mackintosh, the wife of Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who, though her husband was a captain in Lord Loudoun's Highlanders, and either was or affected to be thoroughly loyal to the House of Hanover, became a devoted partisan of the Stewart cause, and raised two battalions of the clan for the Prince. Being herself a Farquharson of Invercauld, 300 Farquharsons, under Farquharson of Monaltrie, were added to these, and a very good regiment was thus formed. On account of this achievement Lady Mackintosh came to be generally known as 'Colonel Anne,' and it is said that at a later period of the campaign Mackintosh, her husband, having been taken prisoner, was brought into the presence of his wife, who was with the Prince's army in her semi-military capacity. Tradition reports that she calmly remarked, 'Your servant, captain!' to which he replied, 'Your servant, colonel!'

(649) Lent by the SENATUS OF THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

COMMISSION, by Prince Charles Edward to Cluny Macpherson, 'to raise in arms for our service all the men you possibly can,' dated at Fairntower, 3d February 1746. Fairntower is situated close to Crieff, and was the house of Lord John Drummond, the uncle of the Duke of Perth. The Prince slept there on the night of the 2d of February, his army having that day marched from Dunblane to Crieff. On the 3d he reviewed his forces, and in view of the difficulty of providing subsistence for his army decided to divide it into two portions, the one consisting of the clans, the other of the Lowland troops. The latter were placed under the command of Lord George Murray, and continued their march to Inverness by the east coast, while the Prince and the Highlanders set forward by the ordinary military road through Perthshire. Lord John Drummond was attainted for the share he had taken in the civil war of 1745. On the death of his nephew, in May 1746, he assumed the title of Duke of Perth, and died at Edinburgh on 27th October 1757.

(562) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.



SILVER DRINKING-CUP, used by Prince Charles Edward in 1745. It bears engraved on it the royal arms of Scotland, and the initials 'C. P. R.' (See Fig. 106, also p. 304.)

(571) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

WOODEN COFFEE MILL, with brass mounting, used by Prince Charles Edward in 1745. (570) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

COPPER PLATE, for engraving paper money, bearing monogram 'P. C.' surmounted by crown and Prince of Wales' feathers (see Plate XIX.). It could be used for making notes of the value of sixpence, threepence, twopence, and one penny, and four others in which the value is left blank. It was found at the west end of Loch Laggan about 1835, and is supposed to have been dropped there by some of Prince Charles Edward's followers when on their way to the cave at Loch Ericht in Badenoch. This plate was engraved by Sir Robert Strange at Inverness a few days before the battle of Culloden, and he himself gives a graphic description of the circumstances under which Prince Charles commissioned him to execute the work. See Dennistoun's *Life of Strange*. Illustrative details and description of the engraving was given by the late Dr. John Stuart in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. (1868). The plate is much honeycombed; an impression of it, in its present condition, is given on Plate XIX.

(568) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

WOODEN QUAICH, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and was used by him at and after Culloden. He presented it to Donald McGregor, House of Burn, from one of whose descendants it was purchased by its present owner.

(529) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

STOOL, upon which Prince Charles Edward sat while in hiding in South Uist after Culloden. Given by Miss Rachael Macdonald of Borovey, North Uist, the great-granddaughter of Flora Macdonald, to the present owner.

(530) Lent by ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL.

HORN SPOON, used by Prince Charles Edward in preparing his dinner in the hut in Beubecula where he was living, on the occasion of his meeting with Flora Macdonald and Lady Clanranald. The two ladies with some attendants arrived at the hut on 27th June 1746, bringing with them the 'flowered linen gown, a light-coloured quilted petticoat, a white apron, and a mantle of dim camlet made after the Irish fashion, with a hood,' which formed the disguise the Prince was to wear in his character of *Betty Burke*. They found him engaged in roasting the heart and liver of a sheep upon a wooden spit, and the three dined together, Miss Macdonald sitting on the Prince's right hand, and Lady Clanranald on the left. The next day Charles and his protectress set forth on their voyage to Skye.

(651) Lent by MRS. WYLDE.

A SILVER CUP, used by Prince Charles Edward. It bears the inscription, 'A. M^d. to M. N. 1763,' having been a present from Allan Macdonald to whom Flora Macdonald was married in 1750. (See Fig. 107.)

(650) Lent by MRS. WYLDE.

PUNCH-BOWL, broken by Prince Charles Edward at Kingsburgh House, Skye.

The Prince, in his disguise of *Betty Burke*, and Flora Macdonald, arrived at Kingsburgh about



FIG. 106.—SILVER DRINKING-CUP USED BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD

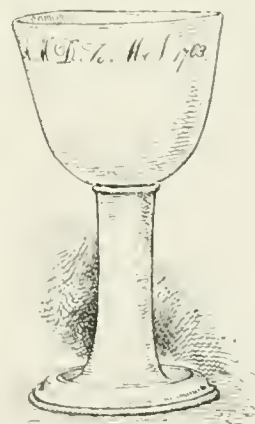


FIG. 107.—SILVER CUP USED BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

eleven o'clock on the evening of Sunday, 29th June 1746, being conducted thither by Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh. Supper being served, Kingsburgh made toddy in this bowl, and the Prince was pleased to express himself much delighted with the beverage. It being late, and the bowl having been emptied several times, Kingsburgh reminded his royal guest that as it was necessary he should proceed on his journey with the least possible delay, he would suggest his going at once to bed that he might enjoy a good night's rest. The Prince, however, insisted on continuing the carouse, and when Kingsburgh rose to put away the bowl seized hold of it to detain it. In the struggle it was broken, but the pieces were carefully preserved and afterwards sent to London, where they were clasped together. For thus sheltering the Prince, Kingsburgh was apprehended and taken to Fort Augustus, where he was thrown into a dungeon. He was afterwards removed to Edinburgh Castle, and kept a close prisoner there until 4th July 1747, when he was liberated under the Act of Grace. He was great-great-great-grandfather of the lender. (578) Lent by MISS MARGARET MACALISTER WILLIAMSON.

SILVER SNUFF-BOX, given by Prince Charles Edward to Angus Macdonald (Borrodale), great-great-grandfather of the lender. It was at Borrodale, a farm on the southern shore of Loch-

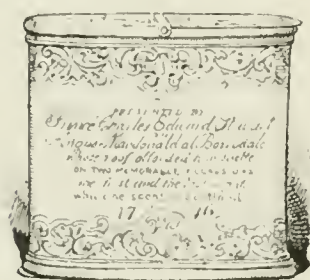


FIG. 108. ANGUS MACDONALD'S SNUFF-BOX.

na-Nuagh belonging to Clanranald, and occupied by Angus Macdonald, that the Prince landed in Scotland on 25th July 1745. He was most heartily received, and, with about 100 men who constituted his guard, was entertained with the best cheer it was in the power of the old tacksman to offer. Till about the 11th of August (when he removed to Kinloch-Moidart) Charles remained at Borrodale, where numbers of people from the surrounding country flocked to see him, and whence he despatched envoys to all the chiefs from whom he had any expectation of assistance. Curiously enough it was also under the roof of Angus Macdonald at Borrodale that he spent his last night in Scotland previous to his departure for France on 20th September 1746. Angus Mac-

donald was the second son of John, fifth of Glenaladale, and was over eighty in 1745. From his advanced age he did not take part in the struggle, but his sons did so. The Glenaladale family are the oldest cadets of Clanranald, being descended from John Moydertaeh MacAlister, seventh chief.

The box bears on one side the inscription '*Testimonium grati animi*,' and on the other 'Presented by Prince Charles Edward Stewart to Angus Macdonald at Borrodale, whose roof afforded him shelter on two memorable occasions, the first and the last nights which he spent in Scotland, 1746.' The former inscription is original, the latter was composed by Sir Walter Scott, and engraved on the box by his instructions on the occasion of the relic having been at his desire sent to him for inspection. (See Fig. 108.) (671) Lent by COLONEL JOHN A. MACDONALD OF GLENALADALE.



FIG. 109. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S WATCH.

GOLD WATCH, set with brilliants, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward. On the back there is a portrait in enamel of the Duchess of Albany, the natural daughter of the Prince by his mistress Miss Walkinshaw. A few months before his death he executed a deed in which he legitimated her, and she became his sole heir. The portrait is surrounded by a circle of brilliants, and a similar circle surrounds the face of the watch, while the hands are also set with very small diamonds. On the Prince's death at Florence in 1788 the watch passed into the possession of his faithful follower Thomas Nairne, son of the attainted Lord Nairne, who brought it with him to Sancerre in France, a great resort of the adherents of the Stewart cause, from its being the residence of one of the Maenabs of Inishewen, who had married a French heiress. The watch was

presented to the lender's father on his paying a visit to his kinsfolk the Maenabs at Sancerre about the year 1834. (See Fig. 109.) (672) Lent by COLONEL JOHN A. MACDONALD OF GLENALADALE.

RING, containing hair of Prince Charles Edward. The ring itself is not a relic, having been made under the instructions of the lender's father to contain the hair.

(673) Lent by COLONEL JOHN A. MACDONALD OF GLENALDALE.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER (in frame), from Prince Charles Edward to Cluny Macpherson, in the following terms:—(See Fig. 110.)

‘MR. M'PIERSON OF CLUNIE.

‘As we are sensible of your and clan's fidelity and integrity to us during our adventures in Scotland and England in the years 1745 and 1746 in recovering our just rights from the Elector of Hanover, by which you have suffered very great losses in your interest and person, I therefore

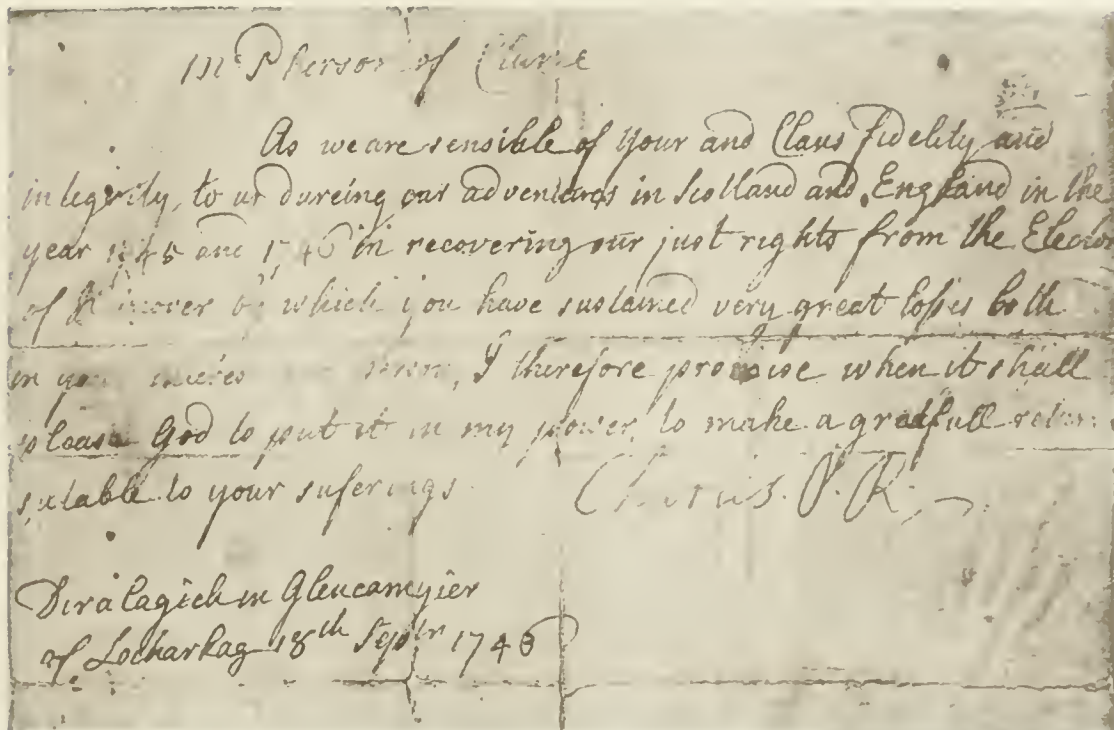


FIG. 110.—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD TO CLUNY MACPHERSON TESTIFYING TO HIS GOOD SERVICES TO HIS CAUSE.

promise when it shall please God to put it in my power to make a grateful return suitable to your sufferings.

CHARLES P. R.

‘DIRALAGICH IN GLENCAMGIER OF LOCHARKAG,
‘18th Sept. 1746.’

The Prince arrived at Glencamgier on the 17th, where he found Cluny and Dr. Cameron, who were expecting him there. On the 18th he set out for Loch-na-Nuagh, where the French ships ‘L’Heureux’ and ‘La Princesse de Conti’ were lying, and on the 20th embarked with his followers on board them.

This letter formerly belonged to Sir Walter Scott. The Prince used *new style* in the date, although it was not introduced into Great Britain until 1752.

(564) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER, from Prince Charles Edward to Cluny Macpherson, in the following terms :—‘Thanks to God I am arrived safe on bord y^e vessell which is a verry clever one and has another alongst with her as good. Y^e first is of 36 guns and ye second 32. I have spoken to Logary and his demand for y^e poor Glengarrymen is a hundred and fifty pound which I agree shud be given to his brother. for y^e Macgregors and Stuards I opine it will be suficient to give them a hundred pound apiece, and for Lokel’s clan three hundred pound. This is writ in a hurry and I have not time to explain more particularly. Keppoch’s lady should have a hundred pound.’

This letter must have been written on 20th September, the day of the Prince’s embarkation on board ‘L’Heureux.’ It shows his warm regard for and interest in the clansmen who had followed him with such unflinching loyalty. (See Fig. 111.) (580) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

SMALL MS. SHEET OF MUSIC, which when folded in a particular manner conveyed a warning to Prince Charles Edward—‘Conceal yourself, your foes look for you.’

(565) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

A MAP of the Wanderings of Prince Charles Edward after Culloden.

(546) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

GOLD WATCH-CHAIN, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and was given by him to James Gordon of Cobairdy, on his taking leave of the Prince at Paris in 1747—‘H.R.H. requesting Mr. Gordon’s watch-chain in exchange.’ This was a complimentary custom of the time.

(619) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER or MEMORANDUM, from Prince Charles Edward to Cluny Macpherson, dated 29th February 1748.

(563) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

SMALL CANNON, on wooden carriage with wheels, which belonged to the army of Prince Charles Edward which invaded England in 1745. It is probably one of the twenty small field-pieces the Prince brought with him from France. Presented to Lady Willoughby de Eresby by John Delane, Esq.

(579) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

LETTER, in French, from the Princess Louisa Maximiliana Carolina de Stolberg-Gædern, wife of Prince Charles Edward, to Lady Strange, dated ‘le 19 10bre.’ Signed ‘Louise R.’

(622) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

LETTER, in English, from the Princess to Lady Strange, dated the ‘one-twenty January 1788.’ Signed, ‘Louis de Stolberg C. d’Albanie.’ This letter was written a few days before the death of Prince Charles Edward, who passed away on the 30th January 1788. They had, however, been separated for nearly eight years prior to this.

(621) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

MENTE KÖTTÖ, or MANTLE CHAIN, worn by the Hungarian nobility in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which belonged to the Princess Louisa Maximiliana de Stolberg-Gædern, wife of Prince Charles Edward. Formerly in the possession of the Comte d’Albanie.

(524) Lent by the MARQUESS OF BUTE.

A JACOBITE COCKADE.

(577) Lent by MRS. MARKHAM.

BIRETTA, which belonged to Cardinal York. (540) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

PINCE-NEZ, which belonged to Cardinal York (in original case).

(576) Lent by MRS. MARKHAM.

Thanks to God I am arrived
 safe aboard y^e vessel, which
 is a very clever one and
 has another alongst with
 her as good, y^e first is of
 36 Guns and y^e second 32.
 I have spoken to Logary
 and his Demand for y^e
 Poor Glenarrumen is a
 hundred and fifty pound
 which I agree sh^d be gi-
 ven to his Brother for
 y^e Major's and Steward's
 I think y^e that proportion
 will be sufficient to give
 them a hundred pound a
 pie, and for Lokel's ship
 three hundred pound this
 is writ in a hurry and I
 have not time to explain
 more particulars. Perhaps
 Lady Sh^d have a hundred
 pound. I wish you would

FIG. 111.—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD TO CLUNY MACPHERSON APPRISING HIM OF HIS SAFETY AND EMBARKATION ON BOARD 'L'HEUREUX.'

SIMPLE MITRE, of White Damask, which belonged to Henry Benedict Stewart (Henry ix.) [Cardinal York], in a leather case bearing the royal arms, with a cardinal's hat above.

(541) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

PORTRAIT, of Henry Benedict Stewart (Henry ix.). (See Plate xx.) This unfortunate Prince, best known in history under the name of Cardinal York, was the younger son of James Francis Edward Stewart (James viii. and iii.), and was born on the 6th of March 1725. In his early years distinguished by high spirits and a lively temperament he took a warm interest in his brother's expedition to Britain in 1745, and set out for Dunkirk to join the French troops which were intended to co-operate with the Stewart forces against their Hanoverian opponents. It would seem, however, as if the disastrous issue of the contest led him to think it was vain to hope that his race would ever regain the throne of Britain, for in 1747, when only twenty-two years of age, he, to the great grief of the loyal Jacobites, decided to take orders, and received a Cardinal's hat from Benedict xiv. by whom he was also created Bishop of Frascati. On the death of his brother in 1788 he succeeded to the representation of the House of Stewart, but took no further steps to assert his claim to the British throne than by having a medal struck with the following inscription:—HENRICUS IX. ANGLIÆ REX DEI GRATIA SED NON VOLUNTATE HOMINUM. During the greater portion of his life the income derived from his see and the revenues of the Abbeys of S. Amand and Anchin in France enabled him to live in a manner befitting his rank. His later years were, however, darkened by calamity. When the French Revolution deprived him of his Abbeys, and Napoleon's invasion of Italy in 1796 stripped him of his episcopal revenues, he unselfishly sold his family jewels to aid Pope Pius vi. in paying the indemnity demanded by the French after the capture of Rome. There he resided till 1798, in which year the revolutionary troops plundered his palace, scattering his fine library and collection of antiquities. He had to fly for his life, first to Padua. He was living in great poverty in Venice when his condition became known to George iii., who at once instructed Lord Minto, the British Ambassador at Vienna, to offer to the aged representative of the Stewarts in as delicate a manner as possible a pension of £1000 per annum. The Prince accepted the offer in the spirit in which it was made. He returned to Rome, and with his death, in June 1807, the direct line of the Stewarts came to an end.

(553) Lent by the DUKE OF HAMILTON.

MONOCHROME MINIATURE, of Henry Benedict Stewart (Henry ix.) [Cardinal York].

(632) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

ORDER, to George Bogle of Daldowie, to furnish 1000 stones of hay, 30 bolls of oats, and 4 earts of straw, for the use of Prince Charles Edward's army, then quartered in Glasgow, dated 25th December 1745.

(601) Lent by MISS BROWN.

PROTECTION, to George Bogle of Daldowie, dated at Glasgow, 29th December 1745. It is signed by John Murray of Broughton, who afterwards betrayed his former comrades.

(602) Lent by MISS BROWN.

CLAYMORE, which belonged to Donald Macdonald, a cadet of the family of Keppoch, who had held the rank of major in the army of Prince Charles Edward. He was one of the prisoners taken at Carlisle, and was (with two others) executed at Kennington Common on 22d August 1746. The claymore is inscribed ANDREA on the one side of the blade, and FERARA on the other, and has an open-work hilt terminating in an acorn-shaped pommel.

(609) Lent by PHILIP JOHN CANNING HOWARD.

SWORD, used by Alexander Stewart of Duntalich at Culloden. The tradition is that Duntalich, having broken his own claymore in killing an officer of Ligonier's regiment, took the latter's sword and fought with it throughout the day. The name of the maker, 'J. J. Runkel. Solingen,' which is inscribed on the blade, is corroborative of the truth of the tradition, as it is known Ligonier's troop had arrived from Holland shortly before the battle.

(617) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

PORTRAIT OF HENRY BENEDICT STEWART (CARDINAL YORK).



TWO SWORDS (Andrea Ferrara) used in a troop raised by Gray of Carntyne in the interest of the House of Hanover in 1745. (543) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, which was used at the battle of Culloden. The open work of the hilt is wrought in the form of thistles. (590) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, rare basket hilt. From the field of Preston, Lancashire, where it was left during the retreat of Prince Charles Edward's forces. Marked 'Andria Ferara' on both sides, with running fox. (1500) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

SWORD, which was used at Falkirk. It is a back-sword, with a double fluting on each side and 'ANDRIA FERRARA' twice repeated on each side. (616) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

SWORD, worn by Colonel Gardiner at the battle of Prestonpans. This brave and pious soldier, though deserted by his panic-stricken followers, bore himself with the utmost courage. He was, however, cut down by a Highlander with a scythe fastened to a pole, and, being dragged from his horse, another mountaineer named Ian Macdonald struck him a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards in the Manse of Tranent. The sword (which is extremely plain, and altogether destitute of ornament) was taken from Colonel Gardiner by Macdonald, and remained in the possession of descendants of the latter till 1856. (Fig. 112.) (614) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.



FIG. 112.—COLONEL GARDINER'S SWORD.

SWORD, worn by the Duke of Perth at Culloden. (See Fig. 113.)

(611) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE EREBY.

DIRK, used at Prestonpans and Falkirk. (613) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

DIRK, worn by Cluny Macpherson during the '45. The sheath is of leather mounted with silver, and contains a knife and fork. The handles of the two latter, and the weapon itself, are of the usual Celtic twisted pattern. Length of blade, 11 inches. (See Fig. 114.) (566) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

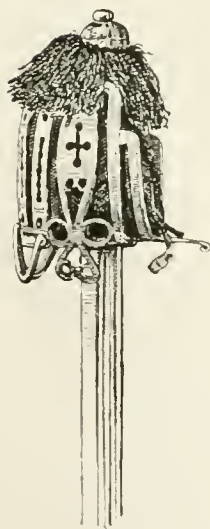


FIG. 113.—DUKE OF PERTH'S SWORD.

SNUFF-MULL, with pestle, used by Cluny Macpherson during the nine years throughout which he lurked concealed in Badenoch. The iron hoop which encircles it was made and put on by himself. (567) Lent by CLUNY MACPHERSON.

POWDER-HORN, carried by one of the Clan Robertson at all the battles from 1689 to 1746.

(612) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A TRANSCRIPT of despatches on vellum.

(626) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

THREE WHITE ROSES, forming a cockade, probably worked by Lady Strange at the time of Culloden.

(623) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

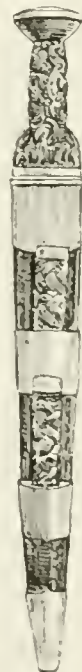


FIG. 114.—CLUNY MACPHERSON'S DIRK.

HORN QUAICH, found on Culloden Muir after the battle. (646) Lent by MRS. CAMERON.

THE GLOVES worn on the scaffold by William, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock. They are of gauntlet shape, richly embroidered, and still apparently bear marks of blood on them. They were given by Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton (in whose family they long had been), to Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Bedlay, as the owner of an estate which had belonged to ancestors of Lord Kilmarnock. (See Fig. 115.) (610) Lent by T. CRAIG CHRISTIE OF BEDLAY.

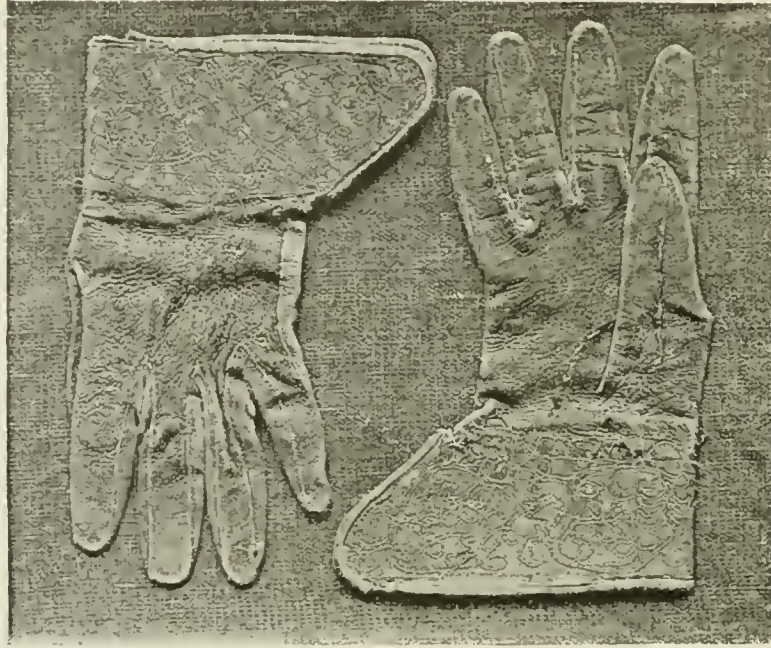


FIG. 115.—THE EARL OF KILMARNOCK'S GLOVES.

DIAMOND RING, which belonged to William, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, beheaded on Tower Hill, 18th August 1746. Lord Kilmarnock had at first been a supporter of the Hanoverian interest, and his son, Lord Boyd, was an officer in the Scots Fusiliers, but through an accidental meeting with Prince Charles Edward was induced to throw in his lot with the adherents of the Stewart cause. It is probable, however, that he was chiefly led to do so by the influence of his wife, Anne, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Linlithgow, a devoted Jacobite, who subsequently signalised herself by the invitation she gave to General Hawley to breakfast with her at Callendar House on the morning of the Battle of Falkirk, when, by adroitly detaining him the whole forenoon, she enabled the Prince to place his army in advantageous positions, which materially contributed to the victory.

In the retreat after Culloden, Lord Kilmarnock, blinded by smoke and the falling snow, mistook a party of Hanoverian soldiers for those of the Prince, and was taken prisoner. He made extreme efforts to save his life, humiliating himself by expressions of contrition for the part he had taken in the civil war, and by professions of his loyalty to the reigning house; but all these were unavailing, and he was executed at the same time as the intrepid Lord Balmerino, whose unshaken firmness of spirit had presented so complete a contrast to the demeanour of his fellow-sufferer.

The ring, with another in emeralds, was given by Lord Kilmarnock, immediately before his execution, to the Reverend Laurence Hill, then minister of Kilmarnock, afterwards of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Mr. Hill had married the only daughter, by a second marriage, of Letitia Boyd, cousin and widow of the second Earl of Kilmarnock. The ring has belonged successively to his descendants ever since. The emerald ring is also extant, and belonged to the

late Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., who was connected with another branch of the Rev. Mr. Hill's family.

The jewels with which the ring is set are seventeen in number. A large diamond occupies the centre; it is surrounded by ten smaller stones, and three still less stretch along a portion of the hoop at each side. It seems probable from its size that the ring was worn on the middle finger. (532) Lent by WILLIAM HENRY HILL, LL.D.

PART of the 'Journal of the Marches of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's army, from the time they entered England, the 8th of November, till their return to Scotland, the 20th of December.' Printed at Glasgow. The Prince, recognising the advantage his opponents had over him in their possession of the public press, and doubtless irritated at the falsehood of the reports issued by the Hanoverians, seized the opportunity of his stay in Glasgow to print and issue a journal giving an account of his campaign. (643) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

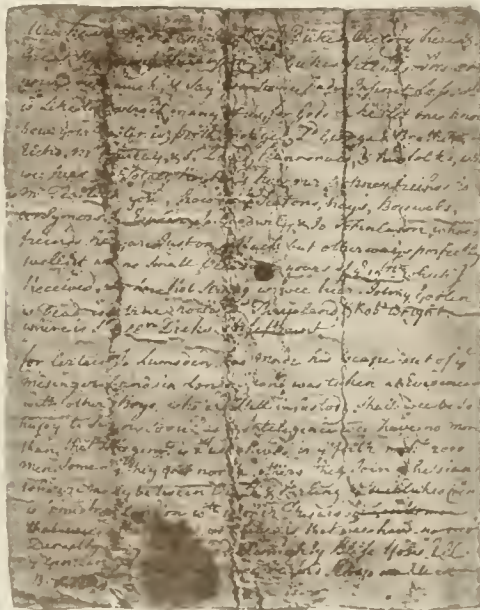


FIG. 116.—SECRET DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S TROOPS.

FIVE SMALL ROLLS, being secret despatches relating to the movements of the troops, etc. They were concealed in the curls of wigs or in the spur-holes of boots. (See Fig. 116.)

(625) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER

COPY of 'The Glasgow Journal by authority,' of date 1st January 1746. Issued by Prince Charles Edward. (642) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

COPY of the 'Glasgow Courant,' of date 26th April 1746, containing an account of the Battle of Culloden. (645) Lent by MISS BROWN.

'ACCOUNT of the Battle of Falkirk.' Printed at Bannockburn, January 1746, by the direction and under the authority of the Prince. This sheet was issued from a printing press he had brought with him from Glasgow. It was not, however, destined to be again used, as the rapidity of the subsequent movements of the Jacobite forces rendered it impossible to carry with them so ponderous a machine. (641) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

COPY of 'The Glasgow Journal by authority,' containing an account of the battle of Prestonpans, with lists of officers killed and prisoners taken on both sides. Issued by Prince Charles Edward.

(644) Lent by ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST.

ONE of a series of LETTER-BOOKS, containing a copy of the correspondence of Andrew Lumisden, the faithful secretary of the Stewart Princes. Lumisden was the son of William Lumisden, burgess of Edinburgh, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Bruce, third son of Robert Bruce of Kennet. William Lumisden had served in the Jacobite forces during the civil war of 1715, and it was only natural that his son, alike from personal predilection and hereditary attachment to the cause, should at once join the Stewart standard in 1745. On the recommendation of Sir Alexander Dick he was appointed secretary to the Prince, and became custodian of the Great Seal. After Culloden he underwent much suffering and privation, but eventually escaped to the Continent, and reached Rome in 1749, bringing the seal with him. He was now nominated one of the secretaries of James Francis Edward Stewart (James VIII. and III.), and continued to fill that position with the utmost fidelity till his master's death on 1st January 1766. He then became secretary to Prince Charles Edward, but the unfortunate habits into which the latter had fallen led to strained relations between them, and eventually Charles dismissed his devoted follower from his service. Soon after this Lumisden made his peace with the Government and returned to his native land, dying in Edinburgh on 26th December 1801. Like his colleague, James Edgar, he was a zealous archæologist, and a work written by him on the *Antiquities of Rome and its Environs* possesses considerable merit.

The letters (which are copied very neatly and methodically) show the secretary to have possessed not only great tact and discretion in the discharge of the delicate duties intrusted to him, but to have been animated by the most devoted loyalty to the cause which he had espoused.

In a letter written to Mr. Alexander Murray on 11th October 1759, he says: 'How much I long' for an opportunity to meet again the enemies of my king and country in the field of battle! I shall lose no time in repassing the formidable Alps as soon as I am honoured with orders for that purpose;' and passages breathing the same spirit occur in other letters.

Throughout the correspondence his exiled master is spoken of as the writer's 'cousin,' while Prince Charles Edward is referred to either as his 'young cousin,' or as 'Mr. Burton.' The affairs of the Stewart cause are spoken of as 'trade' or 'business.' The Order of the Thistle (for which an application had been made by the above-named Alexander Murray) is referred to as 'flowers.'

The letters show the exiled head of the Stewarts in a most favourable light, and it is apparent from them that he must have assisted his distressed followers, not only by using his influence at the French and Papal courts on their behalf, but by affording substantial pecuniary succour to the more needy as far as his straitened circumstances would permit. They also show the strained relations which existed between him and his elder son, and indicate how much the unhappy father felt alike the want of confidence with which he was treated by Charles, and the imprudence and folly of the latter's general conduct. In a letter, dated 3d December 1760, Lumisden writes to M. Goodwin: 'I need use few words to persuade you of the affliction it gives me to find that our mercantile undertakings should have been so much neglected, and which is still increased as the principal partner has of late shown so little activity in exerting himself in his own and our common interests. I flatter myself, however, at this critical conjuncture he will lose no time to form an expert and able crew to man our ship, whereby alone we can have our returns sooner than our Hamboro' rivals. . . . My cousin, who has nothing so much at heart as our friend's real advantage, does all he can to rouse him from his indolence, and to make him act as you wish. But as he has long since left to him the detail of accounts he never enters into particulars with him.' And in another letter to M. Goodwin in March following he says:—'As for Mr. Burton, my cousin has now been a year and a half without having received any letter from him, tho' he has writ several to him, and since the month of July last he has not so much as writ anything to Mr. Edgar, to whom he used to write a few lines every week. It is many years since my cousin observed that he had lost intirely Mr. Burton's confidence, but it

never came to the pitch it is now at. . . . In two words, my cousin is not in a condition of acting personally to promote our mercantile scheme, and Mr. Burton's silence and behaviour to him renders it impracticable to my cousin to give any advice, much less directions, in what relates to these matters for fear of making things worse than they are, and thereby encrease the present con-

Rome Jan^y 8th 1760.

Hon^{ble} Alex^r Murray

I received by last French post your letter of 15th Dec. which I immediately communicated to the King, whose concern for the late disappointment you will easily imagine, and which is the greater, that, without some new extraordinary event happens, he does not conceive how the French can be able to undertake another expedition in the spring: Tho he is of opinion that, notwithstanding the great desire there is of peace on all sides, it will be very difficult for the powers concerned to come to an accommodation before another campaign. That gives also great concern to h. m. is the prospect of what may be the Prince's fate after a peace; for without he takes proper measures before to w^{ch} he does not find h. r. h. anyways disposed, he will be obliged to live in the same obscure way he has done for so many years past, and w^{ch} would be, according to h. m.'s opinion, his utter destruction and ruin in all shapes. It is true that the Prince's removal any of acting towards his father, cannot but affect him, but his paternal tenderness for the Prince makes him feel much more the Prince's misfortunes than his own mortifications, and will always prompt him to do whatever may be in his power for h. r. h.'s real good and advantage: But alas. the Prince's conduct has been such as to render

it

FIG. 117.—A PAGE FROM ONE OF ANDREW LUMSDEN'S LETTER-BOOKS.

fusion. . . . For you cannot but see the straits he is in, and the little he can do in prudence, and especially at this distance, to give an helping hand himself to that good work, altho' he has nothing so much at heart as the good of the trade, and the honour and welfare of Mr. Burton.'

In addition to the official correspondence, the book contains a number of letters to the secretary's sister, Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Strange, and her husband, and throughout breathe a tone of the warmest affection. (See Fig. 117.) (629) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

MEDALLION, of Andrew Lumisden, by Tassie. (*See Fig. 118.*)

(628) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.



FIG. 118.—PASTE MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF ANDREW LUMISDEN, BY TASSIE.

A SAMPLER (of date 1729), worked by Isobel Lumisden, sister of Andrew Lumisden, and wife of Sir Robert Strange. As has already been mentioned, it was entirely through her influence over her lover that he was induced to join the standard of Prince Charles Edward in 1745.

(624) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

A PRAYER-BOOK (published at Edinburgh, 1744), which belonged to Isobel Lumisden, afterwards Lady Strange. In the prayers for the Royal Family the names of the reigning dynasty are erased, and those of the exiled Stewarts substituted.

(627) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

PAIR OF GARTERS, made of coloured silk, bearing the legend—

Come let us with one heart agree
To pray that God may bless Prince C.

(575) Lent by MRS. MARKHAM.

THREE JACOBITE RINGS, bearing respectively the following mottoes—(1) 'Awa' Whigs, awa'! (2) 'Do come,' (3) 'The rose that's like the snaw.'

(583) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

TWO JACOBITE DRINKING-GLASSES, preserved at Fingask, having engraved on them the portrait of Prince Charles Edward, with the rose and thistle, and the motto 'Audentior Ibo.' (*See Fig. 119.*)

(584) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

PIN-CUSHION, bearing the names of a number of Jacobites executed for the part they had taken in the civil war of 1745, with the words 'Mart. for K. and Con. 1746.'

(585) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A SILK CUSHION, bearing the names of Jacobites executed for their share in the civil war, with the words 'Mart. for K. and Con. 1746.'

(630) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

ENAMELLED RING, with the inscription: 'Pro Rege Et Patria.'

(631) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

WINE-GLASS, bought about sixty years ago in Perth at the sale of the effects of Captain Fraser of the Lovat family, among which were many Jacobite relics.

(647) Lent by MISS HELEN E. JARVIE.

A BADGE, of cut steel, worn in memory of the civil war of 1745.

(539) Lent by the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

PORTRAIT, of Alexander Robertson of Struan, 'the Poet Chief.' This remarkable personage (who was the elder son of Alexander Robertson of Struan by his second wife, Marion,



FIG. 119.—JACOBITE DRINKING GLASS.

daughter of General Baillie of Letham) was born about 1670, and succeeded to the family estates in 1688. In the following year he led his clansmen to join the standard of Dundee, and though he was not present at Killiecrankie, decree of attainder was passed against him and his lands forfeited for the share he had taken in the rising. Seeking refuge in France, he served several campaigns in the armies of Louis XIV., but being fortunate in obtaining from Queen Anne in 1703 a remission of his offence, he returned to Scotland, where he remained living quietly on his estates till 1715, when he again took the field on behalf of the Stewarts. At Sheriffmuir he fell into the hands of the Hanoverians, but was rescued by his friends. He was, however, soon afterwards again seized, and was being taken to Edinburgh when by his own adroitness and the assistance of his sister he managed to escape a second time to France. Continuing to live there for some years, he eventually again took possession of his estate, which had been preserved for him by his sister, to whom the Government had granted it. Undeterred by his previous unfortunate experiences, when Prince Charles Edward made his descent upon Scotland in 1745, the old chieftain again raised his clan and bade them rally round the young leader, telling them it was only his own great age which prevented him from placing himself at their head. Eventually this proved his safeguard, for as he had personally taken no active part in the civil war his estates were exempted from forfeiture, and his name omitted from the list of persons against whom proceedings were taken. He died at Carie in Ramoch on the 18th of April 1749 in his eightieth year, and with him terminated the direct line of the chiefs of the Clan Donachie.

His poems (some of which possess considerable merit) were published in a collected form a few years after his death. He is said to have been the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardine in *Waverley*.
(607) Lent by MRS. ROBERTSON, SEN.

A SILVER-HANDLED KNIFE AND FORK, which belonged to Alexander Robertson of Struan, 'the Poet Chief.'
(608) Lent by MRS. ROBERTSON, SEN.

LETTER, from Lady George Murray to the Duke of Atholl, dated 22d September 1745, containing an account of the Battle of Prestonpans. Lady George Murray was the only surviving child and heiress of James Murray of Glencarse and Strowan. Her husband (who was the fifth son of the first Duke of Atholl) was one of the most devoted adherents of Prince Charles Edward, acting as Lieutenant-General of the Jacobite forces throughout their campaign.

(636) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

LETTER, from Alexander Robertson of Struan to the Duke of Atholl, dated Carie, October 14, 1745, in reference to certain orders of Prince Charles Edward. James, second Duke of Atholl, second surviving son of the first Duke, succeeded his father in 1724 in consequence of the attainder of his elder brother William, Marquess of Tullibardine, for the part taken by the latter in the civil war of 1715. The Marquess subsequently accompanied Prince Charles Edward in his descent upon Scotland in 1745, and had the honour of unfurling the royal standard at Glenfinnan. James, second Duke of Atholl (who succeeded to the sovereignty of the Isle of Man on the death of James, tenth Earl of Derby), died on 8th January 1764.

(637) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

LETTER, from Alexander Robertson of Struan to the Duke of Atholl, dated 18th October 1745, ending 'God direct you and your good-natured Frailty.' Indorsed 'Letter from Strowan Robertson, which the Vis. of Strathallan, Mr. Mercer of Aldie, and other gentlemen present at the receiving of it could make nothing of; dated Carie, 18th October. Received at Perth the 20th.'

(638) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

LETTER, from Alexander Robertson of Struan to the Duke of Atholl, expressing the opinion that 'all are running to the Devill but the Duke of Atholl and the L——d of Str——n.' Dated Carie, January 18th, 1746.

(639) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

LETTER, from Alexander Robertson of Struan to Mr. Thomas Blair in Atholl, dated January 28th, 1746. Indorsed 'Letter with unworthy insinuations from the Laird of Strowan Robertson to Mr. Blair of Glascume, dated Carie, 28, Rec^d Blair 29 Janry. 1746.' These letters (636-640) are printed in *The Jacobite Correspondence of the Athole Family* (Abbotsford Club, 1840). See also *Fourth Report of the Hist. Manuscripts Commission*, p. 528.

(640) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

PORTRAIT, of Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne, and her son William, afterwards sixth Lord Nairne. Painted by Watson Gordon about 1815. (600) Lent by T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT.



FIG. 119*.—MINIATURE OF CAROLINA OLIPHANT, LADY NAIRNE.

Lady Nairne was the daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask and his wife Margaret, daughter of Duncan Robertson of Struan. She was born 16th July 1766, and named Carolina after the Prince whom her father had served so faithfully. She married in 1806 William Murray Nairne, afterwards fifth Lord Nairne, a grandson of that Lord Nairne who had been exiled for the share he took in the civil war of 1745. The family title was restored by George IV. in 1824. Her writings are marked by a devoted attachment to the royal house for which her kinsfolk had suffered. Her Jacobite lyrics, and many of her other poems, such as 'The Land o' the Leal,' 'The Laird of Cockpen,' 'Huntingtower,' 'Caller Herrin,' etc., have an assured place in the literature of her country. She died at Gask on 27th October 1845. Her son William, sixth Lord Nairne, predeceased his mother, dying on 7th December 1837. The portrait here reproduced (Fig. 119*) is from a miniature in the possession

of Miss Steuart of Dalguise, a niece of Lady Nairne.

RELICS OF FLORA MACDONALD.

LENT BY MRS. WYLDE. (Nos. 652-664.)

SILVER SNUFF-BOX, which belonged to Flora Macdonald and her husband, Captain Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh, with their initials 'A. M'D.' and 'F. M'D.' engraved on it.

Flora Macdonald, daughter of Randal Macdonald of Miltoun in South Uist, was born about 1722. She came to the aid of the Prince at one of the darkest periods of his wanderings. He had for some time been, at great risk, in concealment in South Uist. The difficulty was to find means to convey him to Skye, where it was deemed he would be in greater safety. It was now that Flora Macdonald, who, though she usually resided in Skye with her mother (the latter having married as her second husband Hugh Macdonald of Armadale in that island), was in Uist on a visit to her brother, nobly agreed to undertake the perilous task. It was arranged that the Prince should be disguised as Betty Burke, an Irish girl supposed to be on her way to seek employment in the house of Mrs. Macdonald at Armadale, and in that character, after enduring many dangers and hardships, the heroic Flora succeeded in conducting him safely to Portree, where he embarked for Raasay, but after a stay of two and a half days in the latter island returned to Skye, previous to his escape to the mainland. After parting from the Prince, Miss Macdonald went home to Armadale. She was subsequently arrested and taken to London, where, for a short time, she was imprisoned in the Tower, but eventually merely placed on parole in the house of a private family, and at once released on the passing of the Act of Indemnity in July 1747. Her marriage took place on 6th November 1750, her husband being the son of the brave and loyal Macdonald of Kingsburgh, who had been actively concerned in furthering the flight of Charles, and had been imprisoned for a year in Edinburgh Castle for so doing. Flora and her husband afterwards emigrated to North Carolina, but the disastrous issue of the American war compelled them to return to their native land. After a chequered career she died in Skye on

5th March 1790. The shroud in which she was buried was a sheet in which Prince Charles had lain, and which she had carefully preserved and carried about with her in all her wanderings. Dr. Johnson, in his *Tour to the Hebrides*, visited her, and was struck by her 'gentle manners and elegant presence.' Mrs. Wyldc, by whom this and several other relics of Flora Macdonald were lent, was herself a granddaughter of the heroine. She died towards the end of 1888. (653)

A TABLE SPOON, which belonged to Flora Macdonald, with initials. (*See also* p. 300.) (652)

A PIECE of the Dress worn by Flora Macdonald subsequent to her release from the Tower. (654)

A MINIATURE, of Flora Macdonald in the dress of a shepherdess. [Similar in most particulars to the mezzotint engraved by J. Faber, jun., from Hudson's portrait, painted '*ad vivum*, 1747.' An impression of another mezzotint, resembling this one, but smaller, is preserved



FIG. 120.—FLORA MACDONALD IN THE DRESS OF A SHEPHERDESS.

at Pitfirrane, Dunfermline, with an inscription stating that it was presented to Dr. McArthur, the biographer of Nelson, by a son of Flora Macdonald's. The fact, however, that the eyes in this miniature are brown, not blue as in the authentic picture by Ramsay in the Bodleian, Oxford, would seem to argue that this work has not been executed from the life. J. M. G.] (*See* Fig. 120.)

(655)

A PASTE DIAMOND CRESCENT-SHAPED BROOCH, worn by Flora Macdonald. (657)

FLORA MACDONALD'S WEDDING RING, with date (6th November 1750) inscribed inside. (658)

A MEMORIAL LOCKET, in case, which belonged to Flora Macdonald, inscribed 'In memory of my two beloved sons, Lieut. Alex. and Capt. Ranald McDonald.' Alexander Macdonald was lost at sea. Ranald was a captain of marines. He was a very handsome man, and bore a high reputation in his profession. Three others of her sons were in the army, and all were brave and efficient officers. (656)

A SMALL PEARL BROOCH, containing the hair of Prince Charles Edward and Flora Macdonald. (659)

U

A Pair of SCOTS PEBBLE EARRINGS, worn by Flora Macdonald. (660)

SILVER ÉTUI, with *repoussé* ornamentation, used by Flora Macdonald. It has no Hall-mark. (661)

SILVER NEEDLE-CASE, used by Flora Macdonald, with the inscription D M'D to M M'K. It bears only one Hall-mark, an anchor similar to that found on plate made in Leith, but this affords little indication of its date. (662)

A CLASP, worked in hair by Flora Macdonald. (663)

A PHOTOGRAPH, of Flora Macdonald, [similar to the portrait by Allan Ramsay in the Bodleian, Oxford, which was contemporaneously mezzotinted by M'Ardell. J. M. G.] (664)

SILVER-MOUNTED KNIFE AND FORK, which belonged to Flora Macdonald.

(665) Lent by ALEXANDER GUNN.

DELFT-WARE FLOWER-STAND, which belonged to Flora Macdonald.

(667) Lent by MRS. C. E. MORISON DUNCAN.

A MINIATURE, of Flora Macdonald. [A large and admirable miniature, but with little resemblance to the authentic portrait, painted by Allan Ramsay in 1749, now in the Bodleian, Oxford, which was mezzotinted by M'Ardell, during the lifetime of the heroine, in which the eyes are blue, not hazel as here. The present miniature resembles the picture by Hudson, lent by Mrs. Bedford to the National Portrait Exhibition of 1867, as a portrait of Flora Macdonald, in which a rose appears in the hair. J. M. G.] (591) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

SANDALWOOD FAN, ornamented with pictorial decoration. This fan belonged to Flora Macdonald, and was presented to her while she was a prisoner on parole in the house of Lady Primrose in London, November 1746. It was given by Mrs. McLellan of Ormoeleit, South List, grand-niece of Flora Macdonald, to Alexander Carmichael.

(531) Lent by ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL.

VOLUME III. of *THE LYON IN MOURNING*. This curious MS. collection of narratives, speeches, diaries, letters, poems, etc., relative to the campaign of Prince Charles Edward and the subsequent sufferings of himself and his principal followers, was made in 1747 (in the quaint words of the title-page), 'as exactly as the iniquity of the times would permit,' by the Reverend Robert Forbes, A.M., a devoted Jacobite, who subsequently became a bishop of the Scots Episcopal Church. It was presented to the Advocates' Library by Dr. Robert Chambers, who largely founded on it in writing his *History of the Rebellion*.

(668) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES, fourth Earl and first Duke of Perth, Chancellor of Scotland, 1686, eldest son of the third Earl and his wife Lady Anna Gordon, eldest daughter of George, second Marquis of Huntly. Painted by N. de Largillière, 1714. Engraved in Drummond's *Noble Families*. (See No. 1153, p. 162.) (1447) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM KEITH, ninth Earl Marischal. Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. (1448) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

TEAPOT, used by George Seton, fifth Earl of Winton, during his confinement in the Tower of London in 1716. (1342) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

DAMASK NAPKIN, bearing the name of the maker ('John Ochiltre, Weaver in Edinburgh, 1712'), and exhibiting the armorial ensigns of George, fifth Earl of Winton, forfeited in 1716. (Described in Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*, ii. 25.) (1344) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

BOWL AND SAUCER, used by George Seton, fifth Earl of Winton, during his confinement in the Tower of London in 1716. (1343) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

MEDALS, MINIATURES, SEALS

COLLECTION OF MEDALS RELATING TO THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STEWART

1688—1788.

LENT BY THE MARQUESS OF BUTE. (Nos. 471-505.)

(Sizes are given in English inches and tenths referable to Mionnet's Scale.)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{2}{10}$. Birth of Prince James, 1688. *Obverse*—The young Prince, as an infant Hercules, in a cradle, strangling two serpents MONSTRIS DANT FANERA CANE (Cradles give death to monsters). *Exergue*, Knot with coronet. *Reverse*—The Prince's plumes within a coronet, FVLTA TRIBVS METVENDA CORONA. (A coronet triply supported is to be revered). *Exergue*, 1688.—See *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland* by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., p. 48, Plate vii., fig. 5. (See Plate XXI.) (471)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{6}{10}$, by J. Mauger. Louis XIV. receives James II., 7 Jan. 1689. *Obverse*—Bust of Louis XIV. to right; LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. *Reverse*—Gallia receives James II., his Queen and son, and invites them to enter her tents; at the sides are the shields of James and Louis. PERFUGIUM REGIBUS (A refuge to kings). *Exergue*, IAC. II. M. BR. REX. CUM. REG. CONI. ET. PR. WALLIAE. IN. GALL. RECEPTUS. MDCLXXXIX. (James II., King of Great Britain, with the Queen his Consort, and the Prince of Wales, received in France 1689).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 54, Plate ix., fig. 5. (472)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{8}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left, in armour. IACOBVS. WALLIAE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—A ship striving against storms and adverse winds. 1697. IACTATVR. NON. MERGITVR. VNDIS (It is tossed, not sunk by the waves).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 57, Plate x., fig. 5. (473)

COPPER-PLATED MEDAL, size 1, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IAC. WALLIAE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—The sun partially eclipsed above the sea. CLARIOR. E. TENEBRIS (Brighter from the obscurity). *Exergue*, 1697.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 57, Plate x., fig. 6. (474)

COPPER-PLATED MEDAL, size 1, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IAC. WALLIAE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—A mine exploding at the corner of a bastion. QVO. COMPRESSA. MAGIS (When compressed the more powerful). *Exergue*, 1697.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 58, Plate x., fig. 7. (475)

BRONZE MEDAL, size 1, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IAC. WALLIAE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—The sun rising upon a calm sea. OMNIA. FACIT. IPSE. SERENA (He makes all things serene). *Exergue*, 1697.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 58, Plate x., fig. 8. (476)

COPPER-PLATED MEDAL, similar to the preceding. (477)

COPPER-PLATED MEDAL, size 1, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IAC. WALLIAE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—A dove with olive branch, flying over the sea. MANSVIRE. NVNTIA. PACIS. (The harbinger of permanent peace). *Exergue*, 1697.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 58, Plate x., fig. 8. (478)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{4}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. James II. and Prince James, 1699. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IAC. WALLIE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—Bust of James II., to right. IACOBVS. II. D. G. M. B. F. ET. II. REX. Below, 1699, N. R.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 59, Plate x., fig. 10. (479)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{1}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. Succession of Prince James, 1699. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left, in armour. IAC. WALLIE. PRINCEPS. *Reverse*—The sun rising over a tranquil sea, with ships, dispersing clouds and demons. SOLA. LUCE. FVGAT. (He disperses them by his light alone). *Exergue*, 1699.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 60, Plate xi., fig. 1. (480)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{5}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. James III., Restoration of Kingdom, 1708. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to right, in armour and mantle. CIVIS. EST. (Whose [image] is this?). *Reverse*—Map of Great Britain and Ireland, marked BRIT. L., SCOT. E., and HIB. D., The sea dotted with ships. REDDITE. (Restore).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 61, Plate xi., fig. 4. (See Plate XXI.) (481)

A SIMILAR MEDAL, to 481, but in Bronze. (482)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{2}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. James III., Restoration of Kingdom, 1708. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. CIVIS. EST. (Whose [image] is this?). *Reverse*—Map of Great Britain and Ireland, marked BRIT. SCOT. and HIB. The sea dotted with ships. REDDITE. (Restore). (483)

SILVER MEDAL, size 2, by Norbert Roettier. James III., Restoration of Kingdom, 1708. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left. IACOBVS. III. D. G. M. B. F. ET. II. REX. *Reverse*—Map of Great Britain and Ireland, marked ANGLIA, L.; SCOT. E.; and HIB. D. The sea dotted with ships. REDDITE. IGIVR (Restore). See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 62, Plate xi., fig. 5. (See Plate XXI.) (484)

SILVER MEDAL, size $\frac{8}{10}$. James III., Touchpiece. *Obverse*—Ship sailing, wind adverse. IAC. III. D. G. M. B. F. ET. II. R. *Reverse*—St. Michael passing over the dragon, and striking it. SOLI. DEO. GLORIA. (To God alone the glory).

This is called a 'Touchpiece,' because the king, when he performed the ceremony of 'touching' those who were afflicted with scrofulous complaints, put about the neck of each person a white ribbon with one of these pieces on it. (485)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $2\frac{1}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to left, in armour and mantle. IACOBVS. III. D. G. M. B. F. ET. II. REX. *Reverse*—Bust of Princess Louisa to left, in mantle, by Norbert Roettier. PRINCEPS. LVD. SER. M. B. REGIS. SOROR. (Princess Louisa, the most serene sister of the King of Great Britain). Below, 1712.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 64, Plate xi., fig. 7. (486)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{9}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. Escape of Princess Clementina from Innsprück, 28 April, 1719. *Obverse*—Bust of Princess Clementina to left. CLEMENTINA. M. BHITAN. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. *Reverse*—The Princess in a car drawn at speed by two horses; in the distance Rome and the rising sun. FORTVNAM. CAUSAMQVE. SEQVOR. (I follow his fortune and his cause). *Exergue*, DECEPTIS. CVSTODIBVS. MDCCXIX. (The guards being deceived, 1719). See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 65, Plate xi., fig. 9. (487)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{6}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. Marriage of James III. and Princess Clementina, 1 Sept., 1719. *Obverse*—Busts conjoined to right of James and Clementina. IACOB. III. R. CLEMENTINA. R. *Reverse*—Hereules, leaning on his club, takes the hand of Venus, holding a flower, and attended by Cupid holding a caduceus. REGIVM. CONNVBIVM. (The Royal Nuptials). *Exergue*, KAL. SEPTEMBR. MDCCXIX. (1 Sept. 1719).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 67. (488)

MEDALS RELATING TO THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STEWART.

1688-1745.



BIRTH OF PRINCE JAMES, 1688.



JAMES III.

RESTORATION, 1708.

RESTORATION, 1708



MARRIAGE OF JAMES III., 1719



BIRTH OF PRINCE CHARLES, 1720.



BIRTH OF PRINCE CHARLES, 1720



ARRIVAL OF PRINCE CHARLES EXPECTED, 1745.



SILVER GILT MEDAL, size $1\frac{9}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to right, in scale armour and mantle, with Medusa's head on the breast. IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . R . F . ET . II . REX . *Reverse*—Bust of Clementina to left. CLEMENTINA . MAGNAE . BRITANNIAE . ET . C . REG. —See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 67, Plate xiii., fig. 1. (See Plate xxi.) (489)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{6}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. Birth of Prince Charles, 31 Dec. 1720. *Obverse*—Busts conjoined of James and Clementina to right. IACOB . III . R . CLEMENTINA . R . *Reverse*—Providentia, leaning against a column, holding a child in her arms, and pointing to a globe, on which appear . SC . and IRL . and the legend . PROVIDENTIA . OBSTETRIX . (Providence, the helper in childbirth.) *Exergue*, CAROLO . PRINC . VALLIE . NAT . DIE . VLTIMA . A . MDCCXX . (Charles, Prince of Wales, born on the last day of the year 1720).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 68, Plate xiii., fig. 2. (See Plate xxi.) (490)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{8}{10}$, by Norbert Roettier. Birth of Prince Charles, 31 Dec. 1720. *Obverse*—Busts conjoined of James and Clementina to right. IAC . III . ET . CLEM . D . G . MAG . BRIT . REG . *Reverse*—Providentia holding an infant decorated with a ribbon and a badge. SPES . BRITANNIE (The hope of Britain). *Exergue*, CAR . WALL . PR . NATUS . DIE . VLT . A . 1720 . (Charles, Prince of Wales, born on the last day of the year 1720).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 68, Plate xiii., fig. 3. (See Plate xxi.) (491)

SILVER MEDAL, size 2, by Otto Hamerani. James III., Appeal against the House of Hanover, 1721. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince James to right, in armour, sun on breast. VNICA . SALVS . (The only safeguard). *Reverse*—The Hanoverian Horse trampling upon the Lion and the Unicorn; Britannia seated, deploring their misfortune; fugitives carrying off their goods, and London in the distance. QVID . GRAVIUS . CAPTA . (What more grievous than captivity?). *Exergue*, MDCCXXI. See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 68, Plate xiii., fig. 4. (492)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{7}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right, in armour. MICAT . INTER . OMNES (He shines in the midst of all). *Reverse*—Bust of Prince Henry to left, in armour. ALTER . AB . ILLO (The next after him). *Edge*—DIE . XXXI . DECEMBR . MDCCXX . EXTVLIT . OS . SACRYM . COELO (On the 31st December, 1720, he showed his sacred countenance openly).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 69, Plate xiii., fig. 5. (493)

BRONZE MEDAL, similar to the preceding. (494)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{8}{10}$, by Otto Hamerani. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right, in armour. HVNC . SALTEM . EVERSO . IVVENEM . (succurrere saeculo). (At least permit this youth to repair the ruins of the age). *Reverse*—Bust of Prince Henry to right, in armour. TRIPlicis . SPES . TERTIA . GENTIS (The third hope of a triple nation).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 70, Plate xiii., fig. 6. (495)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{4}{10}$. *Obverse*—Bust of Pope Benedict XIV. to right, in pontifical robes. BENED . XIV . PONT . M . A . III . (Benedict XIV., Pontifex Maximus, in the third year). *Reverse*—The monument of the Princess Clementina, in St. Peter's, at Rome. MEMORIE . M . CLEM . M . BRIT . REGINAE (To the memory of Maria Clementina, Queen of Great Britain).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 70, Plate xiii., fig. 7. (496)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{7}{10}$, probably by Thomas Pingo. Arrival of Prince Charles expected, 1745. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right. CAROLVS . WALLIE . PRINCEPS . 1745. *Reverse*—Britannia standing by a rock on the seashore, with spear and shield, awaiting the arrival of an approaching fleet; behind her a globe. AMOR . ET . SPES . (Love and hope). *Exergue*, BRITANNIA.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 72, Plate xiv., fig. 2. (See Plate xxi.) (497)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{2}{10}$, similar to the preceding. (498)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{3}{16}$. *Obverse*—A Highlander standing with sword and shield inscribed QVIS. CONTENDAT. MECUM (Who can contend with me?) NULLUM. NON. MOVEBO. LAPIDEM. UT. ILLUD. ADIPISCAR. (I will leave no stone unmoved to obtain that), 1749. *Reverse*—An expanded rose. MEA. RES. AGITUR. (My affairs are at issue).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 73, Plate xiv., fig. 8. (499)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{1}{16}$. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right. *Reverse*—A leafless hollow tree, from the root of which springs a flourishing young sapling. REVIVESCIT (It flourishes anew). *Exergue*, 1750.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 73, Plate xiv., fig. 4. (500)

BRONZE MEDAL, size 2, by Thomas Pingo. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right. PRINCE. CHARLES. EDWARD. STUART. *Reverse*—The Prince in Highland costume, approaching Scotia holding her spear and shield, between them a cornucopia; behind Scotia is a pedestal decorated with a thistle, and surmounted by the Unicorn. In the distance ships and a castle. *Exergue*, SEMPER. ARMIS. NUNC. ET. INDUSTRIA. (Always with arms and now with diligence).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 75, Plate xii., fig. 3. (501)

SILVER MEDAL, size $1\frac{7}{16}$, by Thomas Pingo. Visit of Prince Charles to London, Sept. 23, 1752. *Obverse*—Bust of Prince Charles to right. REDEAT. MAGNUS. ILLE. GENIUS. BRITANNIE (May he, the great genius of Britain, return). *Reverse*—Britannia standing by a rock on the seashore, with spear and shield, awaiting the arrival of an approaching fleet; behind her a globe. O. DIU. DESIDERATA. NAVIS (Oh, long-hoped-for ship!). *Exergue*, LETAMINI. CIVES. SEPT. XXIII. MDCLII. (Rejoice, citizens, 23 Sept. 1752).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 74, Plate xiv., fig. 5. (502)

BRONZE MEDAL, size $1\frac{3}{16}$. *Obverse*—Bust of Charles Edward to left. CAROLVS. III. X. 1720. M. B. F. ET. H. REX. 1766. *Reverse*—Bust of his wife, Louisa, Princess of Stolberg-Gedern. LAVDOVICA. M. B. F. ET. H. REGINA. 1772 (date of their marriage).—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 76, Plate xiv., fig. 8. (503)

SILVER MEDAL, size $2\frac{1}{16}$, by Giacomo Hamerani. Prince Henry as Henry IX. and Cardinal, 1788. *Obverse*—Bust of the Prince to right. HEN. IX. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. ILL. REX. FID. DEF. CARD. EP. TVSC. *Reverse*—Religion standing holding a Bible and a cross, at her feet a lion and papal emblems, St. Peter's at Rome in the distance. NON. DESIDERIIS. HOMINVM. SED. VOLVNTATE. DEI. (Not of the desire of man, but by the will of God). *Exergue*, AN. MDCCCLXXXVIII. —See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 77. (504)

BRONZE MEDAL, similar to the preceding. (505)

GEORGE HERIOT MEDAL, 'URBI PATER EST URBIQUE MARITUS.' This is the medal formerly awarded by the Governors of Heriot's Hospital to the most meritorious youths on completing their education and leaving the Institution.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 136.

(1349) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

OLD LEATHER CASE, containing two Silver Medals, one, that struck on the marriage of Prince Charles with Princess Louise of Stolberg; the other is of the then reigning Pope, Pius VI.

(512) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

THREE-SIDED REVOLVING STEEL SEAL of William Seton of H.M. Guard of Horse, of the family of Meldrum. One side contains his arms as a cadet of the house of Seton, the other two are occupied with his crest and motto, with initials W.S. surmounted by two cupids bearing a wreath of flowers. (See Laing's *Supplementary Catalogue*, page 149.)

(1347) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

SHERIFFMUIR OR DUNBLANE MEDAL, size $1\frac{5}{8}$, by Croker. *Obverse*—Bust of George I. *Legend*—GEORGIVS, D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F.D. *Below*—J.C. (Croker). *Reverse*—



FIG. 121.—BATTLE OF SHERIFFMUIR OR DUNBLANE MEDAL
(OBVERSE).



FIG. 122.—BATTLE OF SHERIFFMUIR OR DUNBLANE MEDAL
(REVERSE).

Victory pursuing fleeing cavalry. *Legend*—PERJURII VLTRIX. *Exergue*, AD DUNBLAINUM 13 Nov. 1715. Bronze.—See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 29, Plate iv., fig. 4. (See Figs. 121 and 122.)

(516) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

FACSIMILE of Gold Medal in British Museum, commemorating the marriage of George, seventh Lord Seton (Queen Mary's faithful adherent), and Isabel Hamilton of Sanguhar, 1562. The obverse has in a monogram the initials G.S.I.H., with the legend, NEMO POTEST DUOBUS DOMINIS SERVIRE: reverse, a thistle-head between three crescents forming a trefoil, with the legend, UN DIEU, UNE FOY, UN ROY, UNE LOY, 1562. An example in silver of this medal is in the Hunterian Collection, Glasgow.

(1339) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

BATTLE OF CULLODEN MEDAL, size 2, by Yeo. *Obverse*—Bust of the Duke of Cumberland to the right, in armour with lion's skin across the breast. *Legend*—GULIELMUS . GEOR :



FIG. 123.—BATTLE OF CULLODEN MEDAL
(OBVERSE).



FIG. 124.—BATTLE OF CULLODEN MEDAL
(REVERSE).

II : R . FIL . DUX . CUMBRIE. *Reverse*—The Duke as Hercules tramples upon Discord and raises Britannia. *Exergue*, PERDUELLIB . EX . ANG . FUGAT . AD . CULLOD . DEBELLAT, 16 APR. 1746. Silver. See Cochran-Patrick's *Medals*, p. 83, Plate xv., fig. 4. (See Figs. 123 and 124.)

(515) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

STEEL SEAL of John Seton, first Baron of Cariston, second son of George, sixth Lord Seton, circa 1553. (Figured in Laing's *Supplementary Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*, p. 148.) The arms consist of three crescents within the royal tressure; the crescent in the dexter chief charged with a bezant as a difference. Crest on helmet with mantling, a dragon spouting fire. Motto, HAZARD ZIT FORWARD. (1346) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

FACSIMILE of Bronze Medal by Simon in British Museum, bearing on the obverse the profile, of Charles Seton, second Earl of Dunfermline, 1646 (son of Chancellor Seton), and on the reverse the legend, CAR. SETONIUS FERMELINO DIMI CON 1646. (1340) Lent by GEORGE SETON.

BRONZE MEDAL of Cardinal York, by Filippo Gropanesce. *Legend*—HENRICUS . M . D . EP . TUSC . CARD . DUX . EBOR . S . B . E . V . CANE. *Reverse*—Religion with open book, holding cross lion at her feet. *Legend*—NON DESIDERIIS HOMINUM SED VOLUNTATE DEI AN M.D.C.C.L.X.V.I.

(545) Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

MINIATURES

COLLECTION FORMED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, AND SOLD AFTER HER DEATH.

LENT BY STEWART DAWSON. (Nos. 1091-1116.)

MARY STEWART, QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587). (1091)

FRANCIS II., KING OF FRANCE, son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, husband of Mary Stewart. He died 1560. This miniature is so entered in the *Catalogue of Portrait Miniatures* on loan at South Kensington Museum in 1865; [but it really is a portrait of Lord Darnley, adapted, with slight changes, from the engraving usually assigned to Elstracke, which frequently appears in copies of Holland's *Baculiologia*, 1618, and was regarded by Mr. Albert Way as 'the most authentic portrait of Darnley, probably, that exists.' J. M. G.] (1092)

JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND AND I. OF ENGLAND. By Peter Oliver. (1093)

QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK, wife of James VI. By Peter Oliver. (1094)

QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK. (1095)

CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, afterwards Charles I. By Peter Oliver. (1096)

CHARLES I. (1097)

HENRIETTA MARIA, wife of Charles I. (1098)

KING CHARLES II. (1099)

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, Infanta of Portugal, wife of Charles II. (1100)

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, wife of Charles II. (1101)

JAMES VII. OF SCOTLAND AND II. OF ENGLAND. (1102)

JAMES FITZJAMES, Marshal, Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. and Arabella, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. (1103)

JAMES STEWART, PRINCE OF WALES, son of James II. and Mary Beatrix of Modena. Painted when a child. (1104)

ANNE HYDE, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and the first wife of James II. (1105)

WILLIAM III., Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England. (1106)

PRINCESS MARY OF ORANGE, afterwards Queen Mary. (1107)

QUEEN ANNE OF ENGLAND, born 1664, died 1714. (1108)

JAMES STEWART, the 'Old Chevalier,' son of James II. (1109)

JAMES STEWART, the 'Old Chevalier,' when a child. The miniature is inscribed 'Le Prince de Gall.' (1110)

JAMES STEWART, the 'Old Chevalier.' (1111)

JAMES STEWART, the 'Old Chevalier.' (1112)

- PRINCESS MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, wife of the 'Old Chevalier.' Enamel portrait by C. F. Zincke. (1113)
 PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, son of the 'Old Chevalier.' (1114)
 LOUISA, PRINCESS STOLBERG, wife of Prince Charles Edward. (1115)
 HENRY BENEDICT, Cardinal York, younger son of Prince James, the 'Old Chevalier.' (1116)

MINIATURE, of Charles II. Bust, with long flowing hair. The face is very repulsive. On one side of the picture there is a small skull. (322) Lent by the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.

COLLECTION OF MINIATURES.

LENT BY THE BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY. (Nos. 1138-1154.)

A MINIATURE, of Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III. of Scotland. [A version of the portrait by George Jamesone, at Taymouth, engraved in Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*. J. M. G.] (1138)

A MINIATURE, of James I. of Scotland, in an octagon gilt frame. [A bust-sized version of the full-length portrait 'at Kielberg, near Tübingen, in Germany,' engraved in half-length, in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*. J. M. G.] (1139)

MINIATURE, of James V., in oblong gilt frame. From a portrait in Drummond Castle. [Derived from the figure of the King in the portrait of 'James V. and Mary of Guise,' at Hardwick (No. 160, p. 77). The same type appears in the frontispiece to *Laws and Acts of Parliament* (Edinr. Rob. Waldegrave, 1597); in Johnston's *Inscriptiones*, 1602 (with the figure reversed); and in Murray of Glendook's *Acts of Parliament* 1681, etc. J. M. G.] (1140)

A MINIATURE, of Mary Queen of Scots. Enamel portrait by H. Bone, 1819. (1141)

AN ENAMEL MINIATURE, Mary Queen of Scots, in a silver-gilt filigree frame, with gold star-shaped Locket attached, containing Queen Mary's hair. From the picture in the King's Closet, Versailles. (1142)

A MINIATURE, of Charles I. (1143)

A MINIATURE, of Mary Beatrice of Modena, wife of James II. (1144)

A MINIATURE, of James II. (1145)

A MINIATURE, of 'James VIII. of Scotland,' Chevalier St. George. (1146)

A MINIATURE, of Maria Clementina Sobieski, wife of 'James VIII. of Scotland,' in an oval gilt frame. (1150)

A MINIATURE, of Charles Edward Stewart, when a child. [A similar miniature is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. J. M. G.] (1152)

A MINIATURE, of Prince Charles when young. Similar to No. 633, p. 131. (1151)

A MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward. [A curious and interesting miniature, but not representing Prince Charles. The eyes here are *blue*, not dark *brown*, as in the authentic portraits of the Prince. J. M. G.] (1147)

A MINIATURE, of the Marquis of Montrose, in an oval gilt frame. (1160)

AN ENAMEL MINIATURE, of Prince Charles Edward, by V. Stern, 1743. (1148)

A MINIATURE, of Prince Henry, Cardinal York, by V. Stern, 1743.

(1149)

A MINIATURE, of James, Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, created Duke by James II. at St. Germain. [An interesting and very characteristic miniature, though only a copy from some contemporaneous work,—probably, with alterations in costume, from the three-quarters-length seated portrait, in peer's robes, at Blair-Drummond, which is engraved in Drummond's *Noble Families*. It shows the nobleman in three-quarters to right, wearing long wig, blue mantle fastened with brooch on his right shoulder, and short coat-sleeves cut into decorative stripes in the pseudo-classical manner of the time, with wide white shirt-sleeves appearing beneath. It differs from the portraits of Lord Perth known to us in the Physicians' Hall, Edinburgh, and at Keir, formerly at Murthly Castle, from the contemporaneous engravings by White and Faithorne, and from the excellent life-sized half-length oil picture (No. 1447, p. 154), also lent by the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. The last named is probably rightly attributed



FIG. 125.—JAMES, EARL, AND FIRST DUKE, OF PERTH.

to Largillière, having been evidently painted after the nobleman retired to France, and showing him at a more advanced age than any other portrait with which we are acquainted. It is assigned to 1714, two years before the death of its subject. Here the characteristic wart on the right cheek appears very faintly, having probably been half-obliterated by cleaning. It is clearly marked, however, in the miniature. J. M. G.] (*See* Fig. 125.)

(1153)

A MINIATURE, of James, first Duke of Perth, in a gold and blue enamel frame, with wreath, an initial 'P,' and set in diamonds.

(1156)

A MINIATURE, of Lady Jean Gordon, Duchess of Perth.

(1155)

A MINIATURE, of Lady Lillias Drummond, Marchioness of Tullibardine, who married James, fourth Earl of Perth.

(1154)

OIL MINIATURE, full length, in curious tartan dress—copy of a portrait known to have been preserved in Paris forty years ago—and there called the 'Countess of Lennox.' Date of the original the sixteenth century.

(145) Lent by C. E. DALRYMPLE.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOME OF THE SEALS OF BISHOPS OF GLASGOW.

LENT BY THOMAS BOSTON. (Nos. 1163-1172.)

JOCELINE, A.D. 1175-1198. A full-length figure of a bishop, in pontifical vestments; his right hand elevated, bestowing the benediction; his left holding the pastoral staff. 'SIGILLUM JOCELINI GLASGUENSIS EPISCOPI.'—Figured in Laing's *Ancient Scottish Seals*, Plate xv., fig. 1. (1163)

FLORENCE: Bishop-elect 1202; Resigned 1207; Died 1212. This is an interesting design. A figure of a young man seated before a lectern, on which is a book; in his left hand he holds a rod or staff of office; his right hand is a little raised, and the forefinger extended as if he was discoursing from the book before him. 'SIGILL. FLOREN[TH GLAS]GUENSIS ELECTI.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xv., fig. 3. (See Plate xxii.) (1164)

WALTER, CHAPLAIN TO WILLIAM THE LION, A.D. 1207-1232. A full-length figure of a bishop in profile, in pontifical vestments, standing upon a crescent reversed, his right hand elevated, and his left holding the pastoral staff. 'SIGILL. WALTERI DEI GRA. GLASGUENSIS EPI.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xv., fig. 4. (See Plate xxii.) (1165)

WILLIAM DE BONDINGTON, A.D. 1232-1258. Counter Seal. A figure of St. Kentigern in pontifical vestments. In his left hand the pastoral staff, and with his right consecrating a bishop, who is kneeling before him. 'ORA PRO NOBIS BEATE KENTIGERNE.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xv., fig. 5. (See Plate xxii.) (1166)

ROBERT WISHART, A.D. 1271-1316. This, as well as the Counter Seal following, is an exceedingly interesting and beautiful seal, both as regards the fine design and execution, and the celebrated person to whom it belonged. Very fortunately it is in good preservation. Under a rich Gothic canopy a full-length figure of a bishop in pontifical vestments, his right hand raised and his left holding the pastoral staff, standing on a lion crouching. On each side of the bishop is a head of a Saint in front, crowned with the nimbus, perhaps meant for the heads of St. Kentigern and St. David; below the dexter hand is a bird (raven?), and beneath the sinister one, a fish with a gemmed ring in its mouth. 'S. ROBERTI DEI GRATIA EPI. GLASGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvi., fig. 1. (See Plate No. xxii.) (1167)

ROBERT WISHART'S COUNTER SEAL. Equally rich in design, consisting of three compartments. In the upper compartment or niche is a monk presenting to St. Kentigern the fish with the jewelled ring in its mouth, which by his command had been caught in the Clyde in support of the honour of Queen Languoreth. In the middle compartment of the Seal are two niches. In the dexter a figure with a sword in his right hand. In the sinister niche a figure of the Queen holding a ring in her right hand. In the lower part of the Seal, within a niche, is a figure of a bishop kneeling at prayer, and on each side are heads of Saints, similar to those in the last. The inscription on this fine Seal is rather imperfect, but has evidently been 'REX . FURIT . HEC . FLORAT . PATET . AURUM . DUM . SACER . ORAT.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvi., fig. 1. (See Plate xxii.) (1168)

ROBERT WISHART (the same person). Not so richly designed as the last, but exceedingly well executed. A full-length figure of a bishop as before. At the dexter side a bird on a branch of ivy, and at the sinister the fish and ring. In the lower part of the Seal is a small head of an animal, apparently a wolf. 'S. ROBERTI WYSCHARD DEI GRA EPISCOPI GLASGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvii., fig. 1. (1169)

JOHN WISHART, A.D. 1318-1326. Very much defaced. It appears to have been a very rich design. A figure of a bishop in a niche with a canopy, and in the lower part a figure of a bishop kneeling at prayer. On the dexter side is a shield charged with the arms of Scotland, and on the sinister side is another, but so defaced that the bearings cannot be distinguished. 'SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DEI GR[A. EPL.] GLASGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvi., fig. 3. (1170)

JOHN LINDSAY, A.D. 1326-1335. Beneath a Gothic canopy a figure of a bishop, as in the last; above the right hand appears a mullet. On the dexter side is a shield, bearing ermine three bars (?). Above the shield is a fish with a ring in its mouth. On the sinister side is also a shield bearing an orle vairé, surmounted with a bend, and above the shield is a bird. 'S. JOHIS DEI GRA. EPL. GLASGUEN. AD. CAS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvi., fig. 4. (1171)

ANDREW MUIRHEAD, A.D. 1454-1473. A very pretty design of a Gothic niche, with canopy and open tabernacle work at sides. A figure of St. Kentigern, with the nimbus, in pontifical vestments, holding in his right hand a fish with a ring in its mouth, and in his left the pastoral staff; in the open space of the screen-work at the sides is a fish with ring in its mouth. In the lower part of the Seal is a shield, bearing on a bend three acorns, the coat of Muirhead. 'SIGILLUM ANDREE EPL. GLASGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xvi., fig. 5. (1172)

SEAL OF JOHN PATERSON, the last Archbishop of Glasgow under the prelacy, who died in Edinburgh in 1708. After being Dean of Edinburgh, he was in 1674 elevated to the See of Galloway, whence in 1679 he was translated to Edinburgh, and in 1687 he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, which he continued to hold for the brief space till the abolition of the Scottish Episcopate was decreed. Archbishop Paterson was the last survivor of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Scotland. The seal has been in the possession of the Paterson family ever since, and it is now the property of John Paterson, Esq., Irvine.

(926) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE PER JAMES DICKIE.

IMPRESSIONS OF OLD GLASGOW AND OTHER SEALS.

LENT BY THOMAS BOSTON. (Nos. 1173-1187.)

CHAPTER OF GLASGOW, A.D. 1180. The device of a Paschal Lamb: the left fore-foot is resting on what seems to be a ring with a part of a chain attached to it. 'SIGILL CAPITULI ECCLESIE GLESGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xxii., fig. 1. (See Plate xxii.) (1173)

CHAPTER OF GLASGOW, A.D. 1280. A fine Seal of a round shape, representing a church with a spire rising from the centre, terminating with a cross fleury. A plain cross rises from each end of the roof, and above it is a crescent and star. Three pointed arches from the lower part of the church. In the centre is an altar, on which is the chalice, and issuing from the centre of the arch is a hand pointing into it. Beneath the dexter arch a full-length figure of an aged saint, his hands raised in adoration; beneath the sinister arch also an aged figure standing before a lectern. The background ornamented with foliage. 'S. CAPITULI ECCLESIE GLASGUENSIS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xxii., fig. 2. (See Plate xxii.) (1174)

COUNTER SEAL OF THE LAST, A.D. 1280. Of equally fine work. A demi-figure of St. Kentigern, mitred and robed, his right hand raised bestowing the benediction, his left holding the pastoral staff; the bust rests on the top of three arches, with spires at the end, and beneath the arches are three figures kneeling at prayer. Within an inner circle is inscribed 'SANCTUS KENTEGNUS,' and on the outer circle 'KENTEGERNE TUOS BENEDIC PATER ALME MINISTROS.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xxii., fig. 2. (See Plate xxii.) (1175)

WALTER. 1207-1232

WILLIAM DE BONDINGTON. 1232-1258



[1165]

FLORENCE. 1202-1207



[1164]



[1166]

ROBERT WISHART. 1271-1318.



[1167]

[1173]



[1168]

CHAPTER OF GLASGOW. 1180



[1175]

CHAPTER OF GLASGOW. 1280.



[1174]

COMMON SEAL OF GLASGOW, v.d. 1542. A front head of St. Kentigern, mitred, between the bell, fish, and ring on the dexter, and a bird on a tree on the sinister side. 'SIGILLUM COMMUNE DE GLASGU.'—Laing's *Seals*, Plate xxii., fig. 3. (1176)

THE COMMON SEAL OF GLASGOW, 1789-1866. (See Fig. 153, p. 214.) (1177)

THE COMMON SEAL OF GLASGOW, now in use. (See Fig. 154, p. 214.) (1178)

COMMON SEAL OF RENFREW, fourteenth century. A galley on the waters, with sails furled; a cross crosslet fixed in the prow and stern. On the dexter side is a mullet of ten points, and a shield bearing Scotland. On the sinister side is a crescent and shield bearing the fess chequé of the Stuarts. The whole is rather rudely executed. 'SIGILLUM COM-UNE DE RENFREW.' From the original brass matrix, in good preservation, probably the work of the fourteenth century, which in Mr. Laing's time was in the possession of Allan Bell, Esq., Abbots-Haugh, Falkirk. (1179)

COMMON SEAL OF RUTHERGLEN, 1493. This, as well as the Counter Seal, seems to have been a very fine Seal, but unfortunately is in bad preservation. The design is a galley, with two men, one engaged in rowing, the other furling the sails. The inscription seems to be 'SIGILLUM COMMUNETATIS DE RUGLENINSE.' (1180)

COUNTER SEAL OF THE LAST. The virgin sitting with the Infant Jesus, and at each side an angel waving the thurible. '. . . IS . . . TRIA RATARAN . . . ME . . .' (1181)

COUNTER SEAL OF KILWINNING MONASTERY. Within a Gothic niche a figure of a monk (St. Winmin), with the pastoral staff in his right hand and a book in his left. 'S. COMMUNE CAPITULI MONASTERII DE KILVYNNG.' Probably sixteenth century work. (1182)

BURGH OF STIRLING. A fine large Seal, in excellent preservation, and of a remarkable design. A bridge of seven arches; from the centre one rises a large cross with the Saviour extended. Above, on the dexter, a star, and on the sinister a crescent. On the dexter side of the cross are three soldiers armed with bows and arrows, the foremost one discharging his arrow towards three soldiers on the sinister side of the cross, who are armed with spears, the foremost one in the act of charging. 'HIC ARMIS BRUTI SCOTI STANT HIC CRUCE TUTI' ('Here stand the rude Scots, protected here by arms, here by the cross'). (1183)

COUNTER SEAL OF THE LAST. The front of a castle; at each side are branches of foliage, and scattered round the top and sides are five stars and two roses. 'CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMUS ET CASTRUM STRIVELINSE,' rhyming hexameter,—'This holds within itself the wood and castle of Stirling.' The original matrix of above Seal is the property of the Town Council of Stirling. (1184)

COUNTER SEAL OF KIRKWALL, 1675. The capital of the Orkney Islands, erected a Royal Burgh by King James III. A three-masted galley on the waters, sails furled. 'SIGILLUM COMMUNE CIVITATIS KIRKUALENSIS.' Matrix in the office of Town-Clerk of Kirkwall. (1185)

COKETE SEAL, DUNFERMLINE. This and the Counter Seal following are fine and interesting examples, in most excellent preservation. The design of this one is an elegant full-length figure of St. Margaret, with an open crown of three points. In her right hand she holds a sceptre, and a book in her left. At the dexter side is a shield bearing the arms of Scotland, and at the sinister side is another charged with the cross fleury between five martlets, being the paternal arms of the Queen. The background is elegantly ornamented with foliage, 'S. COKETE REGALITATIS DE DUNFERMYLYN.' (1186)

COUNTER SEAL OF THE LAST. Merely containing the Arms of Scotland. Foliage surrounds the shield. 'ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM.' The original brass matrices of both these fine Seals are in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and were probably executed about 1312 or 1320. (1187)

FRAME containing engravings of the seals of the Bishops and Archbishops of the See of Glasgow; Old Seals of the Corporation; and old varieties of the City Arms. Arranged by Mr. A. Macgeorge. (861) Lent by ANDREW MACGEORGE.

For other Seals see the section of Burghal Memorials.

SERIES OF MEDALLION PORTRAITS IN PASTE BY JAMES TASSIE.

LENT BY J. R. FINDLAY, V.-P.S.A. SCOT. (Nos. 1119-1137.)

James Tassie was born at Pollokshaws, near Glasgow, in 1735; and while working there in his youth as a mason, managed to study art in the Glasgow Academy of Fine Art, with David Allan, under the brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis. He afterwards spent some time in Dublin, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Quin, the inventor of an enamel subsequently used by Tassie for casting his 'gems.' He settled in London, 1766, and rapidly became famous for his cameos and intaglios in coloured pastes and white enamel, and for his portraits of the celebrities of his day, which he first modelled in wax, and then cast in Quin's enamel. He worked for Wedgwood for some years before Flaxman, and was engaged in the reproduction of the Barberini or Portland Vase, from casts from a model that had been taken before it was brought to this country. In 1775 Tassie published his first Catalogue, and in the year of his death, 1791, his second Catalogue with descriptions in French and English by Raspe, and illustrations by David Allan, was issued. In his lifetime he enamelled 16,000 'gems,' and the work was continued by his nephew, William Tassie, who raised the number of 'gems' to 20,000. The latter died in 1860, leaving a fine collection of the 'Tassie Gems' to the National Gallery of Scotland, and the remainder to his nephew, the Rev. W. H. Vernon. Mr. Vernon's collection was dispersed after his death in 1882.

REV. JOHN HOME. Born at Leith, 1722; educated for Church; entered Royal Army, 1745; prisoner at battle of Falkirk, 1746; minister in East Lothian, 1746; wrote *Tragedy of Douglas*, performed in Edinburgh, 1756; it was popular, but gave offence to the Presbytery; resigned his living; wrote *History of the Rebellion of 1745*; died 1808. (1119)

REV. HUGH BLAIR, D.D. Born 1718; M.A., 1739; presented to Collessie, 1742; second minister of Canongate, 1743; in Lady Yester's and High Church; procured institution of Chair of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University, and was first Professor, 1762-83; wrote *Sermons*, 1770-1800; *Dissertation concerning Ossian*, 1762; died 1800. (1120)

PROFESSOR THOMAS REID, D.D. Born at Strachan, 1710; studied at Aberdeen for the Church; ordained to the charge of the parish of New Machar, 1737; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Aberdeen; *Inquiry into the Human Mind*, 1764; succeeded Adam Smith as Professor of Logic, Glasgow, 1764; *Essay on Intellectual Powers*, 1785; *On the Active Powers*, 1788; died at Glasgow, 1796. The original drawing for this medallion is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. (1121)

ADAM SMITH, LL.D. Born at Kirkealdy, 1723; educated there, and at Glasgow and Oxford Universities; Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, 1751, and of Moral Philosophy, 1752-63; Commissioner of Customs in Scotland; Lord Rector of Glasgow University,

ADAM SMITH.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH BLACK.

JOHN HUNTER.

HON. HENRY ERSKINE.

DAVID HUME.

PASTE MEDALLION PORTRAITS BY JAMES TASSIE.



1787; published *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, 1759; *Wealth of Nations*, 1776; died 1790. With the exception of two etchings by Kay, this and another medallion also by Tassie are the only contemporaneous portraits of the author of the *Wealth of Nations* that are known to exist. (See Plate xxiii.) (1122)

DAVID DALE. Born at Stewarton, 1739; weaver in Paisley till 1761, when he settled in Glasgow and dealt in yarn; established the first Turkey-red dye-works in Scotland, 1775-83; the first agent in Glasgow of the Royal Bank of Scotland, 1783; erected New Lanark Spinning Mills, 1785, with schools for the workers, aided by his son-in-law Robert Owen (for portrait and biographical notice see p. 230); twice a magistrate of Glasgow, and by reason of his public beneficence known as 'The Benevolent Magistrate'; died 1806. (For portrait and biographical notice see p. 228.) (1123)

JAMES HUTTON, M.D. Geologist; son of an Edinburgh City Treasurer; born 1726; educated at High School and University; studied Medicine in Paris and Leyden; along with James Davis made experiments in Agricultural Chemistry; settled in Edinburgh, 1768; published *Investigations of the Principles of Knowledge*, 1794; *Theory of the Earth*, 1795; died 1797. (1124)

PROFESSOR DUGALD STEWART. Philosopher; born at Edinburgh, 1753; educated at High School, Edinburgh, and University of Glasgow; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh, 1785; founded 'Speculative Society'; retired 1810; author of *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, and *Biographies of Adam Smith and Thomas Reid*, etc.; died 1828. (1125)

REV. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. Historian; born 1721; pastor of Gladsmuir, 1743; celebrated for his eloquence; influential member of General Assembly; Chaplain in ordinary to King, 1761; Principal of Edinburgh University, 1761; published *History of Scotland*, 1759; *Reign of Charles I.*, 1769; *History of America*, 1777; died 1793. (1126)

PROFESSOR JOSEPH BLACK, M.D. Born at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1728; educated at Belfast, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; M.D., 1754; succeeded Dr. Cullen in Chair of Chemistry at Glasgow, 1756; and in his Edinburgh Chair, 1766; investigated the subject of 'latent heat,' 1759-1763; died 1799. His *Elements of Chemistry* published 1803. (See Plate xxiii.) (1127)

JOHN HUNTER. Anatomist and Surgeon; born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1728; settled for some time in Glasgow; studied surgery in London; Army Surgeon in Portugal, 1762; Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, 1768; wrote on professional subjects; died 1793. His museum purchased by Government for the Royal College of Surgeons. (See Plate xxiii.) (1128)

JOHN MILLAR. Born at Shotts, 1735; studied at the University of Glasgow; Professor of Law at that University, 1761-1801; Lord Brougham and Lord Jeffrey were amongst his pupils; *Observations concerning the Distinctions of Ranks in Society*, 1771; *Historical View of the English Government*, 1797; died at Millheugh, 1801. (1129)

JAMES GREGORY, M.D. Born at Aberdeen, 1753; the son of Professor John Gregory; Professor of Theory of Physic, Edinburgh, 1776; succeeded Dr. Cullen as Professor of Practice of Physic, 1790; President of the Royal College of Physicians, 1798; wrote *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, Philosophicæ and Literariæ Essays*, etc.; died 1821. (1130)

GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S., F.S.A. Born at Fochabers, Morayshire, 1742; educated there, at Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh; settled as a lawyer at Baltimore; left on opening of War, 1775; Clerk to Board of Trade, 1786; published *Caledonia*, 1807-24, *Lives of Queen Mary. Ruddiman, Ramsay*, etc.; died 1825. (1131)

DAVID HUME. Born at Edinburgh, 1711; at Edinburgh University; in business house at Bristol, 1734; went to France, and wrote *Treatise on Human Nature*, published 1739; *Essays*, 1741-2; Secretary to General St. Clair; Librarian to Faculty of Advocates, 1752; *History of England*, 1754-61-2; Under-Secretary of State; died 1776. (See Plate xxiii.) (1132)

WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D. Born at Hamilton, 1710; M.D. Glasgow, 1740; Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, 1746, and Professor of Medicine there, 1751; Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh, 1756; colleague and successor to Dr. Gregory in Chair of Medicine; made important contributions to Literature of Medicine, Chemistry, and Physiology; died 1790. (1133)

HENRY ERSKINE. Born in Edinburgh, 1746; admitted Advocate, 1768; in extensive practice; supported Evangelical party in General Assembly; Lord Advocate, 1783; Dean of Faculty, 1786; Lord Advocate, and M.P. for Dumfries Burghs, 1806-7; retired 1812; died 1817. (See Plate xxiii.) (1134)

SIR BENJAMIN THOMSON, COUNT RUMFORD. Born in Massachusetts, 1753; joined army on outbreak of American War; sent to England with despatches, 1776; four years later made Under-Secretary for State in England; 1779, made Fellow of Royal Society; knighted by George III.; was Minister to Elector of Bavaria at Munich for eleven years; 1791, was created a Count of the Holy Empire; returned to England and founded the Royal Institution; 1804, settled in France, where he died 1814. (1135)

SIR THOMAS MILLER, LORD GLENLEE. Born 1717; Advocate, 1742; Town-Clerk of Glasgow; Solicitor-General, 1756; Lord Advocate, 1760; M.P. for the Dumfries Burghs, 1761-1766; Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, 1762; Lord Justice-Clerk, 1766; created a Baronet, 1789; died the same year. (1136)

BASIL WILLIAM, LORD DAER, second son of fourth Earl of Selkirk. Born 1763; a prominent member of the Society of the Friends of the People; died 1794. A small pencil portrait of Lord Daer, by John Brown, is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery (Watson Collection). (1137)

COLLECTION OF 370 TASSIE GEMS, embracing 102 mottoes and sentiments, 50 Cupids, 111 heads, and 107 classical subjects. The greater part of these gems were obtained at the sale of the collection of the Rev. W. H. Vernon in 1882. (1118) Lent by SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

SERIES OF PLASTER CASTS IN BASSO-RELIEVO, modelled from the cartoons of Raphael, by John Henning, about 1820.

Henning, the son of a Paisley joiner, was born in 1771, and trained to follow the employment of his father. His strong desire to follow an artistic career led him to study first in Glasgow and later in Edinburgh, where he modelled many busts and medallions in plaster. When forty years of age he settled in London, and devoted many years to producing miniature reproductions of the Elgin Marbles and other examples of Greek sculpture. He modelled these figures in low relief with a spirit and minute accuracy which cannot be excelled. Henning, who was one of the founders of the Society of British Artists, died in 1851. (1188) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

ANDREW LUMSDEN. (See Fig. 118, and for biographical notice see page 148.)

(628) Lent by ALEXANDER PELHAM TROTTER.

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT DUNCAN. (See page 207.)

(1028) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE

DAVID MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

AND THE EDITOR

SCOTTISH LITERATURE



SPECIAL Collection representative of Scottish Literature and of the Scottish press would have required greater space than was at the command of the Committee, and the present Collection was determined principally by secondary reasons, chiefly that of personal interest.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND: Wynkyn de Worde. 4to. *Imperfect.*

The Legends of the Saints were collected and edited in the latter part of the thirteenth century by Giacomo da Voragine, an Italian Dominican, afterwards Archbishop of Genoa. His work was translated into almost every European language, and ms. copies of it are very numerous. It was printed about 1470, and Panzer enumerates upwards of seventy editions in Latin, eight in Italian, fourteen in Dutch, five in German, and three in French, all printed prior to 1500. In English there were four editions prior to that date, and seven up to 1527.

The first English edition was that prepared and published by Caxton in 1483. He translated it through the medium of the old French version of Jehan de Vignay, and supplemented it from an old English collection by certain 'worthy Clerks and Doctores of Divinity.' It was reprinted in the next or second year after, but of this edition no perfect copy has been preserved. The third edition, that of 1493, bears the name of Caxton, but cannot have been his work, since he died towards the end of the year 1491. It was really produced by Wynkyn de Worde, who had been one of his assistants, and after his master's death continued the business.

Wynkyn de Worde re-issued the book under his own imprint, first in 1498, and then in 1512 and 1527. These editions are all in the British Museum, but the present volume, which wants both beginning and end, and is otherwise imperfect, agrees with none of them. Mr. Bullen, however, to whom a leaf was submitted, says it certainly is the type of Wynkyn de Worde.

This old and tattered volume found a place in the Bishop's Castle, because it was once in the Library of the Cistercians of Sweetheart, and is said to have been snatched from the flames when the library was brought to the Cross of Dumfries to be burned, at the time of the Reformation. It is interesting as being one of the few remaining examples of a printed volume from a Scottish monastic house. The libraries of such houses were small and unimportant, and it is doubtful whether the number of books lost or destroyed was very large. This book was preserved in the family of the Rev. Father Carruthers from the period of the Reformation till it passed into the hands of its present owner.

Sweetheart or New Abbey is beautifully situated, in a picturesque valley, near the fort of Criffel, some seven or eight miles from Dumfries. It was founded in the thirteenth century by Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife of John Baliol of Castle Bernard. She was herself buried here, and ordered the casket in which she treasured the heart of her husband to be placed in her tomb. Hence the name *Douce Cœur*, *Dulce Cor*, or Sweetheart. The last abbot, Gilbert Brown, is said to have been the original of Scott's Abbot of St. Marie's.

(682) Lent by MR. AND MRS. DODDS.

THE BASSANDYNE BIBLE. 1576-9.

'Bible and Holy Scriptvres / contained in the Olde and Newe Testament, / Translated according to the / Ebrue & Greke, & conferred with the best translations / in diuers languages. / . . . / With moste profitable Annotations vpon all the hard places of the Holy Scriptvre. / and other great things of importance, mete for the Godly Reader. Printed in

Edinbergh / Be Alexander Arbuthnot, Printer to the Kingis Maiestie, dwelling at ye Kirk of feild. 1579. / Cvm gratia et Privilegio Regiae Maiestatis.' Folio, full morocco.

On the 14th of April 1568, Robert Lekprevik, 'our Sovereine Lordis Imprentar,' was licensed to print the translation commonly called the Geneva Bible, but from whatever cause, he never printed a Bible of any kind. He appears to have lost his office in 1574, and the printing of

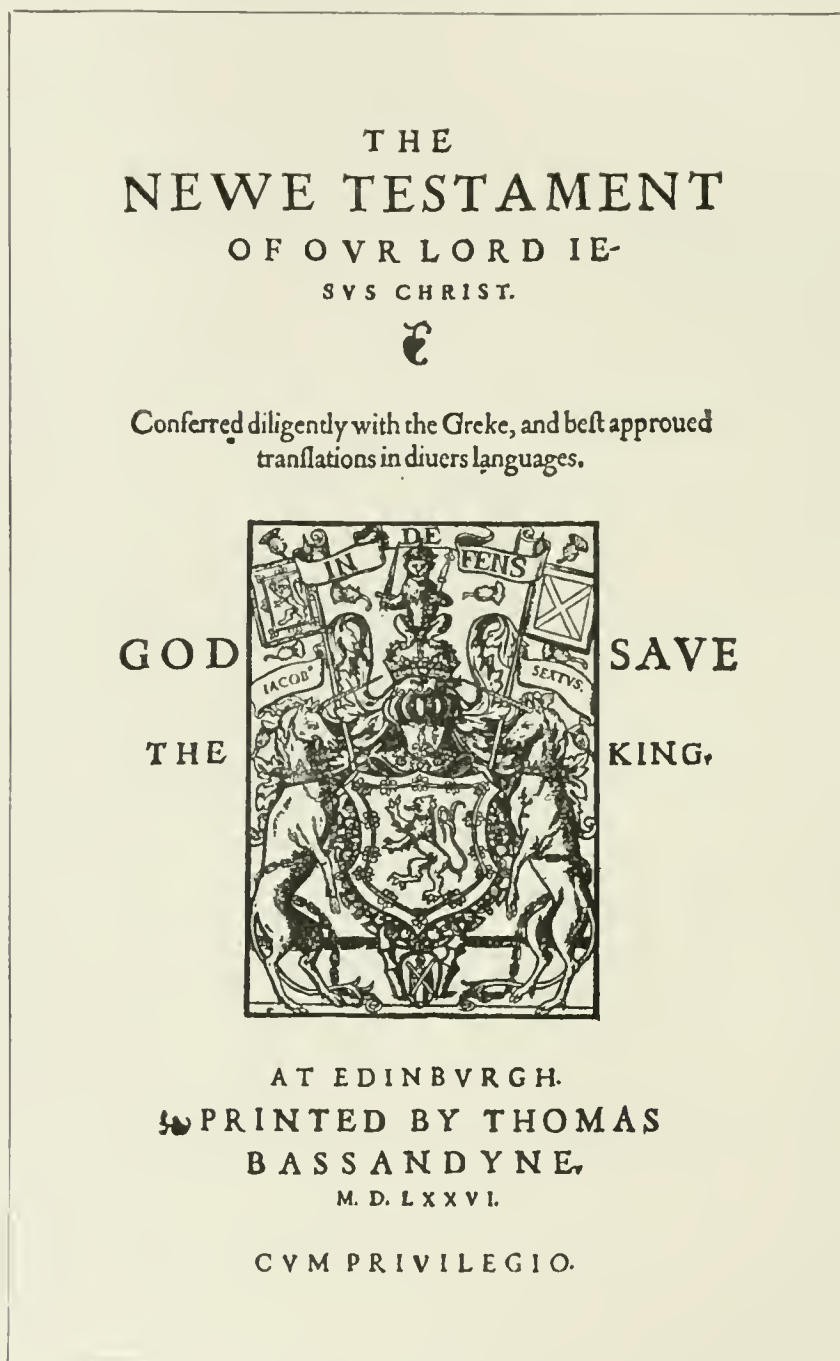


FIG. 126.—TITLE-PAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, BASSANDYNE BIBLE.

the Scriptures was soon taken up as a personal enterprise, independently of that office, by two private persons, 'Alexander Arbuthnot, Merchant burghess of Edinburgh and Thomas Bassanden, Printer and burghess of the said burgh.' Terms being agreed on, the work was begun in Fountain Close, in the Nether Bow of Edinburgh. The New Testament portion was printed first, and finished in 1576 (see Fig. 126), though not published till the volume was completed, three years

later. As Bassandyne had died before this, his name does not appear on the title-page at the beginning. The whole seems to have been published in the month of August 1579, Arbuthnot having previously obtained a licence, at the same time also the title of King's Printer.

This book is interesting from its being the first edition of the Bible printed in Scotland. It is a reprint of the second folio edition (1561) of the Genevan version, popularly known as 'the Breeches Bible,' with all the notes, cuts, and maps exactly reproduced. In the Address by the General Assembly to James VI., which is dated 10th July, it is said that 'almost in euerie priuat house the buke of God's law is red and vnderstand in our vulgaire language,' which shows that the language on opposite sides of the Border must have been to all intents and purposes identical; and that, though this was the first Scottish-printed Bible, there had been no lack of supply in *imported* Scriptures, whether from England or from Holland, as was still to be the case for *domestic* purposes for half a century more. For this BASSANDYNE BIBLE was a folio, not intended for general use at home, but 'that in every parish kirk there should be at least one kept, to be called the Common Book of the Kirk, as a most meet ornament for such a place.' It was, in fact, what we should call now-a-days a Pulpit Bible, and was a present from the people to their respective places of worship. The money requisite for the work was not furnished out of the public purse, but by contribution of the parishioners through their ministers, whether bishops, superintendents, or visitors, and that in most instances about three years before the Bibles were fully delivered. This may account for the scarcity of the book now.

An Act of Parliament passed in this same year, ordaining every gentleman householder worth 300 merks of yearly rent, and every yeoman and burgess worth £500, to 'have a bible and psalm buke in vulgar language in thair house' under a penalty of £10, could have no special reference to this book, but may have been suggested by its publication. It was not yet forty years since the same authority had given *leave* to possess a Bible at all.

The Bassandyne Bible is printed in good bold Roman characters, in double columns. The vowels are accented. The Epistle Dedicatory was written by Arbuthnot, and revised by Thomas Smeton, who was then Dean of Faculties, and afterwards the successor of Andrew Melville as Principal of the University of Glasgow. The Calendar and Tables were prepared by the celebrated Robert Pont (*d.* 1606), minister and Lord of Session, and author of several works on the Calendar.

The first title and one leaf of the Calendar in the present copy are in facsimile, otherwise it is perfect, including the whole of the table and the last leaf. The copy belonging to the Earl of Morton is perfect throughout, and is one of the finest in existence. Some years ago it found its way by an oversight into a book sale, and was bought in at £195. A copy from the Earl of Crawford's library, title soiled and mended, brought £31 in June 1887. One copy wanting the title-page fetched at George Chalmers's sale in 1842, £7, 12s. 6d; another copy, imperfect, 22s.

(680) Lent by ANDREW MACGEORGE.

CHAINED BIBLE, belonging to the High Church, Glasgow.

The Holy Bible: Authorised Version. 'Imprinted at London by Robert Barker Printer to the King's most excellent Maiestie Anno 1617.'

Fol. black letter—Greatprimer size. A reprint of the Authorised Version of 1611. Very thick paper. In oak boards three-quarters of an inch thick, covered with leather, tooled, the back with seal-skin, protected by brass corners and bosses, and provided with chains for fastening it to the reading-desk. On the title-page is a ms. note:—'For the heigh Kirk of Glasgow, Anno 1625.' On the inside of the board is another note:—'This Book was sauld be Ja. Saunderis Reader at the hie Kirk of Glasgow, anno 1625.—J. S.'

The office of Reader was established at the Reformation, and, although discountenanced by the General Assembly, continued to exist even during the period of Episcopacy down to 1645. It was the duty of the Reader to be present in church an hour before the preacher entered; he read prayers and a portion of the Bible and Psalms were sung, 'and by these the hearts of the people are prepared the more reverently to hear the Word.'

James Saunderis, who seems to have acted as Reader at the High Kirk, was a bookseller in Glasgow, but was by no means famed for his bookbinding. Robert Baillie, writing to his cousin,

William Spang, then minister of the Scottish Church at Campvere, in October 1637, says :— ' Sende me no books unbound ; I wish all in leather, bot frac it cannot be, it's better to have them in your parchement, then to be fasched and extortioned with James Saunders in Glasgow ' (Letters i. p. 24). Dutch vellum—no matter what it eneloses—nowadays lends an air of learning to a library, but such was not Baillie's opinion, and having the terrors of James Saunderis's art before him, he writes to Spang: ' I wish they were bound, and that in leather, for I love not your whyte parchement.' Saunderis continued in business for many years. In the list of debtors to the estate of James Brysone, printer in Edinburgh, who died in 1642, we find him entered for the sum of £400 Scots.

The binding is very interesting, and is thus described :—' The tooled ornament seems to have been impressed on the leather covering of the oak boards by means of a circular tool such as is used by bookbinders at the present time. The ornament is very rich, and is composed of two borders running round the covers, within the brass corners already mentioned. The outer border has an appearance as though it had been done by running the tool twice round with its sides reversed. The one edge has had on it a running chain and diamond, the other a series of heraldic emblems.'

The present Bible was removed from the Cathedral, probably after the office of Reader fell into disuse, and found its way into the hands of a blacksmith, from whom it was recovered by Mr. Allan Clark in 1849, and restored to the Inner High Church. (See Plate xxiv.)

(775) Lent by the REV. DR. BURNS.

BIBLE, by Kincaid. 1770.

The Holy Bible. Authorized Version. ' EDINBURGH. Printed by ALEXANDER KINCAID, His Majesty's Printer, MDCC LXX.' 12mo. 2 vols. Green morocco, tooled gilt. Exhibited as a specimen of Scotch binding.

(695) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

PSALM BOOKS

' THE CL. PSALMES OF DAVID / in Prose and Meeter ; with their whole usuall Notes and Tunes. Newly corrected and amended. EDINBURGH. Printed by Andro Hart. 1621 ' 12mo.

The metrical version is Sternhold's ; the prose the Genevan.

The earliest edition of the Psalms printed for the Church of Scotland was that of Robert Lekpreuik, 1564, 8vo. Dr. Lee says that all the editions of the Psalms printed for the use of the Church before 1640, with the exception of King James's, were in general taken from the version of Thomas Sternhold and other English authors ; not above one-tenth having been versified by divines of the Church of Scotland. The first edition of the present authorised metrical version was published at Edinburgh in 1650, 8vo. It was substantially that of Francis Rous, an English Independent, the first edition of which appeared in 1641.

The first edition of Andro Hart's Psalm Book was published in 1611, another appeared in 1614, and a third in 1615. The above is therefore of the fourth edition at least. It is the last printed by Hart, for he died in this year, 1621.

In this year he likewise published (1) *The Gude and Godly Ballattes* ; (2) *Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soule for Sinne* ; and (3) annexed to the last, *A Handful of Honisuckles* and *The Poor Widowes Mite*.

(683) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

' THE CL. PSALMES OF DAVID. In Prose and Meeter : with their whole usuall Tunes newly corrected and amended. EDINBURGH. Printed by the Heiris of Andrew Hart, 1634.' 18mo.

On the title-page, print of King David playing the harp.

The metrical version is Sternhold's ; the prose is the Genevan.

The 'heiris of Andrew Hart' had printed an edition of the Psalm Book in 1632. The separate Psalm Books of Hart and his heirs, from 1611 to 1636 at least, are, says Dr. Lee, as well known as any book that ever was printed in Scotland.

(686) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

' THE PSALMES OF DAVID in Prose and Meeter, with their whole Tunes in four or mo parts, and some Psalm in Reports. Wherunto is added many godly Prayers, and an exact Kalendar for xxv yeeres to come. Printed at Edinburgh by the Heires of Andrew Hart, Anno Dom. 1635 ' 8vo.

CHAINED BIBLE BELONGING TO THE CATHEDRAL OF GLASGOW.



On title-page, print of King David playing the harp. Prose Psalms, Geneva translation. From the Coultermains Collection. (685) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

‘THE PSALMES OF DAVID, In Prose And Metre, with the whole Forme of Discipline, and Prayers according to the Church of Scotland. *The Psalmes in Prose being of the last Translation: translated by the speciall commandement of KING JAMES the Sixt*, 1610 1 Corinth. iii. xj. Other Foundation can no man lay, than is layde alreadie: which is, IESVS CHRIST. Aberdeen. / Printed by Edward Raban, 1633. For David Melvill. /’ 12mo.

The metrical version is Sternhold’s, the prose is from the Authorised Version of the Bible. According to Dr. Lee, there were two distinct editions of this volume printed by Raban in this year. Previous editions by the same printer had appeared at Aberdeen—24mo, 1625; 16mo, 1629; 18mo, 1632.

In 1621 a patent was obtained from King James by the Bishop and Provost of Aberdeen, for establishing printing in that city: and shortly afterwards Raban was appointed printer to the town and university. He carried on the business until his death in 1649, when he was succeeded by James Brown, son of William Brown, minister of Invernochty. Raban produced some very good work. (684) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

‘THE PSALMS OF DAVID in metre. According to the Version approved by the Church of Scotland. / And appointed to be used in Worship. London: Printed for David Goodsman, behind the New-church in the Strand. / MDCLXXIV. /’ 12mo. Pp. 318.

Red morocco, tooled gilt. Exhibited as a pretty specimen of contemporary Scottish binding. Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

PRAYER-BOOKS

‘THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, / And administration of the Sacraments, / and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, / according to the use of the Church of England; Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, / Pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. / Edinburgh, Printed by Richard Watkins, one of His Majesty’s Printers, MDCCXLIV. /’ 12mo.

This book is exhibited as a specimen of Scottish contemporary bookbinding. Red morocco, tooled, with initials ‘A. G.’ Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

‘THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, / and Administration of the Sacraments; / and other parts of Divine Service / for the use of the Church of Scotland. / With a Paraphrase of the Psalms in Metre / By King James the vi. / Edinburgh: / Printed by James Watson, and sold at his Shop / opposite to the Lucken-Booths. mcccxi. / From the copy printed at Edinburgh in the year 1637, by Robert Young, Printer to King Charles the First. /’ 12mo. Title in black and red.

This, as the title-page shows, is a reprint of the famous Service Book which gave rise to so much controversy in Scotland. It is curious, considering the state of feeling at the time, that it was allowed to be published even in 1712. There were two printers of the name of James Watson. The elder seems to have died in 1687; his son died in 1722. Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall in his *Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs* (2 vols. 4to, Bannatyne Club, 1848), under the date 16th September 1686, writes of the elder Watson:—‘Watson the Popish printer is, by a letter, made printer to the King’s familie, tho’ Anderson’s airs be by gift the King’s Printer.’ Again (*ib.* 9th August 1686): ‘James Watson, the Popish printer in the Abbey, is excepted from this Act [providing for the declaration by the printers and booksellers of Edinburgh of all books imported, printed, or sold by them during the last year]; so he and his son may print or sell what they please against the Protestants.’ One of the books issued from his press in ‘Holy-rood-house’ is *The Following of Christ* (à Kempis) 1687, 24mo. The younger Watson is best remembered by some of his editions of the Bible, which are very well printed, and by his *Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Poems*, Edinburgh, 1705-11, reprinted at Glasgow in 1869. He also printed

the first fifty-five numbers of *The Edinburgh Courant*—from February 14, 1705; and he wrote *The History of the Art of Printing*, etc. Edinburgh: 1713, a little book that is valuable as well as rare.

Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

THE GLASGOW PRESS

‘TRVE CHRISTIAN LOVE. To bee sung with any of the common tunes of the Psalmes. Col. 3. 16. Let the Word of CHRIST dwell in you rich-ly in all wisdome; teaching and admonish- ing one another, in Psalmes and Hymnes and spirituall songs, singing with a grace in your hearts to the LORD. Printed by I. W. for Iohn Wilson and are to be sould at his shop in GLASGOW. 1634.’ 16mo. Title within ornamental border.

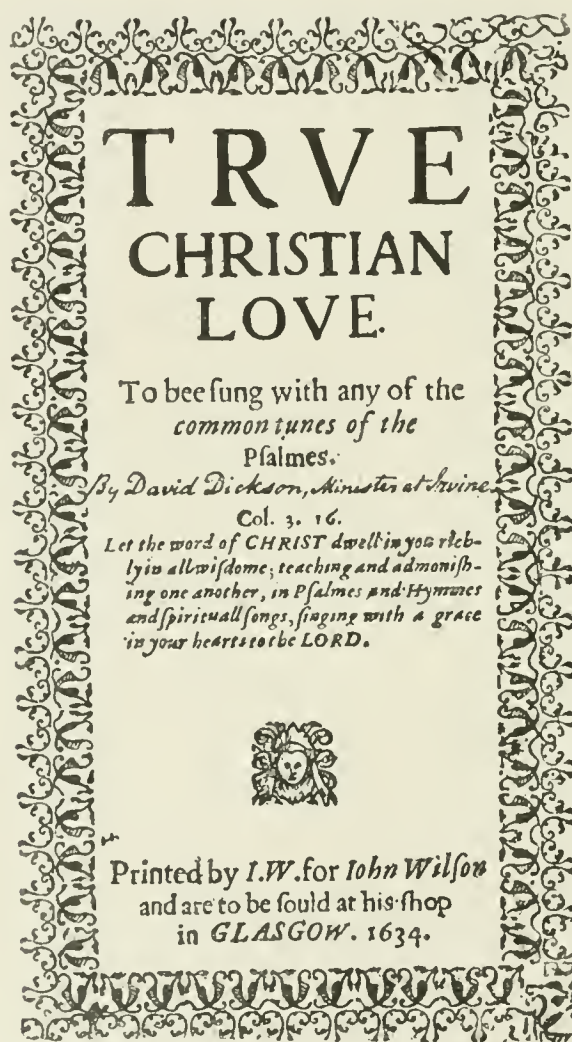


FIG. 127 —TITLE-PAGE OF THE EARLIEST BOOK WITH A GLASGOW IMPRINT.

This is the earliest known Glasgow imprint, but it is doubtful whether the book was actually printed in Glasgow. I. W. has been conjectured to stand for Iohn Wreittoun, Printer in Edinburgh (*d.* 1640). The evidence is, however, of a negative character. As will be explained in the following note, it is known that a printing press was set up in Glasgow in 1638, under the patronage and with the support of the magistrates, and its subsequent history is well known. It is argued that if I. W. had been a printer in Glasgow, other works would have issued

from his press, and he would have had the same encouragement as Anderson had in 1638, and there would have been some notice of him in the records of the Town Council. This, however, does not necessarily follow. I. W. may have failed for want of encouragement by the authorities; he may have been disappointed by the results of his first venture; or he may have died or left Glasgow. The expression 'I. W. for John Wilson' does not prove that I. W. was not in Glasgow. As will have been observed in the case of Raban's Psalms, the imprint is 'Printed by Edward Raban, 1633. For David Melvill'; and the same is found in several others of Raban's books, but there is no doubt that he was printing in Aberdeen.

An argument in favour of Wreittoun being the printer is that Zachary Boyd employed him in 1629 and 1633 to print and publish three of his works; but, on the other hand, John Wilson is not connected with them.

The author of *True Christian Love* was David Dickson, son of John Dickson, merchant in Glasgow. He was educated at Glasgow, and became a Regent in the University. In 1618 he was ordained minister of Irvine, where he laboured for twenty-nine years. In 1641 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow; and in 1650 he was transferred to the same chair in the University of Edinburgh. He died in the beginning of 1663.

Dickson was also the author of some other poetical pieces, 'The Christian Sacrifice,' and 'O Mother dear Jerusalem,' which at one time were favourites with the country people. He was one of the authors of *The Sum of Saving Knowledge*, and of *The Directory for Public Worship*; and wrote many exegetical works. Of these there were printed in Glasgow by George Anderson the following:—

Expositio analytica omnium Apostolicarum Epistolarum. 4to. 1645 and again 1647.

A brief Exposition of the Gospel according to Matthew. 4to. Printed in Hutchesons' Hospital. 1647.

The present copy is imperfect. It formerly belonged to George Chalmers, and later to Alexander Gardyne, who wrote a note regarding it in the *Reformers' Gazette*, under the initials of J. O., afterwards reprinted in *Northern Notes and Queries*, No. clxxxiii.

A copy of the 1634 edition of *True Christian Love* was advertised for sale by B. Quaritch, April 1880, price £20. A copy in David Laing's sale, Part 1., No. 1080, brought £16. (See Fig. 127.)

(1579) Lent by GEORGE GRAY.

'THE / PROTESTATION of the Generall / *Assemblee of the* Church of Scotland, and of the Noblemen, Barons, / *Gentlemen, Burrowes, Ministers and Commons*; / Subscribers of the Covenant, lately / renewed, made in the high Kirk, and at the / *Mercate Crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29, of November 1638.* [Woodcut] Printed at *Glasgow* by *George Anderson* / in the *Yeare of Grace, 1638.* 4to.' Pp. 15.

In 1638 the Magistrates of Glasgow arranged with George Anderson, printer in Edinburgh, to transfer his business to Glasgow, and agreed to defray the cost of transporting his plant and to pay him an annual salary of £66, 13s. 4d. Scots=£5, 11s. 1½d. sterling, beginning at Whitsunday of that year. So far as is known, the above is the first piece of work which he executed in Glasgow. It could scarcely have been printed before December, and from Abernethie's *Abjuration* it would seem that he was still printing in Edinburgh in the end of August. It is probable, therefore, that he did not remove from Edinburgh until Martinmas 1638. (See Fig. 80, page 92.)

(837) Lent by GEORGE GRAY.

Alongside of the *Protestation*, Anderson's first work in Glasgow, it is interesting to place the following:—

(1) 'Abjuration of Pope- / rie, by *Thomas Abernethie*: / Sometime Jesuite, but now penitent Sinner, and an unworthie Member of the true reformed Church of God in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in the Gray-frier Church, the 24 of August, 1638. / . . . Printed at Edinburgh, in King James his College, by *George Anderson*, 1638.' 4to. Pp. 48.

(2) 'A Warning to come / out of Babylon, In a Sermon preached by Master / Andrew Ramsay, Minister at / Edinburgh; At the receiving of Mr. Thomas Abernethie, / sometime Jesuite, into the societie of the true- / ly reformed Church of Scotland. . . . Printed at Edinburgh, in King James his / College, by George Anderson. 1638.' 4to. Pp. 46.

(3) 'The / Declinator / and / Protestation / of the / Archbishops and Bishops, of the Church / of Scotland, and others their / adherents within that Kingdome, / Against the pretended Generall Assembly / holden at Glasgow Novemb. 21. 1638. / London, / Printed by John Ravvorth, for George / Thomason and Octavius Pullen, and are to be sold at their shop, at the Rose in S. Paul's Churchyard, 1639. / ' 4to.

MacVean says that George Anderson printed many of the pamphlets relating to the troubles before the commencement of the Civil War, but without adding his name. Amongst these was—

'An / Assertion / of The Government of the Church of / Scotland, in / The Points of Ruling-Elders, and of / the Authority of Presbyteries and Synods. With a Postscript in answer to a Treatise lately / published against Presbyteriall Government / . . . Printed in the year, 1641.'

The author was Rev. George Gillespie, then minister of Wemyss, afterwards of Edinburgh. According to the late Sir James Gibson-Craig this very scarce pamphlet was printed at Glasgow.

'A CLEARE FORME OF CATECHISING before the giving of / the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. / To this are subjoined two com-/pends of the Catechisme, fit / fo little Children. John xviii. vers. 3. / This is life eternall, to know thee the onely / true GOD, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. / By M. Zacharie Boyd, Preacher of / God's Word at Glasgow / [Woodcut.] Printed at Glasgow by George / Anderson, 1639. / ' 12mo. Pp. 119.

Dedication 'To The Religious and Noble Ladie, the Countess of Argyle. From Glasgow the 14 of Januar 1639.'

The Compend of the Catechism is dedicated 'To the Noble Lady D. Anne Campbell, Daughter to the Noble and Potent Earle of Argyle &c. From Glasgow the 19 of Januar, 1639.'

This, so far as can be ascertained apart from the pamphlet No. 837 (p. 175), is the first book printed in Glasgow by Anderson, and if Dickson's *True Christian Love* be excepted, the first book printed in Glasgow. Fortunately this copy is perfect. An account of the work appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of 5th September 1876.

Zachary Boyd kept Anderson well employed. The following issued from his press:

Four Letters of Comforts on the deaths of the Earle of Haddingtoun and the Lord Boyd, 8vo, 1640; *The Battell of Newberne*, 2d edition, 8vo, 1643; *Crosses, Comforts, and Counsels*, 8vo, 1643; *The Garden of Zion*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1644; *The Holie Songs of the Old and New Testament*, 1645; *The Psalms of David in Meeter*, 3d edition, 12mo, 1646.

Book-collectors have recently taken a craze for Boyd's works, and *The Last Battell of the Soule in Death*, by no means an uncommon book in perfect condition, and still oftener to be met with wanting a few leaves, commands fabulous prices. In 1842 this work, together with Boyd's *Two Oriental Pearles*, his *Crosses and Comforts*, and sundry other tracts, produced at the sale of George Chalmers's Library, only £2, 8s. There is a copy of the *Crosses and Comforts* in the Advocates' Library, and another was sold at David Laing's sale. (See Fig. 128.)

(807) Lent by ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

'THE GARDEN / OF / ZION; wherein the life and death of / godly and wicked men in Scriptures are to bee seene; from Adam unto / the last of the Kings of Judah and / Israel, with the good uses of / their life and death.

*In this Garden consider and take heed
The fragrant flower grows hard beside the weed.*

A precept for the right use of the Booke :

Love those who have their race in God's fear runne,
But rogues as rockes in sea see that thou shunne.

Printed AT GLASGOW, by *George Anderson*. 1644. / Pp. 441.

This is a very curious work, and very rare. It is fully described by the late Gabriel Neil of Glasgow, in his *Four Poems from 'Zion's Flowers,'* Glasgow, 1855.

The following refers to the death of Jacob :—

At last on bed most ready for to die,
To all his Sonnes he left a *Legacie* :
To some reproofs, to some comforts most sweet,
When he had done he *gathered up his feet*.

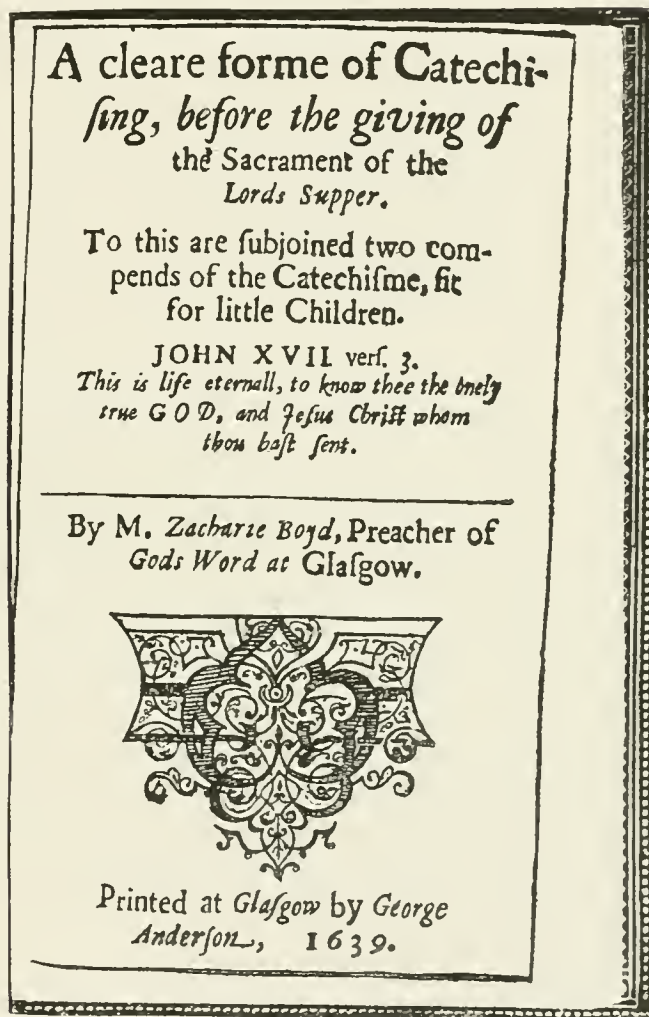


FIG. 128.—ZACHARIE BOYD'S CATECHISM, AN EARLY GLASGOW-PRINTED BOOK.

This was so favourably received that in the course of four months he issued a second volume.

THE / SECOND VOLUME / of / THE GARDEN / of ZION; containing Bookes of / Job, Proverbs, Ecclesia/stes, and Song of Songs, all / in English verse. / By M. Zachary Boyd. / GLASGOW, / Printed by George Anderson / 1644. / Pp. 440.

There is a copy of both volumes in the Advocates' Library. The above copy is imperfect—the first volume wanting the title-page.

(808) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

‘קצור הדקדוק / Hebraeae Linguae Institutiones compendiofissimae & facillimae, in Discipulorum gratiam primum concinnatae. / Nunc vero / In Juventutis ubiq. studiofae & eorum praecipue gratiam, qui Theologiae sacrosanctae navant operam, in lucem edita; / A M. Ioa. Row, tunc Moderatore Scholae Perthanae; nunc vero Ecclesiae Aberdonensis Pastore. / אנלס: עמי עשו: / Glasguae Excudebat Georgius Andersonus, / Anno partus Salutiferi / אסמזר . i. 1644.’ (See Fig. 129.)

‘אלף הדברים / XIΔIAS / Hebraica: / Seu, / Vocabularium / Continens praecipuas / radices / Linguae Hebraeae, Numero 1000. / Cui accessit Index Alphabeticus, Propriorum, &c. supra 1200. / Item Rudimenta Pietatis / Hebraice descripta cum / interpretatione / A M. Ioa. Row Pastore Ecclesiae / אבדנס. / Glasguae Excudebat Georgius Andersonus, / Anno Christogonias / M.DC.XLIV.’ 18mo. The book is bound in green morocco, richly tooled and gilt, and being a fine example of Scottish craftsmanship of the early eighteenth century it is reproduced in Plate xxv.

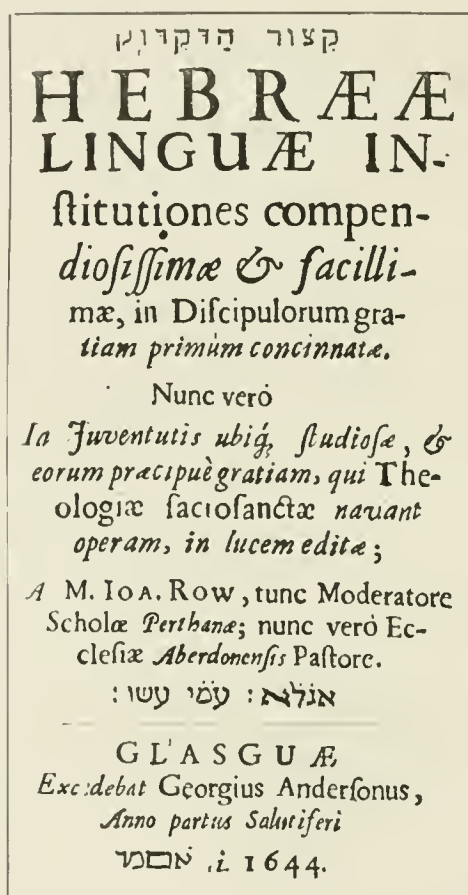


FIG. 129.—TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST HEBREW BOOK PRINTED IN GLASGOW.

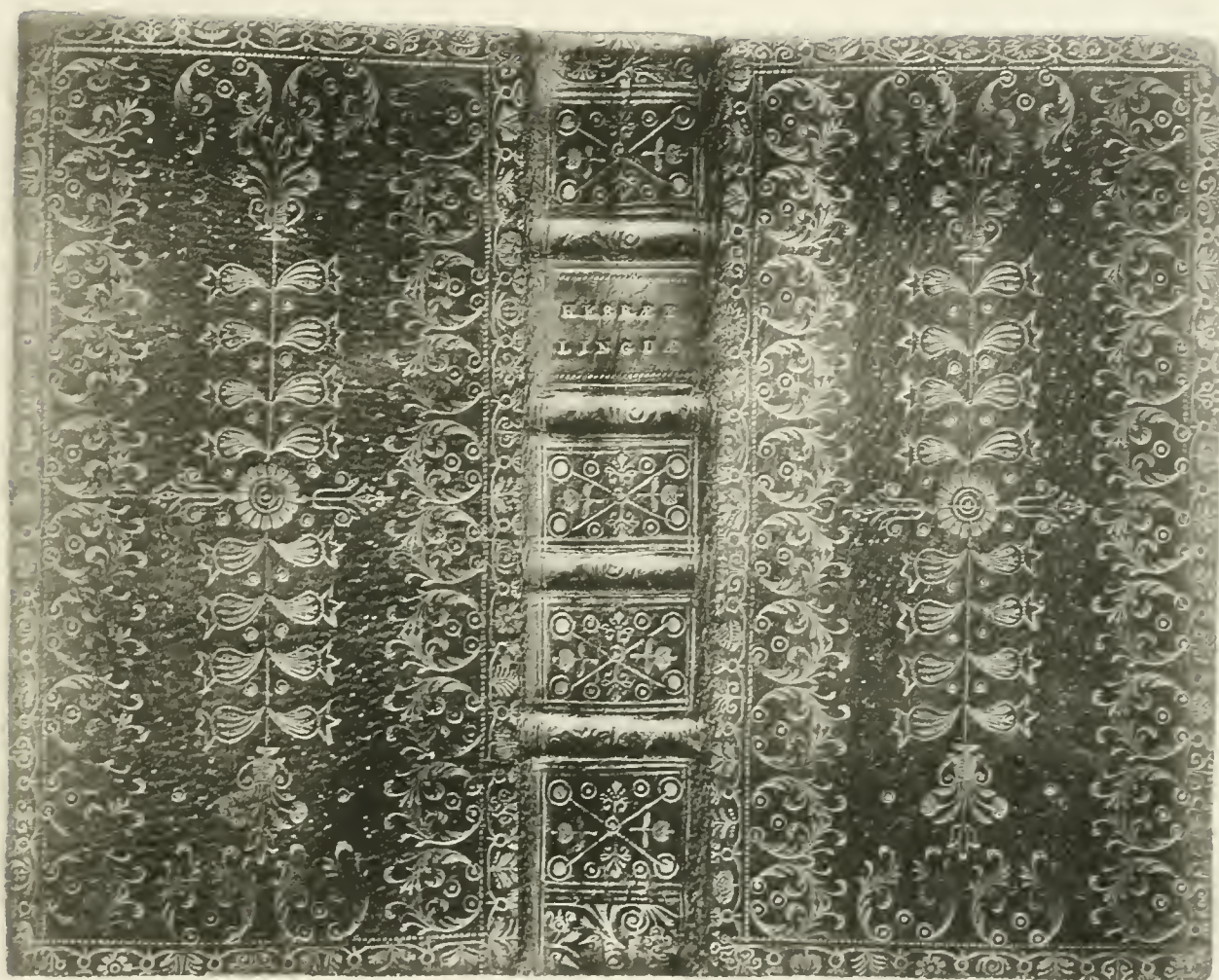
This is the first Hebrew book printed in Glasgow, and one of the first printed in Scotland.

John Row, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was the son of John Row, the author of the *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, and grandson of John Row the Reformer, the first Protestant minister of Perth. The latter is said to have been the first who introduced the study of the Hebrew language into Scotland, a knowledge of which he had acquired on the Continent. His son John (the historian) learned it before he was seven years of age, and taught it to his master when sent to the grammar-school of Perth. The first edition of Principal Row's Hebrew Grammar was published in 1634, and the first edition of his Vocabulary in 1643.

His younger brother, James Row, minister of Monivaird and Strowan, was the author of the famous 'Poekmanty Sermon,' preached in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, on the last Sunday of July 1638, first printed in London in 1642, under the title 'The Red Shankes Sermon.'

(1550) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.





‘A VINDICATION of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland. In Four Conferences. Wherein the Answer to the Dialogues betwixt the Conformist and the Non-conformist, is examined. By GILBERT BURNET, Professor of Theology in Glasgow. GLASGOW, By ROBERT SANDERS, Printer to the City, and University. M. DC. LXXIII.’ 12mo.; with which is bound up

‘OBSERVATIONS on the First and Second of the Canons, commonly ascribed to the Holy Apostles. Wherein an Account of the Primitive Constitution and Government of Churches, is contained. Drawn from ancient and acknowledged writings. GLASGOW, By Robert Sanders, Printer to the City and University, 1673.’ 12mo.

Two in one.

The Vindication is dedicated to the Duke of Lauderdale, His Majesty’s High Commissioner for Scotland. The author was afterwards the celebrated Bishop of Sarum.

(1552) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

‘THE CHERRY and the Slæ, with other Poems. By Captain Alexander Montgomery. Glasgow: Printed and Sold by Robert and Andrew Foulis. MDCCCL.’ 12mo.

This and a later Glasgow edition, published by Robert Urie in 1754, are two of the standard editions used in the preparation of Montgomery’s poems for the Scottish Text Society.

No MS. of ‘The Cherrie and the Slæ’ is known to exist, and the principal authority for the text is an edition, ‘Edinbvrgh: Printed be Robert Walde-graue, Printer to the King’s Majestie, Anno Domini 1597,’ 4to; and reprinted the same year, likewise by Waldegrave.

There are several Glasgow issues besides those above mentioned; 12mo, Robert Sanders, 1668; 12mo, Robert Foulis, 1746; 18mo, G. Hall, 1757; 12mo, 1768.

It may be interesting to note in connection with Archbishop Beaton’s Bible (see p. 66) that James VI. granted Montgomery a pension of 500 merks from the rents of the archbishopric of Glasgow. He apparently had great difficulty in collecting it, and had to raise an action in the Court of Session to compel payment. The defenders seem to have taken some plea founded upon the rights of the Archbishop, for in one of his sonnets (No. xix.), the poet says:—

‘Mak Bishop Betone vhat they lyk to be:
He must perforce be ather quik or deid.’

James VI., in 1581, granted the archbishopric to Mr. Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, second son of Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead in the parish of Beith, for the ulterior purpose, it is believed, of creating gifts through a titular holder of the see. Captain Montgomery is generally supposed to have been brother of this Archbishop, and the fact of his pension is strong evidence that the supposition is well founded, and clears up the long-disputed question of his family and descent.

(692) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

‘POEMS on Several Occasions. Glasgow: Printed and sold by Robert and Andrew Foulis, MDCCXLVIII.’ 12mo, pp. 6, 148.

These are the poems of William Hamilton of Bangour in Linlithgowshire, born in 1704. He was for some years a bright figure in the literary society of Edinburgh, but, having strong Jacobite tendencies, he joined the standard of the young Chevalier in the ’45, and after Culloden was obliged to take refuge on the Continent. He was pardoned, and returned to Scotland, but ill-health again compelled him to return to France, where he died in 1754. His ballad, ‘Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!’ suggested to Wordsworth his ‘Yarrow Unvisited,’ and its sequel.

The present volume was published when the author was abroad, not only without his consent, but without his knowledge. The preface is understood to have been written by Adam

Smith. The collection was reprinted by the same publishers in 1749; and in 1758 they published a third edition, but with the author's name attached, and with a dedication 'To the Memory of Mr. William Crawford, merchant in Glasgow, the friend of Mr. Hamilton.' A fourth edition was issued at Edinburgh in 1760, with a preface by David Rae, advocate, afterwards (1782) Lord Eskgrove.

Although the first edition was published in the author's absence, it seems probable from the fact of the later edition being dedicated to Mr. Crawford's memory that he assisted in its preparation. Hamilton communicated several of his pieces to him in MS., and seems to have consulted him generally in reference to his writings.

Amongst the poems of later editions are two from a young lady in Glasgow (ed. Paterson, pp. 92, 94). Hamilton appears to have been at Glasgow in January 1746.

(691) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

GENERAL LITERATURE

WALDEGRAVE'S STATUTES, 1597. '*The Lawes and Actes of Parliament, maid Be King James the first, And his sccessovrs Kinges of Scot-land: Visied, collected and extracted furth of the Register. The Contentes of this Brik, are expremed in the leafe following.* [Royal Arms.] *At Edinbergh, Imprented Be Robert Walde-graue prenter to the Kinges Majestie.* 15. Martii. Anno Dom. 1597.' Fol. The work has a second ornamental engraved title which differs in some points from the above.

On 9th October 1590, Robert Walgrave or Waldegrave had a gift under the Privy Seal, 'makand and constituand him oure Sovereaine Lordis prentare and gevand to him the privilege thairof for all the dayis of his lyfytyme,' with power, *inter alia*, to 'Imprent and caus to be Imprentit all sindrie actis of Parliament.' Shortly afterwards a curious case arose in connection with this licence. On 2d February 1597 he was charged with treason at the instance of the Lord Advocate for printing a vitiated and incorrect copy of an Act of Parliament, of date 31st May 1592, entitled, 'For ye abolishing of ye Actis concerning the Kirk.' He maintained that he printed the Act as it was given to him by the Lord Clerk Register. He was, however, found guilty, and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. This was followed, on 21st February, by the trial of Mr. Johne Howiesonne, minister of Cambuslang, who was accused of having supplied the false copy of the Act to Waldegrave, and with having purchased forty or fifty copies of it when printed and then circulating them. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted, and warded in the Castle of Edinburgh. The minister, however, could ill be spared, and on 1st March the Presbytery of Edinburgh appointed a committee to apply to His Majestic for his release. On 15th March the present volume was published. It does not contain the Act in question.

Waldegrave's *Lawes and Actis* is by no means a rare book. The first printed edition of the Scots Acts was that of Thomas Davidson, Edinburgh, 1541, of which, however, only one copy is known, and that on vellum, which appropriately is in the Advocates' Library. The next edition was that of Robert Lekprevik, Edinburgh, 1566, commonly known as *The Black Acts*. It is very difficult to get a perfect copy. The Advocates' Library possesses a fine one purchased at George Chalmers's sale. There is another in the University Library, Glasgow.

The present copy of Waldegrave's *Lawes* wants the engraved title-page, a not uncommon condition in which to find the work.

(687) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

'HARDYKNUTE, A Fragment. [Woodcut.] Edinburgh, / Printed by James Watson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, / MDCCLXIX.' Folio, 12 pp.

The subject of the ballad of Hardyknute is the battle of Largs, fought 2d October 1263. It is, however, a modern composition. According to some it was written by Sir John Bruce of Kinross; according to others, by Elizabeth Halket, wife of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pitferrane. It was for some time handed about in manuscript amongst her friends, and was accepted as a genuine fragment of an ancient ballad. Acting on this belief, it was published in the above form at the expense of Lord President Forbes and Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk; a few years afterwards it was inserted in Ramsay's *Ever-Green*, and in 1740 it was reprinted in London, and in 1748 at Glasgow.

This copy was successively in the possession of Dr. Clark, Lord Hailes, Pinkerton, and Bishop Percy, and was long supposed to have been lost. (689) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

‘THE GENTLE SHEPHERD, A Scots Pastoral Comedy. By Allan Ramsay.

The Gentle Shepherd sat beside a Spring,
All in the Shadow of a bushy Brier,
That Colin hight, which well cou'd pipe and sing,
For he of Tityrus his songs did lere.

SPENSER, p. 1113.

‘EDINBURGH: Printed by Mr. Tho. Ruddiman, for the Author. / Sold at his Shop near the Cross, and by Mr. Thomas Longman in Pater-noster-Row, and Mr. James M'Ewen, oppo site to St. Clement's Church, Booksellers in London, and by / Mr. Alexander Carmichael in Glasgow. 1725. /' t2mo, pp. vi. 89.

The *Editio princeps*, printed at Edinburgh by Ruddiman the grammarian and Keeper of the Advocates' Library. He had previously printed Ramsay's *Poems*, 4to, 1720, and *The Evergreen*, 12mo, 2 vols., 1724. Both author and printer were Jacobites.

It was the custom of the time not only to publish books by subscription, but to divide the remaining risk amongst several booksellers. This is what was done in the present case, and so three names appear upon the imprint. One of these, that of Mr. Thomas Longman, is noticeable. He was the founder of the famous publishing firm in 'the Row,' and had commenced business only the year before.

James M'Ewen was a bookseller of considerable note in his day, and had establishments both in Edinburgh and in London. His shop in Edinburgh was in the Luckenbooths, at the top on the present carriageway of the High Street, on the north side of St. Giles', commanding a view of the bay of Musselburgh, Gosford House in East Lothian, and other places of interest; and was the resort of the most distinguished literary characters in Scotland for fully a hundred years. It was long occupied by M'Ewen's successor and former apprentice, Alexander Kineaid, His Majesty's Printer for Scotland; and Kineaid was in turn succeeded by William Creech, who occupied it until his death in 1815. Allan Ramsay occupied the premises immediately over the shop, and here he kept his circulating library, established in 1725. It was in M'Ewen's shop that he met Gay, and it was here that Gay read *The Gentle Shepherd*, and studied the Scottish idiom, so that he could interpret the poem to Pope on his return to England.

Alexander Carmichael was son of Professor Gershom Carmichael of Glasgow, the founder of the Scottish School of Philosophy, and the grandson of the well-known Alexander Carmichael, author of *Believer's Mortification of Sin by the Spirit*. He was a bookseller and printer in Glasgow, and had for some time a printing-office within the College. It was in a litigation between him and Andrew Stalker, who had been his partner, that it was in 1735 decided by the Court of Session that Glasgow was 'too narrow for two booksellers at a time.'

The Gentle Shepherd is dedicated to Susanna, Countess of Eglintoun, a daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, long celebrated for her beauty. She was visited, at Auchans, in 1773 by Dr. Johnson, who, as Boswell records, 'was delighted with his reception here.' She died in 1780 at the age of 91.

The epistle dedicatory is followed by a poetical address by Hamilton of Bangour.

(690) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

ROBERT BURNS

BURNS'S POEMS, First, or Kilmarnock Edition, in original boards, with one leaf uncut.
Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, By Robert Burns. (Ornament) /

The Simple Bard, unbroke by rules of Art,
He pours the wild effusions of the heart ;
And if inspir'd, 'tis Nature's pow'rs inspire ;
Her's all the melting thrill, and her's the kindling fire.

ANONYMOUS.

(Ornament) / Kilmarnock : / Printed by John Wilson. / (Double rule) / M,DCC,LXXXVI.

The Edition consisted of 600 copies. John Wilson, the publisher of the volume, was the 'Wee Johnny' of the well-known epitaph—

Whoe'er thou art, O Reader, know
That Death has murder'd Johnny,
And here his body lies fu' low,
For saul, he ne'er had ony.

(See Fig. 130.)

(712) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

BURNS'S POEMS, First Edinburgh Edition, with autograph presentation from 'the Author' to Mr. Nicoll, High School, Edinburgh, the 'Willie' of 'Willie brewed a peck o' maut.'

'Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect By Robert Burns / Edinburgh / Printed for the Author / and sold by William Creech / MDCCCLXXXVII. /'

William Creech, a magistrate, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, was the most prominent Scottish publisher of his time. A poetical epistle was addressed to him from Selkirk by the poet, shortly after the issue of the Edinburgh edition, Creech being at that time on business in London.

It has been long known that in different copies of this edition there are variations of more or less consequence—one, for example, being, in the address 'To a Haggis,' the word *skinking*, while other copies have *stinking*.

The present has the former reading—

'Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups in luggies.'

Lately Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch made a minute critical comparison of various copies, finding conclusive proofs that there have been two impressions from separate settings of type—the total variations in one from another numbering nearly 200. Both impressions have passed indiscriminately as the first Edinburgh edition, 1787.

It has not yet been decided which of these two impressions has priority.

(713) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

MS. OF THE POET BURNS. Unpublished holograph letter, with lines written in Friar's Carse Hermitage, dated 23d July 1789. 2 pages foolscap.

(717) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

MSS. OF THE POET BURNS. First fair copy of Elegy on Captain Matthew Henderson, 'a gentleman who held the patent for his honours immediately from Almighty God,' and signed note 'Robert Burns.' Dated 23d July 1790. 8 pages, 4to.

(718) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

ORIGINAL WRITINGS OF BURNS, the property of the Irvine Burns Club, consisting of
 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'The Twa Dogs,' 'Scotch Drink.'

(726) Lent by the IRVINE BURNS CLUB.

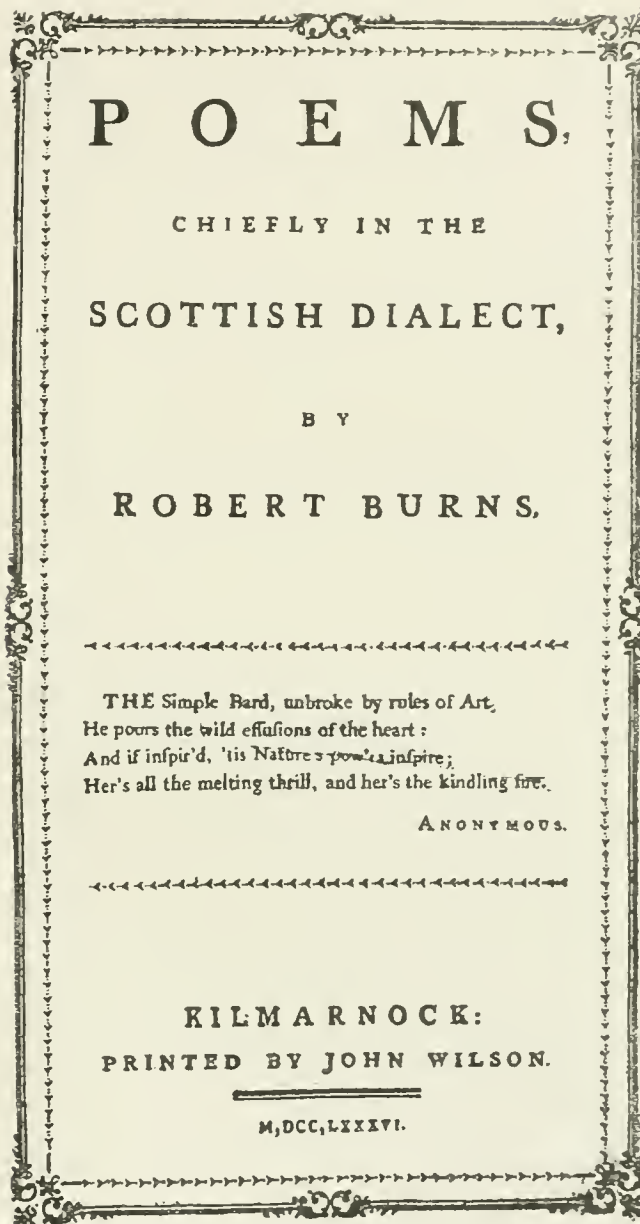


FIG. 130.—TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST EDITION OF BURNS'S POEMS.

'THE AUTHOR'S EARNEST CRY AND PRAYER,' 'THE HOLY FAIR,' 'ADDRESS TO THE DEIL.' These are the original manuscripts from which the first or Kilmarnock Edition of the Poet's works was printed. They bear the master printer's marks or directions before being put into the hands of the compositor.

(725) Lent by the IRVINE BURNS CLUB, *per* JAS. DICKIE.

MS. OF BURNS'S POEM, 'THE WHISTLE.' (See also p. 186.)

(724) Lent by the DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

BURNS'S MSS., 'The Silver Tassie,' and 'Lines written in Glenriddel Hermitage, Friar's Carse,' with readings varied from those on the Pane of Glass. The first eight lines are the same as on the glass, except that in line four 'counsels' is substituted for 'maxims.' (See below, No. 723.) The remainder, entirely different, is as follows—

Then Youth and Love with sprightly dance,
Beneath thy morning-star advance,
Pleasure with her Siren-air
May delude the thoughtless Pair :
Let Prudence bless Enjoyment's cup,
Then raptured sip and sip it up.
As thy day grows warm and high,
Life's meridian flaming nigh,
Dost thou spurn the humble vale ?
Life's proud summits would'st thou scale ?
Check thy climbing step elate,
Evils lurk in felon wait,
Dangers, eagle-pinion'd, bold,
Soar around each cliffy hold ;
While chearful Peace with linnet song,
Chants the lowly dells among,
When thy shades of evening close
Beckoning thee to long repose.

(705) Lent by JAMES LENNOX.

PANE OF GLASS from the Hermitage, Friar's Carse, with lines written by Burns, commencing 'Thou whom chance may hither lead.' (See Fig. 131.) (723) Lent by THOMAS NELSON.

POEM OF THE 'WOUNDED HARE,' with letter to Alexander Cunningham, a frequent correspondent of the poet. The letter is dated from Ellisland, May 4, 1789, and referring to this poem he says, 'I have just put my hand to a little poem which I think will be something to your taste.' (720) Lent by THOMAS NELSON.

ELECTIONEERING BALLAD, authenticated by Burns's son.

(721) Lent by THOMAS NELSON.

SEPIA VIEW OF FRIAR'S CARSE, 1805, on the back of which is the history of the Pane of Glass. (722) Lent by THOMAS NELSON.

BLIND HARRY'S METRICAL HISTORY OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, Perth, Morrison, 1790, 3 vols. This is the copy which belonged to Burns, and it contains his autograph on the fly-leaf of vol. i.

The interest of these volumes lies in the fact that they were the property of Burns, who was a subscriber for the edition, and had an intense appreciation of the work of the blind minstrel. The basis of Blind Harry's work was a Latin narrative by John Blair, and the earliest edition of the work was issued in 4to, Black Letter, by R. Lekpreuk, Edinburgh, in 1570. It begins 'The actis and Deidis of the Illuster and Vailzeand Campioun, Schir W. W. Knicht of Ellerslie.'

(714) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

ALLAN RAMSAY'S POEMS, Edinburgh, 1720. This was the first volume issued by the poet, and its contents had previously been issued by himself in the form of separate broadsheets, from his shop in High Street, opposite Niddry Street, in a building which still remains. The fly-leaf bears these two inscriptions:—'From Mr. James Gray to Mr. William Dunbar 1780,' and from him 'to his ingenious friend, Mr. Robert Burns, the Bard of Airshire,' in 1788. Mr. Dunbar was a Writer to the Signet and an intimate correspondent of the poet. He is the 'Rattling, roaring Willie' of Burns's song. (706) Lent by JAMES LENNOX.

A SILVER-MOUNTED DIRK, bearing the Inscription, 'Dr. Currie of Edinburgh—To his friend Robert Burns, Jan. 29, 1780.' (711) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

MSS. OF REV. WM. AULD, Minister of Mauchline, the 'Daddy Auld' of Burns, containing *inter alia* the original of his address to Burns and Jean Armour, dated July 1786.

(709) Lent by REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

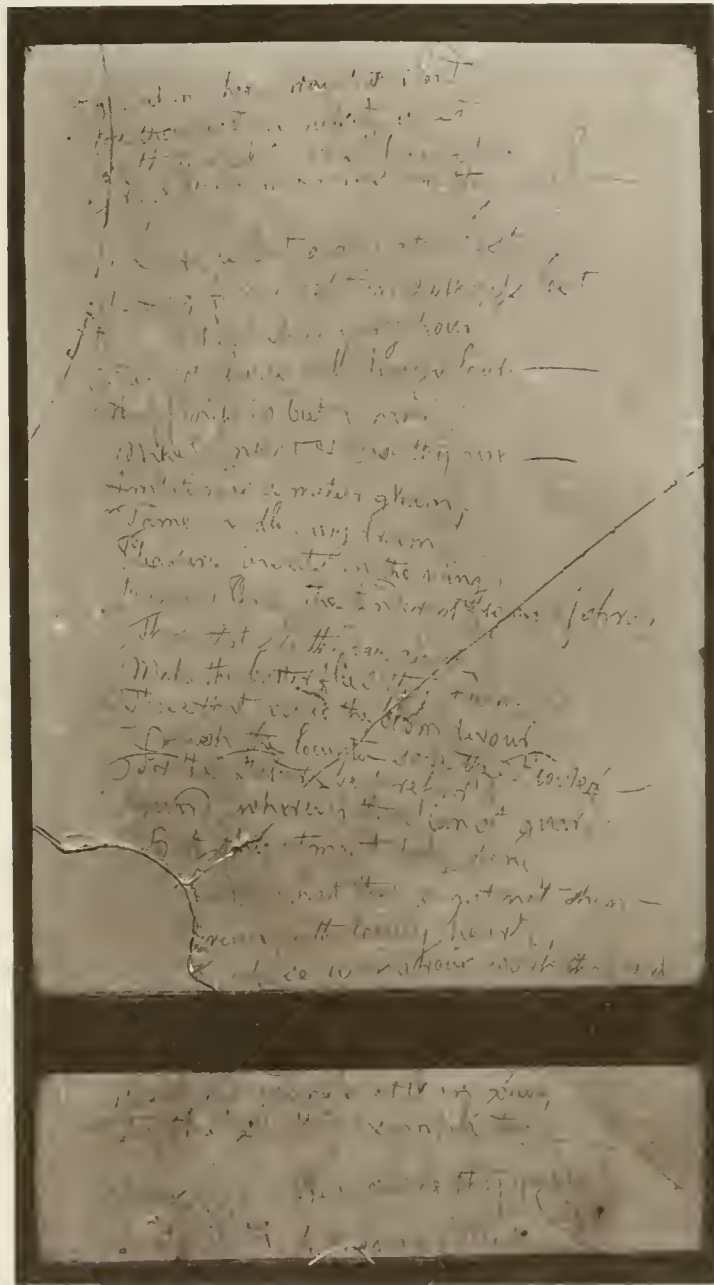


FIG. 131.—PANE OF GLASS FROM PRIAR'S CARSE HERMITAGE.

MASONIC APRON, used by Burns at meetings of the craft. This apron came into the possession of Mr. Lennox through the Rev. Hamilton Paul of Ayr (author of *Life and Works of Burns*, Ayr, 1819, and the writer of Odes for the Burns Anniversaries at the cottage in 1801 and subsequent years).

(707) Lent by JAMES LENNOX.

SWORD-STICK WHICH BELONGED TO ROBERT BURNS. This stick was presented by Burns to John Richmond, Writer, and was given to the present owner's father by Richmond's daughter. It is referred to in one of his letters. (728) Lent by JOHN FOULDS.

'THE WHISTLE,' the subject of Burns's poem bearing that name (Fig. 132). This is a small ebony whistle, which was brought to Scotland by a Danish gentleman of the suite of Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. of Scotland.

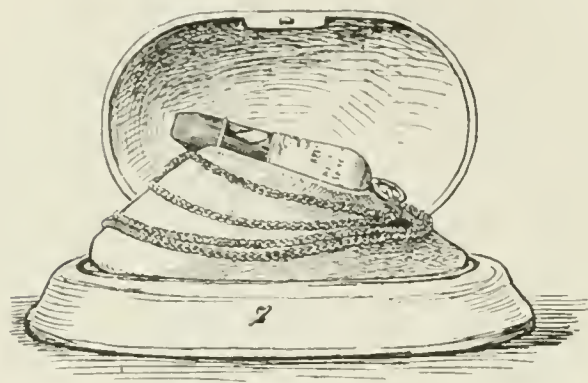


FIG. 132.—'THE WHISTLE.'

This gentleman claimed to have won and kept the trophy at all the Courts of Europe, the contests for which it was the prize being drinking-bouts, at which the person last able to blow the whistle was the victor. In a contest the whistle was won from its original owner by Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, father of the famous 'Annie Laurie.' The contest at which Burns was present was at Friar's Carse on 16th October 1789, and the combatants were a descendant of Sir Robert Laurie, bearing the same name, Mr. Riddel of Glen Riddel, and an

ancestor of the present owner, Alexander Fergusson of Cragdarroch, who was declared by the poet-umpire to be the victor. (See facsimile fragment of the poem, Fig. 133.)

(729) Lent by CAPTAIN R. C. FERGUSSON.

BURNS'S EXCISE ROD. This rod was given about the year 1805, by the widow of Robert Burns, to Mr. Brown, afterwards factor to Alexander Murray, M.P., of Broughton, then learning land-surveying at Dumfries with Mr. Lewars. Mr. Brown retained the rod for nearly forty years as a valuable relic of the poet, but at length bestowed it on the Rev. George Murray, minister of the parish of Girthon, who solicited it from Mr. Brown solely for the purpose of placing it in the hands of Mr. Joseph Train, the antiquarian correspondent and friend of Sir Walter Scott.

(727) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

ANTIQUE MASONIC CHINA PUNCH SET, used by the poet Burns in Tarbolton.

(708) Lent by REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

LOOKING-GLASS, which formed part of the plenishing of Jean Armour, wife of the poet Burns.

(710) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER BY WILLIAM BURNS, the Poet's father, dated 8th Sept. 1780.

(703) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER BY GILBERT BURNS, dated 5th June 1824, addressed to John Tennant of Creoch, the Poet's earliest friend, and a witness of his baptism.

(704) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

POEMS BY DAVID SILLAR. Kilmarnock, John Wilson, 1789. Original boards.

(715) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

POEMS BY JOHN LAPRAIK. Kilmarnock, John Wilson, 1788. In original boards.

(716) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

These volumes are shown as products of the press from which issued the first edition of Burns's Poems.

THE ORIGINAL COPY OF 'THE WHISTLE,' by Robert Burns, written in 1789 on Excise paper. (See Fig. 133.)

(719) Lent by THOMAS NELSON.

"Lest up rose our Bard, like a Prophet in Drink—
"Crad darroch, thou'lt soar when Creation shall sink;
"But if thou wouldst flourish immortal in rhyme,
"Come, one bottle more, & have at the sublime!
"Thine that have struggled for freedom with Auld
"I shall be soe'd & strig to ever produce;
"Is thine for the warrel, I mine be the Pay
"I've paid thee last won by you bright good day!"

FIG. 133.—PART OF THE MS. OF 'THE WHISTLE,' WRITTEN ON EXCISE PAPER IN 1789.

To the Kings Men Gracious Murphy

Sir

May I please your Murphy

The Author of this Collection of works of
Fulton would never have presumed to solicit for them your
Murphy's august Patronage were it that of ~~any~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~
the perusal of them has in any degree succeeded in arousing how
relaxation or relieving those of Congress from ~~some~~ ^{or} anxiety they must
in a trying degree have endured the warmest wish of your Murphy's
heart by contributing to the ~~happiness~~ ^{happiness} of your People

They are ~~therefore~~ ^{humbly} ~~humbly~~ ^{humbly} dedicated to your Murphy's
agreedly to your Gracious Firm from ~~by your Murphy's~~ ^{by your}
Murphy's devoted subject

Washington

1st January ~~1820~~ 1820
Abolitionist

FIG. 135.—FACSIMILE OF SCOTT'S DEDICATION OF HARRY.

'OLD MORTALITY'S' MELL OR MALLET. This Mallet, which was used by 'Old Mortality' in his pious work of repairing the Martyrs' tombstones, was presented to Joseph Train by Mr. Robert Patterson of Bahmaelellan, in Kirkeadbrightshire, son of 'Old Mortality.' It was from Mr. Train that Sir Walter Scott principally received his information regarding Robert Patterson, the prototype of 'Old Mortality.' (See Introduction to *Old Mortality*, 1829.) A granddaughter of 'Old Mortality' became the wife of Prince Jerome Napoleon, and the widow of his grandson was married to the Marquis of Wellesley while that peer was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. (See Fig. 136.) (735) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.



FIG. 136. — 'OLD MORTALITY'S' MALLET.

SKIPPER YAWKINS' PISTOL. Skipper Yawkins, the prototype of Dirk Hatteraick, is referred to in the Notes to *Guy Mannering*. This pistol was obtained by Joseph Train, who supplied Sir Walter Scott with many of the incidents on which the novel is founded.

(737) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, son-in-law and biographer of Scott (born in Glasgow, and educated at the High School and University of Glasgow). Original Silhouette by A. Edouart.

(738) Lent by WM. MACMATH.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF RECEIPTS of the Countess of Wemyss—c. 1630.

This very curious volume contains one hundred and twenty leaves, whereof ninety-four are written upon, and twenty-six are blank. It has evidently been compiled at different times, and from a Sketch Pedigree drawn up by its present owner it is possible to show with some probability how it descended in successive generations from the noble lady by whom it was begun until it reached the library of Dundas Castle. There it remained until the year 1875, when at the sale of the estate of Dundas it was disposed of, along with many other books, as having no special interest or value.

The first owner of the book, and the transcriber in a fair and legible hand of a large number of the receipts, was the Hon. Jean Balfour, eldest daughter of Margaret, Baroness Balfour of Burleigh, and Robert Arnot (or Balfour), Lord Balfour of Burleigh. This lady was married in 1628 to David, second Earl of Wemyss, and died on the 10th of November 1649. From her it descended to her only child, Lady Jean Wemyss, who married first, in 1649, Archibald Earl of Wemyss, and secondly, in 1659, George, fourteenth Earl of Sutherland. On the first leaf of the book we find the following note by Jean Wemyss, Countess of Sutherland: 'This Book was my mothers in w^{ch} are many Reeceits w^{ch} shee had from y^e most famous Phisitians y^t Lived in her tyme, she Dyed in Nov^{br}. 1649. J: W: SOUTHERLAND.' The subsequent owners of the book seem to have been (1) Helen, daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, as wife of John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland; (2) their daughter, Lady Jean Gordon, married in 1702 to James, Lord Maitland; (3) their daughter, Jean Maitland, married in 1726 to Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart.; (4) their daughter, Helen Fergusson, married to Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. (Lord Hailes); (5) their daughter Jean, the first wife of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., who married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan, whose younger sister, Mary Tufton, married in 1813 James Dundas of Dundas, and died May 24, 1867.

The first owner of the volume, Jean Balfour of Burleigh, has transcribed many of those receipts which excite the wonder of a feebler generation. Nor is the wonder less when we read the attestation—'probatum est.'

That the lady had at her hand a plentiful supply of "simples" for her still-room we have, however, other evidence. From a ms. Diary of David, Earl of Wemyss, referred to by Sir William

MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF RECEIPTS OF THE COUNTESS OF WEMYSS
(*Circa 1630*).





Fraser in his *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss* (vol. i. p. 240), we learn that this nobleman expended £200 in stocking and arranging his garden, and 'with his usual mechanical habits drew out a plan of it, so that the several flower and herb plots might be known, and also the name of every tree round the walls.' It is also quite in keeping with Lady Wemyss's conviction as indicated in the transcripts, that we find her in her last testament making special bequest of 'Docktir Arnot's stone, that is for the ueimen in traucill' (*ib.* ii. 232) and of 'my teid ston ring, with my laither belt I gait from Doktir Arnott, for my dochter Angous' (*ib.* ii. 233). Doctor Arnot was probably a relative.

The receipts are very tempting—for quotation. Take these:—

'For to staine ye bleiding at nose. Tak ane egge and break it on ye tope y^t all may ischew clean furth, then fill the egge shell with ye blood of ye paritie and put in ye fyre, let it remain untill it be hard, then burne it to ashes and it stainecheth ye bleeding. probatum.'

'For the yellow Jandise or gulsoch. Tak earth wormes and wash them then tak a litle Syroped Iuory and English Saffron beaten to poudre, mixe those with whyte wyne and let ye patient drink a good drancht y^rof louk-warm both morning and euening. probatum est.

'A receipt how to make a Cleister for y^e Countess of Southerland. Tak Mallows pellitory of y^e wall Cammomile w^t y^e flowres of each a little handfull rue half a handfull Juniper berries half of ane Unce sweet fennell seed a drahme boile this in a sufficient quantitie of water into a large half Mutchkine in which dissolve Lenetive electory six drahms, Kitchen sugar half ane Unce Oile of Cammomile two spoonfulls mixe y^m and give itt in a Convenient warmness—nott forgetting to putt in a little salt instead of the Lenative electory take six drahms of Diacatholiceum.'

The binding is probably contemporary with the first writer, and has never been tampered with. It is in full calf, richly tooled and gilt. The size is 6 in. by 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (See Plate xxvi.)

(694) Lent by WILLIAM MACMATH.

MANUSCRIPTS OF WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, POET. William Motherwell, although he was born in Glasgow in 1797, is to be ranked among the poets of Paisley, for in that burgh he was educated, and spent most of his life. He was not only a writer of songs and ballads, but an enthusiastic collector and critic of Scottish ballad literature. Originally trained to the legal profession, he became a journalist, and at the time of his early death, in 1835, he was editor of the *Glasgow Courier*. His poems were first collected and published in 1832.

(731) Lent by DAVID ROBERTSON.

SNUFF-BOX, which belonged to Motherwell the poet, the lid of which is composed of a mosaic of famous and historical Scottish woods.

(732) Lent by DAVID ROBERTSON.

MARTIN'S 'WESTERN ISLES.' London, Andrew Bull, 1703. This copy was carried by Johnson in his tour in the Hebrides, and bears Boswell's autograph attestation, dated 16th April 1774, of that fact.

(701) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE 'EDINBURGH COURANT,' from Wednesday 14th, to Monday 19th February 1705.

The printer of the first fifty-five Numbers was James Watson, the well-known historian of the art of printing in Scotland. (See p. 173.)

(702) Lent by D. MURRAY LVON.

MAP, of the North part of Great Britain, called Scotland, by Herman Moll, 1714; dedicated to John, Earl of Mar, one of Her Majesty's Private Secretaries of State. Size 42 inches broad by 22 long: divisions not by counties but by territories, such names occurring as 'Badenoch,' 'Mar,' 'Gauray,' 'Strathern,' 'Lorn,' 'Lenox,' 'Bradalbain,' etc. etc. The map is enframed or bordered with eleven etchings, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches—four being castles and seven towns. Edinburg Castle, Stirling Castle, Dumotyr Castle in Merns, The Bass Rock Castle; Edinburg, Glaseow, Sterling, St. Andrews, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Channery Town in Ross.

(681) Lent by R. LATTÀ KERR.

MANUSCRIPTS OF ROBERT TANNAHILL, POET. Tannahill, born in 1774 in Paisley, where he followed the humble craft of handloom weaving, was the most popular follower of Burns as a writer of Scottish song. His works were first collected and published in 1806; and the most popular of his songs are 'Jessie the flower of Dumblane,' and 'Gloomy winter's noo awa.' He was of delicate constitution, shy and nervous, and died in 1810. (See Fig. 137.)

(730) Lent by DAVID ROBERTSON.

Song
Jessie, the Flow'r o' Dumblane.

The sun has gane down o'er the lofty Benlomond,
An' left the red clouds to preside o'er the scene,
While lonely I stray in the eal'n summer gloamin',
To muse on sweet Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

How sweet is the brier wi' its soft fauldin' blossom,
An' sweet is the birch wi' its mantle o' green,
Yet sweeter an' fairer, an' dear to this bosom,
Is lovely young Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

She's modest as ony, an' blithe as she's bonny,
For guileless simplicity marks her its ain,
An' far be the villain, diseste'd o' feeling,
Wha'd blight in the bloom this sweet flow'r o' Dumblane.

Sing on thine sweet mavis thy hymn to the evening,
Thou'rt dear to the echoes o' Calderwood glen;
Soe dear to this bosom, soe artless an' winning,
Is charming young Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

D. D.

FIG. 137.—FACSIMILE OF MS. OF 'JESSIE THE FLOW'R O' DUMBLANE.

SMALL VOLUME, containing the Shorter Catechism, 48 pages (1 page wanting), and ms., about 60 pages (one at least wanting at the end), containing the examination Roll for the Parish of Eastwood, in the handwriting of the Rev. Robert Wodrow, Minister of the same, and author of the *History of the Church during the Persecutions*, bearing dates 1708, 1713, and 1722, with various marks and stenographic notes by Mr. Wodrow.

(698) Lent by the REV. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

BURGHAL MEMORIALS

JOHN OSWALD MITCHELL, M.A., F.S.A. SCOT.

COLIN DUNLOP DONALD, F.S.A. SCOT.

JAMES DALRYMPLE DUNCAN, F.S.A. LOND. AND SCOT., F.R.S.E.

THE EDITOR

BURGHAL MEMORIALS



THE objects arranged under this head are interesting as furnishing a series of memorials of the principal ancient Royal Burghs of Scotland, and are for the most part publicly preserved in the several towns whose history and experiences they illustrate. Such memorials of bygone civic dignity and usages are not now numerous; and a vast number of objects, which would now be treasured with care, must have been either lost or destroyed. Fortunately the written records of most of the towns are copious and extend back to a remote period; and these are being gradually made available through the efforts of the Scottish Burgh Records Society and other agencies. For other illustrations of burghal history see 'Historical and Personal Relics' and 'Scottish Life.'

ABERDEEN.

ANCIENT BURGH SEAL, of Aberdeen, made in 1440. The brass Seal and Counter Seal, after having been lost from the custody of the Council for upwards of ninety years, have again been placed in safe keeping. It is conjectured that this Seal was granted to the burgh by



FIG. 138.—ANCIENT BURGH SEAL OF ABERDEEN MADE IN 1440.



FIG. 139.—COUNTER SEAL OF THE BURGH SEAL OF ABERDEEN, FIG. 138.

James I. as some recompence for undertaking, along with the other three burghs of Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, to pay his ransom in 1424. The workmanship displayed in the Seal is curious and interesting, as it preserves a record of probably the earliest occurrence of the

motto of the town, 'NON ACORD.' It is described by Laing (*Scottish Seals*, p. 208, Plate xxix., fig. 1) as a fine large seal, beautifully designed and executed, representing the miracle of St. Nicholas restoring to life the three murdered children of a converted prince of Athens. Lower part, the front gate and walls of a castle, and upper part a Gothic canopy SIGILLUM COMUNE DE ABERDEN. Counter Seal, on a shield a castle triple-towered, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered. Supporters, two lions rampant conè. On scroll above the shield NON ACORD. The inscription on the back of each half is as follows:—

ye was

'NON + VAUS + ALLDERMAN + VE VER OF GRAC M.CCCC.XXX. + AND + VES SAL MVD.'

(See Figs. 138 and 139.)

(978) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

CASTS OF ANCIENT SEALS, of Aberdeen. (a) Previous to 1440. This cast is from the Burgh Seal attached to the Bond of Ransom for David II., 1359, preserved in the Public Record Office, London. (See Fig. 140.) (b) From Seal of 1440. This cast shows the design of the City



FIG. 140.—SEAL OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN
IN USE PRIOR TO 1440.



FIG. 141.—SECRET SEAL, FIFTEENTH CENTURY,
BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

Seal made in 1430. See above (978). (c) Secret Seal, fifteenth century, having the armorial bearings of the burgh, and the legend 'SIGILLUM SECRETI BURGENSES VILLE ABERDANUS AD CAUSAS.' This Seal was used apparently for such documents as bonds of man-rent, attestations of propinquity, decisions of assizes, etc. (See Fig. 141.)

(979) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

SILVER KEYS, of the City of Aberdeen. Very little is known regarding the history of these keys, but it is believed that they are of seventeenth century workmanship. Although the town was at one time protected by six ports, these required other keys than those exhibited, which were used only for the ceremony of giving the liberty of the burgh. They are still invariably presented to every Lord Provost at his election, and on two occasions they have been presented to Her Majesty while passing through the city.

(980) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

STAFF AND BUCKLE, of Aberdeen Fencibles. This corps of citizen soldiers, to the number of about 400, was only one of several corps raised in compliance with the recommendation of Government as a means of defence against the threatened invasion by the French in the beginning of this century. The Lord Provost was Colonel Commandant, and the dress of the corps consisted of a blue coat, white facings, white vest and breeches, with black gaiters, a round hat and feather.

(982) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

TOWN'S DRUM, of Aberdeen (seventeenth century). The drum or 'swéesh' was a very important civic institution before the introduction of daily newspapers. It is customary to associate the drum with military matters only, but the records of the various burghs are filled with references to the important part it played in the everyday life of the city some three centuries ago. No meeting of the Guildry or Head Court of the citizens was properly constituted until the drummer compeired and testified that he had intimated the meeting 'thro' a' the raws

o' the toon'; no funeral ceremony of importance could take place till the mourners had been summoned by the drum; and one of the severer modes of punishment was that of banishment from one's native burgh by tuck of drum. The drum exhibited had doubtless seen many such scenes, and others also of a more exciting kind during the civil war of Charles I.'s reign.

(983) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

SEDAN CHAIR. These carriages, invented in Sedan at the close of the sixteenth century, were in common use in Scotland during the eighteenth century. This chair was the last one used in Aberdeen.

(984) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

THE MARSHAL STAFF OF SCOTLAND, borne by the Earls Marischal, presented to Marischal College in 1760 by the last Earl Marischal. The office of Grand Marischal of Scotland was hereditary in the family of Keith from the time of Malcolm II. (1005-34), when it was bestowed for bravery in fighting against the Danes. The dignity came to an end by the attainder of George, tenth Earl Marischal, on account of his connection with the rising in 1715, and it is understood this staff of office was at a later period, through the interposition of the historian David Hume, deposited in Marischal College, which was founded by George, fifth Earl Marischal. The staff is a plain silver-gilt rod three-fourths of an inch in diameter, having steel ends one inch in length, which taper out to one inch diameter, the whole length of the staff being 22 inches. On the butt or face of the steel knobs are the Royal Arms and the arms of the Earls Marischal. The date of the staff is not known, but the arms shown are older than those recorded by the eighth Earl Marischal in 1672. (See Fig. 142.)



FIG. 142.—THE MARSHALL STAFF OF SCOTLAND.
ROYAL ARMS. ARMS OF GEORGE, TENTH EARL MARISCAL.

(985) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.



FIG. 143.—SMALL SILVER GILT CHALICE.

SMALL SILVER GILT CHALICE. This vessel, which might more correctly be described as a tazza, measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height: the bowl which is 4 inches in diameter is very shallow, being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and is richly embossed with acorns and oak leaves: the stem is of a baluster pattern and slender. On the outside rim there is engraved the inscription: 'S · S · THEOL · FACULTATI · ST AND · DEDIT · M · GYLIELMVS · GYILD · ABERDONENSIS 1628.' It bears the London Hall-mark of the year 1613-4. Dr. William Guild, the donor of this chalice, was a man of much note in his day. He was the son of Matthew Guild, an armourer or 'Sweird slipper' in Aberdeen, who possessed considerable means, and had his son educated at Marischal College. In 1608 he was appointed minister of King-Edward in the Presbytery of Turriff, and about that time he published his first treatises. He was drawn into notice by his association with Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, who was selected by King James to carry out the scheme for bringing the Scottish clergy into conformity with the English Church—a movement that did not meet with much success. He afterwards became one of the ministers of Aberdeen. In 1631 he purchased the Trinity Monastery and Chapel for the purpose of founding an hospital, and providing a meeting-house for the Incorporated Trades, and to this gift it has been said that the remarkable

financial prosperity of the Aberdeen trades is due. The reasons which may have prompted Dr. Guild to present this chalice to St. Andrews are unknown. As to the chalice itself it may be said that the design seems to preclude the probability of its having been originally intended for ecclesiastical purposes. Vessels of this shape are found from about 1570 till the outbreak of the Civil War in the reign of Charles I., and they seem to have been used for purely domestic purposes. This cup would appear to have passed through other hands before coming into Dr. Guild's possession, as faint traces of another and older inscription are to be found underneath the present lettering, and in one of the cones of the acorns a crest is engraved which has escaped the eraser's hands. [A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 143.)

(969) Lent by ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS.

SILVER CUP, presented in 1653 to Aberdeen University by Lord Strathnaver, an alumnus of the University. (See also page 307.)

(987) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SILVER PEN, to which was annually attached a silver plate containing the name of the successful candidate at a comparative trial in the Greek Class of Marischal College. Presented by the Earl of Buchan, December 12th, 1769. The first holder of the Silver Pen was James Hay Beattie (1782), son of the author of *The Minstrel*. Kennedy (*Annals of Aberdeen*, vol. i. p. 116) says:—'In the Museum is preserved the elegant gold box presented by the Earl of Buchan to the College in 1769, enclosing a silver pen, for which an annual competition takes place among the students of the Greek Class. The successful candidate is rewarded by a donation of books, and a small silver medal with his name inscribed upon it is appended to the pen.'

(988) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE LINEN STAMP, of Aberdeen, 1745. A stamp office for linen was instituted in Aberdeen by the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, early in the eighteenth century, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament for inspecting and stamping all linen goods.

(990) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

STOCKING STAMP, of Aberdeen, 1749. The manufacture of stockings was an important industry in Aberdeen town and district throughout the eighteenth century. The industry originated about 1650, and it is recorded by Anderson (*Essays on National Industry*) that the Magistrates presented Field-Marshal Keith with a pair of stockings spun from Highland wool, and knitted so fine that, although of the largest size, they could be easily drawn through an ordinary thumb ring. These were valued at five guineas, and so highly were they prized by Keith that he deemed them worthy of presentation to the Empress of Russia. The stamp is one of a series issued by the Dean of Guild Court in 1749, for use in Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Ellon, Cruden, Old Deer, Turriff, and several other localities.

(991) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

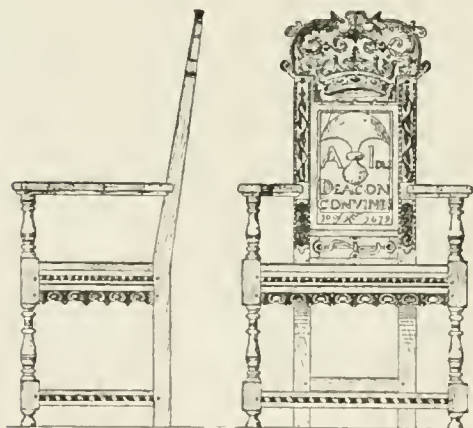


FIG. 144.—ALEXANDER IDLE'S CHAIR.

A. Idle, Deacon Convener, 30th November 1679.—Bain's *Guilds of Aberdeen*, pp. 176-7. (See Fig. 144.)

ALEXANDER IDLE'S CHAIR (Shoemakers' Craft). 'The chair presented by Alexander Idle, Shoemaker, in 1679, has the crown and cutting knife of his craft carved on the back, with his name,

(992) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSE.

JEROME BLAK'S CHAIR (Wrights' and Coopers' Craft). 'A Chair presented by Jerome Blak, Cooper, in 1571, is ornamented with a carving of the Black arms (a saltire between a crescent in base, a mullet in chief; for crest, a hand holding a cooper's adze, in dexter proper).—Bain's *Guilds of Aberdeen*, pp. 176-7.

(993) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSE.

ANDREW WATSON'S CHAIR (Fleshers' Chair). 'The Chair of Andrew Watson is most elaborate. The arms of his trade are carved and coloured on the upper part of the back, and on the centre one the arms of the Watson family (an oak tree eradicated on base, surmounted by a fess, charged with crescent between two mullets).—Bain's *Guilds of Aberdeen*, pp. 176-7. (See Fig. 145.)

(994) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSE.

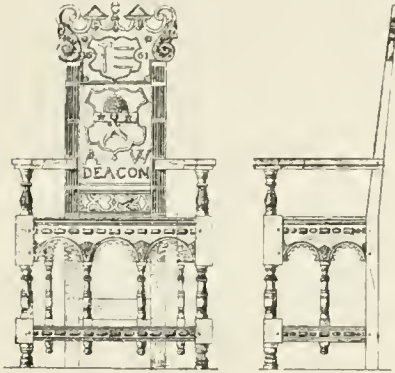


FIG. 145 —ANDREW WATSON'S CHAIR.

KING WILLIAM'S CHAIR. 'This chair is mentioned in an inventory of the plenishing belonging to the Trinity Hall taken in presenee of Patriek Whyt, Deacon Convener, 1696, as "King William's chair," and although some of the framework has been renewed, the panels (showing earved heads of monks and warriors) evidently belong to the early

monkish period.'—Bain's *Guilds of Aberdeen*, p. 175.

(995) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSE.

These chairs form only a selection from the fine series of chairs and other furniture belonging to the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen. They were presented to the several Ineorporations by members of the crafts who had mostly attained to the office of Deacon or to the higher dignity of Deaeon Convener. 'Some of them,' says Bain, 'date from the time that the craftsmen held their meetings in the Deacons' houses, while it is tolerably certain that one of the largest chairs [995] belonged to the old monastery.' The Aberdeen chairs form the finest existing illustration of the taste and skill of Scottish craftsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM THE LION, from Trinity House, Aberdeen. 'The curious production representative of William the Lion is one of the few relies of the Trinity Monastery. When and by whom it was painted are matters apparently now beyond human ken, and not a little of its artistic value has been lost on acoount of a repairing which it underwent in 1715. In that year the Convener Court "granted warrant to William Anderson, present Master of Hospital, to agree with Charles Whyt, painter, anent renewing King William the Lion his picture as cheap as possible, always not exceeding fifty shillings sterling." Fortunately the renewings did not go the length of any interference with the face. We have it on the authority of an artist who took a drawing of the work in 1821 for Lieutenant-General Hatton, that the face had been left untouched. The King is represented wearing a curiously formed helmet, and holding a book in one hand and a rod in the other. There is a chain round his waist, indieative, it is said, of penance for the part which history says he had in the murder of Thomas à Becket.'—Bain's *Guilds of Aberdeen*, pp. 175, 182-3.

(996) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSE.

DUMFRIES AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

WAR SCYTHER from Dumfries, used in connection with the 1715 rising. 'And likewise considering that they had not Arms for all the Inhabitants who were fit for Service, The Magistrates and Councel bought up 100 Syths, caus'd freight their Doecks, and fix'd them sufficiently on Shafts, delivering them to such of the Inhabitants as had least skill of Fire-Arms, and added a

certain number of these *Sythmen* to every Company, to be employed at the Barricades, and especially in the *Trenches*, which were now carrying on with all Expedition.—From Peter Rae's *History of Dumfries*, 1718. (1057) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES.

SEVEN TRADES JUG OF DUMFRIES, with inscription:—'God keep the King and the Craft,' 'Seven Incorporations of Dumfries.' The Trades Jug was part of the Trades property which was sold by auction in the Trades Hall on the 8th April 1854. It had been used at their gatherings, which, judging from the minutes, were rather of a convivial nature, and would require the punch jug to be replenished many times. (1059) Lent by JAMES LENNOX, F.S.A. SCOT.

LOCK AND KEY OF THE OLD TOLBOOTH OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, dated 1754. (1069) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

WASSAIL BOWL, presented to the Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Kirkcudbright in 1707 by their then representative in Parliament, Mr. Hamilton of Bargenny, to be used annually on the birthday of the reigning Sovereign and other festive occasions.

(1065) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

LEADEN BADGE OF A KING'S BEDESMAN OR 'BLUE-GOWN,' worn by Andrew Gemmells, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's Edie Ochiltree of *The Antiquary*. (See Fig. 146.)

(1066) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.



FIG. 146. — A BLUE-GOWN'S BADGE.

PAIR OF SPECTACLES said to be 200 years old, with frame made from a single wire.

(1067) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

CASE FOR THE ANCIENT KIRKCUDBRIGHT SPECTACLES, with '1729' carved upon it.

(1068) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

THE SILLER GUN (in case), presented by King James VI. to the Seven Trades' Incorporations of Dumfries in 1598.

The Trades of Dumfries, incorporated as the Seven Trades, have records which date back to 1612, but it is not known how long they existed before this. The minute-book of the Hammermen (the senior trade) which has been consulted for these notes, commences 8th September 1601, but it refers to older minutes and acts of that trade. The eleven original trades were the Hammermen, the Squaremen (Wrights and Masons), Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, Skinners and Glovers, Fleshers and the Armourers, Bonnet-makers, Pewterers and Dyers. The Armourers and Bonnet-makers became extinct whilst the Pewterers joined the Hammermen, and the Dyers combined with the Skinners and Glovers, thus reducing the incorporations to seven. In 1791 the seven trades numbered seven hundred and twenty-six members, adding to this 100 of other trades who were not incorporated, including Tanners, Nailers, Silversmiths, etc.

Regarding the Siller Gun, Dr. Burnside's ms. *History of Dumfries*, 1791, p. 15, states 'Having mentioned the trades under this branch of the queries, I may take notice of a jubilee which they occasionally have, called Shooting for the Silver Gun. The Gun is a small silver tube, like the barrel of a pistol, which King James VI. in one of his journeys to England is said to have given to the Trades of Dumfries with his royal licence or injunction, to shoot for it once a year, with a view, as is alleged, of rendering them expert in the use of arms. Till lately, every Deacon-Convener was allowed, if he pleased, to call out the Trades for this purpose *once* during his

administration, which lasts generally two years. As it was found, however, to be attended with a certain expense, a regulation has been made amongst the Trades themselves that it shall not take place but once in five years. When called out, the Freemen of the burgh must appear at the place appointed by the Convener for shooting at a mark. The person who is most successful returns to town with the Silver Gun tied with ribbons to his hat, and he is supposed to be master of it till the next similar occasion. If any individual refuse to appear, he is subjected to a fine of £3, 6s. 8d., and prevented from voting in any of the Trades affairs till the fine is paid. On the same day the Journeymen and Apprentices shoot for some small premium, and, as they also join in it, it makes the procession very numerous.' The Provost and Town Council, along with the Guildry, accompanied the Trades in their procession to the Kingholm, a low holm at the south end of the town, where the competition took place. The Gun has inscribed on it: 'Presented by King James VI. of Scotland to the Seven Incorporated Trades of Dumfries, MDCXVIII.' But as it was actually presented August 1617, the inscription is evidently an after-thought. It was mounted on a wheeled silver carriage, but this was broken in 1808, and there was substituted for this a butt like that of a modern musket. The circumstances of the injury to the Gun are narrated in the minutes of the Hammermen Incorporation, 6th June 1808:—'The Deacon represented that, on the 4th June, Alex. Kirkpatrick, Freeman, had in riotous manner gone to the post where the Silver Gun was suspended while the Trades were shooting for it at the Kingholm, and forcibly taken it down and broken it into pieces, and that he had called the present meeting to punish the said A. K. for such improper conduct. He, being present, admitted the fact and declared his sorrow for what had happened, which being considered by the meeting they unanimously fined the said Alexander Kilpatrick in the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence sterling, and lay him aside from all the privileges of the trade, and from meeting and associating with them on any occasion whatever for the space of twenty-one years from this date, and thereafter until the foresaid fine is paid.'

The Siller Gun was last shot for on 8th September 1831, when it was won by Deacon Alexander Johnston of the Tailors. The shooting for the Siller Gun has been commemorated by John Mayne in a poem in five cantos, published in 1808:

'Ae simmer's morning wi' the sun
The Seven Trades there
Forgathered for their Siller Gun
To shoot ance mair.'

The following regulations for shooting for the Gun on the 4th June 1813, are extracted from the minutes of the Hammermen Incorporation:—

1st. 'The drums shall beat the general at 4 o'clock in the morning from the Convener's door. The second drum shall beat at six o'clock, when each trade shall assemble under arms at their Deacon's door.

2d. Each trade shall repair to the White Sands at seven o'clock in the following order:

'The Incorporation of Hammermen shall move first, and every trade they pass shall salute them as they pass. The other trades shall march according to seniority. The junior trades shall always salute the senior trade in passing, and the senior trade shall return the compliment.

3d. When the whole are arrived at the White Sands the Convener shall cause the Boxmaster-General with six members from each trade to march with the Seven Trades' colours in the usual form.

4th. The whole of the Trades shall be in readiness to march from the Sands to the Kingholm exactly at eight o'clock, and it is positively enacted that no gun shall be loaded till on the Kingholm; and whoever shall do otherways, or fire a gun upon the street, either going to or from the Kingholm, shall be subject to a fine of three shillings and fourpence sterling, and the Freemen shall be liable to pay not only the fines incurred by themselves, but also those incurred by their journeymen and apprentices.

'5th. No person whatever shall be allowed to shoot for the Gun unless he has joined in the procession, and walked in it from Dumfries to the Kingholm, and no journeyman or apprentice shall have right to shoot unless he has been regularly booked previous to that day.

'6th. That no journeyman or apprentice shall wear cockades in their hats, or have sashes, or carry pikes, or colours, or any distinguishing garbs on any account whatever.

'7th. That every Deacon shall bring a list of the members of his trade in the procession, and the Deacons of the journeymen and apprentices shall do the same, so as they may be marked as they have fired, in order to keep peace and prevent disputes.

'8th. The Convener and Deacons shall have full power to regulate the order of procession, and one of them shall, or some person of their appointment shall, constantly attend at the rest, a firing stance, to keep order, and see that every member is regularly marked out after firing.

'9th. The Convener and Deacons shall have full power to determine all disputes as to the order of firing or nearness of shots, or any other thing whatever, and their determination shall be final, and the boards shall be destroyed immediately after the firing is over.

'10th. In case any gun shall miss fire, the member whose gun so missed fire shall have right to a second chance, but no more.

'11th. The Freemen shall be warned by the officer of their respective trades in presence of two witnesses, personally, or by leaving a notice at his dwelling-house at least forty-eight hours before the time of meeting, and all who do not attend shall be liable in fine of three pounds six shillings and eight pence sterling, and to be laid aside till the fine is paid, and no person shall be exempted unless those above sixty years of age, or who are unable to attend from indisposition certified by a Surgeon.'

(1058) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES.

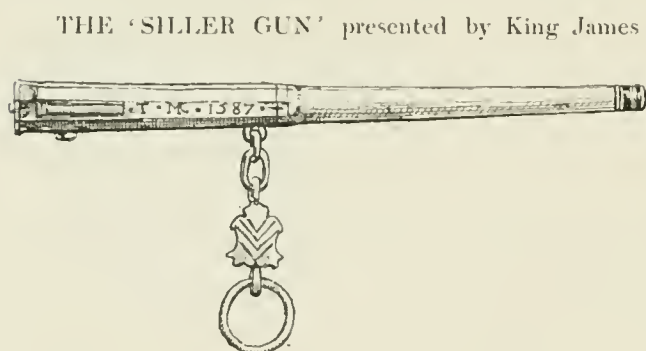


FIG. 147.—THE KIRKCUDBRIGHT 'SILLER GUN.'

THE 'SILLER GUN' presented by King James VI. to the Incorporated Trades of the Royal Burgh of Kirkcudbright. The year 1587 is engraved on the barrel, as also the letters 'T. M. C.,' the initials, and also the coat of arms of Sir Thomas McClellan of Bombie, ancestor of the Lords of Kirkcudbright, the then Provost of the Burgh. (See Fig. 147.)

(1062) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

SILVER ARROW, presented in 1838 by William Johnston to the apprentices in Kirkcudbright, to be shot for by them when the tradesmen shot for the 'Siller Gun.'

(1064) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

DUNDEE.

CHARTER AND GIFT BY KING ROBERT III., of a yearly payment of one hundred shillings out of the Customs of Dundee to the Altar of St. Salvator in the Parish Church of Dundee, to celebrate Mass for the repose of the soul of his son David, Duke of Rothesay, who was murdered in Falkland Palace, dated 8th February 1401-5. The Charter is reproduced in facsimile at page 26 of *Charters, Writs, and Public Documents relating to Dundee*. Dundee, 1880.

(1016) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

ANCIENT SEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, affixed to Charter in favour of the Chaplainrie of St. Salvator, dated 21st March 1555. This is the only pre-Reformation document existing in the repositories of the city to which impressions of the ancient seal yet remain attached. See *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*, p. 260, where it is figured. (See Fig. 148.)

(1009) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

REMISSION, by King James iv. (bearing his signature), to the Town and Inhabitants of Dundee, of all transgressions and offences respecting weights and measures, etc., dated 20th March 1511-12.

(1013) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

LICENCE, by Queen Mary, granting to the Town of Dundee the right of burying their dead in the Grey Cordelier Friars' Yard, now known as 'The Howff,' dated 11th September 1564. This document, with Mary's signature, is reproduced in facsimile in Mr. Hay's *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*, p. 40. Both sanitary knowledge and acquaintance with continental practice are displayed in the licence, which, after narrating that the kirk-yard of the town is 'in ye myddis yairof,' burial in which engenders 'pest and uther contagius seikness . . . and maks ye sam to perseveir and continen to ye grit hurt nocht onlie to ye inhabitants of oure said bur^t, but alsua of ye haill Realme. And wⁱⁿ the realme of France and uther forⁿ p^{ts} thair is na deid bureit wⁱⁿ borrowis and grit townis, but hes thair bureall places and sepultures outw^t ye sam for evading ot ye contagius seikness forsaid,' etc.

(1017) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

ORDER, by King James vi., and bearing his signature, ordaining a Grant to be made in favour of the Town of Dundee, of Shore Dues and Duties on shipping within the river Tay, for improving the navigation of the river Tay and repairing the Harbour, dated 1580. The town was empowered to levy an impost on 'ilk twⁿ of guidis transportit be sey within the said rever of Tay tuelf pennyes at the incuming, and at the laidnying and outganing tuelf penneis.' Facsimile at p. 53 of *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*.

(1014) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

LETTER, signed by King Charles ii., to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Town Clerk of Dundee, dated Brussels, 6th July 1649. It states that His Majesty has 'been duely informed of the faithfull service you have performed to the King our late father, of blessed memory; and we intreate you to continue the same good affection to us; assuring you that we are very sensible, not only of your particualar desert, but of the good affection of the whole Towne of Dundee,' etc. Facsimile at p. 91 of *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*.

(1018) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.



FIG. 148.—ANCIENT SEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

ORDER, by the Privy Council and Estates of Parliament, to the Town of Dundee, to send 200 men to defend Burntisland, dated 28th June 1651. Signed by Lords Hamilton, Argyll, Craford and Lindsay, Balcarres, Balhaven, etc. See facsimile in *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*, p. 93. (1010) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE, by Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, to the Town of Dundee, for his duty on malt, dated 11th March 1689. A facsimile of this receipt is given at p. 114 of *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*. Graham of Claverhouse succeeded the Earl of Lauderdale in the Barony of Dudhope, to which the office of Constable of Dundee was attached. The constable had for centuries exercised the power of interfering with and superseding the functions of the provost and magistrates, and his authority frequently clashed with that of the elected magistrates. Against the succession of Claverhouse to such power the burghal authorities protested with great vigour; but he was confirmed in the office with all its privileges by James II., whom he served so well. His resolute exercise of the powers of his office led to open conflict with the citizens, and it was only the necessity for his services in a larger field which relieved the town from the armed enforcement of his oppressive rights. The office of constable after Claverhouse's death descended to the Douglasses, and the Duke of Douglas received £1800 as compensation for the abolition of the ancient privileges and jurisdiction.

(1011) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

THE COUNCIL PIRLEY-PIG OF DUNDEE, a pewter box, for receiving fines for non-attendance at the Council, 14th March 1602. The box is cylindrical with depressed top, two ring handles (one ring gone), and elaborately engraved with four shields within circular bands and guilloche ornaments, etc. On the first shield is inscribed 'Sir James Schrimzeour, Provost, Anno

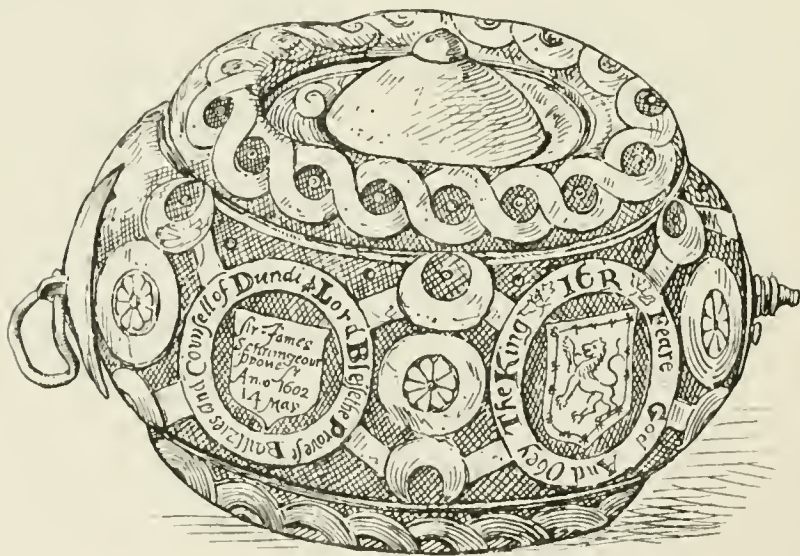


FIG. 149.—THE COUNCIL PIRLEY-PIG OF DUNDEE.

1612, 14 May,' and on the surrounding band, 'Lord Blesse the Provost Baillies and Counsell of Dundie.' Second shield, the Scottish Arms, and on band, 'Feare God and obey the King, 16 R.' Third shield, the Dundee Arms, the pot of lilies, with motto 'DEI NOX.' Fourth shield, initials of bailies, and date: in surrounding band, 'Payment for not coming to the Counsell of Dundie.' Figured in Hay's *Charters, etc., of Dundee*, p. 2606. (See Fig. 149.)

(1012) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

THE OLD PARLIAMENT CLOSE, EDINBURGH, AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
(after the Engraving by J. Leconte).



NOMINATION, by the Duke of Argyll, Commander of the Government Forces in Scotland, of Six Burgesses of Dundee to be Managers of the Burgh in respect that the Magistrates had sided with the Pretender, dated 3d February 1716. The Town Clerk, with most of the magistrates, fled on the approach of the Government troops under the Duke of Argyll, leaving the town without any regularly constituted authority. In March following the King granted authority for the popular election of councillors, and the new council promptly deposed Mr. Alexander Wedderburn from the office of Town Clerk, and Mr. Patriek Lyon from the Mastership of the Grammar School for their share in the Jacobite rising. The Duke of Argyll's Nomination is reproduced in *Charters, etc., relating to Dundee*, p. 137.

(1019) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

TWO FRAMES, CONTAINING CHURCH MUSIC, printed in large type. Early sixteenth century. These sheets were found as stiffening inside the parchment cover of a Protocol Book in the Charter Room of Dundee, written by Robert Wedderburn about 1580. They form part of a Roman Missal, which is believed to have been in use in the Church of St. Mary in Dundee before the Reformation. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., N. S.*, vol. xi. p. 164.

(1015) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

PORTRAIT, of Admiral Viscount Dunean. Small gem profile by Brown. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch. Admiral Dunean (born 1731, died 1804) was born at Dundee.

(1026) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

PORTRAIT, of Admiral Viscount Dunean. Wedgwood plaque, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches.

(1027) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

PORTRAIT, of Admiral Viscount Dunean. Medallion by James Tassie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches.

(1028) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

EDINBURGH

OIL PAINTING, on panel (36 inches by 26 inches), of Old Parliament Close, Edinburgh, including Portraits of many prominent citizens and 'town characters' of the close of last century. This interesting picture, which embodies architectural features long since removed, is a composite work, the names of several well-known Scottish artists, who had settled in London in the first quarter of the present century, being associated with it. The architectural portion, representing St. Giles' Church with numerous booths clustered around it, the Goldsmiths' Hall, and the entrance to the Parliament House, was executed by Peter Gibson and John Wilson; the statue of Charles II. in the centre of the picture was painted by Abraham Cooper, R.A.; while the figures of old Edinburgh men were introduced by Alexander Fraser, R.S.A., from Kay's *Portraits and Caricatures*. The sky and background were touched up by David Roberts, R.A., about 1827, and it is believed the painting now exists as it left his easel. The picture is engraved by Mr. Le Comte. (See Plate xxvii.)

(940) Lent by the CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH.

INLAID EBONY BOX, made for holding a letter of King James VII. to the Town Council of Edinburgh. On the cover the monogram of James VII. surmounted by a crown, with thistle, rose, fleur-de-lis, and harp disposed around, is represented in coloured woods, while the inscription, 'HIS MAJESTY'S LETTER TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH, 1685' is inlaid in lead on the border. Around the low vertical sides of the oblong box runs the following inscription, also in lead :—'SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND OF MILLNABE, PRESENT PROUST.' On the bottom there is a floriated design in marquetry. The box was made by Deacon Thomson in May 1685, and albeit the inlay is crude, the box possesses considerable interest as an example of Edinburgh work of late seventeenth century. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width 5 inches. (941) Lent by the CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH.

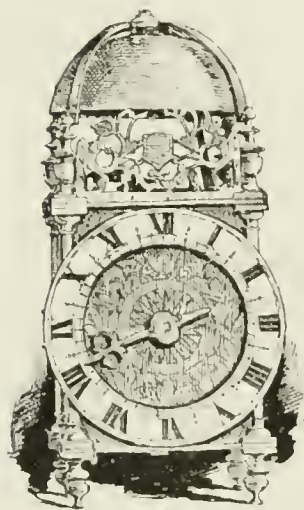


FIG. 150.—CLOCK BY HUMPHRY MILLS OF EDINBURGH.

VERTICAL CLOCK, made by Humphry Mills at Edinburgh, 1606. It has engraved on the face, *Humphry Mills, Edenborough fecit MDCVI*. The spelling would lead to the suspicion that the dial-plate at least was not engraved in Edinburgh. One of the most valuable bits about this clock is the original escapement. Very many clocks of this type have been altered at different periods, and thus lose much of their value. In Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, there is a similar clock by Mills, also in its original condition. It has a richly engraved dial plate on which is inscribed, *Humphry Mills, at Edinburgh, Fecit*. (See Fig. 150.) (1257) Lent by JAMES AITCHISON.

SNUFF-BOX, of the Ancient Burgh of Canongate. Silver, scroll-shaped, with mouldings on sides. The lid is chased with bold foliated ornament, and a medallion containing a white hart with a cross between the horns, the monastery of Holyrood in the background, the motto, 'SIC ITUR AD ASTRA,' and the date 1128. This design, which occurs on the Common Seal of the burgh of Canongate, is emblematical of the miraculous legend to which the monastery of Holyrood owes its foundation, and the burgh of Canongate its origin and name. On the bottom is engraved an adaptation of the seal of the monastery of Holyrood—a fine Gothic design of three compartments, representing the Saviour on the Cross and two saints; beneath the latter are a crozier and a stag's head carrying a cross between the antlers, and around is inscribed in Gothic letters, 'S. CŌE MONASTERII SCE. CRUCIS DE EDINBURG.' The box is of modern workmanship, the Hall-marks testifying that it was made in 1811 by P. Cunningham and Son, goldsmiths, Edinburgh, and in 1856, when the burgh of Canongate was merged in the municipality of Edinburgh, it passed into the possession officially of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (942) Lent by the CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH.

SNUFF-BOX, of the Society of Captains of the Trained Bands of Edinburgh. It consists of a cow's horn mounted on a tripod of silver, and a sub-conical ebony stand, with silver mounts. The mull is encircled by narrow silver bands from which hang five rows of small silver medals completely concealing the horn; the stand is similarly adorned with the remaining medals. The medals have been added from time to time by the successive captains (or commandants) of the Trained Bands, and each one bears the name of its donor and the time of his command, the whole group covering a period of 155 years, from 1733 to 1888. The first of these dates doubtless approximates to the time of the manufacture of the snuff-box or mull; the ebony stand accompanying it is of much later workmanship, having been added in 1874. The box and stand measure twelve inches in height. The Trained Bands were a force of militia first drawn from the citizens of Edinburgh about 1580, and disbanded towards the close of the eighteenth century. In 1848

the Town Council revived the honorary office of Captain of Orange Colours and Commandant of the Trained Bands of the City of Edinburgh—an office at present (1889) filled by Councillor W. J. Kinloch Anderson—who is the holder of the snuff-box for the time being.

(943) Lent by the CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH.

THE ORIGINAL MINUTE-BOOK of the London Directors of the Bank of Scotland.

(1082) Lent by the DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In 1694 the Bank of England was founded by a Scotchman, Mr. William Paterson, and in 1695 the Bank of Scotland was established by an Englishman, Mr. John Holland. The Scottish Bank was incorporated under the title of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, the provisions of which were in accordance with a scheme drawn up by Mr. Holland. The Act secured to the Institution the monopoly of banking in Scotland for a period of twenty-one years. The original capital was £1,200,000 Scots (£100,000 sterling), and two-thirds of that sum was to be subscribed by persons residing in Scotland, and the remainder by dwellers in England. As an encouragement to English subscribers, it was provided by the Act that any foreigner subscribing for the stock should *ipso facto* become a naturalised Scotchman, and this peculiar privilege actually continued in force till 1822. Of the twenty-four directors who with the governor and deputy-governor ruled the Bank, twelve were English, 'they being thought better acquainted with the nature and management of a Bank, and thus it was that in its early days, the business of the Bank was partly controlled from London. The Bank began business in 1696 in a flat in the Parliament Close, Edinburgh, with a paid-up capital of £10,000; and Mr. Holland came to Edinburgh to organise its early proceedings. The directors associated with Mr. Holland in the London management were principally Scottish merchants in that city, one being Mr. Thomas Coutts. The London Directorate did not continue for long, and with consent of the English proprietors the whole management devolved on a board in Edinburgh.

TWO FRAMES OF EARLY NOTES of the Bank of Scotland, ranging from 1728 to 1774.

(1083) Lent by the DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the time of its institution the Bank issued five, ten, twenty, fifty, and a hundred pound notes; it was not till 1704 that one-pound notes were put in circulation.

THE TREASURE CHEST of the African Company (Darien Scheme), a strong-box of riveted sheets of iron, now preserved in the Bank of Scotland.

(1084) Lent by the DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Darien Scheme was one of the products of the fertile brain of William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. Paterson, who had spent some part of his early life in the Bahamas, after founding the Bank of England, came to Scotland, where his countrymen eagerly took up the great trading scheme which he had long cherished, and which he had vainly pressed on the Government of England and on various continental commercial communities. His central idea was to establish a trading colony on the isthmus of Darien, which he believed could be made the 'key of the commerce of the world.' According to Paterson's scheme, an Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed in 1695 for incorporating a Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, with power to plant colonies, and build cities and forts in any countries in Asia, Africa, or America, not possessed by any European sovereign. The jealousy and opposition of the English Parliament debarred the Company from receiving any external support, but the stock was eagerly subscribed through Scotland by peers, landowners, royal burghs, public bodies, and merchants.

The whole subscription amounted to more than £336,000 sterling. After two years of preparation, the first expedition of the Company, comprising 1200 selected men, set sail from Leith on 26th July 1698. The expedition was despatched amidst the utmost popular excitement, and its members were filled with boundless enthusiasm and extravagant expectations. William Paterson, along with his wife, accompanied the expedition as a private individual. The vessels reached Darien on the 4th of November, and at first all appeared to go well. But soon sickness manifested itself with intensity, provisions became exhausted, the spirit of the colonists gave way, and discontent and disorder prevailed. Paterson lost his wife; he himself was seized with a dangerous sickness which was aggravated by seeing his golden dream dissolve; yet, protesting to the last against the abandonment of the settlement, he was in 1699 carried on board the vessel, and, with the miserable remnant of the expedition, set sail for his native land. A supplementary expedition was meanwhile being organised by the Company at home, and in May 1699 two vessels were despatched, followed by four others in August. The fate of these adventurers was even more sudden and disastrous than that which overtook their predecessors. Sick and disheartened, they arrived to find the colony only marked by the graves of their fellow-countrymen; mutiny broke out among them; they were attacked by the Spaniards, and after a gleam of success in arms, they were forced to capitulate and abandon their position. The sacrifice of human life, the loss of capital, and the utter failure of schemes from which so much was expected, were blows from which Scotland did not recover for many years. The holograph list of subscribers at Glasgow to the Darien Scheme, now preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, was shown in the Glasgow Section in this Collection. (*See Glasgow, No. 802, p. 226.*)

PORTION of one of the boards of the Translated Bible which was chained to St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. (1256) Lent by MR. AND MRS. DODDS.

GLASGOW

ANCIENT BELL, which till 1881 formed part of the chime in the steeple of the Tolbooth of Glasgow. This fine bell stands 2 feet 1 inch high with a crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and across the mouth it has a diameter of 2 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On one side it has, in a medallion, a mitred episcopal figure; and on the opposite side in a similar medallion a shield with griffins rampant as supporters with a flying griffin in the centre. Between this is on one side a crowned female figure with a sword and a book, and on the other a male figure in a flowing robe bearing a long crucifix. Underneath an ornamental belt on the shoulder is the legend: KATHELINA . REN . IC . GHEGOTEN . VAN . JACOP . WAGHEVENS . INT . JAER . ONS . HEEREN . MCCCCLIH ('Katherine, I am cast by Jacob Waghavens, in the year of our Lord 1554'). The bell has obviously not been cast for Glasgow, and must have been obtained second-hand, probably from Holland. The Tolbooth, which was built in 1626, had from the first a bell in its steeple. There is no trace of any bell having been purchased at the time of the building. But the Tolbooth of 1626 replaced an older municipal building, the Prætorium, which dated, at least, from 1454. In 1576 the Council added to this Prætorium a 'foir-werk,' and this seems to have included a steeple or belfry, for at the same time they ordered for it a 'knok' and a bell. In the 1626 Tolbooth, a new knok was provided, but no new bell—bells do not wear out like 'knoks'—and there can be little doubt that the bell got for the Prætorium in 1576 was the same which was set up in the Tolbooth in 1626, and which hung there till 1881, when the existing chime of bells was set up. The old bell, sole relic of the Prætorium, or first Municipal Buildings of Glasgow, is now deposited in Kelvingrove Museum. It hung alone till after the Restoration, but in 1663 the Town Council added to the Tolbooth 'ane paill of belles to be made in Holland, and to have the toune's armes fixit on them.' (See 'Glasgow Bells' in *The Regality Club*, second series, part ii. Glasgow 1890.)

(936) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW.

BELL, formerly in Calton Parish Church, Glasgow. As noted under the Tolbooth Bell, No. 936, the Glasgow Council in 1663 resolved to have 'ane paill of belles to be made in Holland, and to have the toune's armes fixit on them.' These bells were placed in the Tolbooth Steeple; but when in 1881 the Chime there was taken down, not one of these Dutch Bells was found in the steeple. The whole of the 'paill' had disappeared in the various tinkerings and alterations to which the Tolbooth had been subjected. The Calton Bell, however, is a survivor of the 'paill.' It had been a gift from Glasgow to the Calton Church, which was founded in 1792 as a Chapel of Ease to the Barony Parish of Glasgow. It hung in the Calton Belfry till 1881, when it was found to be cracked, and after resting for some time in the bell-foundry of Mr. John C. Wilson, where it was in danger of being melted, it was repurchased for the city. It weighs 408 lbs., stands 1 ft. 9 in. high, with a crown of 6 in., and its diameter across the mouth is 2 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. It bears the arms of Glasgow, as ordained by the Council, with the motto in Latin: FLOREAT GLASGUA PREDICATIONE EVANGELII. It has a double ornamental band around the shoulder with the legend: GERARD KOSTER ME FECIT AMSTELODAMI ANNO 1663.

(763) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

FRAGMENT OF BELL, of Old Grammar School, Glasgow, 1663, inscribed with city arms, and motto: 'FLOREAT GLASGUA PREDICATIONE EVANGELII.' In 1656 the Town Council resolved to erect in the School Wynd a new building for the ancient Grammar School of Glasgow, and they concluded that 'some littal thing be raisit on the westmost gavill for the hingin of ane bell thairin quhen the toune sall think it convenient.' Seven years later the 'convenient' time came

when the town ordered a 'paill' of bells from Holland (*See Calton Bell*, No. 763, p. 211), and this fragment is the remains of a bell then supplied to the School from the set obtained from Koster in Amsterdam. About 1790 the School was transferred to new premises in George Street, and the old bell was presented to the Lord Provost James McDowall, who erected it at the Print-works of Milton, near Bowling, of which he was a partner. There it remained till it was shattered and partly fused in a fire in 1850; this fragment found its way to Mr. John Wilson, bell-founder, and ultimately it was deposited in Kelvingrove Museum. The arms and motto are precisely as on the Calton Bell, but on a reduced scale. (765) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

THE 'DEAD or DEID' BELL of Glasgow, bearing the city arms and date '1641.' The Bell was the direct successor of a much more ancient and famous piece of Cathedral property, known and revered in Glasgow as 'St. Mungo's Bell.' According to tradition the Saint and founder of the See received this bell from the Pope himself on the last of seven pilgrimages to Rome; but there is no actual proof of its existence before 1321, when it is figured on the seal of the chapter of Glasgow. It was a regular Celtic quadrangular bell, and as such it is repeatedly figured on the arms of the See and the city, till it disappeared in 1560. Seventeen years later it reappeared, and on 19th November 1577 the Town Council 'coft fra Johne Muir and Andro Layng the auld bell that ged throu the towne of auld at the buriall of the deid,' and they 'ordainit the bell to remane as commowne bell to gang for the buriall of the deid.' On 10th February 1612 there is an ominous entry in the Thesauraris compts: 'Givin to Thomas Pettigrew for casting of the bell xlvj s viii d,' indicating in all probability the final disappearance of the ancient 'deid' or mort bell



FIG. 151.—THE 'DEAD' BELL OF GLASGOW.

of St. Mungo. The 1612 bell had but a short life, for on 24th October 1640 the Council 'ordaines the Deane of Gild to cause mak ane new deid bell,' and the outcome of that minute was the bell shown in the Bishop's Castle. This Bell also disappeared from official custody—when, we know not; but in 1867 Mr. W. H. Hill was informed that an old lady, Miss Morgan, living at Gretna, had in her possession an old Glasgow bell, from an inspection of which he at once recognised it as the 'Deid Bell' of 1641. Miss Morgan's brother had received it from a tinsmith in Glasgow, but further its vicissitudes could not be traced. The lady kindly agreed to restore it to the city, and its receipt was acknowledged with due thankfulness by the Town Council on 1st August 1867. (*See Fig. 151.*) (764) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

GLASGOW COPY of the Stirling Jug. This in all probability is one of the thirty-four copies of the ancient standard of capacity supplied to Scottish Burghs in 1624 by the Town Council of Stirling. (*See No. 1040, page 248.*) (770) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

REQUISITION FROM PRINCE CHARLES to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow, dated 'Leekie, Sept. 13th, 1745,' demanding the sum of £15,000. Printed in the *Cochrane Correspondence* (Maitland Club), p. 105. In connection with the receipt of this demand, Provost Cochrane writing to the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Tweeddale on 16th Sept. says: 'Saturday forenoon two gentlemen came to town and put into the hands of the magistrates a letter whereof enclosed is a copy signed CHARLES P.R., requiring £15,000, and all our arms to be delivered up, and threatening the very greatest severities in case of disobedience. This occasioned a very numerous meeting of the chief and other inhabitants, who, considering our unhappy situation, that we could expect no favour on account of our always having been attached to the present Royal Family; that the King's troops were at a distance, and the rebels, at least 4000 within 12 miles of us; that our enemy wanted nothing more than plunder, whereof there

was a great deal in a place like ours:—the inhabitants unanimously desired four of their number to repair to the camp and try what could be done with the leaders of the rebels in order to gain time, if happily the Dutch might arrive or Sir John Cope to this side of the water.'

(1553) Lent by HENRY MACDOWALL.

REQUISITION by the Principal Citizens of Glasgow to six fellow-citizens to treat with the rebels in order to prevent the town being plundered. Dated (14th) Sept. 1745. Printed and facsimiled in the *Cochrane Correspondence*, p. 132. This Requisition, alluded to in the above letter of Provost Cochrane, is addressed to Andrew Aiton, Andrew Buchanan, Lawrence Dinwoodie, and Richard Oswald, Merchants; and Allan Dreghorn, Wright, and James Smith, Weaver. Four of the number went the length of Kilsyth with the view of negotiating with Prince Charles's army, but finding there that the troops had gone towards Edinburgh, they returned thinking that the city had obtained at least a respite. The respite was however brief, for on 25th September the Prince issued from Holyrood a similar order, and John Hay of Restalrig was sent as commissioner to treat with the magistrates. After 'long communing' the inhabitants of Glasgow got off on this occasion by paying £5,500 'mostly money and bills and part goods.'

(932) Lent by J. BARCLAY MURDOCH.

AT GLASGOW the first Day of October.
One thousand seven hundred and fifty one
THE Which DAY In presence of the
 Right Hon. Mr. John: Provost of the City of Glasgow Peter Hardoch
 Robert Alexander and John Graham Barlly yre Thomas Smith
 Dean of the and several of the Eldr of the City Captain
 Christopher Parker Commander of the H.M. Ship the Tartar
 Is admitted and received Burges, and his brother of this City And the whole
 Liberties provided for and for minish belonging to a Burges and his
 brother yre are granted to him in most ample form Who has given
 his vath of freely as up to Exorted further of the City
 City be me
 Alex: Sinclair

FIG. 152.—GLASGOW BURGESS TICKET IN FAVOUR OF CAPTAIN PARKER, R.N.

GLASGOW BURGESS TICKET, dated 1st October 1751, in favour of Captain Christopher Parker of H.M. Ship 'Tartar.' (See Fig. 152.) (862) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

BURGESS AND GUILDRY TICKET of Wm. Shortridge, Glasgow, 15th September. 1769.

(1559) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE'S MEDAL of the Burgh of Calton, dated 1817. The Burgh of Calton was, along with Bridgeton, Gorbals, and Anderston, annexed to the city by Act of Parliament in 1846.

(768) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

COMMON SEAL of the City of Glasgow, in use from 1789 till 1866. This is the fifth of six common seals which have been made for the Burgh of Glasgow. It was ordered in 1789, and discarded in 1866. Its heraldic iniquities provoked its fate: the blazon was wrong, the motto was wrong, the bell was wrong, the fish had its head the wrong way, and lay back, instead of belly, up. A deep score across it has effectually stopped the repetition of these atrocities. The sixth seal is the one now in use, and not likely to be soon superseded. It was prepared with the help of Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, and formally patented with the Lord Lyon on 25th October 1866. It shows a proper blazon of the arms of the city, with new crest and new supporters, but the old motto, 'Let Glasgow flourish.' (See Figs. 153 and 154.)

(769) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.



FIG. 153.—COMMON SEAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW, 1789-1866.



FIG. 154.—COMMON SEAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW, NOW IN USE.

SMALL BATON, used as insignia of office of Police Commissioner, 1826. The Board of Commissioners of Police was established under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1800, and continued till 1846, when their functions were vested in the Town Council.

(767) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

DRUM of the Glasgow Fire Department, with inscription: 'North: Bell Street, High Street, Rottenrow Street, Balmano Street, Albion Street.—Glasgow Police.' This route was one specified in the regulations dated January 1834, when the Central Fire Station was in Bell Street.

(1584) LENT BY WILLIAM PATERSON.

FIRE DRUM of the Burgh of Gorbals, inscribed G. IV. R. PRO REGE GORBALS. In use in the Burgh of Gorbals prior to annexation to Glasgow in 1846.

(1585) LENT BY WILLIAM PATERSON.

GOLD MEDAL AND CHAIN, belonging to the Trades House of Glasgow, worn by the Deacon Convener since 1801. The Deacon Convener is the principal elective official of the combined Trades Incorporations of the city. The office was created under the Letter of Guildry, which also instituted the Dean of Guild and Guild Court on 9th February 1605. In 1766 it was resolved by the Trades House that the Deacon Convener should be provided with a gold chain as an emblem of office.

(798) LENT BY THE TRADES HOUSE.

GOLD MEDAL AND CHAIN, belonging to the Trades House of Glasgow, recently worn by the Collector. The office of Collector is equivalent to that of Treasurer in the Trades House, and its occupant is by unwritten law looked upon as successor to the dignity of Deacon Convener.

(799) LENT BY THE TRADES HOUSE.

CARVED OAK BOX, or Small Chest of the Glasgow St. John's Lodge of Freemasons and the Masons' Craft of Glasgow, with arms, Masonic emblems, inscription, and date 1604. The Masons' Incorporation of Glasgow forms a Lodge of Freemasons as well as a body of municipal craftsmen. As Freemasons they claim to have a charter from King Malcolm III. dated 1057; as craftsmen they were originally conjoined with the Wrights' and the Coopers' crafts. The Coopers were formed into a separate Incorporation in 1597, and the Wrights were disjoined in 1600.

(813) Lent by the ST. JOHN'S LODGE.

ANCIENT BLUE SILK BANNER, of the Hammermen Incorporation, traditionally regarded as having been borne at the Battle of Langside. The Hammermen Incorporation, which embraces all metal workers and saddlers, was incorporated under 'Seal of Cause' granted by the Town Council with concurrence of Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1536.

(812) Lent per ALEXANDER DAVIE.

THE CHARTER BOX, of the Gardeners' Incorporation of Glasgow, with relief ornamentation in plaster and colour, 18th century work. It is stated that the Deacon of this Incorporation died of plague in 1649, and that the original charter of the body was inadvertently burned with his furniture and papers, which were consumed to prevent infection. But the Incorporation is not enumerated among those enjoying corporate privileges when the Letter of Guildry was issued in 1605. In 1690 a 'Seal of Cause' was granted by the Town Council, instituting the Incorporation which is therefore the youngest of the fourteen which make up the Trades House of Glasgow.

(810) Lent by the GARDENERS' INCORPORATION OF GLASGOW,
per ROBERT ELLISON, DEACON.

BOX, of the Incorporation of Wrights, in carved Mahogany. The Wrights, which originally formed a branch of the Masons' Incorporation, were established as a separate corporate body in 1600.

(811) Lent per R. J. BENNETT.

PART OF CROZIER, found in Tomb (so called) of St. Kentigern in the Cathedral Crypt about 1804, by William Bullock, the London Naturalist and Collector. Whether with or without authority, Bullock broke into the tomb, and removed thence the remains of a crozier having a metal crook, and an Episcopal ring. The staff of the crozier was much decayed, but this well-preserved section $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, was given by Mr. Bullock to Allan Burns, son of Dr. Burns, Minister of Barony Parish, who was at the opening of the tomb. From Allan Burns it has descended to his nephew, Mr. John William Burns of Kilmahew. The ring and the crook have disappeared, and there is no trace of them in the sale catalogue of Bullock's collection, which was dispersed in April 1819. There is good reason to conclude the desecrated tomb to have been that of Bishop Wiseheart or Wishart who was consecrated in 1272. For his patriotic devotion in those troublous times he was carried prisoner into England, and it was only after the Battle of Bannockburn that, blind and broken in health, he was allowed to return to his see, where he died in 1316. He was fittingly honoured in his death with a grand tomb in the crypt (or rather *bassa ecclesia*) between the chapels of St. Peter and St. Andrew.

(761) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

PHOTOGRAPH, of Bedlay House, near Chryston. Bedlay was among the lands gifted by William the Lion (1166-1214) to the See of Glasgow, and was conveyed away by James Boyd of Trochrig, Tulchan Archbishop (1572-1581) to his cousin Robert, Lord Boyd, who had already acquired the Manse of the Rectory of Glasgow. The Lodge at Bedlay is partly built of stones taken from the Manor House of Lockwood, the old country seat of the Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow.

(1568) Lent by T. CRAIG CHRISTIE.

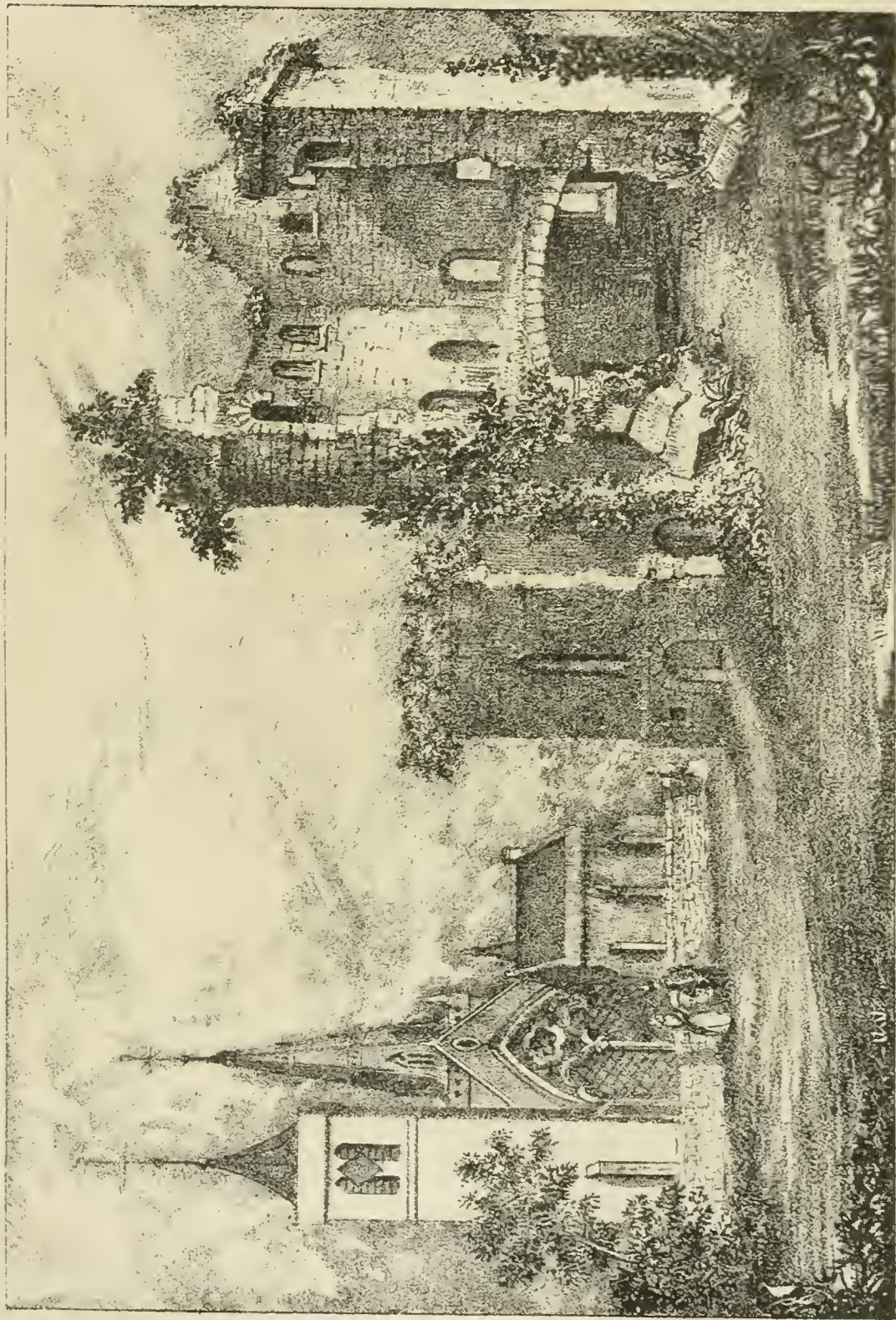
OIL PAINTING, Ruins of the Archbishop's Castle from Kirk Street. Painted by A. Henderson. (See Plate xxviii., which is a reproduction of a rare lithograph by Allan from the picture while in the possession of John Smith, youngest.) The old Castle of Glasgow, for several centuries the residence of the Bishops and Archbishops of the see, stood, as was natural, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cathedral, its site being now covered by the buildings of the Royal Infirmary. It is not known when, or by whom, the original portion of the edifice was erected, but it probably dated from the latter half of the thirteenth century. By the beginning of the fourteenth century the Castle had come to be recognised as a place of some strength, and in 1301 was occupied by a body of English men-at-arms under the command of the redoubtable Bishop Beck of Durham, whom Edward I., in the course of his attempt to subdue Scotland, had nominated to the see of Glasgow in room of the patriotic Bishop Wishart. The Southerners did not, however, long maintain their position, as Wallace made a descent upon Glasgow, and after a skirmish in the High Street, known afterwards as 'the Battle of the Bell o' the Brae,' from the name of the part of the street where the conflict took place, succeeded in completely defeating Beck and the English, who retired to the Border.

At this time the Castle was in all probability nothing more than a plain battlemented structure, surrounded by a moat. The first important addition to it seems to have been made by Bishop Cameron (1426-46), who erected at the south-west of the main building a strong tower five stories in height, which is frequently referred to in later days as the 'Great Tower,' or 'Bishop Cameron's Tower.' A few years before the battle of Flodden, Archbishop Beaton enclosed the Castle with an embattled wall fifteen feet high, having a bastion in front of the angle formed by the junction of the western and south-western portions of the barriers.¹

One effect of the works undertaken by Archbishop Beaton was to elevate the Castle of Glasgow into a position of considerable importance in the eyes of the contending factions who during the minority of James V. were striving for the control of the kingdom, and to make its possession an object of no small moment. During Beaton's own episcopal reign the fortress was twice subjected to a siege. The first of these took place in February 1515, when a number of the west-country nobles, among whom were the Earls of Arran, Lennox, and Glencairn, made a determined effort to oust the Duke of Albany from the Regency. The Archbishop was Chancellor of the kingdom under Albany, and, as was only natural, his castle became one of the chief rallying-places of the Regent's party. John Mure of Caldwell, an active partisan of the opposing faction, saw that it would be greatly to the advantage of his leaders if he could obtain possession of the fortress, not only from its importance as a place of strength, but also from the fact that it seems to have been used at the time as a depot for stores and artillery. He accordingly invested it, and, though the garrison made a gallant stand, succeeded in taking it. He held it for a short period; but as Albany, with a strong following, advanced upon Glasgow, he was compelled to evacuate it. Before, however, doing so, he pillaged the Castle, and the ravages he executed upon the furniture and belongings of its unfortunate owner subsequently formed the ground of civil proceedings by the latter against him. The decree which was pronounced in the action, of date 4th March 1517, has been preserved, and affords very interesting illustrations of the domestic conditions of the household of a Scottish prelate, in the early portion of the sixteenth century. Among the articles which John Mure was ordered by the decree to restore to the Bishop, 'or the avale and prices of thame,' may be mentioned 'xiii fedder beds, price of ilk bed five merks, xviii verdour beds price of the pece xl s. * * * * vi ruffs and courtings of say and four of lynning, price of the pece ourheid xxx s. * * * * xiii spets weyand xxiii stane of irne, price of the stane v s., tua ketills, price of the pece l s., xviii pots, price of thame xx marks, xiii pannis, price of thame all vi li. x s. * * * * xxvii lokks, price of the pece iii s., tua pair of

¹ M'Ure, the old historian of Glasgow (who wrote in 1736), also ascribes to Beaton the erection, as part of the wall of 'a stately tower * * * fronting to the High Street,' but as Mr. George MacGregor, F.S.A. Scot., in his valuable *Historical Notices of the Castle of Glasgow* (*Glasgow Archaeological Society's Transactions*, 2d Ser. vol. i. 232), has pointed out, this statement is inaccurate, unless the chronicler meant to refer to a circular tower which stood at the north-western corner in line with the present front wall of the Royal Infirmary.

RUINS OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S CASTLE, GLASGOW



W. H. P.

W. H. P.

RUINS OF THE ALCAZAR OF SEVILLE

FROM KIRK'S SHEET.

From an old painting in the possession of John Smith Esq. Esq.

gardevyance, price of thaim baith iiii li. * * * * v mantills, price of the pece xl s., xxiiii martis, price of the pece xx s., xv swyne, price of the pece x s. * * * * vi dusand of salmond, price of the pece iv s., and last of salt herring, price of the barrel xxviii s. * * * * lx pundis of sugar, price of the pund iii s. * * * * Ten chalders of mele, price of ilk chalder x marks, xii tunnes of wyne, price of ilk tunne x li. Fifty lammer beds price xl s., * * * * vi barrels of gunpulder, price of the barrell xx marks, xi gunnis, price of the pece xx s.' Mure was found liable in payment to the Bishop of 200 marks 'for the scaith sustenit be the said reverend fader in the destruction of his said castell and palice of Glasgow.'

The second investment of the Castle occurred in 1517, when the Earl of Lennox laid siege to it. But the defences had evidently in the interval been sufficiently restored to enable the garrison to make a stand until the Regent could again march on Glasgow and compel the insurgents to retire.

Beaton was succeeded in the see by Archbishop Dunbar, during whose episcopate the buildings of the Castle received a further addition in the embattled gatehouse, with its two flanking towers, erected at the south-eastern corner of the wall.

A few years before Archbishop Dunbar's tenure of the see came to an end by his death in 1547, the fortress was subjected to a siege of much greater severity than any of those which had preceded it. This event took place in 1544, during the Regency of Arran. The Earls of Lennox and Glencairn were the leaders of the faction opposed to the Hamiltons, and a garrison of their followers took possession of the Castle. Arran resolved to capture the place at all hazards, and surrounded it with a large force. Despite great privations and the severe cannonade to which they were exposed from the Regent's artillery, the garrison held out for ten days, and even then only surrendered on being promised quarter and a safe-conduct. This promise was, however, basely broken, and the gallant defenders were, by Arran's orders, cruelly slain. The siege of the Castle was almost immediately followed by the 'Battle of the Butts,' on the adjoining Gallowmuir, between the Regent's forces and those of Glencairn.

In June 1545 a meeting of the Privy Council (at which Mary of Guise was present) was held in the Castle.

During the stormy period of the Reformation it was inevitable that the Castle (which a few years later was designated in the Privy Council Registers 'ane of the principall keyis of the cuntrie') should become involved in the strifes and bickerings of the time. The then Archbishop, James Beaton (secundus), a nephew of the Cardinal, but a man of a much higher type, in order to preserve the many valuable possessions of the Cathedral from spoliation, had removed them to the comparative safety of the Castle, in which was a small garrison of the Queen Regent's French troops. He had also shortly before entered into an arrangement with Arran (whom he appointed Bailie of the Regality of Glasgow for the period of nineteen years), under which the Duke became bound not only not to interfere with the Archbishop or his people, but to defend him and them from all wrong and molestation, and against all persons save the sovereign. In flagrant breach of this covenant Arran, in 1559, seized the Castle of Glasgow, and it was only by the aid of a timely reinforcement of French men-at-arms that its owner was able to drive out the Hamiltons and regain possession of his residence. Beaton now saw that it was his best course to seek safety in flight, and he therefore escaped to France, taking with him the records and treasures of his diocese. After his departure Arran again entered into occupation of the Castle, from which he was finally ejected by the Earl of Lennox.

The last occasion on which the old fortress was besieged was 1570, at which time the garrison seems to have consisted of a mere handful of soldiers, who were holding it on behalf of Lennox, the then Governor of the kingdom. They were attacked by a considerable force of the supporters of the cause of the unfortunate Mary (then a prisoner at Tutbury in Staffordshire), but, offering a stout resistance, the assailants were driven back and eventually compelled, by the near approach of Lennox, to abandon the siege.

After this the history of the Castle possesses little interest; and though during the periods in which Anglican Episcopacy was recognised as the established religion of Scotland it became

from time to time the residence of the Archbishops, it seems latterly to have been principally used as a prison. During the episcopate of Archbishop Spottiswoode (1603-15), it was repaired and restored to somewhat of its former condition, but by 1634 it had again fallen into evil case, and is described by Sir William Brereton, who travelled through Scotland in that year, as 'a poor and mean place.' In 1689 Morer, in his *Short Account of Scotland*, speaks of it as 'in ruins,' except 'what was the ancient prison,' by which he evidently means Bishop Cameron's Tower. The latter was used in 1715 as a place in which to incarcerate 300 Highlanders who had been concerned in the rising of that year, and this is the last occasion on which we hear of the old fortress figuring in the city annals.

As Glasgow began to increase in extent and importance, the ruins of the Castle came to be looked on by the people who were erecting houses in its neighbourhood as a useful and convenient quarry from which to convey building material. In 1720 a complaint as to this practice was addressed to the Barons of Exchequer, apparently without result, and in 1755 the Town Council, with inexcusable vandalism, expressly authorised the removal from the Castle of the stones for the erection of the Saracen's Head Inn, Gallowgate. In 1788, by the widening of Castle Street, further ravages took place, and on the erection of the Royal Infirmary in 1792 all the remaining vestiges of the edifice were swept away. Thus, within little more than a century, by the barbarous action of the burghal-authorities, and the conduct of a small section of the citizens, the old Castle of Glasgow, a building of considerable architectural interest, and around which many historic memories clustered, was needlessly destroyed.

It may be mentioned in conclusion that the only portions of the stonework of the Castle which have been preserved and can be identified are three sculptured stones. One of these bears the arms of Archbishop Beaton, and is believed to have formed part of his enclosing wall. It is now in the porch of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, North Woodside Road, but a cast of it was inserted by Mr. Sellars above the doorway of the model of the Bishop's Castle. The other two, which came from the Gatehouse erected by Archbishop Dunbar, bear the coats armorial of that prelate and James Houston, then the Sub-Dean of the Cathedral, and in the upper compartment the Royal Arms of Scotland, with 'I 5' (James v.) at the foot of the shield. These last-mentioned stones were for a long time built into the wall of a tenement at 22 High Street, but are now at Mochrum, Wigtownshire, the seat of Sir William Dunbar, the present representative of the house of which the Archbishop was a cadet.

All that remains of the wood-work is a portion of a carved panel of walnut, which is the property of the Glasgow Archæological Society, and which, by permission of that learned body, formed part of the Bishop's Castle Collection.

There are, however, considerable remains of the Castle wall beneath part of the buildings of the Infirmary; and as recently as 1853, in the course of some excavations, there were found traces of the moat and portions of the drawbridge which spanned it. (1569) Lent by JOHN KNOX.



FIG. 155.—HOUR-GLASS
FROM THE GLASGOW
CATHEDRAL.

HOUR-GLASS from the Cathedral, Glasgow. This hour-glass, like the Bible (No. 775, pp. 171, 172) had long disappeared from the Cathedral. It too was recovered by the late Allan Clark, and was restored by his daughters to the Kirk-session. The glass inside the stand is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the circumference of the globes is 9 inches. The sand runs for thirty-eight minutes. The glass dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century. The original object was to give the minister a minimum, not a maximum, for his sermon. (See Fig. 155.) (776) Lent by the REV. G. STEWART BURNS, D.D.

PRESENTATION for the Barony Kirk to Mr. Zachary Boyd, dated 2d February 1625. Previous to his appointment to the Barony Parish, this learned and eminent divine was Regent of Saumur College in France, whence he was driven in 1621 by the persecution of Protestants. He was elected Rector of Glasgow University in 1634, 1635, and 1645. To that seat of learning he

bequeathed his books and mss., together with half his fortune, a sum of £20,000 Scots. Zachary Boyd was a most voluminous author, his writings being principally cast in poetical form which now form curious reading (*See* Nos. 807-8, pp. 178, 179). (806) Lent by the KIRK-SESSION OF BARONY
per E. R. CATTERNS, SESSION-CLERK.

CALL by Heritors and Elders to the Barony Parish Church, in favour of Mr. John Burns, Preacher of the Gospel, 16th December 1773. Dr. John Burns was minister of the Barony Parish, 1773-1839, and having been appointed assistant to the previous incumbent, Dr. Laurence Hill, in 1770, he was almost seventy years continuously connected with the same charge. He was father of Sir George Burns, Bart., one of the pioneers of Steam Navigation, and a founder of the Cunard line of steamers. (1560) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

ORIGINAL CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATION for building 'Partick Castle,' between George Hutcheson of Lambhill and William Miller, mason in Kilwinning, dated 9th and 14th January 1611. Indorsed 'Contract betuix me and ye Masoun in Kilwyng anent the bigeing of the house of Partick,' the standard of measurement being stipulated to be 'ye said Georges anin fute.' Noticed in *Hutchesoniana: An Account of the Founders of Hutcheson's Hospital, their Parentage, Family, and Times*; and *The Story of Partick Castle*, etc., by Laurence Hill, LL.D., pp. 33-40; and *History of the Hospital and School in Glasgow founded by George and Thomas Hutcheson*, by W. H. Hill, p. 31. (915) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

'DEPUTATION granted to George Hucheson off the Comissariat of Glasgow,' otherwise the Original Commission by John Boyle of Kelburne, Commissary of Glasgow, with consent of the Right Reverend Father in God, James (Law), Archbishop of Glasgow, to George Hutcheson of Lambhill, to act as Commissary Depute, dated 24th June 1630. Noticed in *History of the Hospital and School*, pp. 21 and 22. (916) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

MINUTE, dated 31st December 1636, by which 'Johne Boill of Kelburne, Comissar of Glasgow, on ye ane pt and George Hucheson of Lambhill on ye other part. hes dissoluit and rendit ye Contract maid betuix thame, respecting the dewties of ye comissariat of Glasgow.' Holograph of George Hutcheson. Noticed in *History of the Hospital and School in Glasgow*, pp. 22, 23. (917) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

THE ANCIENT MACE of the University of Glasgow. This beautiful mace is of silver parcel-gilt, and is described as the silver staff 'quhilk the Bedal carrieth before the Rector at sollem tymes.' It measures 4 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; the weight is 8 lbs. 1 oz. The head is an elaborate piece of tabernacle work of three stages, all of them hexagonal, resting on brackets; the lowest stage on each of its six faces presents a shield surmounted by the head of an angel whose wings clasp the shield. The six shields carry—

1. The Arms of Glasgow.
2. The inscription: *Hæc Virga emptâ fuit publicis Academiae Glasguensis sumptibus A.D. 1465: in Galliam ablata A.D. 1560: et Academiae restituta A.D. 1590.*
3. The Arms of the Regent Morton, the Restorer, of 1577.
4. The Arms of Lord Hamilton, the Benefactor, of 1460.
5. The Arms of Scotland.
6. The Arms of Bishop Turnbull, the Founder, of 1451.

The Arms of Glasgow on the fifth shield are in a style not used before the middle of last century; the style of the lettering on the sixth shield indicates the same date, and this may be the date of engraving of all the six. The Mace is commonly said to be one of six that were once hidden for safety in Bishop Kennedy's famous tomb in St. Salvator's Chapel in St. Andrews. This story is absolutely fabulous. The true story is given in the inscription. In 1460 Canon David Cadzow, who had been the first Rector to the new-founded University, on being again chosen Rector started

a subscription for a proper mace, and headed the list with 20 nobles (£6, 13s. 4d. stg.): in 1465 a committee was appointed to collect funds for finishing the mace; and in 1469 the mace was finished and was in use on high days and holidays. 'It cam' wi' a Rector, and it had nearly gane wi' a Rector.' The last pre-Reformation Rector was James Balfour, Dean of Glasgow, and in 1588 this significant entry appears in the 'Inventar' of the evidents, lettres, gudis, and gear:— 'The Dean of Glasgow, Mr. James Balfour, had the pedillis staff' of sylver in keeping, quhilk was the fairest that was in any Universitie of Scotland, *and hes not yet renderit it.*' Luckily it was

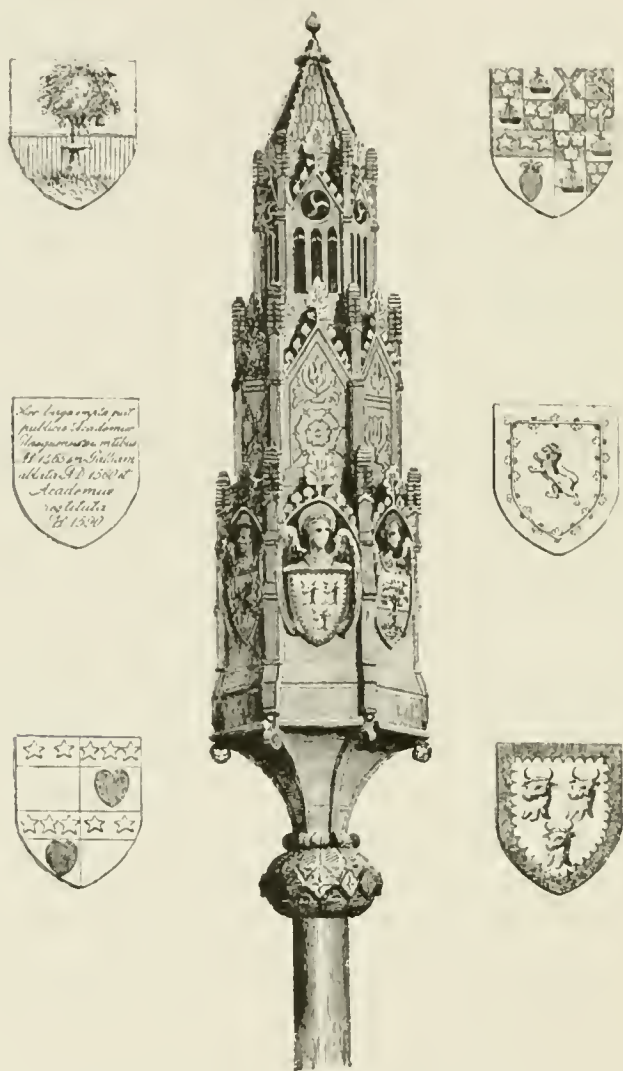


FIG. 156.—THE ANCIENT MACE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

recovered, we see from the Inscription, in 1590, and the 'Inventar' of 1614 thus records its adventures:—'Quhilk Mr. James Balfure, deane of Glasgow, Rector the yeir of God 1560, gave to the Bischop of Glasgow quho caryit the same with all the silver warke and hail juels of the Hie Kirk to Paris with him. Notwithstanding, the said Staff be the Travels of Mr. Patricke Sharpe, Principal, was recoverit, mendit and augmentit the yeir of God CIO.IX.XC as the date on the end of the staff bears.' Since the sale to the Union Railway Company of the High Street property, gifted in 1460 by Lord Hamilton, the Mace is the oldest possession of the University, and it is a link with the ancient *studium generale* of 1451 which the later *collegium* has obscured. (See Fig. 156.)

(927) Lent by THE SENATUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW BURGESS TICKET IN FAVOUR OF THOMAS HUTCHESON
OF LAMBHILL.

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REGIMENTAL COAT—red, with white and yellow facings—of Royal Lanarkshire Militia; gilt buttons, with R.L.M. and Prince of Wales's motto and feathers. Worn by James Murdoch of Levenside. (835) Lent by J. BARCLAY MURDOCH.

ROBERT AITKEN'S COMMISSION as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Glasgow Volunteers, dated 30th March 1797. (1561) Lent by R. E. AITKEN.

ROBERT AITKEN'S COMMISSION as First Lieutenant in the Royal Glasgow Volunteers, dated 25th October 1797. (1562) Lent by R. E. AITKEN.

The Royal Glasgow Volunteers were embodied in 1794 under an Act of Parliament passed in view of the troublous condition of continental Europe. In 1797 the volunteers consisted of two battalions of infantry, a squadron of light cavalry, and the 'Armed Association of Musketeers.' They were disbanded after the Peace of Amiens in 1802.

DECLARATION signed by the Corps of Glasgow Sharpshooters. Two sheets of parchment containing the signatures of nearly 500 citizens offering their services as volunteers, dated 12th October 1803.

On the renewal of war with France in 1803 the citizens again flew to arms, and with such fervour that upwards of 5000 volunteers—one soldier to every sixteen of the population—were enrolled. The infantry were divided into eight battalions or regiments, of which the Trades Regiment was No. 2 with 600 men, and the Sharpshooters 700 strong, were No. 4. There was also a squadron of light cavalry. (832) Lent by the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, per J. DALRYMPLE DUNCAN.

THE MUSTER ROLL of the 'Old Guard or Volunteers of Glasgow, in and prior to the year 1819, herein inscribed by their own veritable hands in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions of the public meeting held in the Queen's Hotel in the City of Glasgow, 8th February 1860. God save the Queen.'

When in 1859-60 the excitement which culminated in the organisation of the present Volunteer Force made itself felt in Glasgow, a meeting of the surviving volunteers of 1803-19 was held in the Queen's Hotel, Glasgow. The veterans passed resolutions in favour of the movement, and a record of their proceedings was preserved, according to which they agreed with enthusiasm to tender their services to Her Majesty under the Act of 1804 as an Honorary Veteran Rifle Corps to be designated 'The Old Guard of Glasgow.' Upwards of 100 signatures of well-known citizens are adhibited to the Muster Roll, a great proportion of whom signed the 'Tender of Service of the Old Guard.' (836) Lent by GEORGE GRAY.

FOUNDERS' DUPLICATE of the Original Contract betwixt the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, and Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, anent Umquhile George Hutcheson's Mortification, dated 16th December 1639, for the Endowment of *Hutchesons' Hospital*, containing an Eik thereto by Thomas Hutcheson, dated said Contract 27th June 1640.

(918) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

FOUNDERS' DUPLICATE of the Mortification by Thomas Hutcheson, for the Foundation and Endowment of *Hutchesons' School*, dated 9th March 1641, with relative Eik by him for the further Endowment of *Hutchesons' Hospital and School*, dated 3d July 1641. Noticed and transcribed in *History of the Hospital and School*, pp. 61-64, and 249-254.

(919) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

HONORARY BURGESS TICKET, with Extract Minute of the Town Council of Glasgow subjoined, containing the Freedom of the City to Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the Founders of *Hutchesons' Hospital*, granted in respect of '*certane gratitudis and quid deidis, done, and to be done be him to this Brugh*,' dated 24th April 1640. Noticed and facsimile given in *History of the Hospital and School*, pp. 46, 47. (See Plate XXIX.) (920) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

EPISTOLARUM APOSTOLICARUM EXPLICATIO.—MSS. in the handwriting of Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, probably compiled in the course of his theological studies at the university *circa* 1625. Noticed in *History of the Hospital and School*, p. 45. (921) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

PENCIL SKETCH by Andrew Maegearge in 1828 of 'Partick Castle,' formerly commonly known as 'The Bishop's Castle,' built by George Hutcheson of Lambhill in 1611. Noticed in Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark*, etc., published by the Maitland Club in 1831, p. 29; Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 629; *Hutchesoniana*:—*The Story of Partick Castle*, pp. 4, 5, 33 *seq.*, 40; *History of the Hospital and School*, pp. 29-31.

(922) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

PURSE of Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, Spouse of Thomas Hutcheson, one of the Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, by whom gifted to her sister-in-law Mrs. Helen Hutcheson, Spouse of Ninian Hill of Garioch, Merchant, Burgess in Glasgow. Noticed and figured in *History of the Hospital and School*, p. 28. (See Fig. 158.) (923) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

'DUTCH-BUILT SPRING LOCKIT KIST,' woven of stripes of yron in comelic forme,' some time the property of George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, 1639-1641, now of William H. Hill, LL.D., Glasgow. Noticed in *Hutchesoniana*, p. 26; and figured in *History of the Hospital and School*, by W. H. Hill, p. 28. (See Fig. 159.)

(924) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL MINUTE-BOOK of the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital.

Facsimiles of certain portions of this book are given in Dr. Hill's *History of the Hospital and School*. These illustrations also appear in Dibdin's *Northern Tour*, and were pronounced by him to be among the finest examples of caligraphy he had ever seen. These portions were written by Mr. James Clark, Teacher of 'Ane Wrytting Scol' in Glasgow, who was paid the large fee of £13, 6s. 8d. Scots for engraving six folios of the Minute-Book.

(925) Lent by the PATRONS OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

PRESIDENT'S SILVER MEDAL of the 'Glasgow Society for Borough Reform,' with Inscrip-

tion and Arms of the City: John Smith, President, 1792. John Smith was a watchmaker in the Trongate, whose active political sympathies at a risky period led him into no little trouble. He was a suspect, and as possession of this medal would have been sufficient proof of his treasonable intent, his wife sewed up the dangerous treasure in her stays. His house was actually searched, his beds and furniture ripped up, and his hearthstone turned over by soldiers in search of testimony against him. The medal was kept in hiding till 1832, when it was shown in the Town Hall at a meeting to celebrate the passing of the Reform Act, and the son, in whose possession it then was, was congratulated on his father's public spirit. The inscription reads: 'Friends of Reform, Be unanimous, active, and steady, in asserting and constitutionally establishing the Rights of Man, and be not weary of "well-doing," for by Wisdom, Prudence, and Courage, "in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not." It is significant that the word 'constitutionally' is interlined; obviously it was an afterthought, and, as with other agitations, constitutional

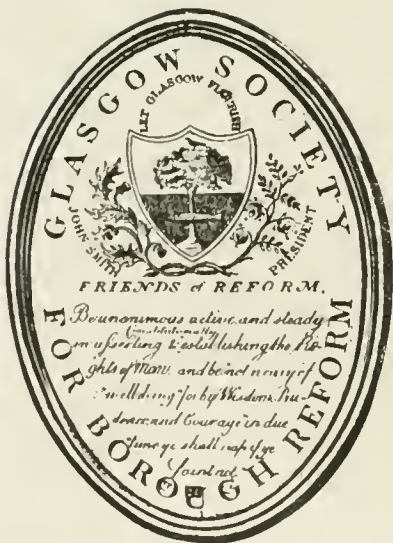


FIG. 157.—PRESIDENT'S SILVER MEDAL OF GLASGOW SOCIETY FOR BOROUGH REFORM.

measures were perhaps not an early device. In connection with the movement Thomas Muir, Advocate, a native of Glasgow, was in 1793 tried for sedition before the High Court of Justiciary, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. (See Fig. 157.) (790) Lent by MRS. ALLARDYCE.

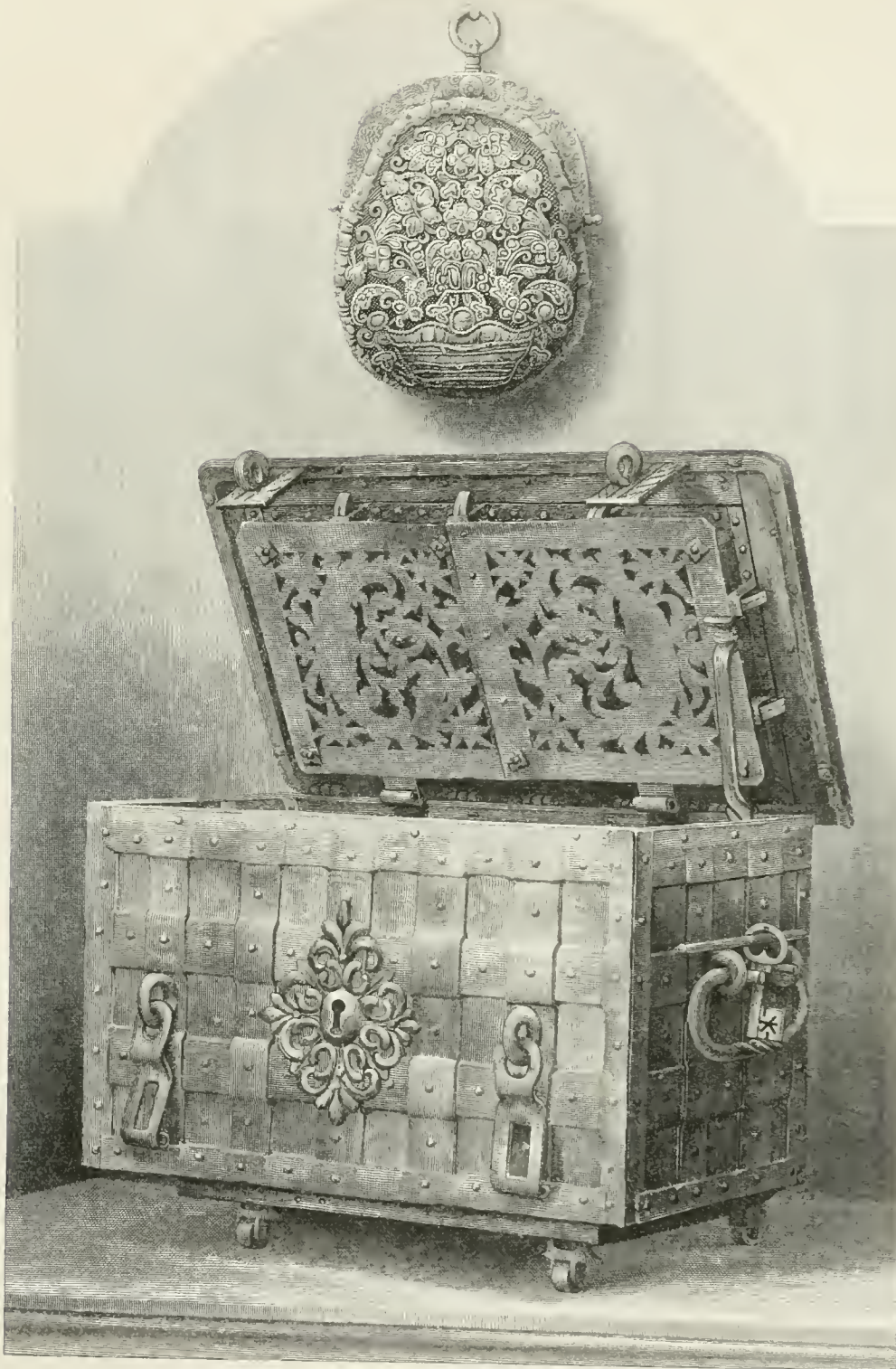


FIG. 158.—PURSE WORN BY MRS. THOMAS HUTCHESON.

FIG. 159.—GEORGE HUTCHESON'S 'KIST WOVEN OF STRIPES OF IRON IN COMELIE FORME.

TREASONABLE ADDRESS, printed and posted in Glasgow on the 1st April 1820. In 1820 the Government, imagining that Sedition was rampant in Glasgow, employed spies in the

ADDRESS

TO THE

Inhabitants of Great Britain & Ireland;

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

ROUSED from that torpid state in which We have been sunk for so many years, We are at length compelled, from the extremity of our sufferings, and the contempt heaped upon our Petitions for redress, to assert our RIGHTS, at the hazard of our lives; and proclaim to the world the real motives, which (if not misrepresented by designing men, would have United all ranks), have reduced us to take up ARMS for the redress of our *Common Grievances*.

The numerous Public Meetings held throughout the Country has demonstrated to you, that the interests of all Classes are the same. That the protection of the Life and Property of the *Rich Man*, is the interest of the *Poor Man*, and in return, it is the interest of the Rich, to protect the poor from the iron grasp of DESPOTISM; for, when its victims are exhausted in the lower circles, there is no assurance but that its ravages will be continued in the upper: For once set in motion, it will continue to move till a succession of Victims fall.

Our principles are few, and founded on the basis of our CONSTITUTION, which were purchased with the DEAREST BLOOD of our ANCESTORS, and which we swear to transmit to posterity unsullied, or PERISH in the Attempt.—Equality of Rights (not of Property,) is the object for which we contend; and which we consider as the only security for our LIBERTIES and LIVES.

Let us show to the world that We are not that Lawless, Sanguinary Rabble, which our Oppressors would persuade the higher circles we are—but a BRAVE and GENEROUS PEOPLE, determined to be FREE, LIBERTY or DEATH is our Motto, and We have sworn to return home in triumph—or return no more!

SOLDIERS,

Shall YOU, Countrymen, bound by the sacred obligation of an Oath, to defend your Country and your King from enemies, whether foreign or domestic, plunge your BAYONETS into the bosoms of Fathers and Brothers, and at once sacrifice at the Shrine of Military Despotism, to the unrelenting Orders of a Cruel Faction, those feelings which you hold in common with the rest of mankind? SOLDIERS, Turn your eyes toward SPAIN, and there behold the happy effects resulting from the UNION of Soldiers and Citizens. Look to that quarter, and there behold the yoke of hated Despotism, broke by the Unanimous wish of the People and the Soldiery, happily accomplished without Bloodshed. And, shall You, who taught those Soldiers to fight the battles of LIBERTY, refuse to fight those of your own Country? Forbid it Heaven! Come, forward then at once, and Free your Country and your King, from the power of those that have held them too, too long in thralldom.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN. The eventful period has now arrived, where the Services of all will be required, for the forwarding of an object so universally wished, and so absolutely necessary. Come forward then, and assist those who have begun in the completion of so arduous a task, and support the laudable efforts, which we are about to make, to replace to BRITONS, those rights consecrated to them, by MAGNA CHARTA, and the BILL of RIGHTS, and Sweep from our Shores, that Corruption which has degraded us below the dignity of Man.

Owing to the misrepresentations which have gone abroad with regard to our intentions, we think it indispensably necessary to DECLARE inviolable, all Public and Private Property. And, We hereby call upon all JUSTICES of the PEACE, and all others to suppress PILLAGE and PLUNDER, of every description; and to endeavour to secure those Guilty of such offences, that they may receive that Punishment, which such violation of Justice demand.

In the present state of affairs, and during the continuation of so momentous a struggle, we earnestly request of all to desist from their Labour, from and after this day, the FIRST of APRIL; and attend wholly to the recovery of their Rights, and consider it as the duty of every man not to recommence until he is in possession of those Rights which distinguish the FREEMAN from the SLAVE, viz: That of giving consent to the laws by which he is to be governed. We, therefore, recommend to the Proprietors of Public Works, and all others, to Stop the one, and Shut up the other, until order is restored, as we will be accountable for no damages which may be sustained; and which after this Public Intimation, they can have no claim to.

AND We hereby give notice to all those who shall be found carrying arms against those who intend to regenerate their Country, and restore its INHABITANTS to their NATIVE DIGNITY; We shall consider them as TRAITORS to their Country, and ENEMIES to their King, and treat them as such.

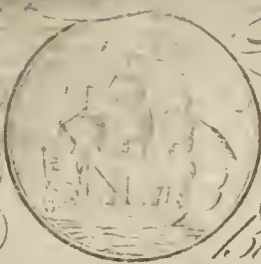
By order of the Committee of Organization,
for forming a PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW 1st April, 1820

Britons—God.—Justice.—The wishes of all good Men are with us.—Join together and make it one CAUSE, and the Nations of the EARTH shall hail the day, when the Standard of LIBERTY shall be raised on its Native Soil

FIG. 160.—TREASONABLE ADDRESS POSTED UP IN GLASGOW, 1ST APRIL 1820.

city with the view of dealing with the disaffection. On Sunday, 1st April 1820, the town was thrown into a panic by the appearance of this placard. It is now believed that the proclamation was the work of a spy, with the view of bringing about a crisis. The placard produced a prodigious sensation: the magistrates ordered all shops to be closed at six, and all citizens to be in their



£ 230 Glasgow May 1, 1765

I Alexander Monson Cashier appointed by
 John Dunlop Alexander Monstoun & Company
 Bankers in Glasgow pursuant to Power from their
 Promise to pay to John Brown or the Bearer on Demand
 One pound Sterling or in the Option of the said Company
 One pound Hex pen - at the end of six Months after
 the day of the demand and for satisfying the Demand and the Option
 of the said Company their Cashier is empowered to mark and sign
 the day of presenting this Note on the back thereof the date Creditors
 name and Sum are inserted by me and these presents signed by me
 the said John Dunlop and Alexander Monstoun

John Dunlop Alex Monson

Wm. Houston



ONE POUND STERLING

£ 22 Glasgow June 1, 1765

I Alexander Monson Cashier to John
 Dunlop Alexander Monstoun & Company
 Bankers in Glasgow having power from their
 Promise to pay to the Bearer on Demand ONE POUND Sterling
 The date and Creditors name are inserted by me and
 the Note assigned by the said John Dunlop by George Oswald
 one of the Partners of said Company's me

John Dunlop George Oswald

Alex Monson

houses and all strangers out of the town at seven. Troops were poured into the town, three infantry regiments, two regiments of cavalry, eight pieces of artillery, several regiments of yeomanry, and the Glasgow Sharpshooters—in all about five thousand armed men being in readiness for any emergency. But beyond the pitiable ‘rising’ of the Strathaven weavers noticed below (928), and the equally miserable affair of Bonnymuir, which ended in the execution of Hardie and Baird, nothing happened, and the town simmered gradually back to its normal quietness. This copy was posted on the gate of the engineering works of Claud Girdwood and Co., Commercial Road, Hutchesontown, and was taken down by Mr. Girdwood and preserved in his family. (See Fig. 160.) (841) Lent by ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

SWORD of James Wilson, the Strathaven Radical, borne by him at the so-called Strathaven rising, 2d April 1820, for which he was executed at Glasgow, 30th August following. He thus refers to this sword in his narrative, dated ‘Glasgow Jail, Iron room, 29th August 1820:—They

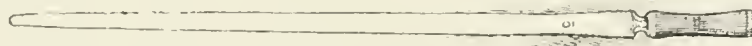


FIG. 161.—SWORD OF JAMES WILSON, THE RADICAL.

threatened to blow out my brains if I did not accompany them. I said I had no arms; when the person noticed the blade of a sword which had no hilt, and was broken at the point, and which I used as a bow for my stocking-frame, and they observed “I might take it.” At length, carrying this useless blade with me, we left my house for Glasgow.’ (See Fig. 161.) (928) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

SWORD, single-edged. Found in the thatch when taking down the house of James Wilson, the Radical of Strathaven, to make room for his monument. (929) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

LETTER of Alexander Hart, who was the most severely wounded of the men taken prisoners at Bonnymuir, 5th April 1820. The letter was written from Stirling jail on the morning when the remission of the capital sentence pronounced on him was made known. He was born at Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, February 3d, 1794; and died at Sydney, March 28th, 1876, in his 83d year. (930) Lent by JAMES HART.

POUND NOTE of the ‘Ship Bank,’ Glasgow, dated 2d May 1760. This Note contains the optional clause which conferred on the proprietors the power to delay payment for six months after demand, adding interest at 5 per cent. This clause was rendered illegal by Act of Parliament passed in 1764. The Bank of Scotland, immediately after its establishment, attempted to plant a branch in Glasgow, and again in 1731 the experiment was renewed; but on both occasions the business done was insufficient to encourage the maintenance of a banking office. It was not till 1750 that a few wealthy citizens established the concern which ultimately flourished as the Ship Bank. In the same year the Glasgow Arms Bank was instituted, and in 1761 the Thistle Bank began business. Subsequently several other private banking concerns were formed, and branches of Edinburgh and other local Banks were set up in Glasgow. In 1793 the Glasgow Arms and some of the other banking ventures came to grief. The Ship Bank and other private Glasgow banking houses were ultimately incorporated in the Union Bank of Scotland. (See Plate xxx.) (1581) Lent by DANIEL FRAZER.

POUND NOTE of the ‘Ship Bank,’ dated 2d June 176—: the form issued after the optional clause became illegal in 1764. (See Plate xxv.) (1582) Lent by DANIEL FRAZER.

LIST of Subscribers (holograph) at Glasgow to the Darien Scheme. (*See* page 210.)

(802) Lent by the ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH LIST of Subscribers for the erection of the Theatre Royal in Queen Street, Glasgow, 1802. The Theatre Royal, built at an expense of £48,500, was opened in 1805. It was a losing concern all round; it ruined a succession of managers, the original shareholders lost all the money they invested in it, and after a uniformly dismal career, the Theatre was burned down on Saturday 10th January 1829, while 'Blue Beard' with 'magnificent scenery and decorations' worth £2000, was in rehearsal.

(1583) Lent by DANIEL FRAZER.

SILVER GILT MEDAL AND CHAIN, the insignia of office of the professor of swimming in the Bridgegate, 12th March Club. The Club was instituted to commemorate the great flood of 12th March 1782.

(766) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

DUNLOP CABINET. A carved oak cabinet, made on the occasion of the marriage of John Dunlop, first of Garnkirk, Merchant burghess in Glasgow, to Bessie, widow of John Mackldune, 24th May 1632.

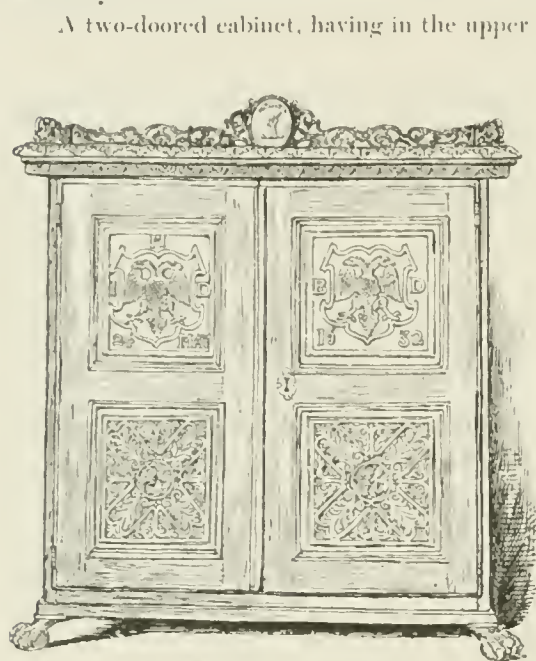


FIG. 162.—THE DUNLOP CABINET.

A two-doored cabinet, having in the upper panels a heraldic two-headed eagle, with initials in one M J D, and in the other B B, and date 24. May. 16. 32. The lower panels are carved in a cruciform design filled with leafy scrolls. The cabinet is supported on claw feet, and the top is modern work. Mr. John Dunlop, the original owner of the cabinet, was third son of James Dunlop of Dunlop, and Jean, daughter of Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan. He became a merchant, banker, and money-lender, in Glasgow, and traded, it is believed, with Holland, then the chief centre of the foreign trade of Scotland. By his marriage with Bessie Mackldune he acquired a fortune of over £15,000 Scots, which enabled him to buy the estate of Garnkirk. Mr. Dunlop was a man of much public spirit and great note in Glasgow, and ever since his day his descendants have occupied prominent positions both in society and in business; they have been

merchants, bankers, lawyers, and coal and iron-masters; and they have served the town as Councillors, Magistrates, Deans of Guild, Provosts, and Members of Parliament. The present owner of the cabinet, James Dunlop of Tolleross, is sixth in descent from John Dunlop first of Garnkirk. (*See* Fig. 162.)

(792) Lent by JAMES DUNLOP.

STONEWARE FLAGON, manufactured by the Glasgow Delft Work Company about 1790.

The Pottery of which this vessel is a memorial was founded as the Glasgow Delft Work or Delph House in 1754. It was one of the earliest of joint-stock enterprises in the city. The original partners were Provost Laurence Dinwiddie of Germiston, his brother Robert Dinwiddie, Lieut.-Governor of Virginia, Robert Findlay and Patrick Nisbet, Merchants in Glasgow. In 1768 James Watt, at that time designated Merchant in Glasgow, acquired an $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in Delftfield, and he is said to have lived for some time in 'Delftfield House' in the works. Delftfield was given up as a pottery before 1817, in which year James Watt, junior, James Watt's sole surviving

son, was vested in the whole property. This, along with an addition to the east acquired in 1822 from the Gas Light Company, Mr. Watt sold in 1846 to William Connal, merchant in Glasgow, who opened up the ground for building. 'Delftfield Lane,' which formerly ran through Delftfield from Anderston Walk (Argyll Street) to the river, has been amplified into 'James Watt Street.'

(791) Lent by WILLIAM H. HILL, LL.D.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD, which belonged to John Spreull 'alias Bass John.'

John Spreull, Merchant in Glasgow, born 1646, died 1722, was one of the most kenspeckle figures of the 'killing times.' In an evil hour for their peace of mind the Privy Council took him in hand; they fined him, they imprisoned him, they booted and they better booted him, and they crushed his legs, but they could not crush his spirit, and they were beaten at last all along the line. They had ended by throwing him into the Bass to rot to death, but rot he would not, and when they had let out all other prisoners, and were sick of him and of the Bass, there he sat on, his sole companion a well-thumbed Bible, still preserved in his family. He might have got out any day on easy terms, but making terms when he was in the right was not in John Spreull's line. He did indeed ask 'the Liberty of a free-born Subject to follow his lawful Calling, or at least Liberty, a Competent Time, to see if by Law he could obtain anything of his Debtors to maintain himself in Prison,' but on finding that his application was held to imply approval of 'His Majesty's late gracious Proclamation, *which he was far from approving,*' he quietly sat him down to his Bible again. The unhappy Council threw up the sponge, and bade him go or stop as he pleased. On these terms he had 'clearness' to go, and after due Protestation to the Council that they were wrong (*a*) in fact, (*b*) in law, (*c*) in equity, he marched out, drums beating and flags flying. He was known ever after as 'Bass John,' taking his title, like Scipio Africanus, from the scene of his triumph. He resumed his calling as a merchant, dealing in everything from pearls to pills, and trading everywhere from the 'Islands of the East Indies' to 'Surrinam an Dutch Plantation.' He realised a good fortune. In the Glasgow sheets (No. 802) of Darien Subscribers he signs for £1000 sterling. The signature 'John Spreull, Senior, alias Bass John,' is deliberately figured: Bass John was never in a hurry.

(804) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

PISTOL used by Bailie Shortridge, of Glasgow, one of the Glasgow Volunteers, at Battle of Falkirk, 1745. Bailie Shortridge was a grandson of James Spreull, Surgeon in Paisley, elder brother of Bass John (*see* No. 804, above), his only daughter having in 1700 married James Shortridge.

(803) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

SATIN WAISTCOAT, embroidered with gold and silver thread by Miss Helen McCall, daughter of Mr. Samuel McCall, Merchant, Glasgow, for her future husband, Mr. Andrew Thomson of Faskine, merchant and banker in Glasgow, and worn by him on the occasion of their marriage, 13th November 1749.

(805) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

MINIATURE of Mr. George Thomson, Merchant and Banker, Glasgow, an original member of the Chamber of Commerce, 1783. George was the eldest son of Andrew Thomson of Faskine. (*see* No. 805, above), one of the most prominent of the eighteenth-century merchants who laid the foundations of the commercial prosperity of Glasgow. In 1783 his father left the Glasgow Ship Bank, of which he was a partner, and with George and his second son Andrew formed the private bank of Andrew, George and Andrew Thomson. This bank failed in the crisis of 1793; the creditors, however, were paid in full, and the Thomsons retained the general respect.

(851) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

MINIATURE of Mr. James Johnstone, a Glasgow Merchant, who died in 1781. Mr. Johnstone was a man of the multifarious business activities of our last century merchants. His legitimate business was stocking-weaving, but he was also engaged as co-partner or co-adventurer

in manufacturing, in importing, in shipping, in shipowning, and in underwriting; he operated in Glasgow, in London, in Virginia, in Jamaica, and in Tobago, and he was owner or part-owner of plantations and plantation 'hands' in St. Kitts and Grenada. He was the first feuar in Buchanan Street. His house occupied the site of the southern part of Prince of Wales Buildings, and a portion of his garden wall still runs along the north back of the Arcade. It was in this house (then the property of John Gordon of Aikenhead) that the famous Peel Banquet was held on 13th January 1837.

(856) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

MEDALLION of David Dale, by Tassie. (*See Fig. 163.*) (846) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

MEDALLION of David Dale, founder of the Royal Bank in Glasgow, by Henning.
(845) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

ENGRAVING of David Dale, from Tassie's Medallion. (848) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.



FIG. 163. DAVID DALE, AFTER THE PASTE MEDALLION BY TASSIE.

FULL-LENGTH COLOURED ENGRAVING of David Dale, as 'The Benevolent Magistrate.'
(847) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

HALF-LENGTH COLOURED ENGRAVING of David Dale, as 'The Benevolent Magistrate.'
(849) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

David Dale, born 1739, died 1806, was originally a Stewarton herdboy. He became a weaver, then he took to tramping the country to gather yarn from farmers' wives, and he came to Glasgow to sell his gatherings. Once planted there he branched out in all directions; he became a great yarn merchant and importer; a manufacturer; founder, in conjunction with George Macintosh, of Barrowfield, the first Turkey-red work in Great Britain; founder, in conjunction with Sir Richard Arkwright, of New Lanark, once the largest cotton work in the world; founder of a cotton work at Kilmore, near Oban; part founder of a cotton work on the Dornoch Firth; partner in the cotton works at Catrine, Blantyre, and Stanley; an inkle maker;

a coal master; and a banker: he took his full share in public work: and he was given to hospitality. But the real business of his life was charity and religion. To make men happier and better he spared neither time nor money. In the famine years he imported cargoes of grain for the famishing poor; his Kilmore and Dornoch works were founded not for profit, but for work to the starving highlanders, and at New Lanark, long before such things were the fashion, he set himself to provide his people with good houses, good sanitation, and good schooling. He was a warm friend to foreign missions. He visited Bridewell to preach to the prisoners. He helped to found in Glasgow the earliest auxiliary to the Bible Society, and until his death acted as the Society's Treasurer for the West of Scotland. Originally a member of the Church of Scotland, he became a founder of the 'Old Scotch Independents'; he travelled all about to counsel and comfort their scattered congregations: to his own congregation in Grammar School Wynd he had at his death acted for thirty-seven years as pastor, preaching regularly on Sundays and occasionally on other days, and to help his pulpit work he had taught himself to read the Bible in the original Hebrew and Greek. The marvel is how he got through it all. He rested from his labours in 1806, and lies in the Ramshorn Kirkyard. He left no son to perpetuate his honoured name, but it is faintly echoed in Dale Street, Bridgeton, and Dale Street, Tradeston.

MINIATURE of Robert Cleghorn of Shawfield, M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry to the University of Glasgow from 1791 till 1818, and originator of the Royal Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Cleghorn was a physician of great eminence in Glasgow, occupying the foremost professional offices of his time. Among others he was first physician to the Royal Infirmary, and first physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum, where a memorial portrait of him by Raeburn is preserved. He also attended Captain Patoun on his deathbed. See Lockhart's *Lament*.

And in spite of all that Cleghorn
And Corkindale could do,
It was plain from many symptoms
That death was in his view.

(852) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

MINIATURE of Major Walker of Shawfield, of the 42d Regiment, died 1844. In 1826 Major Walker married Helen, only daughter of Dr. Cleghorn of Shawfield (No. 852, above). Mrs. Walker survived her husband, and died childless in 1853.

(853) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

MINIATURE of a Virginia Don, or Glasgow Merchant of the eighteenth century, in the red cloak which was worn by the merchants of the period. (858) Lent by DR. ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

This anonymous miniature gives an interesting presentment of the famous red cloaks which were worn last century by foreign merchants, especially by Virginia Dons, and were the symbol of a caste who claimed the 'Exchange' as their exclusive walk. The 'Exchange' was a strip of the Trongate in front of the Tontine, marked off by a row of stone posts in line with the outer face of King William, and from this, a part of the main street of the town, the scarlet-cloaked gentlemen were positively allowed to exclude everybody else. Manufacturers and smaller traders, wishing to speak with one of the great men inside the charmed circle, had to wait humbly on the open street till they could catch his eye.

The Cloak as shown in this miniature is without collar or cape, and has long V-shaped sleeves or flaps with the arms coming through below. James Young, a cloth merchant in the Gallowgate, was the recognised purveyor of the cloth, and in honour thereof he gave the name of 'Scarlet Hall' to his house, a villa at the south-west corner of North Witch Lane (now Bellgrove Street). The collapse of the Virginia trade was a death-blow to his custom, and to the strange privileges of his customers.

CARTOON of Dr. William Ritchie, of St. Andrew's Church, in connection with the Organ Case—the first introduction of instrumental music into the Scottish Presbyterian Church in 1807

(859) Lent by REV. JOHN W. RITCHIE.

Dr. Ritchie came to Glasgow as minister of St. Andrew's Parish Church in 1802. He was a man of mature years and enlarged views, who had travelled much in continental countries. In 1806 he applied to the Town Council, as patrons of the Church, for permission to make structural alterations in the church with the view of introducing an organ, but the Council declined to warrant the execution of the work without presbyterial sanction. In 1807 a chamber organ was placed in the church, and for some time played on at week-day psalmody practisings and other meetings; and on Sunday 23d August of that year its strains were raised at a regular diet of public worship. A storm of public excitement immediately arose, and Presbytery and Town Council promptly interfered to put down the innovation. Dr. Ritchie at once bowed to authority, but an acrid controversy ensued which did not subside without the publication of a mass of violent partisan literature. The outcry did not prevent Dr. Ritchie from being called to the High Church of Edinburgh in 1808, and in 1809 he became Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh University.



FIG. 164.—ROBERT OWEN OF NEW LANARK, AFTER
A WAX MEDALLION.

MEDALLION, in wax, of Robert Owen of New Lanark.

Robert Owen, born 1771, died 1858. A Lancashire lad (Welsh by birth), who had raised himself from a humble position to the managership of a large cotton mill at Chorlton, he made the acquaintance, in 1799, of David Dale, and in that year married Dale's eldest daughter. From his father-in-law Owen soon after bought New Lanark for £66,000 on behalf of a company he had formed, with himself as managing partner. In the course of this partnership and another that followed it, twenty-eight years in all, the New Lanark mills, besides five per cent. on capital, showed a net profit of £360,000. But the original co-partners found they could not manage their manager, and in 1813 they intimated a separation. The mills were sold by auction, and again bought by Owen at the great price of £112,000. He had found new

partners, among whom were Jeremy Bentham and William Allan, John Walker, and Joseph Foster. The object of the new co-partnership was not gain, but benevolence. The contract provided that all profits, after five per cent. on the capital, were to be laid out 'for the religious, educational, and moral improvement' of the workers, and of the community at large. The co-partnership was scarcely begun when good William Allan and his friends found that Owen's views on religion and even on property were wildly opposed to theirs. After much grief of mind (as told in *Allan's Life* and elsewhere) they had first to take the education out of his hands, and finally in 1827 to sever his connection with New Lanark. Owen broke out in a new quarter. His benevolent enthusiasm had meantime found him new followers, of whom the then Hamilton of Dalzell, not to the benefit of the Dalzell fortunes, was the chief. By their help he founded 'New Harmony,' near Motherwell, but discord of the old type broke out in New Harmony, and the Happy Valley was abandoned. Owen was nowise shaken in his belief in himself. He spent the rest of a long life and a large fortune in working a patent for making an end of religion and of poverty, and died in 1858 survived by both. (See Fig. 164.)

(850) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S SWORD. This is the sword worn by Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B., when he was slain by a cannon-ball at the Battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January 1809, after his memorable retreat from Salamanca with 29,350 British, pursued by Napoleon Buonaparte with 70,000 French. Miss Jane Moore, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, Chelsea (Sir John's sister), gave the sword as a present to the late Samuel Tyler, Esq., Castle Court, Cheapside, London, and it came into the possession of his son-in-law, Robert Stewart McDonald (of Harris), Glasgow, in 1866. Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, 13th November 1761. He was son of Dr. John Moore, Physician in Glasgow, author of *Zeluco* and other works. It is a curious fact that Dr. John Moore and Tobias Smollett, two of the principal novelists of last century, were both apprentices of Dr. John Gordon, a medical practitioner in Glasgow.

(933) Lent by GEORGE M. JOHNSTONE.

SILVER CLUB of the Glasgow Golf Club, with 24 silver balls attached, bearing the names of the Captains from 1787 to 1828. (See Fig. 165.)

(826) Lent by WILLIAM M'INROY.

MINUTE-BOOK of the Glasgow Golf Club, from which it appears that the Club was revived in 1809 after an interval of fifteen years, and entries continued to be made till 1832.

(827) Lent by WILLIAM M'INROY.

Before the year 1786 a Golf Club was established in Glasgow, and the Silver Club (No. 826) was procured, which, with a slight interval, was played for annually till 1828. The members played on the Green, then a much better golfing course than it is now. While it could not compare with St. Andrews or Musselburgh, still there were a number of 'hazards' or difficulties to be got over, consisting mainly of ditches and roughnesses of the ground. All these Dr. Cleland improved away in 1813. The Silver Club was played for yearly in April or May, and the winner, who had the privilege of adding a silver ball to it bearing his name, became captain for the following year. The club was manufactured in Edinburgh, the initials

WC
PC on it being those of William Cunningham and

Patrick Cunningham, silversmiths there. There appear to have been seven holes, and the medal or club round consisted of three rounds of the green, or twenty-one holes in all. (See *The Regality Club*, First Series, page 147, Glasgow, 1889.)

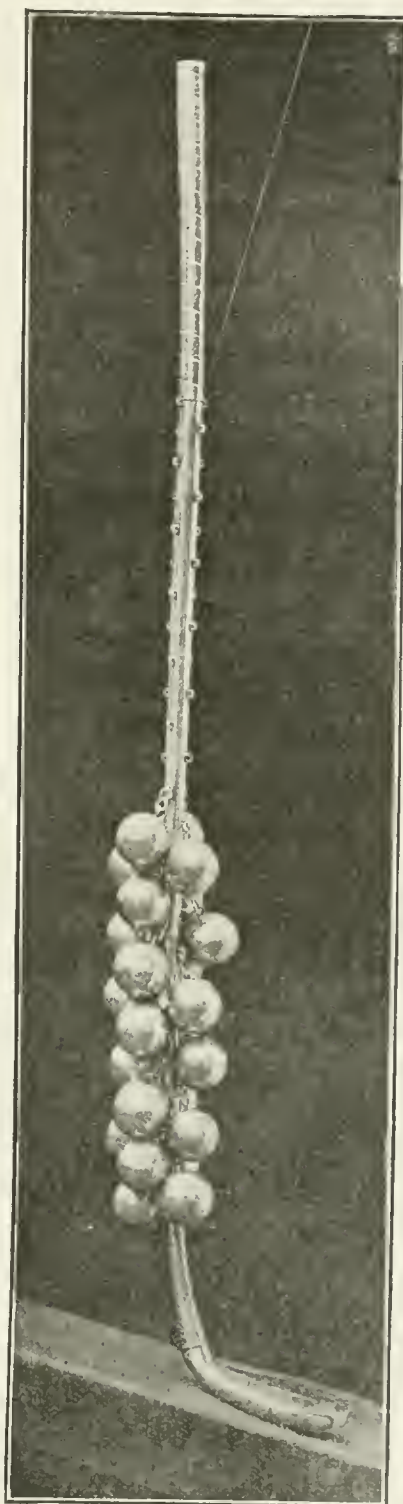


FIG. 165.—SILVER CLUB OF THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB

GLASGOW DRAWINGS, MAPS, AND PLANS.

THE interest of the drawings in this collection was that it provided a progressive view of the growth of Glasgow. Starting with Slezer's three well-known views of Glasgow from the North East (867), Glasgow from the South East (868), and the College (869), we get the close-packed many-gabled city as it existed in the end of the seventeenth century. The growth on the North has been slowest of all. Not many years ago the Cathedral was nearly as solitary as when Slezer drew it. The two College Quadrangles and the College Tower, so long as they stood, were the same as in the drawing, as those who were born *Consule Planco* can remember. On the South though, what a change! In the drawing (868) there is a little cultivation on the low ground along the edge of the river, but all else seems to be rough, unenclosed, and untilled. This is confirmed by Foulis's view of Glasgow from the South-east in 1762, No. 871. The next representation of Glasgow in point of date was No. 870, called 'A view of the Broomielaw about 1760,' although it probably is somewhat earlier. In this print we see the gradual westward growth of the city. The Bottleneck Cone, for long such a conspicuous object, rises on the site of the present Custom House. There is no Jamaica Street Bridge; indeed, there seems to be no Jamaica Street. The trees of the old green make a brave show, and justify the consolation that M'Ure laid to his soul for lack of a wall. 'The third enclosure is the old green, lying close to the south-west corner of the city, and is much less than the other two; it is only fenced round with palisadoes, and no stone wall, but that loss is made up by one hundred and fifty growing trees round the green, pretty large.' The whole shipping in the river consists of three gabbarts. On the south side is seen the windmill, and the bank is absolutely in a state of nature, the sand furrowed and torn by the winter floods.

There was another interesting view of the city from the south-west in 1780, No. 914. This also gives the Broomielaw, with eight vessels this time, all sloops. The fact is, that the river was so shallow that no large vessels could come up. It is recorded that a worthy Paisley magistrate was once induced to go down the river in a flyboat. The tide was low, and the vessel bumped and ground along over the shallows. 'Weel, Bailie,' said a friend, 'we're having a fine sail the day.' 'Sail, do ye ca' it?' said he, 'it seems to me liker a hurl.'

Nos. 880, 881, and 882, were all views of the Broomielaw, and show the slow steps of the mighty progress which was soon to advance by leaps and bounds. The vessels are still small, mere coasters, but there is more stir and life, and evidently a larger business being done. We are so much accustomed now to the river being full of large ships, that we forget how recent it all is. A gentleman who died in 1884, aged ninety-two, used to tell how he remembered the sensation created in Glasgow by a small brig, the first square-rigged vessel that ever came up to the Broomielaw. This was probably shortly before the drawing No. 795, 'The Broomielaw in 1807,' was made. The shipping by that time had largely increased, for we find in this sketch no less than three brigs, a schooner, and seven sloops.

An interesting exhibit was an engraving of the Trongate about 1770, No. 873. This gives a good idea of the old Tolbooth with the single stair, the antique houses with the gables facing the street, and the Piazzas that lined both sides of the way. The 'plain-stanes' too, where the Tobacco Lords used to pace in their scarlet cloaks, are well shown. Perhaps, however, the most striking thing about the picture, is the deadly quietness of the street. There is only one vehicle to be seen, and the passers-by could almost be counted on one's fingers. This quietness indeed was the chief impression left on the mind by all

the pictures of old Glasgow in the collection. As might be expected, there were many views of the Cathedral. They all confirm the feeling of solitariness we have already referred to. The picturesqueness of the situation is well shown in the two drawings, Nos. 877 and 878. No. 877 was a view of the Cathedral from the north in 1797. No. 878 was a most careful and highly finished drawing of the Cathedral from the south in 1807. In both, the gorge of the Molendinar is utilised as foreground with excellent effect. Very good too is the effect produced by the western Bell Tower and Consistory Tower. Would they had been left alone! A drawing of great interest as showing the Bishop's Castle very shortly before it was destroyed to make room for the Infirmary, was No. 796. The great tower, said to have been built by the magnificent Bishop Cameron, is shown in the foreground with M'Ure's 'noble stone wall of ashler work.' This drawing is engraved in Swan's *Select Views of Glasgow*, 1828, p. 13. There was, in No. 937, an interesting view of the ruins of the theatre in Queen Street after the fire in 1829, and a good view of the Lainshaw Mansion, the stateliest of all Glasgow houses. It is now imbedded in, and forms the eastern part of the Exchange.

There were a good many of Nichol's excellent lithographs of various parts of the city in 1840. And lastly there were Fairbairn's twenty-five beautiful water-colours, lent by the Corporation. The majority, if not all of these, have been reproduced, so it is not necessary to say more of them than that they form an invaluable record of most that was picturesque in Glasgow. In nearly every case the subject they represent has been demolished or altered out of recognition, and without them we should know little of old Glasgow.

The Glasgow maps in this collection were few but interesting. No. 939 was a map of Lanarkshire in 1773, in one corner of which is the earliest known complete plan of the city. It shows what may be called the articulation of the skeleton of the Glasgow of to-day. The main streets are the High Street running from the cathedral to the old bridge, and the Trongate and Gallowgate running east and west. At the upper end of the High Street, the Rotten Row and the Drygate make a cross, while lower down, the Gallowgate and the Trongate make another cross. Till you come to the College, the High Street consists (as do the Rotten Row and Drygate) of a single line of houses on each side of the street. South of the college the closes begin, and down to the river the ground is thickly covered. Between the Saltmarket on the east, and Maxwell Street on the west, the ground between Trongate and the river is almost completely covered with buildings. On the north side of the Trongate the buildings are much less dense, and in but few cases reach up to the present line of Ingram Street. Virginia Street, Miller Street, and Queen Street, are in a rudimentary state, and Buchanan Street cannot be said to exist. Probably the most important map of Glasgow exhibited was No. 889, Peter Fleming's Map of 1807. It is on a large enough scale to show the boundary of each tenement, and in many cases the name of the owner is given. In 1807 Glasgow had just begun her rapid expansion. Indeed, on the east, in Calton, there is a surprisingly large amount of building. The centre of the town is thickly covered with buildings with all sorts of through closes and communications. Not much more than the east side of Buchanan Street is built. Jamaica Street has buildings on both sides, but westwards there is a gap till we come to Anderston where there are many buildings. Those squalid streets which run from Stobcross Street to the Clyde, Cheapside Street, Clyde Street, Piccadilly Street, are fairly well built up. Both sides of the Dumbarton Road are built on, but to the north there is nothing—excepting Bishop Street—but a few villas. The lands of Blythswood are all laid out for feuing, but not yet built on. The town had not begun to grow to the north at all, and the Rotten Row was still as it had been for centuries, its northernmost boundary. On the south side of the Clyde the land had been laid off in lots, and we can see the outline of what the town has since become, but little actual building had taken

place. The old village of Gorbals at the Brigend was still practically all that was then on the south side. It is a pity the continuation of this map to 1821 by David Smith was not exhibited. The growth of the city in these fourteen years was marvellous. Dr. Cleland of course was represented. His sketch-plan of the Barony Parish and the Royalty, is No. 893, but it is not of general interest. No. 896, a plan of the town in 1840, was interesting for comparison with Fleming's Map of 1807, as showing the growth of the city in one generation. There was also the excellent Bird's-eye View of 1853, No. 912, which may be called a pictorial plan. It is very accurate and gives probably a better idea of what Glasgow was at that time than any other plan or drawing in existence.

COLLECTION OF VIEWS AND MAPS OF GLASGOW.

LENT BY MATTHEW SHIELDS. (Nos. 867-912).

ENGRAVING, 'Ye Prospect of ye Town of Glasgow from ye North End.' Slezer, 1693.

(867)



FIG. 166.—A VIEW OF THE TRONGATE OF GLASGOW FROM THE EAST, ABOUT 1770.

ENGRAVING of the College of Glasgow, bearing the inscription, 'Most humbly inscribed to the Reverend Mr. John Stirling, Principall of ye Coledge of Glasgow.' Slezer, 1693. (869)

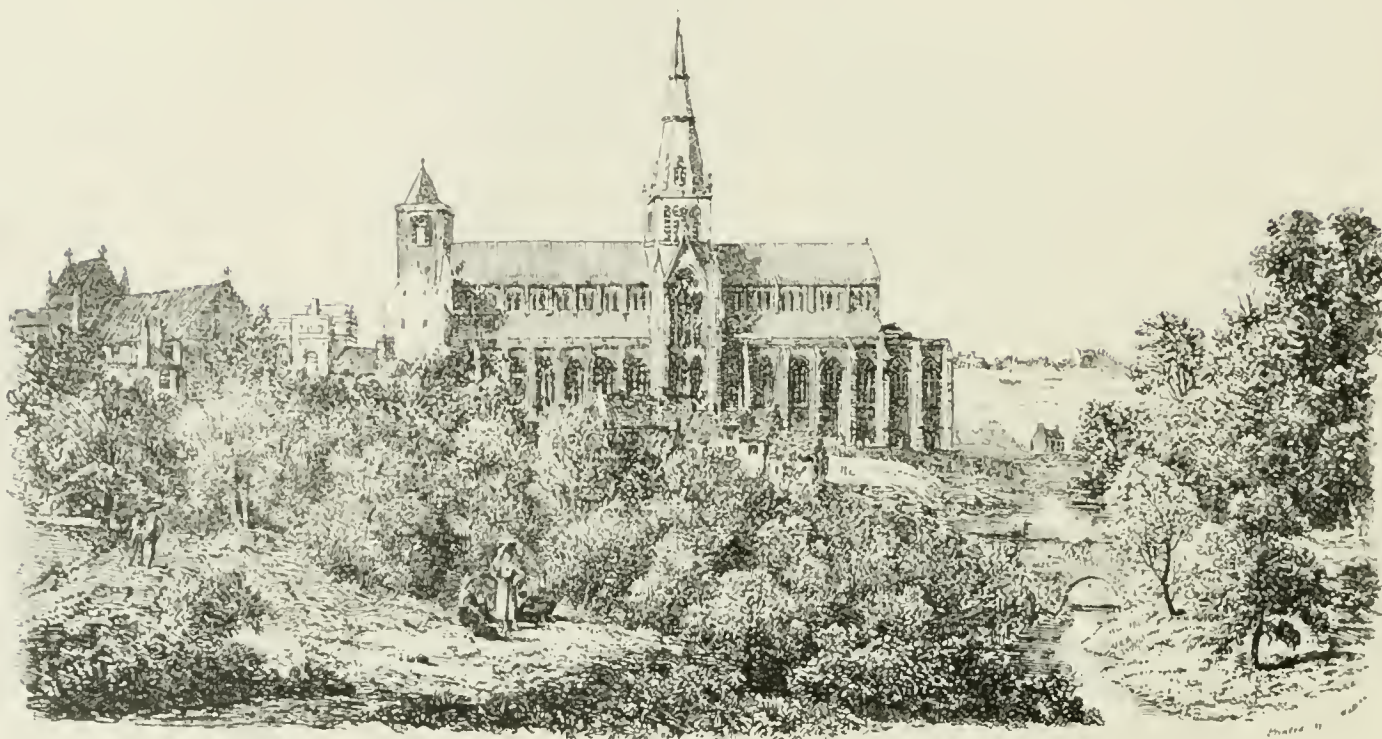
VIEW of the Trongate of Glasgow from the East, about 1770. (See Fig. 166.) (873)

ENGRAVING, 'The Prospect of the Town of Glasgow from the South.' Slezer, 1693. (See Fig. 167.) (868)



FIG. 167.—THE PROSPECT OF THE TOWN OF GLASGOW FROM THE SOUTH, 1693.

- VIEW of the Broomielaw about 1760. (870)
- VIEW of Glasgow from the South-east. R. Foulis, 1762. (871)
- VIEW of the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace of Glasgow, 1783. T. Hearne. (874)
- VIEW of Kirk Street, Old Trades Hospital, and Infirmary, 1795. (875)
- VIEW of Glasgow from the Green, about 1795, by T. Williams. (876)



View of the Cathedral of Glasgow from the South

Published at Glasgow by



J. Knox, London: 1825.

FIG. 168.

- VIEW of the Cathedral from the North, 1797. (877)
- VIEW of the Cathedral from the South-east, 1807. (878)
- VIEW of Glasgow from the Green in 1810. (879)
- WATER-COLOUR DRAWING. The Broomielaw about 1800, from an old print by D. Small. (880)
- THE BROOMIELAW about 1810, by D. Small, from an old painting. (881)
- THE BROOMIELAW about 1805, by D. Small, from an old painting. (882)
- VIEW of the Cathedral of Glasgow from the South. J. Knox, 1825. (*See Fig. 168.*) (885)

PLAN of the City of Glasgow, and of the villages of Calton and Gorbells, with a part of the adjacent country, 1777. (888)

MAP of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs. P. Fleming, 1808. (889)

MAPS of the Barony, Parish, and Royalties of Glasgow in 1832, by James Cleland. (893)

PLAN of Glasgow in 1840. (896)

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of Glasgow in 1853. (912)

VIEW of the Trongate of Glasgow about 1760. (913) Lent by GEORGE ROUGH.

SOUTH-WEST VIEW of the City of Glasgow about 1780. (914) Lent by GEORGE ROUGH.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS of Glasgow, consisting of a series of eleven early views of the city, and of three plans and maps. (937) Lent by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.



FIG. 169.—THE BROOMIELAW IN 1807.

SEPIA DRAWING of the 'Broomielaw in 1807.' (See Fig. 169.) (795) Lent by JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH.

WATER-COLOUR VIEW of the Cathedral about 1800, by H. W. Williams, F.R.S.E., author of *Select Views in Greece*. (796) Lent by ALEX. B. M'GRIGOR, LL.D.

ORIGINAL CHINA INK DRAWING, by J. Elridge, of the Archbishop's Castle and Cathedral as they stood in 1790, being the original of the plate (No. 5, p. 13) in Swan's *Select Views of Glasgow and its Environs*, Glasgow, 1828. (797) Lent by ALEX. B. M'GRIGOR, LL.D.

VIEW of the Cathedral and Molendinar Burn from the South, in glazed oak frame made of wood of the pulpit of the Cathedral. (935) Lent by MRS. LAWSON.

THE CATHEDRAL AND CITY OF GLASGOW, from the Necropolis, about 1840, after the original in the Corporation Galleries by John A. Houston, R.S.A.

(939A) Lent by JAMES PATON.

VIEW OF CLAYSLAPS MILL, bought by the Incorporation of Bakers from the Town of Glasgow in 1771, and resold by the Incorporation to the Town in 1873 for an extension of the Kelvingrove Park. The Exhibition stood on the site of it and of the village of Clayslaps.

(1570) Lent by J. O. MITCHELL.

VIEW OF BUNHOUSE MILL (anciently Quheit Mylne), leased by the Incorporation of Bakers from Walter Stewart, Commendator of Blantyre, in 1588; rebuilt in 1849; finally burnt down in 1886. It stood on the north side of the old Dumbarton Road, between Yorkhill Gate and the Old Bridge of Partick.

(1571) Lent by J. O. MITCHELL.

VIEW of Partick Castle (of which now no trace remains), drawn in 1817 by the late James Denholm, author of the *History of Glasgow*.

(1578) Lent by JOHN PARKER.

PICTURE of the Cunningham Mansion, over which the Royal Exchange was built, and still forming part of that structure. Sewed in silk on black velvet.

(939C) Lent by DAVID ROBERTSON.

SERIES OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of Old Buildings and Views of Glasgow, as existing about the middle of the nineteenth century. By Thomas Fairbairn.

Thomas Fairbairn, the author of this important series of pictures of Old Glasgow, was a local water-colour painter of good repute, who died at Hamilton in 1884, aged sixty-four years. The drawings were undertaken primarily at the instance of Dean of Guild Bogle of Glasgow, and the greater proportion of them were published in chromo-lithographic reproductions, with letterpress descriptions, in 1849. A few additional views were drawn at a later date, and with the original set, these were included in a re-issue of the work, with plates in black and white by T. and R. Annan of Glasgow in 1885.

- (a) The Cathedral, and View of Glasgow from Garngadhill, 1848.
- (b) The Old Town's Hospital, and Residence of R. Dreghorn, Esq., 1849.
- (c) Castle Street, with Cathedral Clock Tower, 1849.
- (d) Tombs in High Church Yard, 1849.
- (e) The Drygate, 1849.
- (f) The Duke's Lodge, Drygate, 1849.
- (g) Valley of the Molendinar, Town Hall at bottom, 1849.
- (h) View of the Monkland Canal bank, near Millburn Bridge, 1848.
- (i) Ladywell Street from Duke Street, 1848.
- (j) The College Gate, High Street, 1849.
- (k) The Outer Court, College, 1849.
- (l) The Fiddler's Close, 75 Duke Street (looking down), 1844.

- (m) The Fiddler's Close, 75 High Street (looking up), 1844.
- (n) The Laigh Kirk Close, 1849.
- (o) Close at 77 Saltmarket, 1849.
- (p) The Old Washing-house, Glasgow Green, 1849.
- (q) Hutchesontown Bridge, from near Arn's Well, 1850.
- (r) Court of Old Mansion, Main Street, Gorbals, 1848.
- (s) Elphinstone Tower, Main Street, Gorbals, 1848.
- (t) Old Mansion House, Stockwell Street, 1849.
- (u) The Stockwell Bridge, 1848.
- (v) The Buck's Head Hotel, 1850.
- (w) The Old Bridge, Partick, with Stepping-Stones over the Kelvin, 1845.
- (x) The Clyde at Govan Ferry, 1848.
- (y) Govan Village, 1848.

(939E) From the CORPORATION GALLERIES.

PAPERS in the process of William Fleming Wright in Glasgow against the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow relative to the removal of his saw-mill, with plan of the course of the Molendinar through the town of Glasgow, etc. This is the first published plan of part of Glasgow, being dated 1764. (838) Lent by GEORGE GRAY.

MAP of the Shire of Lanark, taken from a Survey. Scale 1 inch to the mile. By Charles Ross of Greenlaw. Engraved by George Cameron, 1773. These sheets contain the earliest published complete plan of Glasgow. (939) Lent by PETER FORBES.

'PLAN of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells, and Caltoun, from an actual survey by John M'Arthur, Surveyor in Glasgow. Engraved by Alexander Baillie and James Lumsden, 1778.' Contains the names of principal owners of property in the city.

(1563) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

PLAN of the City of Glasgow, engraved by J. Lumsden. Marked 1772, but not older than about 1780.

(1564) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

'PLAN of the City of Glasgow, Gorbells, Caltoun, and Environs, with an exact delineation of its Royalty, from an actual survey by James Barry, Surveyor in Glasgow.' Engraved by Alexander Baillie, 1782.

(1565) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

PLAN of the City of Glasgow, from a survey in 1797. Contains references to the principal public buildings in the city, which are darker in the shade than the other houses.

(1566) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

COLLECTION OF ROMAN REMAINS, found in 1867 on the lands of Yorkhill, Glasgow, embracing several coins, among them a great brass of Trajan, a silver coin, and some bronze coins. There was also a small quantity of wheat, and fragments of Roman pottery and glass. Yorkhill is an eminence rising from the Kelvin near its confluence with the Clyde. About its summit there were faint traces of earthworks, and in 1867 the ground was dug into and trenched, when the remains enumerated above were unearthed. These remains are assumed to indicate that there was planted on this eminence a small Roman fort or out-station to guard the ford at the junction of the Clyde and Kelvin, by which communication was maintained with the great camp of Vanduara (Paisley), distant little more than four miles from Yorkhill. The soldiers of this small garrison, as well as their supplies, would be drawn from the Paisley camp by way of the ford.

(85) Lent by D. M. CREER-GILBERT.

IRVINE

HALBERT. One of set still in use by Irvine Officers, present at executions of witches and Covenanters in seventeenth century. This is the weapon used by John Reid, Burgh Officer, in the slaughter of Alexander Kennedy, one of Cunningham, Laird of Robertland's party, when they insulted Provost Cunninghame, whilst endeavouring to quell a riot at the Cross of Irvine, 5th September 1670. John Reid clove Kennedy's skull with this halbert, and was committed to the Tolbooth at the time, but liberated by order of the Lord Advocate, and exonerated from all blame. (See Fig. 170.)

(1052) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.



FIG. 170.—HALBERT.

KEY OF THE BLACK HOLE IN THE TOLBOOTH OF IRVINE, originally built 1386. Many witches, warlocks, and Covenanters were confined there. In 1618 four witches were executed in one day. In March 1640 twelve women, and in 1650 four women, were executed for witchcraft at Irvine; and on 31st December 1666, Blackwood and M'Coul were hanged for being at Pentland. William Sutherland, the hangman of Irvine, refused to execute these men, for which he suffered much.

(1053) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

SWORD, AND PART OF BLADE OF ANOTHER, found in Bruce's Cave at Cove, Arran, end of last century.

(1056A) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

ANCIENT SEAL OF THE BURGH OF IRVINE. Silver-mounted on handle. Procured early in the seventeenth century. It has the Virgin seated on a chair with the infant Jesus in her arms, within a Gothic niche.

Legend—S. COMUNE BURGI DE IRVINE. (1056) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

TILTING SPEARS, used at Eglinton Tournament, 28th August 1839—3 in number. The shortest of these was broken in the Tourney by Sir Charles Lamb, Bart., Knight Marshall of the Lists.

(1055) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

The Eglinton Tournament was an attempt, on a magnificent scale, to reproduce in the nineteenth century the features of one of the great pageants of mediæval times. The undertaking was the conception of Archibald, Earl of Eglinton, who devoted a vast amount of money for the production of the show on a scale of great splendour, and for the entertainment of his many guests at Eglinton Castle. In addition to knights with their esquires there were men-at-arms, heralds, marshals, banner-bearers, trumpeters, musicians, halberdiers, pursuivants, archers, servitors, a jester, etc., and among the lady spectators a queen of beauty, all appropriately dressed in the most gorgeous mediæval costumes. Among those who took part in the jousts was Prince Louis Napoleon, who afterwards became French Emperor. The tilting spears employed were of wood, and other precautions were taken to render the combat as harmless as stage battles. One accessory, the umbrella—not mediæval, was seen on the field and largely used. Incessant rain marred the entire pageant; on the 28th and 29th of August the rain scarcely ceased; on the 30th the skies were more favourable; but again on the 31st the storm broke forth afresh and the Tournament was abandoned. Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable weather about 200,000 persons are believed to have been present on one or other of the four days over which the spectacle lasted.

LINLITHGOW

CLOCK, from Linlithgow Palace, similar in form to the seventeenth century clock by Mills (No. 1257, p. 208), but with modernised movements. This clock came from the collection of the late Mr. Adam Gib Ellis, W.S., Edinburgh, an eminent antiquary, who was possessed of a large amount of furniture from the Scottish Palaces. (1250) Lent by ANDREW MACGEORGE.

SWORD, supposed to have been that of the Earl of Lennox, found in a grave on the Battlefield near Linlithgow Bridge. The battle was fought in September 1526, between the Douglasses and those led by the Earl of Lennox, for the possession of the person of King James v., who was then a minor. Lennox was slain there at a spot marked by a heap of stones, known as 'Lennox's Cairn.' The viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway crosses the battlefield. The sword bears the motto on one side of the blade, *PONO LEGES VIRTUTE* (I maintain the laws by valour). (1029) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

ANCIENT POLE OR BATTLE-AXE, found near Borrowstoun, in the county of Linlithgow. (1030) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

CLAYMORE, said to have been wielded at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge by an ancestor of Robert Philip, Gormyre, Torphichen, who presented it to the Burgh. (1031) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

SEVEN BRANDING IRONS, used for Branding Firlot Measure, the standard of which was intrusted to the custody of the Burgh of Linlithgow by Act of Parliament dated 1587, chapter 136, whereby it was enacted that the same should contain 'nynteene pyntys and tua joucattis, and this to be measur of all wictuall and stuff wsit in tymes bypast to be sauld be straik sic as quheit ry peys bennis meill and quheit salt sauld in meattis or in the cuntry.' The Commission of Inquiry into Weights and Measures, on the report of which the enactment of 1587 followed, found all the standards to be in accordance with the old Acts of Parliament, excepting the Firlot. By the Act of 1457, which made the Stirling Pint the basis of all measures of capacity, it was ordained that the Firlot should equal 18 pints of Stirling Jug. The Firlot in use was found to contain '19 pints and a jueat,' and the new standard was ordered to be in capacity equal to '19 pints and twa joucattis.' The Firlot was again examined by a Parliamentary Commission appointed in 1617, when it was found to contain 'twenty-ane pints and ane mutchkin of just Sterling Jug and measure;' and that, the Parliament of 1618 'found and declared, statute and ordeined to be the just and only Firlot for metting of wheat, rye, beanes, peas, meal, whyt salt,' etc., and for 'mault, beare, and aitis, a standard firlot for metting by straik' was established which should contain 'threttie-ane pynts of just Sterling Jug and measure.' On the passing of this Act of Parliament, a warrant signed by the King was issued, charging the provost, bailies, and council of Linlithgow to 'caus David Rowen, or ony other perfyte craftisman, mak, mett, and forme twa standartis of the messour of the firlott and pek effeir and thairts of brass conforme to the quantite and proportion specifeit' in the Act of Parliament. The manner in which the royal warrant was executed is detailed in the following certification preserved among the municipal records of Linlithgow: Certification by the provost, bailies, and council of Linlithgow, 'in quhais custodie the measoure of the firlot was committit of auld, and being ordairit be his hienes lait act of parliament maid upoun the twentie-aucht day of Junii last bypast to give furth to the

burrouis of his majesteis kingdome, and all utheris his majesteis lieges, the said measoure of the firloft testifying therefore that they have given forth to the burghs 'twa measouris of the said firloft keipand the measour of wydnes, braidnes, and thicknes of the stope conforme to the said act of Parliament in all pointis, ane thair of quhilk is the auld straik firloft for metting of quheit, rey, beanes, peas, meill, quhyt salt, and such uther stuff and victuall,' 'containing in wydnes and braidnes under and above evin ower within the buirdis nynteine inches and saxt pairt inch, and the deipnes sevin inches, and the third pairt of ane inch, and the stop thairof conteneing ane inch in thickness, with peek, half peek, and fourt pairt peek effeirand thairto; the bottome quhairof crocit with iron naillit to the same and to the ring of the said firloft; and the edge of the bottom entering within the laiging pairt outwith towardis the nether syd, and is maid inwith plaine and just reul richt: the mouth quhairof is ringit about with ane girth of iron inwith and outwith; and heaving ane croce iron bar passing from the ane syd to the uther, thrie squairit, and the edge down, and a plaine syd up, quhilk gaugis reul richt with the edge of the said firloft: and evirrie squair thairof is ane just inch in braid, and conteneing ane iron prick ane inch in roundnes, with ane schoulder under and above rysing up richt out of the middis of the bottome of the said firloft, and passing thron the middis of the said ower croce bar roon it baith under and above, the ring straik of the quhilk firloft passis from the ane end of the said ower iron bar to the uther; and quhilk firloft contenis within it twentie-ane pinetis and ane mutchkin of just Stirling Jug and measoure, and is brint and seillit as follows, viz., with the mark of four crownes upon both sydis of the bottome, with fyve impressiomes of the letter L. upon the lippis thairof; together with ane peek, conteneing ane half peek on the bottome thairof, and ane fourt pairt peek effeirand thairto, markit as follows, viz., the peek is markit with the crowne twyse on the bottome, and with the letter L. four tymes on the lippis thairof; and the halff peek is markit lykwayis anes with the crowne on the bottome, and with the letter L. thryse on the lippis; and the said fourt pairt is markit ouer with the crowne on the bottome thairof, and with the letter L. thryse on the lippis, and the bottome thairof is lykwayis markit with the letter L. twyse on the lippis; and the uther of the saidis firloftis, quhilk is ane new firloft for metting of malt, beir, and aitis by straik in all tyme coming, conteneing threttie-ane pinetis of just Stirling Jug and measoure, and in wydnes and braidnes equal and conforme to the former firloft, and in deipnes ten inch and ane halff inch, with peek, half peek, and fourt pairt peek, conforme in proportionne to the same last firloft: quhilk new firloft is aggrieabill in forme in all uther respectis with the said auld straik firloft above writtin, hawand ane iron girth moir in the midis thairof outwith, and markit with the impressiome of the letter H. in pairtis on the outmost sydis thairof; and the said peek having the impressiome of the letter H. on thrie sindrie pairtis on the outmost sydis thairof and the said fourt pairt heaving the impressiome of the same letter H. on twa sindrie pairtis on the outmost sydis thairof.'

(1032) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

LETTER, by King James VI. to the Convention of Royal Burghs assembled at Edinburgh, in regard to a Contract with the King and the Burghs, whereby the Tack of all the King's Customs is granted to the Convention. Dated 1st June 1583.

(1035) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

LETTER, by King James VI., given under the Signet, granting to the Provost, Council, and Community of Linlithgow the privilege to 'remane and abyde at hame fra our present Oist and Raid appointed to convene at Edinburgh and Biggar respective, and fra thime to pass fordwart toward the Bordouris for persute of Francis, sumtyme Erll Bothwile, and his associates culpable of the late treasonable attemptat perpetrat agains our awin persoun at Falkland upon the xxiii day of Junii last bypast, undir silence of nycht.' Subscribed by the King at Edinburgh, July 1592. (Paper writ in vernacular.)

(1036) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LINLITHGOW.

P E R T H

THE MORRIS OR MOORISH DANCER'S DRESS, with eap and 21 dozen brass bells, pair of white leather shoes, white leather gloves, and rapier. This dress is referred to in Sir Walter Scott's novel, *The Fair Maid of Perth*. It is one of thirteen worn by members of the Incorporation of Glovers at a performance got up by them on the 10th of July 1633, for the entertainment of Charles I., on the occasion of his visit to Perth. The circumstances of the royal visit and the glover's pageant are thus described in the Minutes of the Incorporation: 'Memorandum of His Majestie's Coronation and coming to Scotland. His entrie to Edinburgh and Perth, The 25th of June, 1633. Which day our most dread Sovereigne Charles, King of England, France, and Ireland, came to Edinburgh, who was honourable with Great pomp and Solemnitie



FIG. 171.—MORRIS DANCER'S DRESS.

received by the Provost, baillies, and Eldermen, and ane Guard of the Citizens of the said City, and Attended upon from the West port where he entered, Being accompanied with the Nobilitie of Scotland ryding before, And the Nobilitie of England ryding behind him, To his most Glorious palace of Holyrood house. Who upon the Eightein day of the Said Moneth received his Ancient Crown of this, his Ancient Kingdome of Scotland, in the Abbay Kirk of Holyrood house, with all Solemnities and dignities requisit thereto. The like never So Glorious in time formerly. Thereafter He took his progress to visit his palaces in this his Kingdome unknownen to him

formerly, Vizz., To Witt, Lithgow, Sterling, Dumfermling and Falkland, from whence he desired out of his Gracious favour and love, with his Nobilitie of both Kingdomes, to visit his own City of the burgh of Perth upon the eight day of July. Whereat the entrie of our South Inch port, He was honourable received be the Provost, baillies, and Eldermen, And be the deliverie of ane Speich mounting to his praise, With Thanksgiving for his Majestie's Arrival To visit this our Citie, Who still remained one horse back, And heard the same patientlie, And conveyed therefrom be our young men on Guard with partizans cled in reid and white to his Lodging at the end of the Southgate, belonging now heritable to George, Earl of Kinnowl, head Chancelour of Scotland. The morrow thereafter came to our Church, and in his Royal Seat heard Ane Reverend Sermon, And Immediatlie thereafter came to his Lodging, And went down to the Garden thereof. His Majestie's Chair being Sett upon the Wall, next to the Water of Tay, Whereupon was ane flett Stage of Timber, clead about with birks. Upon the which for His Majestie's welcome and entrie, Thirtein of our brethren of this, our Calling of Glovers, With Green Capes, Silver Strings, Reid Ribbons, White Shooes, And bells about their leigs, Shewing rapers in their hands, And all other abulziment, Danced, over Sword dance with many difeult Knotts And Allapallajesse five being under and five above upon their shoulders, Thrie of them dancing through their feet, Drinking Wine and breaking of Glasses about them (Which God be praised) wee Acted and did without Hurt or Skaith to Any. Which drew us to Great Charges and Expenceess Amounting to the sum of Thrie Hundreth and fifty merks (yet not to be remembered) Because we was Gracionslie Accepted be our Sovereigne and both Estates to our Honour and Great Commendation.' (See Fig. 171.) (997) Lent by the GLOVER INCORPORATION OF PERTH, per DEACON JOHN MURDOCH.

GABERLUNZIE OR BEGGAR'S BADGE, Comrie, 1775. Gaberlunzies' Badges date as far back as the early part of the fifteenth century. In the second Parliament of James I. (1424) it was enacted that begging was not allowed to persons between fourteene and three score ten zeires; 'and,' says the Act, 'they that sal be thoiled to beg, sall have a certaine takin on them to Landwart of the Schireffe; and in the Burrowes they sall have takin of the Aldermen or of the Baillies.' In the reign of James V. it was enacted 'for refraining of the multitude of maisterful and strange beggars,' 'that na beggars be thoiled to beg in ane Parochin that ar borne in ane uther, and that the headesmen of ilk Parochin mak takinnes and give to the beggers thereof.' In 1579 the fifth Parliament of James VI. renewed this legislation, and made a further

approach to the modern parochial method of poor-relief by adding that the 'Beggares of ilk Parochin bee susteined within the boundes thereof: and that nane uther be served with almes within that Parochin, but they that beares that takinne allanerlie.' (See Additional Note on page 255.) (1436) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

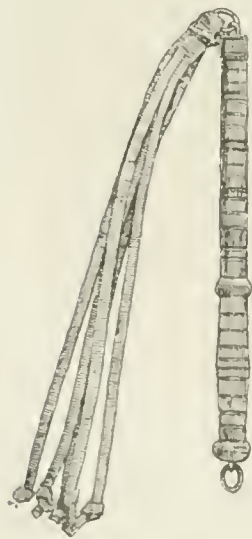


FIG. 172.—'ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S TAWSE'

GLOVERS' FLAG. The avocations of this incorporation were not always of a peaceful nature. They still show a banner under which their forefathers fought in the troubles of the seventeenth century. It bears this inscription: 'The perfect honor of a Craft or beauty of a trade is not in Wealth but in Moral Worth whereby Virtue gains Renown,' and surmounted by the words 'Grace and Peace,' and date 1604. Notes to Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*.

(998) Lent by the GLOVER INCORPORATION OF PERTH.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S TAWSE.—'The only other relic in the archives of this body which calls for notice in this place is a leathern lash called the whip of St. Bartholomew, which the craft are often admonished in the records to apply to the backs of refractory apprentices.'—Notes to Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. (See Fig. 172.)

(999) Lent by the GLOVER INCORPORATION OF PERTH.

BLUE BLANKET, the ancient Banner of the Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Perth, borne at the Annual Wappenschaws, when craftsmen turned out in armour to show that they were ready for service. James vi. complained of their independent spirit, and wrote in the *Basilicon Doron*, 'The craftsmen think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be, and if in anything they be controlled, up goes the Blue Blanket.' It is said the Blanket was presented to the Court by Queen Mary.

(1000) Lent by the TRADES INCORPORATION OF PERTH, per JOHN STEWART, *Convener*.

'SANCT ELOYIS BOX,' in which was kept 'Sanct Eloyis Gear,' as the funds of the Hammermen of Perth were called. The Boxmaster of the Incorporation kept his money and valuables in this box, and carried it at Michaelmas to the meetings of the craft on the South Inch, to render account of his intronmissions for the year, and show his balance safe in the box. 'St. Eloy' is the local name for St. Eligius, Bishop of Noyon, in the seventh century, and Patron Saint of Hammermen. St. Eligius was a popular character in mediæval times. Chaucer, in his Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, says of the gentle nun:—'Hire gretteste ooth ne was but by Saynt Loy.' This box has been in possession of the Incorporation for more than 350 years.

(1001) Lent by the TRADES INCORPORATION OF PERTH.

'SANCT ELOYIS OFFERAND STOK,' used in St. John's Church, Perth, at the Altar of the Hammermen Incorporation, for receiving the offerings of members and the benevolent. It is figured and described in the *Pro. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. viii., N. S., p. 51, and possesses much interest as a relic of the Church furniture of pre-Reformation times. The Stok is mentioned in the minutes of the Hammermen Incorporation as early as the year 1518. It is now the property of A. Davie, Esq., St. Fillan's Hotel, in whose possession it had been for many years. (See Fig. 173.)

(1002) Lent by the TRADES INCORPORATION OF PERTH.

ANCIENT HUNTING HORN, which belonged to the Earls of Perth, presented by Lady Rachel Drummond, 1784.

(1003) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

OAK ARM-CHAIR, with oblong panelled back, on which is a carved shield, initials 'M.G.R.,' and date 1588. The legs are turned, and the seat, which has been renewed, is of soft wood. It is said to have come from Gowrie House, but when presented by Mr. G. W. Gloag it was merely described as a chair made in 1588.

(1004) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

TWO HIGHLAND PISTOLS, silver-mounted, one having a heart-shaped butt, 'A M' on lock plate, and barrel inlaid with silver plates. Second, ram's horn butt, stock and barrel inlaid with plates and discs of silver.

(1005) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

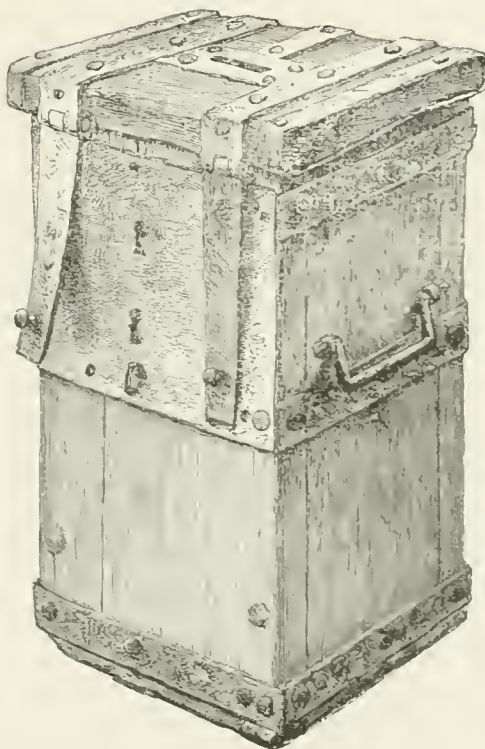


FIG. 173.—'SANCT ELOYIS OFFERAND STOK,' OR COLLECTION BOX.

COOKING VESSEL OF BRASS. Inscribed on handle:—‘PITY THE POOR 1684.’ This vessel is in the form of a saucepan, but from the inscription which runs along the handle, it has come to be regarded as a ladle for collecting church-offerings for the poor, a purpose for which its relatively great weight in proportion to its capacity, would ill suit it. Similar vessels are in the British Museum.

(1008) Lent by the LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

A PULPIT HOUR-GLASS, from Perth.

(1006) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

AN IRON PADLOCK, from Gowrie House, Perth. This interesting historical building, the palace of the Earls of Gowrie, erected early in the sixteenth century, was removed in 1805 to make room for Perth Jail and County Buildings.

(1007) Lent by W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

ST. ANDREWS

ROSEWOOD BOX, with glass top, containing King Malcolm the Fourth's Charter in favour of the burgesses of St. Andrews, the two Silver Keys of the City, with silver chains attached, the Dies of two Seals belonging to the City, and the Gold Badge which was worn by the Convener of the seven Incorporated Trades. The Charter, which ‘was long believed to be the oldest genuine Scottish charter extant, is less than a post-card, while some of its overgrown successors are nearly a yard square.’ There is an excellent facsimile of it in the ninth volume of the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*. The Silver Keys were delivered to Charles the Second when he entered the city in 1650. The Convener's Badge bears the emblems of the seven trades—the hammermen, baxters, wrights, tailors, fleshers, websters, and cordiners.

(960) Lent by the MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF ST. ANDREWS.

Copy of THE STIRLING JUG, 1574, being one of the ancient official measures of the City of St. Andrews. The inscription is ‘Pinta Sancti Andreae,’ under which there is a shield bearing a boar and a tree, with ‘S’ on one side of the shield, and ‘A’ on the other; and underneath, ‘Receptæ est hoc / pinta Scotice men / sora de Stirvilingo / per Patriciom Lerno / nth de Dersie melitem / prepositam civitat / is Sancti Andrie 1574.’ The lettering and arms, which are rudely done, were probably the work of a local craftsman. Below this inscription the date again occurs, but in larger figures; and on a small shield the letters ‘R D’ form a monogram—doubtless that of the maker.

(962) Lent by the MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE MACE OF ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, silver-gilt in oak case with glass top. a medal attached to it bears on a scroll Kennedy's motto, ‘*Ariceas a la fin*,’ and the inscription, that ‘*Jacobus Kenedi, illustris Santi andree antistes ac fudator. Collegii Sui Salvatoris, cui me donavit me fecit fieri Parisiis ano. dñi. mcccclxi.*’ (i.e.) ‘James Kennedy, the illustrious prelate of St. Andrew's and founder of the College of St. Salvator, to whom he presented me, caused me to be made at Paris in the year 1461.’ Further, on a circular collar at the lower end of the stem is inscribed ‘Iohñe Maicl gouldsmehe and verlete ofe chammer til ye lord ye Dalfyne hes made yis

masse in ye town of Paris ye zer of our lorde MCCCXLI.' A third inscription on a seal-like medal is as follows: 'Dr. Alex^r. Skene Collegij S^{ti} Salvatoris nostri praepositus me temporis injuria laesam et mutilam publicis dieti Collegij sumptibus reparandam curavit Anno Dom. 1685.' The head of the mace consists of a Gothic canopy of exquisite workmanship. Within it is a figure of the Saviour standing on a ball representing the world. Surrounding the Saviour are three figures bearing the Cross, the Sponge, and the Spear. On the outside of the Canopy are three figures representing a Prophet, a Priest, and a King. In each of three recesses there is the figure of Satan chained and guarded by lions. Under the Satanic figures are three shields bearing the heraldic insignia of the Church of Rome, of Bishop Kennedy, and of the see of St. Andrews. On the shaft, which is richly chased, are groups of miniature pulpits, in which stand angels and ecclesiastics preaching, praying, and reading the Word. The foot of the mace is formed by a group of lions. The whole length of this magnificent example of silversmith work is 3 ft. 10 inches. According to current tradition this mace and five others were towards the end of the seventeenth century found in Bishop Kennedy's tomb in the Chapel of St. Salvator's College, where it is supposed they had been concealed for safety. Three of these maces were given to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. One of the others is the mace of the University of St. Andrews, and the other (967) is the mace of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. The statement that three maces were bestowed upon the other Scottish Universities which is given in Lyon's *History of St. Andrews* is, however, satisfactorily refuted by the records of these institutions. The mace of Edinburgh is frequently mentioned during the period when by the tradition it was resting in the tomb of Bishop Kennedy. It disappeared by theft in October 1787, and it is supposed that the thief was the notorious Deacon Brodie. A new mace—that now in use—was presented to the University in 1789 by Bailie William Creech, the publisher of the Edinburgh Edition of Burns. The record of the Glasgow University Mace (see page 220) is equally inconsistent with the theory that it ever was deposited in St. Andrews, or that the Glasgow University received it as a gift from the sister institution.

(965) Lent by the UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE SILVER MACE OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. This mace also is a fine example of Gothic silversmith work, although there is nothing to connect it with Bishop Kennedy. It is barely 4 ft. 2 in. in length, and its head is formed, like the Glasgow mace (see page 220), of three hexagonal stages, narrowing spire-like. The upper stage consists of six Gothic windows with rich traceries and mullions; in the middle stage are six figures representing the emblems of the Trinity, St. John the Baptist (?), St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Kentigern, and Virgin and Child, and in the lower stage are six angels with expanded wings. It will be seen that in design it is very similar to the Glasgow Mace, which was made in 1465.

(967) Lent by ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS.

CARVED OAK DROP, where the moulding is mitred, from the panelled roof of St. Salvator's College, founded 1458.

(1254) Lent by MR. AND MRS. DODDS.

IRON STAND FOR SAND-GLASS, and the Sand-glass from John Knox's pulpit in the United College.

(966) Lent by the UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS.

AN ENAMELLED RING, and the Silver Box, in which it was presented by the University of St. Andrews to Arthur Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrews, to which see he was promoted from Glasgow in 1684. The Revolution of 1688 deprived him and the other Scottish bishops of office. He died in 1704, being one of the last survivors of the Scottish Episcopate.

(1424) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

STIRLING

THE STIRLING 'JUG,' 'PINT,' OR 'STOPE' deposited in Stirling in accordance with an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in 1457. This, the most ancient standard measure in Scotland, was the foundation of all Scottish measures of capacity. Its capacity was stated to be 'three pundis and seven unces of French Troyes wecht of cleir running water of the Water of Leith.' The Jug or 'Pynt' had been deposited in Stirling early in the century by Sir John Forrester, Chamberlain of the kingdom, an office he held prior to 1421, and the Act of 1457 ordained three duplicates to be made for preservation, respectively in Aberdeen, Perth, and Edinburgh. Copies for other towns were made at later periods, that now in St. Andrews (shown in this collection) being inscribed 1574. In 1622 the Town Council supplied no fewer than thirty-four duplicates to the various burghs of the kingdom. The Stirling pint is a rudely cast handled vessel of mixed metal, with a depth of 6 inches and an internal diameter at the mouth of 4.17 inches. On the front is a rude shield with the Scottish Lion, and below another shield with a leopard-like figure, and the letter S. After 1622 the jug was lost sight of, and in 1750, the Rev. Alexander Bryce of Kirknewton, in visiting Stirling, was shown a pewter measure in the hands of the town authorities as the Stirling jug. This he knew was not the original vessel, and in 1752 by rare good fortune, the rev. gentleman discovered it in the abandoned garret of a local tinsmith who was out in the '45, and did not return. The statute which established the Stirling Jug as a universal standard of measure in Scotland runs thus:—'Anent mettes and measoures, it is seene speidful, that sene we have bot a King and a Law universal throw-out the Realme, we suld have bot a mette and measour general to serve all the Realme, that is to say, ane pynt, a quart; quhilk was given be the ordinance of the three Estaites, Schir John Forester that time beand Chalmerlane into the Burgh of Striviling; as for the standart, they to remaine universallie throw-out the Realme. And the firloft sall be maid thereafter, that is to say, ilk firloft sall contene eightteene pyntes of the samin measour round and in like wyde under and abone, the twa buirdes containand even over in thicknes ane inch and a halfe, and the breadth over within the buirds sextene inche and a halfe: And the halfe firloft and peek to follow in the samin kinde. And of thir said measures, that is to say, pynt, quart, and firloft, sal be maid new three standerts: Ane to send till Aberdene, ane uther to Perth, and the thrid till Edinburgh, to remaine, and now to be proclaymed there fra the feast of Saint Michael nixt-to-cum, That thay measures, pynt, quart, and firloft have course, and name uthers.'—James II. xiv. Parliament, c. 74, 6th March 1457. (1040) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

STANDARD FIRLOT, 1754. The Scottish Parliament appointed various burghs to keep the standard measures for liquid and dry goods, the firloft—the official measure for grain and meal—being given into the charge of the authorities of Linlithgow. This, the Stirling duplicate of the Linlithgow firloft, is a carefully finished vessel of mahogany, with a cross bar over the mouth, and a roller for the 'straik.' This standard was ordained to contain 'twentie-ane pinctis and ane mutchkin of just Stirling jug and measoure.' Inscribed on the cross-bar of the firloft is the following:—'This firloft wheat measure is a cylindur, whose diameter is 19 inches: its depth 7 and $\frac{7}{100}$ inches: contains of cubic inches 2206.18. Deduct the content of the cross-bar and its supporter, the sides of the one and the circumference of the other being one inch of do. inches 8.84. Remain the content of the wheat firloft in cubical inches 2197 $\frac{34}{100}$.' The above is inscribed to the left of the central supporter of the cross-bar. To the right there is:—'This firloft contains exactly 21 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Stirling jug, or of clear fountain water of Edinburgh 73 pounds and $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce French Troy weight, ordained to be the weight of Scotland by Act of Parliament, James VI., 19th February 1618, or 79 pounds and 7 and $\frac{6}{10}$ ounces avoirdupois or 1159 ounces English Troy.' (1042) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

SET OF STANDARD MEASURES OF CAPACITY, seven in number, of Queen Anne's period. These were supplied to the various Scottish burghs after the Act of Union. The vessels are of bronze, having on them in raised letters the measure they represent, with date 1707, A.R. under a crown, and ANNO REGNI VI. (1043) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

ELL STANDARD. The Stirling duplicate of the standard Scots ell measure, which by Act of the Scottish Parliament, was deposited in the city of Edinburgh. In the 'assise of weichtes and measures halden at Perth in 1426,' it was 'ordeined and delivered that the Elne sall contene thrittie-seven inche, as is contened in the Statute of King David the First made thereupon.' (1045) Lent by the GUILDRY OF STIRLING.

COWANE'S CHEST. A carved oaken coffer, 4 feet 7½ inches long, 21½ inches across the top of the lid, 18 inches deep, and 2½ feet high, preserved in the Cowane's Hospital or Guild Hall, Stirling.

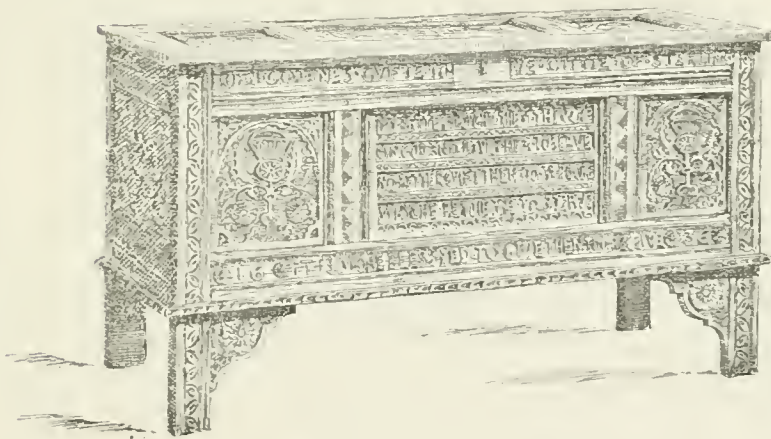
The following inscriptions, with the date 1636, are carved in low relief:—

On the front—

JOHN COWANE'S GVIFTE TO YE CITTIE OF STERLING
NO BETTER THOUGHT THEN THINCKE ON GOD AND DAILY ' HIM TO SERVE
NO BETTER GVIFT THEN TO YE POORE ' WHYCHE READIE ARE TO STERVE.
16—IT IS MORE BLESSYED TO GIVE THEN TO RECEIVE—36.

On the top—

MAN SHALL NOT ' LIVE BY BREAD ALONE ' BUT BY EVERIE WORD
THAT PROCEDETH OUT OF ' THE MOUTH OF YE LORD.
I WAS ' HUNGRIE AND YE GAVE ME MEAT
I WAS THIRSTIE AND YE GAVE ME DRINK
I WAS ' A STRANGER AND YE TOOK ME IN
NAKED ' AND YE CLOTHED ' ME.
I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME.



174 JOHN COWANE'S CHEST

John Cowane, Dean of Guild of Stirling from 1624 to 1629, bequeathed a sum of money to found a Hospital for the maintenance of decayed members of the Guildry. A Hospital was built, which is now used as the Guild Hall, and the income from the foundation, amounting to about £4200 a year, is distributed in weekly allowances to members of the Guildry.

The chest was found in a stable in Doune about ninety years ago by an English tourist, and taken by him to Yorkshire. In 1882 it found its way to an auction room in Glasgow, when it was purchased by Dean of Guild Shearer, and from him acquired by the Guildry for Cowane's Hospital. It has been described and figured by Mr. John W. Small, F.S.A. Scot., in his *Ancient and Modern Furniture*, from which this illustration is taken. (See Fig. 174.)

(1046) Lent by the GUILDRY OF STIRLING.

TWO CHAIRS from Stirling Castle. These belong to about the middle of the seventeenth century. The backs exhibit the usual carved top rail and uprights with spiral legs, the centre part of back being filled in with cane work.

(1047) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

TWELVE OF THE STIRLING HEADS. These were originally part of the roof of the Parliament House in Stirling Castle, which was erected by James III. about the middle of the fifteenth century. These boldly carved medallions of oak are supposed



FIG. 175 - MARY OF GUISE, FROM
A WOOD CARVING FORMERLY
IN STIRLING CASTLE.

to be portraits, and efforts have been made to identify them with royal and historical personages; but although the heads show strong individuality of character, the guesses hazarded have not commanded general assent. The medallions, which average 30 inches in diameter, were ejected from Stirling Castle in 1777 in connection with certain alterations then in progress, and fortunately a large proportion of the original number were secured from destruction by Ebenezer Brown, keeper of the Stirling Jail, who stored them in the premises under his charge. In 1817, under the title of *Lacunar Strevelinense*, a series of thirty-eight spirited etchings of the medallions from drawings by the wife of General Graham, Deputy-Governor of the Castle, and Mr. Blore, was published by

Blackwood. The twelve which yet remain in Stirling are Nos. 3, 6, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, and 32 of the *Lacunar*. The carvings are supposed to be the work of French or Italian artists who were brought to Scotland by James III. (See Fig. 175.)

(1041) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

PORTRAIT, which was, till comparatively recent times, in Stirling Castle; a male figure, half-length; costume, curious and interesting; of the school of Clouet (Janet), about 1550. This portrait was expelled from Stirling Castle along with some old woodwork when repairs were going on, and was rescued by a local resident, and given to an antiquarian. It has been badly restored, but it is probably the only portrait in existence known to have been in one of the Scottish residences of the later Stuart Sovereigns.

(144) Lent by C. C. DALRYMPLE.

IMPRESSIONS OF OLD COMMON SEAL OF STIRLING, ante thirteenth century. This curious and interesting seal has for its principal feature a bridge of seven Gothic arches, with the cross rising from its centre, three arches standing on the dexter side are balanced by three spearmen on the sinister side of the cross. Motto—*Hic armis bruti Scoti stant hic cruce tuti*. The counterseal has the front of a castle with sprays of foliage at the sides, and five stars and two roses. Legend—*Continet hoc in se nemus et Castrum Strivelinse*. The matrix is still in existence.

(1038) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

LETTER, from Prince Charles as Regent, dated 6th Jan. 1746. This letter demands peaceable entry for the Highlanders into the burgh of Stirling, and the delivery of arms and cannon. Two days afterwards, the Pretender's army entered Stirling, the inhabitants opening the gates as the town was not defensible. The militia made their escape, and their officers, with all the arms, went into the castle.

(1039) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

OLD WOODEN FISHING-REEL. A good example of Scotch fishing-reels in common use half a century ago.

(1048) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

SCOTS MASONIC RELICS

CHARTER granted by the Deacons, Masters, and Freemen Masons of Scotland, with the consent of William Schaw, Master of Work to King James VI., in favour of William St. Clair of Roslin as Patron and Protector of the Craft. The date of the document cannot be ascertained with exactitude, but, as is indicated by Mr. Murray Lyon in his valuable *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No. 1*, various facts known with regard to some of the signatories favour the presumption that it was executed between December 1600 and November 1601.

(1072) Lent by THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, *per* D. MURRAY LYON, GRAND SECRETARY.

CHARTER granted by the Deacons and Masters of the Lodges of Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Stirling, Ayr, Dunfermline, and St. Andrews to Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, son of the above-named William St. Clair, ratifying and confirming the former grant of jurisdiction, and constituting Sir William and his heirs-male Patrons, Protectors, and Overseers of the Craft. This charter was formerly supposed to have been executed in 1630, but Mr. Murray Lyon has shown that from various circumstances it is more probable it was signed at Edinburgh in April 1628.

(1073) Lent by THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, *per* D. MURRAY LYON, GRAND SECRETARY.

The 'St. Clair Charters,' two masonic documents of very great interest and value, are written on scrolls of paper, the one 15 by 11½ inches, the other 26 by 11½ inches. The earlier charter proceeds on the narrative that the Lairds of Roslin had 'from aige to aige' ever been patrons and protectors of the craft, and had been obeyed and acknowledged as such, though for a few years 'throwe negligence and slewthfulness' this had ceased to be the case, a state of things which had 'genderit manyfald corruptions and jimperfectiones,' and 'gevin occasioun to mony persones to consave evill opinioun of ws and ovr craft and to leive of great jnterpryses of polleeie.' On these grounds, and on the further narrative that when disputes arise among the craft much inconvenience is caused by the want of a patron to whom these can be referred, 'we nocht being abill to await vpoun the ordiner judges and judgement of this realme throw the occasioun of our powertie and langsunnes of proeces ffor remeid q'of,' the signatories agree that the Laird of Roslin should for himself and his heirs obtain from the king jurisdiction upon 'the hail pffessoris of our craft w'in this realme,' and be thereafter acknowledged as patron and judge without any power of appeal from his decision. This charter is signed by duly accredited representatives of the Lodges of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Haddington, Dunfermline, and Acheson's Haven. As, however, part of the lower portion of the document is missing, there were probably several additional signatures of delegates from other parts of Scotland.

The later charter, a document of greater length than its predecessor, also refers to the time-honoured connection of the St. Clairs with the Mason craft as its patrons and protectors, to which honourable position (it goes on to say) they had royal letters of appointment, which latter had been destroyed 'in ane flame of fyre within the Castle of Rosling.' There does not appear, however, to be the slightest ground for believing that there ever was a heritable conveyance by the Crown to the St. Clairs of the office of Patron and Protector of the Masons of Scotland. This has been conclusively shown by Mr. Maidment, the learned editor of Father Hay's *Genealogie of the Saint-Clares of Rossllyn*, who points out that if there had been a grant of the office by James II. to the St. Clair family, as is maintained in Laurie's *History of Freemasonry*, it would have naturally descended to the Earls of Orkney and Caithness, the representatives of the elder branch, and would undoubtedly have been referred to by William St. Clair when in 1736 he demitted the office on the establishment of the Grand Lodge.

The powers conferred by the second charter upon Sir William St. Clair and his heirs are very extensive, they being authorised 'be thameselfis their waurdenis and deputtis to be constitute

be thame to affix and appoynt places of meting for keiping of guid ord^r in the said craft als oft and sua oft as neid sall requyre, All and sindrie persones that may be knawin to be subiect to the said vocationn to be callit absentis to amerciat, transgressoris to punish, vnlawis casualities and utheris dewties quhatsumevir perteing & belonging or that may fall to be pait be quhatsumevir persone or persones subiect to the said craft to aske crave ressave jntromet with and uplift and the samyn to their awn propper vse to apply, deputtis vnder thame in the said office with clerkis seruandis assistoris and all utheris officiaris and memberis of court neidfull to mak creat substitut and ordene, for quhome they sall be haldin to answer, all and sindrie plaintis actionnes and causes perteing to the said craft and vocationn and againes quhatsumevir persone or persones professors y^eof to heir discuss decerne and decyde, actis, decreitis and sentencis yairvpoun to pronounce and the samyn to dew executionn to caus be put And gnallie all and sindrie vyeris, privilegedges liberties and immunities quhatsumevir concerneing the said craft to do vse & exercee and caus to be done exercet and keipet.'

The charters are well and clearly written, and are undoubtedly authentic. They were purchased at the sale of the effects of Alexander Deuchar, a prominent Edinburgh Freemason, by the late David Laing, LL.D., who gave them to Professor Aytoun, and by the latter they were presented to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

MINUTE-BOOK of the Masonic Lodge which existed in Rome, 1735-37.

[Among other interesting mss. preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are the Minutes of a Lodge of Scottish Freemasons existing in Rome in the years 1735, 1736, and 1737,—a lodge over which it has been said 'Prince Charles Edward presided as Right Worshipful Master.' There is no authority for such a statement. The minutes in question do not support it; nor has evidence from a Scottish source ever been produced of Prince Charles Edward being a Freemason.

This relie of Jacobite Masons can scarcely be called a book. It consists of ten sheets of large post folio, placed loosely within a vellum cover, and attached to it by a piece of twine run through loops made of violin string—evidently the work of an amateur. It was to guard against surprise, no doubt, that such an arrangement of its Minute-Book was adopted by the Roman Lodge, for in the event of a domiciliary visit of the papal authorities the records could easily be removed or destroyed, and the parchment cover left in its entirety.

There are fifteen separate entries in the book. The first is without date, and contains the signatures of the Master, two Wardens, and thirteen members, among whom appear the names of some noted Jacobites, viz. John Stewart, brother to the Earl of Traquair; Dr. James Irvin, Colonel William Hay, and William Howard, Master. The Jacobite Duchess of Gordon was a Howard.

The next entry is in Latin, and embraces the 'original statutes brought down for the use of the Free Masons of the Roman Lodge,' and an English translation of the same. These statutes bear evidence of their Scottish origin in respect of the prominence they give to the custom of supping in open lodge, and the presentation of gloves or livery to the brotherhood by initiates on their admission. Foreigners were not admissible unless they could speak English. Absentees were sharply looked after. The following note is appended to the minute of 16th September 1735:—'That it being contrary to the laws of massonry for a member to absent himself after due warning, it has been thought proper by the Grand Master and the lodge to fine Sir Mar. Constable, M. Fitzmorise, M. Le Wick in their share of the supper.'

In the first of these minutes is recorded the admission of 'George Seton Winton' at a meeting held in Joseppie's, in the Corso, August 16, 1735. This was the attainted Earl of Winton, who, escaping from the Tower of London while under sentence of death for his share in the Rebellion of 1715, sought refuge in the Roman capital, where he resided till his death in 1749. The Minute-Book under notice was taken possession of by Lord Winton when in August 1737 the Lodge was suppressed by Pope Clement the Twelfth, by whose order the tyler, a servant of Dr. Irvin, was sent, as a terror to others, prisoner to the Inquisition, though he was soon released.

Meetings were held in 'Joseppie's' on 16th and 21st September and 27th December 1735, and on 4th January and 28th February 1736, at which, among others, were admitted several French, Neapolitan, and Polish nobles holding high military rank under their respective sovereigns.

The place of meeting was subsequently changed to 'The Three Kings, Strada Paolina,' where in March 1736 Lord Winton was received as a 'Master Mason,' prior to his election as 'Great Master' in April of the same year.

The 20th of August 1737
Was held at the three Kings Strada Paolina.
a true and perfect Lodge in which was held
in all due form John Murray Esq^r at which
were present.
G. Seton Wintoun
Great Master.
{ Chas: Storer Warden
Jo: Stewart Warden
Hen: Fitz Mauray
Wm: Hay
Alex: Clerk
J. Murray

FIG. 176.—FACSIMILE OF FOLIO 31 OF THE MINUTE-BOOK OF THE ROMAN LODGE OF FREEMASONS, WORKING AT ROME IN 1735-37.

The admission of Dr. Alexander Cuninghame, afterwards Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, and Allan Ramsay, the well-known portrait-painter, son of the author of the 'Gentle Shepherd' and other poetical works, took place on 2d February 1737, and on the 23d of the same month the 'Marquis de Vassé, Brigadier of the French Army and Collonell of Dragoons,' was initiated.

Another communication was held in May 1737, and at the last meeting of the lodge, which was held on 20th August of that year, there was admitted 'John Murray, Esqr.,' whose signature to the minute identifies him as the infamous John Murray of Broughton, the Secretary of Prince Charles Edward. His subsequent disgrace is known to all students of Scottish history.

We have selected the minute of Murray's admission as the subject of our illustration. (See Fig. 176.) Its appearance here dispels the illusion under which successive historians of Canongate Kilwinning have claimed for that distinguished lodge the somewhat dubious honour of initiating

Murray into Freemasonry. In December 1738 he was 'admitted a member' thereof by affiliation. His autograph, along with that of the Jacobite Earl of Kilmarnock (then Grand Master), is appended to the minute of the Grand Visitation to the Canongate Lodge in December 1742, and in November of the following year, being present in Grand Lodge, Murray was appointed Junior Grand Warden. In the oldest existing minute-book of Canongate Kilwinning, mention is made of visiting brethren from *Rome*, and in the record of his affiliation, Sir Alexander Dick is designated as of the Roman Lodge.

After passing through the hands of several Jacobite members of the craft, the Minute-Book of the Roman Lodge was, in 1799, put into the hands of Sir James Stirling, Baronet, Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Grand Master Mason of Scotland, to be by his Lordship deposited in the archives of Grand Lodge, where it has since remained.

The genuineness of this masonic relic was formally attested by 'Mr. Andrew Lumisden,' a gentleman who took an active part in the civil war of 1745, but escaped to Rome and became one of the Secretaries of James Francis Edward Stewart. After forty years' residence on the Continent, Mr. Lumisden returned to his native country, and died at Edinburgh on 26th December 1801. He was a member of 'the Lodge of Edinburgh from Dumfermling,' recorded as such in 1742. D. M. L.] (*See pp. 148-150 ante.*)

(1074) Lent by the GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, *per* D. MURRAY LYON, GRAND SECRETARY.

MINUTE-BOOK of St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, Dumfries, of which Burns was an affiliated member, bearing the poet's signature to the by-laws on page 11, and containing the minute of his admission, 27th December 1788. Burns, who, as is well known, was an enthusiastic member of the craft, was initiated in the Lodge St. David, Tarbolton, on 4th July 1781. In the following year dissensions among the brethren of the lodge culminated in an open rupture, when Burns and a number of the other members retired and re-established the Lodge St. James, Tarbolton, which had been constituted by Mother Kilwinning on 20th May 1771, but which, for a time, had been united with St. David's under the latter's charter. He was appointed Depute Master of St. James's Lodge on 27th July 1781, and held that position for four years, discharging the duties of the office with great fidelity and regularity. During the period of his residence in Kilmarnock in connection with the publication of the first edition of his poems, and on the occasion of his memorable first visit to Edinburgh, he had continued to shew his interest in Freemasonry, and had been elected an honorary member of lodges in both places. It was only natural, therefore, that on his coming to Dumfries he should join the local lodge and take an active interest in its affairs. The Minute-Book was presented in 1879 to the Grand Lodge of Scotland by Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Grand Master Mason.

(1075) Lent by the GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, *per* D. MURRAY LYON, GRAND SECRETARY.

The MASTER'S MAILLET and APRON used in St. Andrew's Lodge, Dumfries, at the time of Burns's connection with it. They were presented along with the Minute-Book by Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.

(1076) Lent by the GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, *per* D. MURRAY LYON, GRAND SECRETARY.

MINUTE-BOOK of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning from 20th December 1642 till 1758.

No country in the world possesses records in the form of Lodge Minutes of such ancient date as Scotland. The Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, however, despite her world-wide fame and undoubted antiquity, lags in this respect behind some of her less-known sisters. The Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) has Minutes dating back to 27th November 1599. The earliest authentic notice of St. John's Lodge, Glasgow, occurs in the oldest Minute-Book of the Masons' Incorporation under date 22d September 1620, and refers to the entering of an apprentice in the Lodge. The other Scots Lodges with Minutes dating back to the seventeenth century

are as follows:—Melrose, oldest Minute 28th December 1674; Dunblane, 28th January 1696; and Aberdeen, 27th December 1696.

The Lodge of Kilwinning's inability to produce earlier documentary evidence of her antiquity was the cause last century of an unfortunate schism in Scottish Masonry. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736 it had been decided to fix the precedence of the various Lodges on the Roll according to the date of the oldest records they should severally produce, and in conformity with this principle the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) was given the premier position, while the second place was assigned to Kilwinning. At first the Kilwinning brethren do not seem to have openly impugned the correctness of this decision, and for several years subsequently the Lodge was represented by proxy at meetings of the Grand Lodge. Eventually, however, without attempting any formal vindication of her claims, the Lodge of Kilwinning ceased altogether to recognise the authority of the Grand Lodge, and resumed the position of an independent Masonic jurisdiction. Lodge Charters were granted by her not only throughout Scotland, but also in the Colonies, and this unsatisfactory state of matters continued to exist till 1807. In that year, under the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Moira, a reconciliation was effected, it being reciprocally agreed on the one hand that Mother Kilwinning should renounce all right of granting Charters and come with all the Lodges holding of her into the bosom of the Grand Lodge, while on the other it was conceded that Kilwinning should be placed at the head of the Grand Roll, that her subordinate Lodges should be ranked according to the date of their Charters, and that the Master of the Mother Lodge should be *ex-officio* Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire.

The Minute-Book is a small quarto bound in vellum, and the Minutes are not kept continuously or in regular order. These lapses in the records, however, do not necessarily imply a suspension of the work of the Lodge, as detached serolls referring to some of the missing years are still in existence. The first Minute is signed by over forty brethren, nearly all of whom add their 'marks,' the few who do not being, in the opinion of Mr. Murray Lyon, the apprentices.

(1078) Lent by the MOTHER LODGE OF KILWINNING.

MINUTE-BOOK of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, from 1758 till December 1806.

(1079) Lent by the MOTHER LODGE OF KILWINNING.

MINUTE-BOOK of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, from December 1806 till 1842.

(1080) Lent by the MOTHER LODGE OF KILWINNING.

MS. BOOK OF CHARGES of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning.

(1077) Lent by the MOTHER LODGE OF KILWINNING.

SEAL of the Mother Lodge of Kilwinning.

(1081) Lent by the MOTHER LODGE OF KILWINNING.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON BEGGARS' BADGES.

(See also p. 244.)

[Before any legal system of relief was instituted, the poor were dependent upon the charity of others, and the endeavour to distinguish between the deserving and the undeserving, or between the sick and impotent and the 'strong and masterful beggars,' resulted, among other things, in the institution of these badges. Before the Reformation there were two sources through which the deserving poor might obtain the privilege of begging: first, the sovereign; and second, the magistrates of towns. And after the Reformation a third source was created—the kirk-sessions of parishes.

Beadsmen proper were generally foundationers residing in an hospital or almshouse in connection with a chantry chapel. But the king's beadsmen were probably from the first, as we know

them subsequently to have been, simply an order of privileged mendicants. The name 'beadsmen' or 'bedesmen'—from their telling their beads when praying for their sovereign—is rarely given to them until the time of James IV.; and in the earlier Exchequer Rolls they are usually spoken of as 'poor men.' On Shire or Maundy Thursday the beadsmen of the King and Queen assembled, when their feet were washed by the King and they received their alms, clothing, and their Maundy dole. Their number was regulated according to the years of the sovereign's age. Malcolm Canmore and his Queen Margaret were accustomed thus to entertain a number of poor persons. King Robert the Bruce, while residing at Cardross Castle in 1329, ordered 27 chalders and 10 bolls of corn to be bestowed upon six poor men. In the time of Queen Mary the recipients of the Maundy alms were poor unmarried women, probably owing to the fact that the donor was a female sovereign. Many of the nobility also had their beadsmen and observed the same Maundy usages.

For some time after the accession of James VI. the practice of bestowing these alms was discontinued. But in 1580 it was resumed, and latterly the custom¹ appears to have been for the beadsmen to attend a service on the morning of the King's birthday instead of the Maundy Thursday, when they heard a sermon by the almoner and received the King's bounty, consisting of a blue gown, a wooden cup and platter, a leathern purse containing pennies in number according to the years of the sovereign's age, an allowance of bread and ale, and a pewter badge bearing the words PASS AND REPASS, which conferred the privilege of begging unmolested anywhere throughout the country. In 1832 sixty-eight beadsmen received the King's birthday allowance. The following year it was decided to suppress this charity; the office of almoner was abolished, and no additions were made to the existing number of beadsmen. In 1864-5 there is an entry of £1, 13s. 4d. for alms to Her Majesty's only remaining beadsman, but the sum was never claimed.

The practice of the town authorities giving badges to the deserving poor prevailed over the whole of Scotland from a very early period. In 1502² the provost, bailies, and council of Edinburgh determined, that owing to the disorders prevalent in consequence of the 'pestilence,' certain 'leiden taiknis' shall be given to the 'puir failyeit folks to quhat quantity of nummer sall be thocht expedient,' and if any were found begging without a token 'be it a man to be strucken throw the hand, and be it a woman to be brunt on the cheik and banest the town but favoures.' In 1546 the bailies and council of Aberdeen proceeded to 'vesy' all the beggars, and to give natives of the town the town's token: and in 1547 they were ordered to wear this badge on 'their utter garmountht' whereby they might be known. In 1558 the town council of Dundee enacted that 'no beggars be tholit within this burgh, but quhilk are born within the same: and nane of them be suffered to beg except they (having the town's seal upon their hat or cloak) be auld, cruikit, laim, or debilitatit be great seikness.' In 1574 all beggars were ordered to leave Glasgow during the pestilence, and they were to receive their 'markis' at the Tolbooth.

The Act of James I. provided that beggars should receive their tokens or badges from the Sheriff, but the kirk-sessions after this date appeared to have performed that duty. The kirk-session of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1619 prohibited any one soliciting alms who had not previously received a badge. In 1642 the Presbytery of Ayr ordained that persons thought worthy to beg by the ministers and kirk-sessions should be marked with 'stamps of lead' upon their breasts. In 1693 no less than sixty badges were ordered to be made by the kirk-session of Kilmarnock. Examples such as these might be quoted from the records of almost every parish of importance in Scotland, but these are sufficient to show that the practice prevailed from very early times.

Few beggars' badges are now to be found, and this is all the more remarkable from the fact that at one time they must have been very common. Their intrinsic value was very little, and that may possibly account for more of them not being preserved. A. J. S. B.]

¹ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i. p. cccv.

² *Beggars' Badges*, by J. Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot. *Proceedings Soc. Antiq.*, vol. ix., New Series, p. 172.

SCOTTISH LIFE

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THE EDITOR

SCOTTISH LIFE

MILITARY



THE various weapons of offence which have been used in Scotland, the two which are most distinctively national in character are the Lochaber Axe and the Basket-hilted Sword with Ferrara blade. The Scottish Broadsword is distinctly derived from the sixteenth century Schiavone of Venice; but what may have been the origin of Ferrara blades, and why they became the distinctive weapons in Scotland in the seventeenth century, are still matters of profound mystery. In his notes to *Waverley* Sir Walter Scott has the following:—

‘The name of Andrea de Ferrara is inscribed on all the Scottish broadswords which are accounted of peculiar excellence. Who this artist was, what were his fortunes, and when he flourished, have hitherto defied the research of antiquaries: only it is generally believed that Andrea de Ferrara was a Spanish or Italian artificer, brought over by James iv. or v. to instruct the Scots in the manufacture of sword-blades. Most barbarous nations excel in the manufacture of arms: and the Scots had attained great proficiency in forging swords as early as the field of Pinkie, at which period the historian Patten describes them as “all notably broad and thin, universally made to slice, and of such exceeding good temper that I never saw any so good, so I think it hard to devise better.”—*Account of Somerset’s Expedition*. It may be observed that the best and most genuine Andrea Ferraras have a crown mark on the blades.’

The above note arises in connection with the expression:—‘We’ll put in bail, my boy: old Andrea Ferrara shall lodge his security.’—*Waverley*, chap. 1.

The legend that Ferrara was a Spanish or Italian artificer brought over by James iv. or v., who worked his magnificent blades in a dark Highland cave, and who killed his son for attempting to pry into his secret of tempering steel, may at least be dismissed; for it is obvious that, be the source what it may, the production of Ferrara blades extended over a period far beyond the limits of one life, and, indeed, certainly more than one century. The name may have begun with a single individual, and it has been pointed out that a family of armourers bearing that name practised their art during the 16th century in northern Italy, one of whom, said to have been born about 1555, was named Andrea. The name, it is certain, continued to be used largely in the manner of a trade-mark either by persons of the Ferrara family or by others who succeeded the original in the secrets and excellence of his craft. An Andrea Ferrara must have been a very common possession in Scotland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the number still preserved in the country is very large. In certain rural districts, the term ‘Andrea Ferrara’ is to this day a recognised synonym for sword. In this collection alone the number of Ferrara blades shown exceeded forty, and without the least difficulty that number might have been very largely increased. In name and what we may term trade or maker’s marks, in the flutings and channellings of the blades, in length and breadth, and the whole ornamental treatment of the elaborately worked basket-hilts, no two were alike. Mr. G. Vere Irving, F.S.A., in a paper descriptive of Ferrara swords in the *Transactions of the British Archaeological Association* for 1865, from twenty-five weapons described and

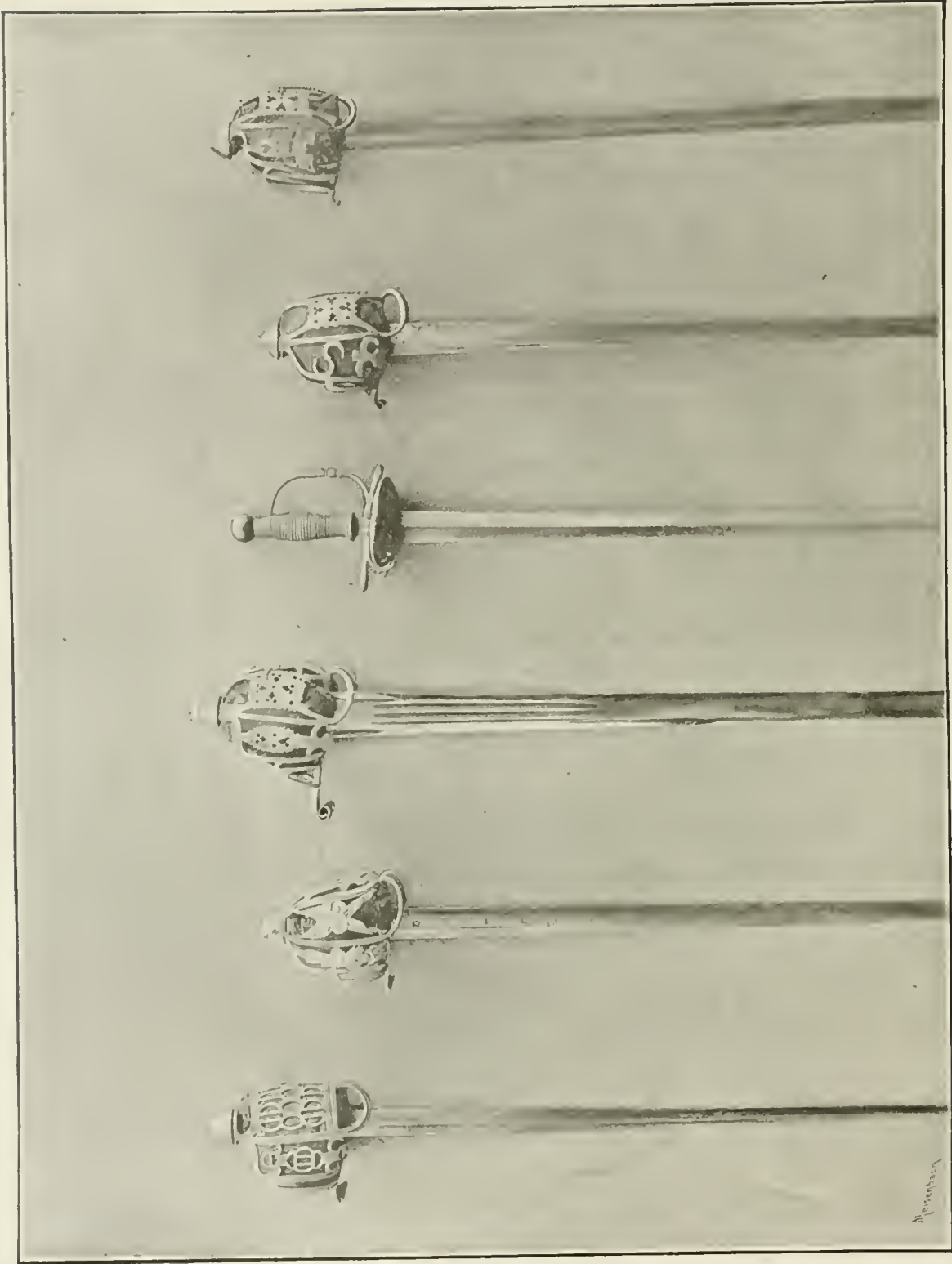


FIG. 177.
ROD ROA.
Page 126.

FIG. 178.
CLAVERTHOUSE.
Page 118.


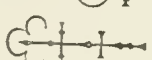
FIG. 179.
CHARLES EDWARD.
Page 134.

FIG. 180.
COLONEL GARDINER
(PRESTONPANS).
Page 145.

FIG. 181.
CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON
(GLENCOE).
Page 124.

FIG. 182.
MACDONALD OF
KEPTOCH.
Page 144.

SOME HISTORICAL SWORDS.

classified fifteen varieties, in which was comprised seven variations of the spelling of the name. The most frequently recurring mark is the orb and cross  but sometimes combined with that and sometimes separately there is a mark  The running fox is another mark of frequent occurrence on excellent Ferrara blades, and this may be a mark imitated from the more ancient wolf blades of Passau which came to be known as Foxes in England during the sixteenth century. From the works of the old dramatists it is obvious that this mark was so familiar that a sword was popularly known as a Fox. 'What would you have, sister, of a fellow that knows nothing but a basket-hilt and an old fox in it?' (Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 6). This incidental expression of the dramatist suggests that old blades may have been fitted into basket-hilts, a very probable circumstance, and one which would lead to some of the confusion which has arisen in connection with the identification of certain Scottish broadswords. While the making of Ferrara blades has not been traced to any locality in Scotland, there can be no doubt that at the time when the weapons came into common use there were armourers of sufficient skill for their fabrication in the country, as shown by the splendid pistols of Dundee, Doune, Inverness, and other places. It has been suggested that the name originated in connection with the town of Feraria in the province of Corunna in Spain, and in support of that suggestion it is pointed out that the finest existing collection of Ferrara blades is contained in the Armeria Royal of Madrid. A blade mentioned by Mr. Irving as being in the possession of Brodie of Brodie is marked 'Andrea Ferara en Lisboa.' Mr. C. N. McIntyre North in his *Book of the Club of True Highlanders* (vol. ii., plate xlvi.), has figured the markings on twenty-two old Scottish swords, principally Ferrara blades. Among these is a claymore preserved in Cluny Castle, on which occur the fox and the globe marks, with a date 1414, but without any name. In another, the property of Major Graham Stirling of Craigharnett, with the fox mark, the date is 1499. Mr. North also figures three Ferrara blades in which the name occurs in conjunction with a series of punched crowned heads, a type of which the sword of Graham of Claverhouse (Fig. 178), now owned by the Duke of Montrose, is an example. There is also an excellent blade, similarly marked, in the United Service Institution Museum in London.

HIGHLAND SWORD, having the triangular multi-lobed pommel, and quillons bent towards the point, as seen in the Iona sculptured stones. The grip is of walrus ivory finely ornamented with bands of Celtic interlaced work. Extreme length 38 inches: blade 31 inches long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad. This form of sword was in common use anterior to the introduction of the basket-hilted variety, and to it rather than to the latter weapon should be applied the term Claymore. See Drummond and Anderson's *Ancient Weapons*, p. 20. (See Fig. 183.)

(1497) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

TWO-HANDED SWORD. This fine sword, of Swiss or German type, is figured in Drummond and Anderson's *Scottish Weapons* (plate xii. 6). About 9 inches from the guard the blade expands into a pair of crescent-shaped spikes. The guard is provided with ornamental side rings, and the quillons curved forward terminate in three convoluted scrolls. The length of the weapon is 5 feet 10 inches. This sword was in the collection of the late W. B. Johnstone, R.S.A.

(1495) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

CLAYMORE or **TWO-HANDED SWORD**, of the sixteenth century, guard curved towards the point, and terminating in open rose-formed ornament: length, 4 feet 8 inches.

(1494) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

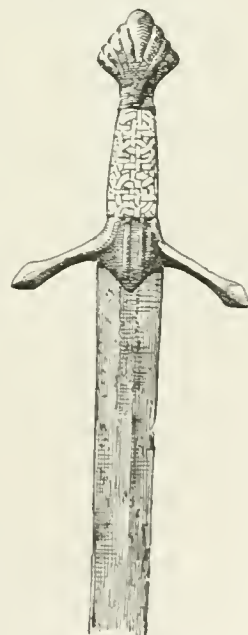


FIG. 183.—HIGHLAND SWORD
—A 'CLAYMORE'

TWO DOUBLE-HANDED SWORDS. The first has a guard curved towards the point, and terminating in an open-work quatrefoil ornament; the second has a shell-guard, and quillons curved into an S form. (1462) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

TWO-HANDED SWORD, traditionally regarded as having been used at the historic battle of Harlaw, in which the citizens of Aberdeen, under Provost Sir Robert Davidson, offered a determined resistance to Donald, Lord of the Isles. (1477) Lent by DEACON GEORGE ROSS.

A HIGHLAND BROADSWORD, with silver-mounted hilt, bearing Dublin silver mark '1738'; Andrea Ferrara blade, having three flutings continued to near the point, and marked on both sides

SOLI DIO [sic]
ANDRIA × × × × FERRARA
GLORIO [sic]

(1512) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

HIGHLAND BROADSWORD, with three channels running along the blade and an elaborate basket-hilt. No maker's mark. (1496) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND BASKET-HILTED SWORD, by Ferrara, having a long and very broad blade, and an early form of the basket-hilt. The blade measures 36 inches in length by 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth. It is marked 'ANDRIA' on the one side, and 'FERRARA' on the other, with the globe and cross on both sides. The weapon was taken from the field of Falkirk.

(1498) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, marked 'Andria Ferrara,' with globe and cross on both sides. (1499) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND BACK-SWORD, marked 'Andria Ferrara ×' and 'H.L.'

(1501) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

SWORD, of the time of Charles II., with inscription on both sides of the blade—'In Te Domine speravit.'

(1502) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD. A remarkably fine specimen, with three grooves continued to near the point. It is marked on both sides 'ANDRIA FERRARA,' with bow, crosses, arrow-heads, and initials 'ISI' twice repeated in each of the outer grooves.

(1489) Lent by COUNCILLOR CUNNINGHAM.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD; blade very much hacked. It was the property of Sir John Grant, and is dated 1562. (1464) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

TWO ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORDS. These have each the globe and cross mark, one has three short deep grooves, the other a broad shallow channel bounded by deep grooves. (1519) Lent by ANDREW HEITON.

BROADSWORD (Ferrara). The pierced work of the hilt is in the form of thistle-heads. It has 'ANDREA' on one side of the blade and 'FERRARA' on the other.

(1473) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

A HIGHLAND BROADSWORD, with silver-mounted hilt bearing Dublin silver mark '1738.' Andrea Ferrara blade. (1512) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

BROADSWORD (Ferrara). This sword is remarkable for its great length (39 inches) of blade. It has 'ANDRIA' on one side and 'FARARA' on the other, followed by the running fox on each side. It was found about 100 years ago in the thatch of Smithston Old House, Croy. The family of Anderson, now represented by Mr. John Anderson, Dullatur, were continuous occupants of Smithston for more than 500 years. (1474) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

BROADSWORD (Ferrara). This sword belonged to the family of Glassford of Dongalston. It is double fluted, and has on each side 'ANDRIA FARARA,' with two crosses before and after the name in each fluting, and nine dots arranged triangularly. The running fox is also on each side. (1475) Lent by A. C. M'INTYRE.

ANDREA FERRARA SWORD. A fine weapon, with 'Andrea Ferara' twice on each side. The blade has globe and cross marks, and it is otherwise very elaborately marked on both sides. (1482) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

ANDREA FERRARA BROADSWORD, having a double groove, and marked
 × ANDREWA ×
 × FARRERA ×
 (1514) Lent by MISS COPLAND.

SWORD, known as 'Hal o' the Wynd's Sword,' preserved in the family of Robertson of Buttergask for 200 years. It is however a Ferrara blade, and is marked 'Ferara' with running fox. The hilt is richly chased with quaint figures, heads, and rude foliage, etc., in relief. (1523) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

A TROPHY OF HIGHLAND WEAPONS, having in the centre a Highland target of wood and leather, with central boss pierced for a spike. Round the boss is a circle of interlaced work tooled in the leather. In the extreme space are six equal circles, each with a centre stud of brass, and round it three smaller circles, the spaces between being filled with interlacements. The spaces between the large circles are fitted with segmental plates of brass, fastened with nails and studs. This target is of great antiquity, and it is believed to be almost the only one in Scotland that has the spikes preserved. (Fully described in Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*, plate v., fig. iii.) The trophy contains, further, a pair of pistols, a two-handed sword, with scabbard, said to have been used by Stewart of Ardvorlich, who killed Lord Kilpont in a duel during the Montrose wars (see *Legend of Montrose*); and six Highland basket-hilted swords, with Andrea Ferrara and other antique blades, which were used by members of the Stewart family in the wars of Montrose. There are also two Highland dirks (one richly silver-mounted), with knives and forks in sheath, on the outside of dirk sheaths. All these weapons have been preserved in the House of Ardvorlich, and were used by members of the family of Stewart of Ardvorlich in the wars of Scotland in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Several of these weapons are reproduced in M'Intyre North's *Book of the Club of True Highlanders*.

(1471) Lent by COLONEL STEWART, C.I.E., R.A.

TWO LOCHABER AXES, of the type provided with a hook at the point of the shaft. The Lochaber Axe was a characteristic Highland weapon of the middle ages. Pennant notices it, and regards it as a terrible weapon, 'better to be expressed by a figure than by words.' He considers it to be of Norwegian origin. (1493) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

CALTHROP, found at Pinkie. (See also page 36.) (146) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

AN OLD HIGHLAND DIRK AND SHEATH, from Kilchurn Castle, given to Lord Breadalbane by Miss Campbell, one of the family retainers. This is a fine example of ancient Celtic ornamentation, both in the carving of the hilt and the pressed pattern on the leather sheath.
(1517) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

A DIRK, found some years ago at Stronclachan, Killin, where, in the middle of the sixteenth century, a battle was fought between the Campbells and the Macdonalds of Keppoch. It is a short blade furnished with a wrist-guard and a deer-horn handle.
(1518) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

HIGHLAND DIRK, Solingen blade, with silver-mounted hilt of wood carved with Celtic tracery; the blade is channelled to the point and marked 'V. E. XX FECIT SOLINGEN.'
(1504) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND DIRK, in sheath of lacquered leather brass-mounted. The dirk handle is characteristically engraved. The blade is channelled and ornamented along the back with small circles, in semicircles of dots.
(1503) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

PRODD OR CROSS BOW; the bow of steel; stock of oak, square in section, inlaid with engraved plates of iron; maker's name, Green Preseot, on latch-guard. The prodd was a light form of cross-bow employed for projecting bullets.
(1454) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

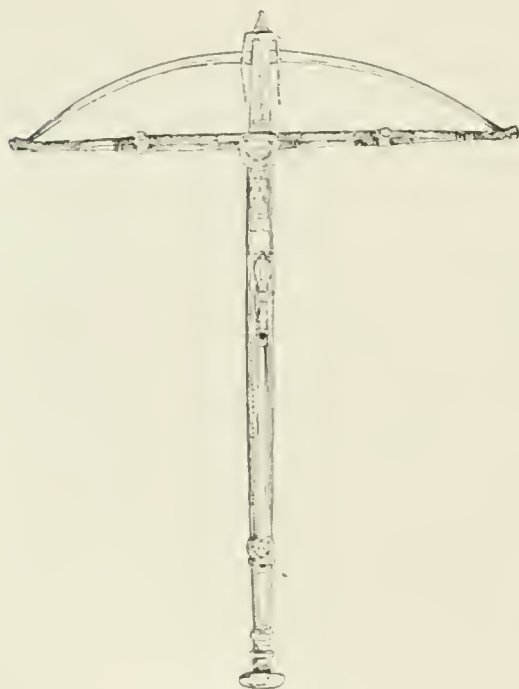


FIG. 184.—CROSS-BOW OF THE TIME OF JAMES VI.

PRODD OR CROSSBOW, of the time of James VI., elegant square stock inlaid with engraved ivory, and with brass; butt plate of steel pierced with holes; length 2 feet 2 inches. (See Fig. 184.) (1509) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

CROSSBOW, of the fifteenth century; a strong steel bow, heavy iron-mounted stock, with foot stirrup, and moulinet or windlass for winding.
(1510) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

CROSS-BOW, with foot stirrup and moulinet or windlass. The stock is elaborately carved with leaf and flower scrolls.
(1520) Lent by ANDREW HEITON.

ANCIENT SPEAR, with yew-tree handle, found on taking down an old house in Edinburgh.
(1528) Lent by THOMAS BOSTON.

TWO PIKES. A store of these pikes is still preserved at Castle Grant.
(1468) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

TWO PIKES, 1805. Served out in Perthshire during the agitation regarding the projected invasion by the Emperor Napoleon. The wooden portion is new.
(1470) Lent by T. W. GREIG.

HUNTING KNIFE, with narwhal ivory handle, and hunting subject etched on the blade, seventeenth century. (1478) Lent by A. C. MINTVRE.

THE GLENLYON STAFF. The body of this implement consists of an iron tube 5 feet in length, covered with leather, in the top of which is concealed a steel pike which can be ejected and fixed with a sudden jerk. The pike issues between a pair of expanded wings of chased iron, inlaid with dots and points of silver. The staff is in reality a musket rest and 'Swin-feather' or Swedish-feather combined, an instrument much used in the equipment of musketeers in the early part of the seventeenth century, being stuck into the ground while loading to keep off the enemy's horse. An example is figured in Grose's *Ancient Armour*, Plate 31, and described as having a 'tuck' which issued from a hole in the top. Other specimens are given in Skelton's edition of Meyrick.

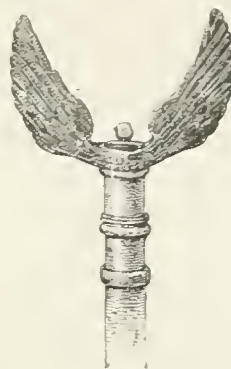


FIG. 185.—THE GLENLYON STAFF

The Glenlyon Staff is described by Pennant (*Tour in Scotland*, 1769, p. 85):—'Saw at a gentleman's house in Glen-lion a curious walking staff, belonging to one of his ancestors: it was iron cased in leather, five feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings like a *caduceus*, but on being shook a poniard two feet nine inches long darted out.' (See Fig. 185.)

(353) Lent by COLONEL GARDEN CAMPBELL.

GUN, inlaid with silver, inscribed, 'DOMINUS JOANNES GRANT, MILES VICE COMES DE INNERNES, ME FECIT IN GERMANIA, ANNO 1434.' The barrel, in addition to the foregoing legend, which is inserted on a silver plate, bears another plate with the Grant arms, three coronets and the initials 'S. J. G. of Freuchy, K.' The butt-plate of brass has a similar inscription. The stock is fluted and inlaid in silver, with figures of horseman, hound, hare, and fish; the lock-plate is of brass, engraved scrolls and initials 'A. P.' The gun cannot have the antiquity indicated by the inscription. A chromo-lithographic drawing of it is given in Sir William Fraser's *Chiefs of the Grants*, vol. i. p. 59, and in Drummond and Anderson's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*, plate xxix. 3.

(1459) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

WALL-PIECE, in form of a flint-lock musket, with inscription, 'CLARK TO LAIRD OF GRANT, ANNO 1676.' The lock-plate bears the name 'Ridgen Niewenhausen, Utrecht.' This weapon is fitted with a strong iron pin under the fore-part of the stock, which, inserted into a socket, formed a rest and enabled the piece to be sighted in any direction when about to be fired.

(1458) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

GUN, represented in Alister Mohr's picture. The gun has a richly-carved and channelled stock forming a fine curve with the barrel: the lock-plate is engraved with 'Bellachastel, Gulielmus Smith,' showing that this fine piece is the production of a local gunsmith: the lock is elaborately chiselled, and the barrel is inlaid with plain shields of silver.

(1460) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

GRANT'S 'POCKET PISTOL,' a heavy short blunderbuss, with engraved brass barrel of large bore. Near the breech there is engraved, 'Grant's Pocket Pistol, D. Waaeken de Leuw. D. Lapenia.' Lock richly engraved, and on the lock-plate 'Jan Van Hussen, Rotterdam.'

(1465) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

TWO BRASS BLUNDERBUSSES. These and many other of the examples of arms lent by Lady Seafield are enumerated in an inventory made in 1720, which is printed in Sir William Fraser's *Chiefs of the Grants*, vol. i. p. xli. (1466) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

GUN, '57' 'G. R. Tower,' and Bayonet of the Grant Fencibles. It is a flint-lock musket of the type used in the army when this regiment was raised by Sir James Grant. The first muster was in 1793, and thereafter the corps was quartered in various towns of Scotland, and after a rather inglorious career it was finally disbanded in 1799. The appearance of the Grant Fencibles is well illustrated in Kay's *Portraits*, vol. i. p. 277.

(1469) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

THE GUN 'BREACH'D,' or 'Spotted Gun,' which belonged to Major James Stewart of Ardvorlich, the hero (Allan M'Aulay) of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*. (See Introduction to *Legend of Montrose*.) The piece is a flint-lock musket, with a plate of silver inlaid in the barrel. Trigger-guard and butt mounting are of chased brass.

(1472) Lent by COLONEL STEWART, C.I.E., R.A.

CURIOUS SEVEN-BARRELLED CARBINE of the period of George I., bought at the sale of a farmer's effects in Kilwinning Parish. Its history is unknown, but it is supposed to have been used on board ship. A carbine of the same pattern was used on board Nelson's flag-ship, 'The Victory.'

(1522) Lent by JAMES DICKIE.

FLINT-LOCK FOWLING-PIECE, by J. Haugh, Dumfries. The piece has a single barrel, but it has on opposite sides two locks, one further forward on the barrel than the other. It was intended to fire two shots in succession, a stout wad being inserted between the charges, and that in front being alone exploded by the foremost lock on the barrel.

(1516) Lent by MISS COPLAND.

HIGHLAND PISTOLS

The most famous centre of the manufacture of these magnificent examples of artistic handiwork was Doune in Perthshire. The following account of the industry is extracted from *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1798, vol. xx. pp. 86-87:—

'In this town also was carried on for some time the manufacture of Highland purses. That trade is also no more.

'The only remains of any of the ancient branches of trade is the making of Highland pistols. The reputation of Doune for this manufacture, about the time of the German War, was very great.

'This art was introduced to Doune about the year 1646 by Thomas Caddell, who, having been instructed in his craft at Muthill, a village in Strathearn in Perthshire, came and settled in Doune. This famous tradesman possessed a most profound genius and an inquisitive mind; and, though a man of no education, and remote from every means of instruction in the mechanical arts, his study and persevering exertions brought his work to so high a degree of perfection that no pistols made in Britain excelled, or perhaps equalled those of his making, either for sureness, strength, or beauty. He taught the trade to his children, and several apprentices, of whom was one John Campbell, whose son and grandson carried on the business successively with great repute. While the ancient dress of Caledonia, that is, the philabeg, belted plaid, pistols and dirk, was wore, the pistols made in Doune excelled all others, and acquired superior reputation over France, Germany, etc. A pair of pistols, superbly ornamented, were fabricated by a tradesman taught in Doune, and, by the City of Glasgow, given in compliment to Marquis de Bouillé. The above Mr. Campbell's grandson, who has now given over the business, made pistols to the first nobility in Europe, as Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the Duke of Cumber-

land, and others. The trade is now carried on by John Murdoch, also famous for his ingenuity in the craft, and who has likewise furnished pistols to the first nobility of Europe. These pistols were sold from 4 to 24 guineas a pair. There is now very little demand for Doune pistols, owing, partly, to the low price of the pistols made in England, but the chief cause of the decline is the disuse of the dirk and pistol as a part of the Caledonian dress; and when Mr. Murdoch gives over business, the trade, in all probability, will become extinct.

STEEL PISTOL, by James Sutherland of Doune. The barrel is partly fluted, with plain stock, ram's-horn butt, and maker's name on stock plate.

(1525) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

BRASS PISTOL, by T. Murdoch of Doune. Early eighteenth century. Stock and barrel are nicely engraved: the lock fittings are of steel.

(1524) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

THREE VERY FINE PISTOLS, by Thomas Murdoch of Doune, early eighteenth century. (See Fig. 186.)

(1480 and 1481) Lent by MRS. ROBERTSON
OF STRUAN, SEN.

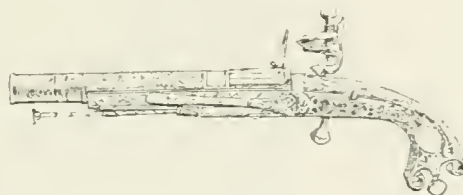


FIG. 186.—PISTOL BY MURDOCH OF DOUNE.

PAIR OF HIGHLAND PISTOLS, made by John Campbell, Doune. These pistols are beautifully engraved, and inlaid with silver; they have silver plates inserted in the stock, on which is engraved a shield with antlered deer's head, and motto '*Fide parva, fide aucta.*'

(1505) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

LONG HIGHLAND PISTOL, of steel, ram's-horn butt, stock engraved, and having a heart-shaped silver shield. Length 16 inches.

(1506) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND PISTOL, with stock of engraved brass, globose butt pierced and engraved, and provided with snap-haunce lock on the left side of the barrel. This form was in use about the beginning of seventeenth century. Length 16½ inches.

(1507) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND PISTOL, with steel snap-haunce lock; stock having a heart-shaped butt inlaid with silver, and Scotch thistle in silver inserted in a panel in the barrel. From the Drummond Collection.

(1508) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

FLINT-LOCK STEEL PISTOL, with date 1701, and inscription '*Grant of that Ilk*' on the barrel. Barrel and stock are inlaid with bands, plates, and discs of silver. The butt is heart-shaped, and the lock-plate is engraved. Maker's name, '*Jo. Stuart.*'

(1467) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

FLINT-LOCK PISTOL, having a wooden stock richly inlaid and mounted in silver, and engraved lock. The barrel separates in two by male and female screws.

(1492) Lent by COUNCILLOR CUNNINGHAM.

FLINT-LOCK PISTOL, 9 inches in length, inlaid with silver, and stamped with maker's name, 'David M'Kenzie,' and arms of Dundee, where it was made. *Circa* 1700. Figured and described in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, New Series, vol. x. pp. 276-80. (See Fig. 187.)

(1479) Lent by A. C. LAMB.

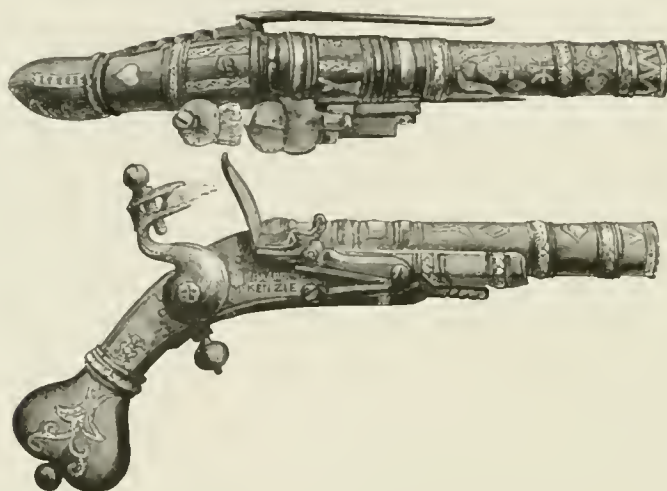


FIG. 187.—FLINT-LOCK PISTOL BY M'KENZIE OF DUNDEE.

TWO FIRELOCK PISTOLS, which belonged to Paul Jones, the American Privateer.

This bold adventurer, whose name was John Paul, was the son of a gardener at Arbigland, in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkeudbrightshire, where he was born in July 1717. He early went to sea, and traded to Virginia, where he settled in 1773. In 1775 he obtained command of an American privateer, in which he visited the shores of his native country, and, amid the scenes of his childhood, he plundered the mansion of St. Mary's Isle in the Solway, from which exploit he earned the name of 'The Solway Pirate.' By order of the United States Government a medal by Dupré was struck in his honour, having on the obverse his portrait, with the legend 'JOANNI PAULO JONES CLASSIS PREFECTO. COMITIA AMERICANA,' and on the reverse a naval engagement, with legend 'HOSTIUM NAVIBUS CAPTIS AUT FUGATIS,' and in the exergue 'AD ORAM SCOTIE XXIII. SEPT. MDCCLXXVIII.' After several successes, he entered the French service, and committed further havoc on British shipping, for which he was rewarded by a sword from the French King. At a later period he undertook a mission from the United States to Denmark : and by Russia he was offered the rank of Rear-Admiral. He died in Paris at the early age of forty-five.

(1485) Lent by JAMES LENNOX.

CUTLASS, which belonged to Paul Jones.

(1486) Lent by W. A. DIXWIDDIE.

HIGHLAND TARGET. Leather-covered wood, studded with brass nails, and having large brass boss in centre ; the leather impressed with interlaced scrolls.

(1511) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

A TARGET, obtained from the Meyrick Collection, by Lord Breadalbane. It is mentioned and engraved in Meyrick and Skelton's *Ancient Armour*. The target has a brass boss and studs, the boss being engraved, and the leather is richly tooled with Celtic patterns.

(1513) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

FOUR TARGETS. Three of these are of the regular flat Highland type, hide-covered, with large centre boss, and studded with brass nails. The leather is stamped with Celtic tracery. Two of them are figured in Sir William Fraser's *Chiefs of the Grants*. The fourth is of iron, brass-studded.

(1455) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

A PISTOL POWDER-HORN. The horn is richly engraved, and mounted both at top and point with silver, on which are the initials 'J. J. S. M.' and 'G. H. S. M.' It has also quatrefoil silver ornaments on the flat of each side.

(1483) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.



FIG. 188.—POWDER-HORN, DATED 1686.

OLD POWDER-HORN, of compressed cowhorn, ornamented with panels and borders of Celtic interlaced ornament, with date 1686. (See Fig. 188.)

(1527) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

BEAVER CAP, worn by Grant Fencibles, with stamped metal badge and motto, '*Nec aspera terrent.*'

(1456) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

SADDLE LAPPET, in embroidered cloth, of the Grant Fencibles, with crest and motto, '*Stand fast.*'

(1457) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

PAIR OF FLAGS, of the Grant Fencibles. The flags are of green silk; one painted, the other embroidered, with wreath enclosing crown above thistle, and the name '*Strathspey Fencibles.*'

(1463) Lent by the COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

DRUM OF THE RENFREWSHIRE MILITIA, of the end of the eighteenth century.

(1487) Lent by COUNCILLOR CUNNINGHAM.

INDUSTRIAL

ORIGIN OF STEAM NAVIGATION

THE series of drawings and models, etc., here enumerated, present in a compendious form memoranda and illustrations of the early stages of Steam Navigation, a subject, the history of which is too vast to be here treated of. As, however, it is an invention which in its inception and early stages was distinctively Scottish, a few notes of leading facts which bear also on the objects shown may not be out of place. Leaving out of account the experiments of the Marquis de Jouffroy in France, and of Fitch and Rumsey in America, which led to no practical result, it may be said that the first occasion on which any vessel was really propelled in water by a steam-engine was on 14th October 1788. This took place on Dalswinton Loch in the county of Dumfries; and the man to whom the credit of this successful experiment is due was Mr. Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton, a wealthy banker in Edinburgh, who devoted much time and money to improvements in agriculture and the mechanical arts, but especially to naval matters. He was a partner in the Carron Company, and the inventor of the Carronade, which became famous, and did enormous service in naval artillery. The circumstances connected with this first experiment in steam navigation are concisely stated by Mr. Nasmyth in his autobiography (London, Murray, 1885, p. 28, *et seq.*).

‘Miller found that my father’s taste for mechanical contrivances, and also his ready skill as a draughtsman, were likely to be of much use to him, and he constantly visited the studio. My father reduced Miller’s ideas to a definite form, and prepared a series of drawings, which were afterwards engraved and published. Miller’s favourite design was, to divide the vessel into twin or triple hulls, with paddles between them, to be worked by the crew. The principal experiment was made in the Firth of Forth on the 2d of June 1787. The vessel was double-hulled, and was worked by a capstan of five bars. The experiment was on the whole successful. But the chief difficulty was in the propulsive power. After a spurt of an hour or so, the men became tired with their laborious work. Mr. Taylor, student of divinity, and tutor of Mr. Miller’s sons, was on board, and seeing the exhausted state of the men at the capstan, suggested the employment of steam-power. Mr. Miller was pleased with the idea, and resolved to make inquiry upon the subject.

‘At that time William Symington, a young engineer from Wanlockhead, was exhibiting a road locomotive in Edinburgh. He was a friend of Taylor’s, and Mr. Miller went to see the Symington model. In the course of his conversation with the inventor, he informed the latter of his own project, and described the difficulty which he had experienced in getting his paddle-wheels turned round. On which Symington immediately asked “Why don’t you use the steam-engine?” The model that Symington exhibited produced rotary motion by the employment of ratchet-wheels. The rectilinear motion of the piston-rod was thus converted into rotary motion. Mr. Miller was pleased with the action of the ratchet-wheel contrivance, and gave Symington an order to make a pair of engines of that construction. They were to be used on a small pleasure-boat on Dalswinton Lake.

‘The boat was constructed on the double-hull or twin plan, so that the paddle should be used in the space between the hulls. After much vexatious delay, arising from the entire novelty of the experiment, the boat and engines were at length completed, and removed to Dalswinton Lake. This, the first steamer that ever “trod the waters like a thing of life,” the herald of a new and mighty power, was tried on the 14th of October 1788. The vessel steamed delightfully, at the rate of from four to five miles an hour, though this was not her

extreme rate of speed. I append a copy of a sketch made by my father of this, the first actual steamboat, with her remarkable crew.

‘The persons on board consisted of Patrick Miller, William Symington, Sir William Monteith, Robert Burns (the poet, then a tenant of Mr. Miller’s), William Taylor, and Alexander Nasmyth. There were also three of Mr. Miller’s servants, who acted as assistants. On the edge of the lake was a young gentleman, then on a visit to Dalswinton. He was no less a person than Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England.¹ The assemblage of so many remarkable men was well worthy of the occasion.’

In 1789 an experiment on a larger scale was made by Miller with an engine also supplied to one of his boats by Symington, and in December of that year a speed of seven miles an hour was got on the Forth and Clyde Canal. After thus demonstrating the practicability of steam navigation Patrick Miller ceased to interest himself in the subject, apparently because James Watt considered Symington’s engines as an attempt to evade his exclusive privilege, though the great inventor ‘thought it best to leave them to be judged by Dame Nature first’ before he ‘brought them into an earthly Court.’ Watt at that time had no sanguine views as to the probable success of steam navigation, and declined to associate himself with Miller’s enterprise. On his own showing, Mr. Miller ‘expended in a long course of hazardous experiments 10,000 guineas with a view to benefit mankind,’ and for that expenditure he received no return.

Symington, however, was not deterred from continuing his efforts to promote steam navigation. After more than ten years’ quiet working and waiting, the young engineer found a sympathetic and generous patron in Lord Dundas, who had known something of his previous experiments. That nobleman commissioned Symington to build a steamer, and his lordship defrayed all expenses. The steamer, ‘Charlotte Dundas,’ named after Lord Dundas’s daughter, was built at Grangemouth, and launched in 1801. The engine was constructed by the Carron Company from designs by Symington, and under his personal superintendence. She plied frequently and successfully on the Forth and Clyde Canal, besides towing vessels up the river Carron from the Firth of Forth. Among those who are said to have sailed in her was Fulton, who, a few years after, began steam navigation in America, and Bell, who later still (in 1812) built and launched the ‘Comet’ on the Clyde. The career of the ‘Charlotte Dundas’ was cut short by the canal authorities, who feared damage to the banks from the wash of her paddle-wheels. This reverse, however, did not daunt either Symington or his noble patron, for the former—at the instance of Lord Dundas, as before—built a second ‘Charlotte Dundas’ which was even more successful than the first, but had to be laid aside by a fresh interdict from the directors of the canal.

Misfortune dogged the steps of the unfortunate Symington. On the successful issue of his Forth and Clyde Canal experiments, the Duke of Bridgewater ordered from him eight steamboats for his canal, but on the same day on which he was served with the interdict from the Canal Committee, he received notice of the Duke’s death.

Robert Fulton, it is said, was born in Beith, Ayrshire, but he is generally spoken of as an American engineer. It is certain he spent several years in Europe, that he knew of Symington’s experiments, and was supplied with information by Henry Bell, if he did not actually inspect the ‘Charlotte Dundas.’ He made experiments on the Seine in 1803; in that year he ordered from Boulton & Watt an engine for a boat to be built in America, the principal parts of which were shipped in 1805, and in 1807 the ‘Clermont’ was launched, and commenced running between New York and Albany, making the trip of 150 miles in from thirty to thirty-two hours.

In 1811 Henry Bell of Helensburgh, who had been associated with Symington’s experi-

¹ Brougham was then only ten years of age.

ments, ordered from Mr. John Wood of Port-Glasgow a vessel which he designed for passenger traffic on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock. He purchased from Mr. John Robertson, engineer in Glasgow, a ready-made engine of 3 horse-power, which was fitted into the boat, and the steamer 'Comet' complete was launched in June 1812. The vessel was advertised to ply regularly on alternate days from Glasgow and Greenock, from the 5th of August of that year, the following being a copy of the first European Steamboat Bill:—'The Steamboat "Comet" between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, for passengers only.—The subscriber, having at much expense fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the river Clyde, from Glasgow and Greenock, to sail by the power of air, wind, and steam: He intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about mid-day, or such an hour thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide; and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the morning, to suit the tide. The elegance, comfort, safety, and speed of this vessel require only to be seen to meet the approbation of the public; and the proprietor is determined to do everything in his power to merit general support. The terms are for the present fixed at 4s. for the best cabin, and 3s. for the second; but, beyond these rates, nothing is to be allowed to servants, or any person employed about the vessel. "Henry Bell." "Helensburgh, 5th August 1812."'

The experience of the first season was, however, unfavourable, and during the winter the boat was lengthened from 40 to 60 feet, and the horse-power of the engine was increased. In 1813 steamboat-building began to be an important industry on the banks of the Clyde.

ELEVATION, SECTION, PLAN, AND VIEWS of triple vessel, and of wheels to communicate motion through the water to said vessel; invented by Patrick Miller of Dalswinton; built at Leith, 1786, and named the 'Edinburgh.' These are the engravings prepared from the original drawings of Alexander Nasmyth, mentioned in the above-quoted extract from the autobiography of James Nasmyth.

(1291) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

MODEL, double-hulled boat, driven by paddle-wheels and manual labour; designed by Patrick Miller, Dalswinton, 1787. This is the boat with which steam propulsion was first attempted.

(290) Lent by the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

DRAWING, of the steamboat built for Miller in 1787.

(1294) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

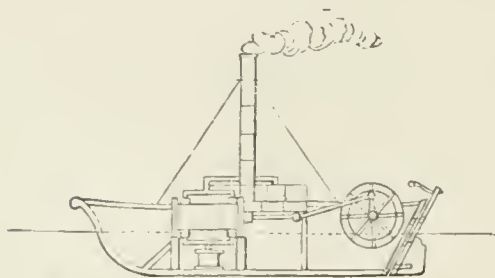


FIG. 189. — WILLIAM SYMINGTON'S 'CHARLOTTE DUNDAS,' 1801-2.

LATERAL SECTION, of the original steamboat built for Miller in 1787.

(1293) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

DRAWING, of the 'Charlotte Dundas,' the steamboat of William Symington, 1801-2, built at Grangemouth by Alexander Hart, and supplied with a 10 h.-p. engine, constructed according to Symington's new patent at the Carron

Ironworks. The vessel had a single stern paddle-wheel, placed in a cavity 12 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, which the engine worked directly by a connecting rod attached to a crank. See pp. xxiv and xxv of Macquorn Rankine's 'Historical Sketch relating chiefly to the Steam-Engine,' in his *Manual of the Steam-Engine* (London and Glasgow: Griffin. 1859.) (See Fig. 189.)

(1296) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

PORTRAIT, of Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, by Alexander Nasmyth. (See Fig. 190.) (1301) Lent by MISS GREGAN.

VIEW, of Dalswinton House and the loch on which the experiments in steam navigation were made in 1788. (1292) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.



FIG. 190.—PATRICK MILLER OF DALSWINTON.

DRAWING, of Miller's Boat, under steam, on Dalswinton Loch, 1788. This drawing is the work of Alexander Nasmyth, and has been reproduced in Bennett Woodcroft's *Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation* and in *James Nasmyth: an Autobiography*.

(1295) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

SKETCH PORTRAIT, of William Symington, by D. O. Hill, R.A., about 1830.

(1297) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

WOODCUT—Dalswinton Loch Boat, fitted with engines by Symington in 1788.

(1304) Lent by W. H. RANKINE.

DRAWING, of the 'Clermont,' 1807.

(1298) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

DRAWING, of Henry Bell's 'Comet,' 1811-12. See the late Professor Macquorn Rankine's *Manual of the Steam-Engine*. (See Fig. 191.)

(1299) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.



FIG. 191.—HENRY BELL'S 'COMET,' 1811-12.

CYLINDER, of the Engine of the 'Comet,' the first steamer that plied on the Clyde, 1812.

(1305) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

WORKING DRAWINGS, of the Engine of Symington's 'Charlotte Dundas,' 1803. Three frames.

(1300) Lent by MRS. BENNETT WOODCROFT.

MODEL, of the 'Charlotte Dundas' Steamboat, made from parts of the original vessel, which was built and fitted by Mr. William Symington at Grangemouth in 1801.

(1302) Lent by W. H. RANKINE.

WOODCUT—'Charlotte Dundas.'

(1303) Lent by W. H. RANKINE.

BAROMETER, which was adjusted and set up by James Watt in Wellhouse, Shettleston, near Glasgow, while working as a philosophical instrument-maker in Glasgow. It has remained as placed by him ever since.

(1307) Lent by MAJOR G. R. CRUDEN.

TWO TRAYS, containing Braze and Thirty-three Bits, presented by James Watt to J. and R. Hart, Mitchell Street, Glasgow, as a mark of his regard, December 19th, 1815.

(1309) Lent by JOHN YOUNG.

LETTER, by James Watt to Messrs. J. and R. Hart, dated Heathfield, Dec. 19, 1815.

(1310) Lent by JOHN YOUNG.

GED'S 'SALLUST,' the first book printed from stereotype plates. 'Edinburgi Gulielmus Ged, Aurifaber Edinensis, non Typis mobilibus ut vulgo fieri solet, sed Tabellis seu Laminis fuis, exendebat MDCCXXXIX.'

(699) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

STEREOTYPE PLATES for a portion of Ged's 'Sallust.' These were the first plates made by the inventor of Stereotypy, William Ged, Goldsmith in Edinburgh, for his edition of Sallust, published in 1739.

(700) Lent by the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

William Ged, the inventor of Stereotypy, was born in Edinburgh in 1690, and was bred to the craft of Goldsmith. About 1725 he conceived the idea of printing from metal casts obtained from the impressions of types, and after working on an experimental scale he went to London, where he entered into a partnership with the view of carrying the process into practice. The undertaking, however, did not succeed, and Ged died broken-hearted at his failure, in London, on the 19th October 1749. He printed from stereotype plates two Prayer books for Cambridge University, under a contract dated April 23, 1731. Then, at Newcastle in 1742, appeared *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*, by Henry Scougal—'Printed and sold by John White, from Plates made by William Ged, Goldsmith in Edinburgh.'

ORIGINAL MODEL, of the Rev. Patrick Bell's Reaper, made by the inventor. (See Fig. 192.)

(1306) Lent by MRS. BELL, per DR. FERGUSON.

The Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., minister of Carmylie, the son of a Forfarshire farmer, was the inventor of the first successful reaping machine, and his invention embodied the principle on which

all modern reapers are constructed. The circumstances which led to the construction of this first model, and to his reaper, are thus narrated by himself (*Journal of Agriculture*, vol. xix. 1853-5, p. 187):—‘One evening after tea, while walking in my father’s garden, my eye caught a pair of gardener’s shears sticking in the hedge. I seized them by the handles which protruded, and I proceeded to snap at the twigs of the thorns. My mind was full of mechanics at the time, and many hours were spent daily in my workshop; and, contemplating the shears attentively, I insensibly said to myself, Here is a principle, and is there any reason why it should not be applied to the cutting down of the corn? Not altogether satisfied with my performance on the hedge, I brushed through it with the shears in my hand to a field of green oats adjoining, and commenced cutting them right and left. It was well that no neighbouring gossip saw me at the unwonted employment, else the rumour might have been readily circulated that the poor student had gone crazed. For weeks and months, by night and by day, these shears were uppermost in my thoughts, and I searched anxiously and indefatigably for the mode in which they should be applied. Plan after plan presented itself to me, and was put upon paper; the merits of each, and the likelihood of its success, were carefully scrutinised and pondered, and eventually I fixed upon the plan now successfully in operation. This took place in the summer of 1827. The next step was to construct a model, and to ascertain how thoughts would look when transferred to

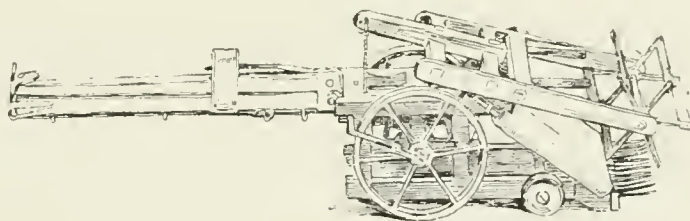


FIG. 192.—ORIGINAL MODEL OF THE REV. PATRICK BELL'S REAPER.

steel and iron. This was done; and it was during the process of making the little wooden frame and my puny cutters that the idea of a sloping canvas for conveying the cut corn to the side occurred to me. My first idea was to place the canvas level with the ground, and it was merely because it was more conveniently situated in the model, and pleased the eye better, that the angular position was adopted; so that, in reality, the position and the angle of the canvas were more matters of accident than the result of consideration.’ Principally by the labour of his own hands, Bell, who was then a student at St. Andrews University, constructed a working machine which was tried in 1828. The circumstances of that trial he thus details:—‘The period now approached that was to decide the merits of the machine. That night I never will forget. Before the corn was perfectly ripe (I had not patience to wait for that) my brother, now farmer of Inchmichael, Carse of Gowrie, and I, resolved to have a quiet and unobserved start by ourselves. That could not be got while the sun was in the heavens, nor for a considerable time after he was set; and, accordingly, about eleven o’clock at night, in a darkish autumn evening, when every man, woman, and child were in their beds, the machine was quietly taken from its quarters, and the good horse Jock was yoked to it, and we trio wended our way across a field of lea to one of standing wheat beyond it—my brother and I speaking the meanwhile to one another in whispers. We reached our destination, and the machine was put in position right in the end of a ridge. My duty was to look ahead, and my brother’s to guide the horse. I gave the word of command to go on, and on the implement went; but it had not proceeded above five or six yards when I called upon my brother to stop. Upon examining the work, we found it far from satisfactory; the wheat was well enough cut, but it was lying in a bundle before the machine. For a moment we were both downcast. But, recollecting myself, I had yet great hope, and said so, the whole of the machine not being used, the reel or collector having been left behind. I ran across the field and brought the reel, and everything connected with it, upon

my shoulders, and adjusted it as well as the darkness of the night would permit, and we were soon ready for a second start. Taking our positions respectively as before, the machine moved forward, and now all was right. The wheat was lying by the side of the machine as prettily as any that has been ever cut by it since. After this we merely took it back again to the end of the ridge, and made a cut with the open edge to ascertain how the swathes would lie upon the stubble, with which being well pleased, we, after some pardonable congratulations, moved the machine back to its old quarters as quickly and quietly as possible.' Dr. Bell, who was born in 1800, received a public testimonial of £1000 in 1867, the only reward he reaped for his important services to agriculture, and he died in 1869.

RUSTAL, an Agricultural Implement formerly in use in the Highlands of Scotland. The Rustal or Restle was used in conjunction with the primitive plough. It is provided with a coulter shaped like a sickle, and it was drawn by a horse, one man guiding the animal while another held the stilt and directed the implement. Its function was to clear away roots, tough grass, and other obstructions which would have barred the progress of the comparatively weak and inefficient wooden plough.

(1432) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

CASCHROM or CASCHROIM, an agricultural implement intermediate between the plough and the spade formerly in extensive use in the Highlands for turning over the soil and preparing the seed-bed. It consists of a strong bar of wood about six feet long, bent at the end to a thick flat projection, the point of which is shod with a sharp-pointed piece of iron. On the right side, a little above the bend, a stout wooden pin projects about eight inches, on which the foot of the labourer is placed to force the flat sole into and through the ground. The Caschrom was of great use in steep, confined, and rocky situations, where the primitive plough could not be worked, and in operation it yielded some of the advantages to be obtained by spade culture.

FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

OLD WOODEN PLOUGH, formerly in use in the Highlands of Scotland. Benbecula, Hebrides.

(1430) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

CROCAN, formerly used in the West Highlands for digging potatoes and gathering sea-weed.

(1431) FROM KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

SPINNING

The primitive form of spinning apparatus of Scotland, as of all nations, was the simple spindle and distaff or rock, implements which continue to this day to be used in the outlying islands and the more remote regions of the Highlands, as testified by the eye witness of Sir Arthur Mitchell (vide *The Past in the Present*—Rhind Lectures, Edinburgh, 1880). Of the manner of spinning, and something of the social habits of the people, we obtain a glimpse in the versified tale called the *Piper of Peebles*, published by William Anderson in 1793.

Twa hunder year, or mair sin' syne
Fan fashions werna near sae fine.
Fan lasses, wi' their rocks set out
To ane anither night about—
Wad gane a mile o' grund an' mair,
Sometimes nae very free o' fear.

To hear auld stories ilka night
 In winter fan there was moonlight.
 Upo' their spindles, near the tap,
 They biggit ay a bulgy knap
 O' thread, cross-brath'd, firm to defend
 The rest frae reav'ling o'er the end.
 Sometimes they strave, an' them that wan,
 Aye thocht they first deserv'd a man.
 To save their plaiding coats, some had
 Upo' the haunch a bonnet braid
 Or an auld wecht, or kairding skin,
 To rub an' gar the spindle rin
 Down to the ground wi' twirlin' speed.
 An' twine upo' the floor the thread;
 An' some their right-side cleas rowed up.
 An' snooov'd upo' the nakit hip.
 Lang winter nights they counted half
 Done, fan they coast their whorles aff.
 They row'd their yarn upon hand reels,
 Afore the use o' spinning-wheels :—
 Tell'd ilka cut that they ty'd up,
 By double dooncomes, jig, an' whup,
 An' scores, an' so forth, as exact
 As reels can count, that 's made to clack.

Here we have the rock and spindle, the whorls or weights of stone, metal, or other heavy substance to give weight and momentum to the rotating spindle, and the hand-reel all alluded to as being the implements of the spinster before the use of wheel either for spinning or reeling. About the fourteenth century an apparatus called the 'Tom' was introduced, which was merely a stand or frame for supporting the spindle and rock apart from the spinner. The precise year or period when any form of spinning-wheel came to be known and used in Scotland we do not know. A simple wheel has been in use in the East from time immemorial, and among the papers of Leonardo da Vinci there exist drawings which show that that marvellous artist and mechanician suggested the use of the spindle, with bobbin and flyer, as introduced at a much later date. The first efficient spinning-wheel consisted simply of a wheel of large diameter, provided with a band which passed around it, and a wharve or small pulley fixed on the end of the spindle mounted in horizontal bearings. The rotation of the large wheel communicated rapid rotary motion to the spindle, which both twisted the yarn and wound it up on its own surface when spun. The simple wheel—the *charka* of the East—was not unknown in Europe in the fourteenth century, as evidenced by a drawing in a MS. of that date in the British Museum. In the famous picture by Velasquez, 'The Tapestry Weavers,' a wheel of this form is a prominent object. In Scotland the apparatus came to be known as the 'Muckle Wheel' in contradistinction to the small wheel worked by treadle motion of later date. The small wheel, originally called the Saxon wheel, has to a large extent supplanted the 'muckle wheel,' although the use of the latter is yet known to many persons. The Saxon wheel was moved by a treadle, which connected with the wheel by a wooden shaft and crank-axle. The spindle was provided with a bobbin, on which the spun yarn was wound, and also mounted on the spindle was a flyer, which, rotating at a higher rate of speed than spindle and bobbin, gave the requisite twist to the yarn. The arms of the flyer were provided with a range of bent teeth or wires, over which the yarn was passed to the bobbin, it being moved by hand from tooth to tooth as required to equalise the distribution of the spun material on the bobbin. The ultimate improvement of the spring wheel consisted in mounting two spindles with bobbins and flyers on one wheel, so that an expert spinner could spin with both hands two threads simultaneously. This last development only took effect in Scotland about the year 1764: but about the same time the

inventions of Paul, Hargreaves, Arkwright, and others, were preparing the way for the introduction of machine-spinning, which was to sweep away the entire domestic industry, and lay the foundations of the enormous factory industry, which is the great industrial feature of modern times. That, even well into the eighteenth century, spinning with the wheel was not well known or generally practised in Scotland, is obvious from the fact that one of the first acts of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, established under the Act of Union, but not embodied till 1727, was to institute throughout the country spinning-schools which were provided with wheels for the use of scholars. The scholars who attended these schools for three sessions, from 13th October till 15th April, six hours every lawful day, were to have the wheel which they used for themselves.

The method of using the hand-reel 'before the use of wheel or pin,' and the means by which the 'spindle' was counted, are alluded to in the *Piper of Peebles*. The 'hand' reel, it is there said, was as exact in its effect as was the subsequent and still-used Wheel Reel, which is provided with a ratchet motion, which gives a 'chack' or sound when a definite number of revolutions of the reel has been made.



FIG. 193. — HAND-REEL, MADE IN 1718.

HAND-REEL, from Lesmahagow. Made in 1718. Used for winding into banks the home-spun lint or woollen yarn. (See Fig. 193.)

(1282) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

ROCK. On the top of this the tuft of lint was fixed while the lint was being twisted into thread. From Lesmahagow. (See Fig. 194.)

(1283) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

TWO SPINDLES, with their Whorls, of different sizes, for fine and coarse thread. These were used for twisting the lint into thread. From Lesmahagow.

(1284) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

SPINNING-WHEEL, of ancient form, known as the 'Muckle Wheel.'

(1278) Lent by JOHN WATTIE, JUN.

SPINNING-WHEEL.

(1276) Lent by THOMAS SMELLIE.



FIG. 194. 'ROCK' FOR LINT TWISTING.

AN OLD SPINNING-WHEEL. A lady's wheel for spinning linen, bearing the maker's name, 'Dav. Dron. Perth. MDCCXXV.' These letters may indicate the number of the wheel made, but they cannot represent the date, as such wheels were not in use in Scotland at that time.

(1285) Lent by MRS. ROSS.

OLD SPINNING-WHEEL, which is said to have come from Linlithgow Palace.

(1277) From KELVINGROVE MUSEUM.

OLD SPINNING-WHEEL, made of iron, the wheel running on steel centres.

(1279) Lent by ALEXANDER SANDS.

PETITION, of Convention of Royal Burghs, as to linen manufacture, etc., dated 19th April 1692.

(1353) Lent by MATTHEW SHIELDS.

THREE HAND-CARDS, formerly used for carding short wool. (See Fig. 195.)

(1281) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

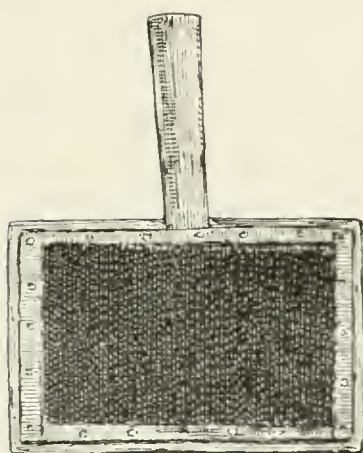


FIG. 195.
ONE OF THREE HAND-CARDS FOR SHORT WOOL.

CARDING COMB; hand-comb formerly used for combing long wool. (See Fig. 196.)

(1280) Lent by J. B. GREENSHIELDS.

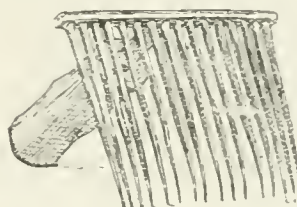


FIG. 196.
CARDING COMB FOR LONG WOOL.

STEELYARD, used in the purchase of lint, which was formerly collected in small quantities throughout the country.

(1286) Lent by A. C. MINTYRE.

DOMESTIC

FURNITURE

THE BED OF BLACK DOUGLAS. Whilst the Douglasses remained Lords of Galloway in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Threave Castle (near Castle-Douglas) was the place of their pride and the engine of their tyranny.

After the castle submitted to the arms of James II., some of the moveables became the property of William de Gordon of Lochinvar, the first of that noble family in Galloway, and among them was an antique Bedstead or Buistic of the Black Earl, who was assassinated in the Castle of Stirling. In course of time this curious piece of furniture passed from Lochinvar to the Castle of Kennure, and from there to Greenlaw, the seat of a collateral branch of that family on the Dee. In the last century it became the property of a minister of the parish of Kelton, afterwards of a blacksmith at Kelton Mill, from whose daughter it was purchased by Mr. William Johnstone of Kirkcudbright, who made a present of it to Mr. Joseph Train.

It is said that while the relic cannot be traced back a longer period than about 400 years, still its rude workmanship is indicative of a higher antiquity. The figures are as rudely executed as the effigies on the coin of Alexander III., but the framework carving by which they are surrounded, and the ornamented panels below, are done in better taste and with greater ingenuity.

This information has been extracted from the ms. records of Mr. Train, the antiquarian friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. (1336) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

ANCIENT OAK CABINET. In the *Illustrated News of the World* of 29th May 1858, there appeared an engraving of this cabinet, with an article from the pen of Mr. William Bennet, formerly editor of *The Glasgow Free Press*, from which the following particulars have been taken:—The cabinet is of remarkable origin and interest, and more than fifty years ago came by purchase into the possession of the late Mr. Joseph Train, Lochvale Cottage, Castle-Douglas, Galloway.

It owes its origin to one of the Gordons of Earlston, a branch of the noble family of Kennure and Lochinvar, which, throughout the whole of its history, was always forward in the defence both of civil and religious liberty. They suffered unspeakable hardships and seemed often on the verge of extinction from this cause.

At length the heroic head of the family was seized and shut up a prisoner in Blackness Castle, on the Firth of Forth, for eighteen years. It was during this long period that he amused his less serious hours in carving the whole woodwork of this cabinet, which thus not only illustrated his own turn for and ingenuity in such employment, but shows also the state of so very interesting an art in Scotland at the period in question, there being no doubt that, both in design and finish, he wrought from patterns which, if not present in his confinement, were at least familiar to his memory.

This precious heirloom remained in possession of the family until at length it came into the hands of the late Sir Alexander Gordon of Greenlaw, near Castle-Douglas, another branch of the Kennure and Lochinvar family, at whose death it was brought to public sale, and bought by Mr. Train.

It is made of black oak of the hardest kind, and some of the carvings are very elaborate and beautiful, being entirely cut out of the solid wood. On the top is the date, '1614,' in raised figures; and beside the coats of arms are the letters 'J. G.' and 'M. C.,' believed to mean 'John Gordon,' head of the house of Earlston mentioned, and his equally heroic spouse, 'Margaret Campbell,' descended from the illustrious family of Argyll.

Mr. William Macmath supplies the following note regarding the cabinet:—'The arms and initials are obviously those of John Gordon of Airds and Earlston and his second wife, Mary Chalmers, daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, whom he married in 1585. A comparison of the arms of Chalmers of Gadgirth (or Gaitgirth), as figured in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, will prove the identity of this lady. The surmise of my honoured friend, Mr. Bennet, as to her name, is thus not borne out by investigation. Alexander Gordon of Earlston, who was for a time confined in Blackness Castle, and was released at the Revolution, was the great-grandson of John Gordon and Mary Chalmers.'

(1335) Lent by MRS. DRYDEN.

OAK CHAIR, with boldly carved arms and back; top moulded with carved star and initials 'A. M.'; framed back; the centre panel is carved with scrolls in relief held by label, and also pierced with three stars. (1242) Lent by the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.

CARVED OAK CHAIR, with initials 'R. G.' and 'Æ. H.' along top rail, and date 1618, in shield in back panel. Top semicircular, with conventional tree carved in relief.

(1450) Lent by JAMES A. VITKEN.

TWO CARVED OAK CHAIRS, from Scottish Royal Palaces. They are chairs of Elizabethan type, with spiral-turned side pillars, and boldly carved leaf-scrolls on rails. The top rail of one is surmounted by a crown. (1249) Lent by ANDREW MACGEORGE.

CARVED WOODEN CHRISTENING BOWL, from Culloden, early in the eighteenth century. (1438) Lent by THOS. M. CAMPBELL.

CARVED OAK ARM-CHAIR, having framed back and semicircular top, on which is the Houston arms; initials 'W. H.' and 'M. S.' of husband and wife, date 1600, and inscription: 'Fear God and Honour the King' along the top rail: the centre panel of the back has an arabesque ornament. (See Fig. 197.) (1243) Lent by MRS. HOUSTON.

OLD SCOTTISH ARM-CHAIR, from Neidpath Castle. This chair dates from not later than 1600. It exhibits the characteristic features of the Scottish chairs of this period in its strapwork ornamentation in back-panel and other details. The chair is figured in Mr. Small's *Scottish Wood-Work, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, Plate 48. (1241) Lent by COUNCILLOR SMALL.

OAK ARM-CHAIR, originally from Falkland Palace. In the centre of the back is a square panel, with the monogram 'H. A.', and, underneath, the date 1622.

(1245) Lent by ANDREW HEITON.

ARM-CHAIR, having lozenge in centre of back panel, with monogram 'M. A. B.' and date 1608.

(1244) Lent by ANDREW HEITON.

FOLDING STALL SEAT, of carved oak, from Dunblane Cathedral.

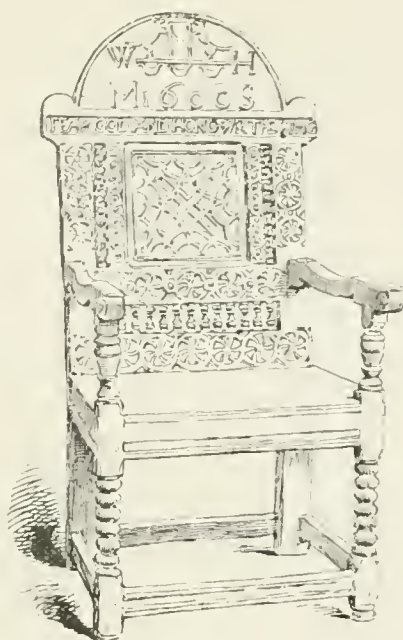


FIG. 197.—CARVED OAK ARM-CHAIR, WITH THE HOUSTON ARMS.

(1251) Lent by ANDREW MACGEORGE.

THE LAIRD O' LOGAN'S CHAIR. This chair belonged to Hugh Logan, the last laird of Logan in Ayrshire, who was celebrated for his wit and eccentricity. A collection of Scottish humorous stories, under the title of the *Laird of Logan*, was published soon after his death in 1802, a work which has since been frequently re-issued. Shortly before the laird died the chair was sent to W. Galbraith, joiner, Old Cumnock, to be repaired, and was kept as payment of a debt due to him by the laird. When Galbraith died the chair went to his brother Andrew, in Ochiltree, in whose family it has remained until the present owner bought it from Marion Calwell, a granddaughter of Andrew Galbraith.

(1248) Lent by WILLIAM A. WYLIE.

SMALL OAK CABINET, bearing the Drummond arms carved in relief on centre drawer, and initials 'J. D.' From the collection of the late James Drummond, R.S.A.

(1450A) Lent by JAMES A. MITKEN.

TWO-DOORED PANELLED OAK CABINET, formerly possessed by the ancient (but now extinct) family of the Veres of Stonebyres, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. It has two secret drawers.

(1334) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

RUDE OLD OAK IRON-BOUND CASKET, found in Duddingston Loch. It contained, when found, a quantity of pulped paper.

(1449) Lent by JAMES A. MITKEN.

MILITARY CHEST, the front divided into three panels filled with scroll ornaments, and having along the top band the inscription 'J. Y., 1679.' It is traditionally reputed to have belonged to James, Duke of York, brother of King Charles the Second, while in Scotland, and to have come secretly in the eighteenth century to Dumfries from Traquair House. It remained in Dumfries for at least three generations, in the consecutive hereditary possession of the same family.

(1252) Lent by J. CARLYLE MITKEN.

POCKET CASE, containing knife, fork, and silver spoon, mounted in tortoise-shell, the spoon of silver of rat-tail pattern, eighteenth century.

(1404) Lent by MRS. ROBERTSON OF STRUAN, SEN.

KEY, having in the bow the Initials 'S.P.T.,' 1673, meant for Sir P. Threipland, first Baronet of Fingask.

(1422) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A STEEL CASKET, with secret lock—workmanship of fifteenth century. This small safe has a semi-circular top; its surface is in three divisions of studded bands, the panels filled with geometric tracery, with monogram on both sides of the lid.

(1383) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

AN IRON MONEY-BOX, with a secret lock. It is in the form of a casket with a semi-circular top, strengthened with shielded bands of iron; the ends are ornamented with applied scrolls, and there is a massive twisted iron handle on the top.

(1384) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

AN OLD SEWED FAMILY TREE, worked by the wife of the Rev. Patrick Maxwell, minister of Inchinnan, 1722-1744. A Hand-stitched Quilt, date about 1700, and two Table-napkins of Damask Linen, one dated 1718, the other about 1699.

(1373, 1366, 1365) Lent by the heirs of THOMAS MAXWELL.

BRASS 'GIRNAL LADLE.' Such an article was part of the bride's outfit in olden times in Avondale, Lanarkshire. It was used for lifting meal from the 'girnal,' a box or barrel for holding the domestic supply of oatmeal.

(1287) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

A PEWTER CASKET which belonged in 1600 to William Duncan of Landie, burgess of Dundee, who was ancestor of Admiral Viscount Duncan and the Earls of Camperdown. The object consists of a pewter globe with a central bulged belt, and was probably connected with a calendar. The globe is engraved with longitudinal lines, between which are inscribed the months with the days in each. It also has the name 'duncane,' the initials 'C.W.D.,' and the Duncan arms; and on another part the name Wedderburne, initials C.W., and the arms of Wedderburne of Kingennie with date 1600 and initials 'S.J.S.' There are slits in the casket, apparently for the admission of money. William Duncan was an eminent physician in Dundee; his wife was Catherine Wedderburne, sister of Sir Alexander Wedderburne of Kingennie. S.J.S. form the initials of Sir James Seringeour, Provost of Dundee at the time the box was made. This casket bears considerable likeness to the Dundee Council Pirley Pig (*see* Fig. 149, p. 206) which also was made about this time (1602), and probably the existence of this private casket led to the making of the other under the authority of Sir James Seringeour, whose name occurs on both. *See Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., New Series, vol. x, pp. 169-171.*

(1260) Lent by MRS. C. E. MORISON DUNCAN.

ANCIENT HORN BOX, made in commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. On lid, carved in relief, is the figure of a mounted soldier, with ships in the background. The box was for two centuries in the possession of the MacMurrays of Culzeoun, in Carrick, Ayrshire, of whom the lender is a descendant.

(1356) Lent by D. MURRAY LYON.

TWO 'PICTS' PIPES. Found in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. The form of pipe used on the first introduction of tobacco late in the sixteenth century. The position in which early pipes have occasionally been found originated a popular conception that they belonged to the primitive inhabitants of the country, whence the names 'Piets' Pipes.' It is scarcely needful to say that there is no trace of the practice of smoking any herb in Europe previous to the discovery of America.

(1420) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

FIRE AND LIGHTING

TWO STEELS AND FLINT, used before the introduction of Lucifer Matches.

(1377) Lent by THOMAS SMELLIE.

The percussion of flint and steel was the only method of obtaining fire in common use in Scotland till the introduction of lucifer matches, which became known only between 1835 and 1840. For obtaining a light with flint and steel, the sparks struck off were allowed to fall into a tinder-box, loosely filled with charred fragments of linen and cotton. These readily ignited, and from the glowing mass, flame was obtained by a 'spunk' or splinter of wood tipped with sulphur. The flint and steel continued to be used by the rural population long after the introduction of lucifer matches, but only for pipe-lighting. 'Match-paper,' a bibulous paper soaked in a solution of saltpetre was for this use an essential adjunct of the flint and steel. A fragment of the paper was laid over the flint, close to the surface of concussion, and the sparks dexterously struck from the flint quickly ignited the prepared paper.

STRIKE-FIRE AND TINDER-BOX, with pistol lock. This was a convenient form of flint and steel in which the flint lock arrangement of a gun was used, the sparks falling into a box of 'tinder' placed directly under the box.

(1288) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

FLINT LOCK STRIKE-FIRE, in pistol form, with brass stock.

(1289) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

STRIKE-FIRE AND TINDER-BOX in pistol form with flint lock.

(1378) Lent by J. B. A. M'KINNEL.

STRIKE-FIRE AND TINDER-BOX, in pistol form, with flint lock.

(1070) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

CRUISIE LAMP. The Cruisie was the primitive form of oil-lamp which continued to be in common use in rural Scotland till after the middle of this century, when first naphtha lamps for burning the 'spirit' distilled from gas-tar, and subsequently paraffin lamps, for the illuminants from mineral oils generally, supplanted the ancient lamps in which comparatively expensive fixed oils were consumed. The Cruisie consisted of two open shells or reservoirs of hammered iron, the upper for receiving the oil and wick, and the under for catching any overflow from the upper shell. The wick consisted either of the pith of rushes or of lightly twisted threads. In the cruisie there was an arrangement for tilting up the upper shell so as to bring the oil-supply close to the point of combustion, but beyond that there was absolutely no device for producing efficient illuminating effect.

(1428) Lent by JAMES AITCHISON.

TWO OLD CRUISIES, on wooden stand.

(1388) Lent by MRS. MOWBRAY.

IRON CANDLESTICK. Formerly used in the 'auld kirk of Stanhous,' Lanarkshire.

(1419) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

PAIR OF TURNED AND CARVED WOODEN CANDLESTICKS, with brass sockets, on tripod feet, made in Clackmannanshire, early in the eighteenth century. This form of candlestick was in general use in good Scottish houses during the eighteenth century.

(1379) Lent by DR. THOMAS D. BUCHANAN.

PAIR OF SCOTCH CANDLESTICKS, of the eighteenth century, of mahogany inlaid with ebony and satin-wood in the form of a Doric pillar.

(1425) Lent by COL. W. W. HOZIER.

CANDELABRUM, in silver, with figures and bas-relief illustrating the traditional origin of the Hay family. Presented to George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, on resigning the Governorship of Madras, 1842.

(1398) Lent by the MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

DRESS

BLACK SILK ROBE and BLACK VELVET CAP, which belonged to 'Lord Drummond, Justice-General, 1489.' Sir James Drummond, Justiciar of Scotland, and Constable of the Castle of Stirling, was created Lord Drummond by James III. in 1487-8. He died in 1519, aged upwards of eighty years. He was the brother of Annabella, Queen of Robert III.

(1442) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

EMBROIDERED JACKET, which belonged to Lady Jean Drummond, the only child of James, first Earl of Perth, who married, on 19th February 1632, John, thirteenth Earl of Sutherland. Lady Jean brought to her husband a dowry of 5000 marks, which, says the *History of the*



FIG. 192.—MANTLE OF THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

House of Seyton, was 'the greatest portion that ever was given in Scotland before that time. This, however, is a mistake, for much more liberal dowries are on record.

(1445) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

MANTLE OF THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE, which belonged to James, fourth Earl of Perth. (See Fig. 198.)

Tradition ascribes the establishment of the Order of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew, to the reign of the mythical King Achaius, who is said to have instituted it in the eighth century in commemoration of a signal victory obtained by him over Athelstane, King of the Saxons, previous to which a white St. Andrew's Cross had appeared in the heavens to animate and encourage the Scottish army. Nisbet, in his *System of Heraldry*, patriotically contends for the extreme antiquity

of the Order, maintaining its right to precedence over the English Garter, and it would certainly seem from the authorities adduced by him as if the existence of the Order could be traced previous to the reign of James v., by whom it was undoubtedly held in high honour. After the death of that King in 1541 it seems to have fallen into abeyance till it was revived in 1687 by James vii. The Statutes of the Order, issued by the latter from Windsor on 29th May 1687, provide that the mantle 'shall be of green velvet, lined with white taffeta, with tassels of gold and green, the whole robe *parsemée* or powdered over with thistles of gold embroidered; upon the left shoulder of which, in a field of blue, St. Andrew the Apostle his image bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom of silver embroidery.' The Chapel Royal at Holyrood was constituted the Chapel of the Order.

The Earl of Perth was one of the original twelve knights created at the revival of the Order. He held the high office of Chancellor of Scotland from 1684 till the Revolution of 1688, after which event he was imprisoned in Stirling Castle. On his liberation in 1693 he went to Rome, but subsequently joined his exiled master at St. Germain and was created by the latter Duke of Perth. He died at St. Germain on 11th May 1716, and was buried in the Scots College at Paris.

After the Revolution the Order of the Thistle again fell into abeyance, but was re-established by Queen Anne on 31st December 1704. The number of the knights remained twelve till May 1827, when it was increased to sixteen. (1444) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

JEWEL OF THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE, consisting of an oval plate of gold bearing on one side the image of St. Andrew with his cross before him, and on the other a thistle. In the Statutes of James vii. it is appointed to be worn from 'a purple blue ribbon, watered or tabied,' but in those of Anne it is ordered to be worn 'at a green ribbon over the left shoulder, cross the body and tied under the right arm.' The collar of the Order is composed of thistles intermingled with sprigs of rue. (1433) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

PURSE, which belonged to James, fourth Earl of Perth.

(1440) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

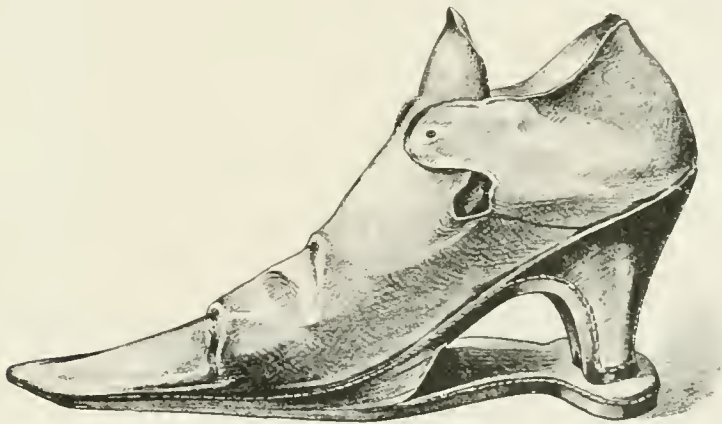


FIG. 199 - MARIE OF LORRAINE SHOE.

AN OLD SPORRAN, with brass top. The Sporrán is the purse or pocket which is carried in front of the Highland kilt. Such purses are generally made of goats' or badgers' skins. Those worn in early days were smaller and much less conspicuous than modern sporrans, and it was only among persons of rank that silver mountings and other ornamental appendages were used.

(1268) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

MARIE OF LORRAINE SHOE, of brown natural coloured leather, with two perforated side-flaps and centre thong which overlapped when worn, and were connected with a lace. This shape of shoe was peculiar to the sixteenth century, and seems to have been much adopted by

the Guise family. The shoe was purchased at the Gibson Craig Sale in Edinburgh, on March 9th, 1887. Along with it was an infant's cap, to which there was attached the following inscription: 'Child's Cap found in a garret of Mary of Lorraine's house in Blyth's Close, Edinburgh,' signed 'C. K. Sharpe of Hoddam.' (See page 2 of Appendix, Greig's *Old-fashioned Shoes*.) (See Fig. 199.) (1261) Lent by THOMAS W. GREIG.

THE EGLINTON SHOE, of lavender-coloured kid, with slashes of white satin 'let in' in front, forming a pattern narrow at the toe, and widening towards the instep. The bottom of the heel is in the form of a heart. It belonged to Lillas, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Eglinton, and was worn by her at her marriage to R. D. Macqueen, of Braxfield, in 1796. This shoe was given to Mr. Greig by Mrs. Macqueen of Braxfield. (Engraved in *Old-fashioned Shoes* by T. W. Greig.) (1263) Lent by THOMAS W. GREIG.

LEATHER SHOE, of the early Scottish form, agreeing with that mentioned by Martin, in his *Western Isles of Scotland* (1703), where, after mentioning that brogues were formerly the foot-covering of the people, he says, 'The generality now wear shooes having one thin sole only, and shaped after the right and left foot, so that what is for one foot will not serve for the other.' (1426) Lent by JAMES MITCHISON.

PAIR OF HIGHLAND BROGUES, of Raw Ox-hide. Such brogues, made of deer, horse, or ox-hide with the hair on, were the common foot-coverings of the Highlanders in former days. John Elder, a Highland priest, writing to Henry VIII. in 1543, says, 'We go a huntynge, and after we have slayne redd deir, we flaye of the skyne, bey and bey, and settinge of our hair foote on the insyde therof, for veide of cummyge shoemakers, by your Grace's pardon, we play the sutters compassinge, and mesuringe so moche thereof as shall retehe up to our anclers, pryckynge the upper part therof also with holis, that the water may repas when it entres, and stretchide up with a strounge thwange of the same, mettand above our said ancklers, so, and please your noble Grace, we make our shoois: Therfor we usinge such manner of shoois, the roghe hairie syde outwart, in your Grace's dominion of England, we be callit roghe footide Scottis.' (1264) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

HIGHLAND MARRIAGE PLAID OR SCARF, of last century, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, 39 inches broad, spun in Ross-shire and woven in Dunfermline. Initials 'I. C.' at one end, and '82' at the other. Presented to a lady on the occasion of her marriage in 1782. (1259) Lent by MRS. CAMERON.

GOWN, of Yellow Brocaded Silk, worn at the marriage of the Earl of Kilmarnock, by Margaret Boyd, bridesmaid and cousin of the Earl. Early eighteenth century. (1258) Lent by MRS. STEWART.

WHALEBONE BACK-SCRATCHER. Three forms of this curious and obsolete implement are figured in Chambers's *Book of Days*, vol. ii. p. 238, where it is stated, 'The scratch-baek was literally, as its name applies, formed for the purpose of scratching the backs of our fair and stately grent and great-great-grandmothers, and their ancestresses from the time of Queen Elizabeth. . . . But few of the relies have passed down to our time, and even in instances where they are preserved, their original use even has been forgotten. At one time, scratch-backs were almost as indispensable an accompaniment to a lady of quality as her fan and her patch-box. They were kept in her toilet, and carried with her even to her box at the play.' To this day back-scratchers are a known implement in Eastern countries; but their use implies a certain rudeness of life which is not pleasant to contemplate. (1429) Lent by JAMES MITCHISON.

JEWELLERY

SILVER WATCH, with Steel Chain and Seals, taken at the Battle of Falkirk by the owner's great-grandfather. On the silver dial-plate is engraved 'Jos. Talby, Aldgate.'

(1266) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

GOLD WATCH, single case, enamelled round edge with landscapes in medallions. On the inside of the case there is enamelled a landscape, etc., and on the outside, as well as on the dial-face, there are mythological subjects. It has a coral bead chain, and a coral seal and key attached. It is French manufacture of the early eighteenth century, and belonged to Jean, wife of James, *de jure* 5th Earl, and 2nd titular Duke of Perth, but who, on account of his attainder after the civil war of 1715, was prevented from succeeding to the family estates. This lady was the daughter of George 1st Duke of Gordon, and was committed to Edinburgh Castle from 11th February to 17th November 1746, for the interest she had taken in furthering the Stewart cause in the previous year.

(1271) Lent by THE BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

A MASSIVE GOLD SPANISH WATCH, with pierced cases, enamelled with flowers in various colours; dial and figures in blue; maker, Robert Dingley, London. With the watch are a silver-gilt scissor-case and scissors, thimble and needle-cases, and an antique gold seal engraved with arms, all attached. These belonged to Jean, titular Duchess of Perth.

(1270) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

QUEEN ANNE SNUFF-BOX, of silver, of the Burgh of Irvine inscribed: 'Ye ancient Snuff-Box, Queen Anne, 1702.'

(1397) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE per JAMES DICKIE.

SNUFF-BOX which belonged to Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*.

(1071) Lent by the KIRKCUDBRIGHT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

OLD SILVER QUAICH, which belonged to a Stewart of Garth.

(1405) Lent by MRS. ROBERTSON OF STRUAN, SEN.

SMALL QUAICH of Silver, with 'A. S.' inscribed on the bottom.

(1396) Lent by MAJOR G. R. CRUDEN.

SILVER QUAICH, with initials M. C. This Quaich was the property of Marion, wife of Provost William Park, whose daughter, born in 1724, married John Shortridge.

(1557) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

SILVER GILT MASONIC JEWEL, Glasgow, latter part of eighteenth century.

(1382) Lent by MRS. T. M. CAMPBELL.

A SINGLE ROW PEARL NECKLACE, with fifty-seven pearls. The pearls were found in the river Tay. The necklace belonged to Jean, titular Duchess of Perth. The Tay and its tributaries were formerly important sources of pearls. Pennant (*Tour in Scotland*, 1769), says: 'There has been in these parts a very great fishery of pearl got out of the fresh-water muscle. From the year 1761 to 1764, £10,000 worth were sent to London and sold for 10s. to £1, 16s. per ounce. I was told that a pearl had been taken there that weighed 33 grains: but this fishery is at present exhausted from the avarice of the undertakers: it once extended as far as Loch Tay.' The fishery has been renewed from time to time since that date; and especially from 1860 to 1865 the industry was eagerly prosecuted. In 1865 as much as £12,000 were realized from Scottish pearls.

(1273) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

[Scottish pearls were much esteemed in Queen Mary's time. Scottish topazes and pearls appear among the Queen's jewels at Chartley in 1586. There are several in the ancient crown of Scotland now preserved in Edinburgh Castle, and a Scottish pearl tops the sceptre. They also appear among the Crown jewels of England in the years 1324, 1338, 1379, and 1605. We have

mention of them early in the twelfth century, when, in 1120, an English churchman begs the Bishop of St. Andrews to get him as many pearls as possible, especially large ones, even if the Bishop should have to ask them from the King of the Scots, who has more than any man living. Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II., who visited Scotland in 1435, speaks of Scottish pearls as one of the four commodities which the country exported.

In 1621 King Charles I. appointed a commissioner for preserving the pearl fisheries in the earldom of Sutherland. And among other things the commission sets forth that 'the King's Majesty has as undoubted right to all pearls breeding in waters as to the metals and precious stones found in the land within his dominions.' Writing a few years later the commissioner states that the pearls are 'excellent good,' and that some of them have been sent to the King's Majesty in England, and were accounted of great value.

During last century Scottish pearls were not in great demand—at least in Scotland. John Spreull (Bass John), writing in the year 1705, says, 'I have dealt in pearls these forty years and more, and yet to this day I could never sell a necklace of fine Scots pearls in Scotland, nor yet fine pendants, the generality seeking for Oriental pearls, because farther fetcht.' During the last quarter of a century a mania set in for the Scottish pearls. It was then said that the Queen was making a collection of them, and hundreds of persons at once began to follow Her Majesty's example. Fine Scottish pearls are now exceedingly scarce. [A. J. S. B.]

HIGHLAND BROOCHES

[From a very early period brooches of Celtic design, made in gold, silver, and brass, have been found, which have emanated from the Western Highlands of Scotland. The manufacture of the very earliest examples of these—such as the Tara and Hunterston brooches—has been ascribed to the Ceards, the peculiar beauty and power of whose work lay principally in the skill with which they designed and fabricated marvellous ornamental panels of filigree and carved panels from the solid metal.

The two Celtic brooches (Figs. 200 and 201, p. 291), which were both discovered in Perthshire, are characteristic examples of the best work of those artificers.

On the earliest specimens of these brooches it was not customary to have any inscription or lettering engraved. But on the Hunterston brooch what is supposed to be the name of the owner has been scratched in Runic characters, apparently by other hands than those that made the brooch.

In mediæval times it was quite common to introduce some Latin prayer, often talismanic in its purport. On some brooches of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries such words as 'JESUS . NAZARENUS . REX . JUDEORUM'; or **ih̄s . maria . deo . gratias** will be found: while the favourite Latin prayer **o . mater . dei . memento . mei** will be met with not only on brooches, but on seals, signets, and monumental brasses.

It is curious to trace the history of these Latin inscriptions. As the knowledge of Latin declined they became more barbarous and unintelligible, until at length they assumed the form of an ornament resembling a black letter **III**, with a sufficient number of body strokes to fill the panel.

The Ceard, it may be explained, was an artificer, probably self-taught, who could work in many materials,—who could carve in stone, work in metal, and probably illumine on vellum. Indeed Dr. Joseph Anderson has advanced the theory, which is now generally accepted, that the intricate interlaced patterns were first elaborated on the manuscripts before they were carried out in metal. By training, the Ceard was far removed from the ordinary craftsman, and in social status he was much above that class. He may be said to have been the representative of the fine arts in the district in which he lived.¹

¹ See also *Journal of the Royal Hist. and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, April—July 1889, pp. 98-99; and *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, vol. i. pp. 303, 355, 356 (Edinburgh: printed for the Society by T. & A. Constable).

The Highland ceard has continued from early times down to the present, and even yet some representatives of these ancient artificers may be found in several outlying portions of the Highlands. But the skill of the ceards has not proved hereditary, and it has markedly grown less and less as the centuries rolled on, till now their work is immeasurably removed from that of their ancient predecessors.

The art of engraving, of being able to use certain tools, and of fabricating certain articles, formed part of a liberal education in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries and onward.

We find Kali, who afterwards became Earl of Orkney, in the twelfth century, thus describing his accomplishments:—‘I can engrave runic letters; I can use the tools of the smith.’ But the acquisition of such arts was not confined to the educated. In Martin’s *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, published in 1716, there are many notes commenting upon ‘the mechanical genius and quickness of apprehension’ of the Highlanders, which he describes as being superior to that of any other country. He particularly refers to their dexterity in engraving trees, birds, deer, dogs, etc., upon bone, horn, or wood, without any other tool than a sharp-pointed knife. In describing the dress, he also mentions the buckles of silver or brass, ‘curiously engraved with various animals,’ and frequently set with crystals or other stones.

The Rev. John Lanne Buchanan, in his *Travels in the Western Hebrides*, 1782-1790 (London: 1793, 8vo) remarks ‘that the common people are wonderfully ingenious. . . . They make hooks for fishing, cast-metal buckles, brooches, and rings for their favourite females.’

An examination of many of these brooches, dating from early times down to last century, apart from all historical references, leads to the conclusion that they are the work of men to whom it was an accomplishment, or one of many accomplishments, rather than a trade.

One prominent feature of these brooches which suggests this inference is, that the constructive ability is small as contrasted with the taste in decoration. The silver brooches are usually cut simply from a piece of silver, which has been cast in a skellet and hammered out to the required thickness. The brass brooches, again, are frequently more peculiar in their construction. The metal is often made to overlap at the point where the pivot, on which the tongue works, is formed. In all probability this was done to increase the thickness and strength where the tear and wear was undoubtedly greatest, and possibly because the artificer had not proper appliances to forge a sheet of brass of sufficient size from which to pierce it. The object could have been attained much more easily by hard soldering on a joint pin; but it is noteworthy that the application of hard solder was usually avoided, and even the openings in the tongues are not soldered. Now soldering, which to a trained craftsman is comparatively simple, is both difficult and dangerous to one unaccustomed to it. Failure means irreparable injury, for the least error of judgment in overheating may result in the fusion of the work. These ancient artificers evidently feared this difficulty, and an examination of their work will show that they invariably avoided it, and riveted rather than soldered.

Again, the manner in which they formed their ornament is noteworthy. For raised decoration, they formed it of wire and laid it on. This is a laborious, but comparatively simple process. A Nuremberg goldsmith would have accomplished it by embossing.

For flat ornamentation they engraved, and the result reveals the potentiality of the artist but the weakness of the artificer. Sometimes they inlaid it as well, both in the silver and in the brass brooches. The art of inlaying with niello is not so difficult as would at first sight appear. Niello might be described as a kind of metallic enamel. It is composed of silver, copper, lead, and sulphur. When prepared it was pounded down and stored in goose quills. It was applied much in the same way as modern enamel, but it does not seem to have required the same intense heat to cause it to liquefy. It is an art that could be learned by an amateur more easily than that of enamelling.

There are two features in work produced under these conditions that we should expect to find, and we find them:—

The first is, that the different specimens of work would be manifestly unequal,—everything would depend upon the skill of each individual artificer. After the establishment of the

goldsmiths under the hammermen's corporations in Glasgow and Inverness—the two burghs lying as it were on the outer fringe of the Highlands—many brooches (of which No. 1415 is an example) are to be found bearing the Hall-marks of these towns, and the uniformity of the work both in design and in technical skill is very marked. The conditions, of course, under which the trade was learned tended to produce this, and at the same time it brought about a great depreciation in the artistic designs of the earlier brooches. Little difficulty will be found in distinguishing the productions of the self-taught artificers of the Highlands from those of the craftsmen of the burghs.

The second feature is, that we should expect that men who made such brooches would make many other articles besides. An examination of the engraving on many of the brooches suggests this. Some of those in brass appear specially to be the work of men who could carve as well as engrave. The deep lines often appear to have been chiselled with hammer and graver, rather than to have been cut with the hand.

Mr. John Lanne Buchanan remarks that 'it is very common to find men who are tailors, shoemakers, stocking-weavers, coopers, carpenters, and sawyers of timber. Some of them employ the plane, the saw, the adze, the wimble, and they even groove the deals for chests. They make hooks for fishing, cast metal brooches, and rings for their favourite females. They make nets of different kinds for fishing, with all the other tackle and necessary implements: some of them even make as well as mend their own boats. As for other implements, such as ploughs, harrows, rakes, *casschrom* and *cassdireach*, necessary for husbandry, every man is more or less used to make them.' Their ingenuity even went the length of making wooden locks upon the principle of the ancient Egyptian lock, which is developed in that now known as the Bramah lock.

One difficulty presents itself at once in dealing with articles produced under these conditions, and that is the almost insurmountable one of fixing the age of any articles emanating from these artificers.

Many causes have doubtless contributed to the origin and continuance for so long of these self-taught artists. A similar hereditary skill and persistency of decorative style is found among all isolated races, and the language of the Highlanders, as well as the inaccessibility of their country, rendered a variety of aptitudes almost a necessity. It is remarkable that although many of them migrated to our large towns, very few of their names, notwithstanding their inherited mechanical genius, are to be found on the rolls of our trade corporations. Down to the commencement of this century there only appear the names of four Highland families—although there were several members of some of them—in the roll of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths. A. J. S. B.]

With the exception of the two brooches illustrated, the series here enumerated is representative rather of the necessities of old Highland apparel than illustrative of Celtic art. In the attire of both men and women in the Highlands the brooch or some similar skewer was an essential feature. In the case of the men it was equally required for securing the ancient breacan-feile or belted plaid, and for fastening the separate plaid when the modern kilt and plaid were introduced early in the eighteenth century. Similarly, the plaid fastened with a brooch formed an unvarying article of clothing of Highland women, having been worn over the shoulders, and in stormy weather drawn over the head and secured at the neck. The poorer classes fashioned their own brooches out of such bits of metal as were available, and these, as may be seen by the modern examples from St. Kilda, were of a rude and primitive character. At best they were flattened rings of brass or copper, characteristically engraved; but the simplest consisted of stout wire bent into a ring-shape, on which the pin was passed by an eye-hole, and the ends were then beaten out or otherwise treated, to keep the pin from coming off. This bent wire, with expanded ends, was the origin of the characteristic Celtic form of penannular brooch with expanded ends.

TWO CELTIC BROOCHES. These highly characteristic ancient Celtic brooches are said to have been discovered in Perthshire. They are both of silver, penannular in form, and have the

usual flattened expansions found in Celtic brooches. The terminations of the first (*see* Fig. 200) are in the form of circular discs, with raised ornaments on their rims, consisting of three animal heads. On the discs are three concentric rings, the interspaces being filled with thin gold plates, ornamented with filigree interlaced work, and plates of gold similarly ornamented occupy the semicircular panels at the junction of the discs with the ring of the brooch. The ornamentation of the second brooch, which is entirely of silver (*see* Fig. 201), consists of rings and panels filled with chased interlacing, radiating and dotted patterns. They are both figured and described in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ii., New Series, pp. 450, 451; and in Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, Second Series, pp. 20-22.

(1411) Lent by ANDREW HEITON.

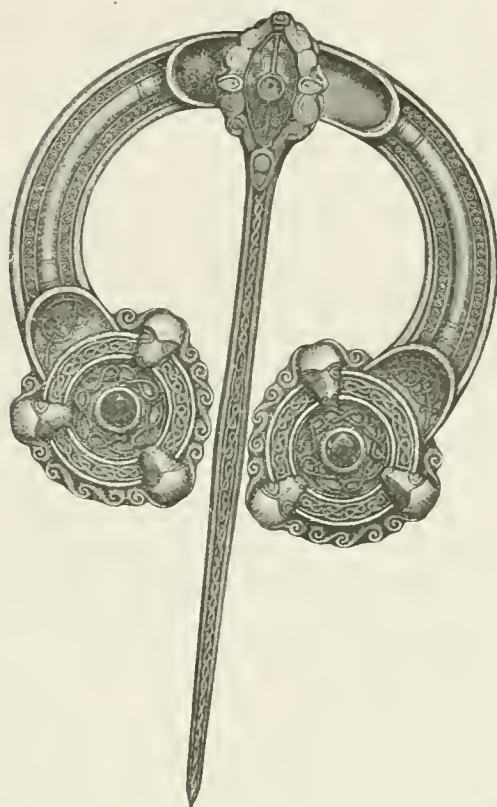


FIG. 200.—CELTIC BROOCH. SILVER WITH GOLD ORNAMENTATION.

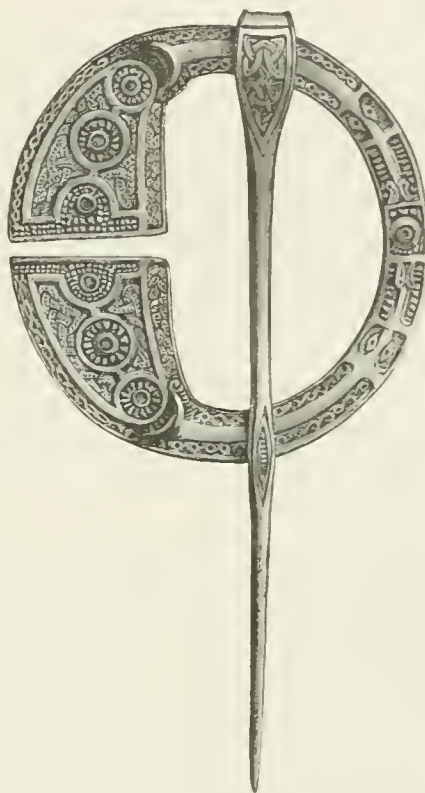


FIG. 201.—CELTIC BROOCH ENTIRELY OF SILVER.

SILVER SHOULDER-BROOCH, of Celtic design, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. There is engraved on the back DM · K·F. It bears the Inverness Hall-mark and the name punch of Charles Jamieson [CJ] [INS] [CJ] who was a goldsmith in Inverness from about 1780 till the commencement of this century. [A. J. S. B.] (1415) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

CASE CONTAINING THIRTY-ONE HIGHLAND BROOCHES. In this Collection there are six large brass brooches with engraved Celtic ornamentation, two silver annular brooches, one having niello ornament, and the remainder are heart-shaped Luckenbooth brooches variously treated, some being surmounted with a crown, and others set with rock crystal, garnets, etc.

(1413) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

SILVER BROOCH; TWO BRASS BROOCHES; COPPER BROOCH; ZINC BROOCH; and TWO COPPER PINS, of the old Celtic form, from St. Kilda.

(1407, 1409, 1408, 1410, 1406) Lent by J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL.

COPPER BROOCH, of very rude native manufacture, from St. Kilda.

(1412) Lent by MRS. MOWBRAY.

A HIGHLAND BROOCH, of silver, engraved and ornamented with niello, inscribed '1756. DG. M.M.L.-IC.'

(1414) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

BROOCH, found on the field of Harlaw. An annular brooch of brass, engraved with discs of Celtic ornamentation, and having the outer edge scalloped and pierced.

(1417) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

TWO LARGE BROOCHES, of brass, with Celtic engraved ornament.

(1418) Lent by ANDREW DAVIE.

THREE VERY LARGE CRYSTALS of Cairngorm. Cairngorms are translucent crystals of quartz of a warm brown topaz-like colour. The name is given to the Scotch Stones found principally in the Cairngorm group of hills, which divide the counties of Inverness, Aberdeen, and Banff. They are used for characteristic Highland jewellery and ornaments.

(1376) Lent by the COUNTESS DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.

TWO SCOTCH BISHOPS' SIGNETS, one silver and one steel.

(1421) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

GLASS SIGNET, probably that of James, Earl of Montrose, previous to the creation of his Marquisate in 1644. It has the initials J.E.M. and the Montrose Arms, on a shield, quarterly; first and fourth, three escallop shells for Graham; second and third, three roses for Montrose.

(1435) Lent by the DUKE OF MONTROSE.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND

[Gold has been found and worked for in Scotland from very early times. The gold ornaments discovered with prehistoric relics were doubtless made from native gold.

The earliest authentic notice regarding gold in Scotland is a grant made by King David I., A.D. 1125, to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, of his tenth of all the gold found in Fife and Fothrik.¹

There is also an Act of James I., A.D. 1424, which states, 'Gif ony myne of golde or siluer be fūdȳn in ony lordes landes of the realme, and it be prwyt th^t thre half-pēȳns of siluer may be fȳnit owt of the punde of leid, the lordes of parlimēt consentes th^t sik myne be the kinges as is vsuale in vthir realmȳs.'²

It is stated in Chalmers's *Caledonia* that 'James IV., who was a great dabbler in alchemy, appears to have wrought some (gold) mines in Crawford Moor. In the *Treasurer's Accounts* of 1511, '12, and '13, there were a number of payments to Sir James Pettigrew, and the men who were employed under him in working the mines of Crawford Moor.' In the time of James V. 300 men were employed in these mines for several summers in washing gold.

In 1567 the Regent Murray granted a licence for nineteen years to Cornelius De Vois, a Dutchman, who came with recommendations from Queen Elizabeth, to search for gold and silver

¹ *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, p. 16, No. 28. Bannatyne Club, 1842.

² Thomson's *Acts of the Scottish Parliaments*, vol. ii. p. 5

in any part of Scotland. It appears that Cornelius so far prevailed on the Scots to 'confederate' that they raised a stock of £5000 Scots (equal to about £416 sterling), and worked these same mines under royal privileges. What ultimately became of Cornelius's adventure does not appear, but we are told by Atkinson that it was subsequently taken up by one Abraham Grey, a Dutchman.¹

In 1583 a contract was entered into between King James vi. and one Eustachius Roche, described as a Fleming and mediciner, whereby he was allowed to break ground anywhere and search for the precious metals. In 1588, although he is still described as the tacksman-general of the mines, it may be inferred that that adventure was more or less unsuccessful, for in that year we find him entering into a new contract with the king for a superior kind of salt.²

In 1593 King James vi. granted to Thomas Foulis, a goldsmith of considerable eminence in Edinburgh, a lease of the gold, silver, and lead mines of Crawford Moor and Glengoner for twenty-one years, in consideration of the loans (which amounted in 1594 to no less than £14,598) he had had from him.

We do not know what success attended the gold-diggings in the hands of this goldsmith, but we find that before the expiry of his lease they were actively worked by an Englishman named Bulmer, who it is said was in partnership with Thomas Foulis, with the licence and favour of Queen Elizabeth and a patent from King James vi. Five different moors were worked by this speculator, namely—Mannoch Moor and Robbart Moor in Nithsdale, the Friar Moor on Glengoner Water, Crawford Moor in Clydesdale, and Glengaber Water in Henderland, Peeblesshire. He built for himself a house in Glengoner, on the lintel of one of the doors of which were carved these lines :—

‘ Sir Bevis Bulmer built this bour,
Who levelled both hill and moor :
Who got great riches and great honour
In Short-cleuch Water and Glengoner.’³

An Act of the Privy Council of 11th June 1616, granted to Stevin Aitkinsoun, an Englishman, power ‘during his lyfetye to searche, seik, worke, dig, try, discover, and find oute . . . seames and mynes of gold and silver . . . in Crawfurde Mure.’ And it provided that all the gold and silver should be brought to his ‘Majesties Conezie-house⁴,’ at Edinburgh, to be coined, one-tenth to be His Majesty’s due, and nine-tenths of the coined money to be delivered to ‘the said Stevin.’

In 1619 an Englishman named George Bowes procured a commission to work the gold mines in Scotland. At Wanlockhead he discovered ‘a small vaine of gold which had much small gold upon it.’ He swore his workmen to secrecy, and after working the vein for some time he carried off to England a considerable quantity of gold. Before leaving he closed up and concealed the shaft, and although it has been looked for it has never been re-found.⁵

Gold is still to be found by washing at Wanlockhead, in Dumfriesshire, although the expense of procuring it far exceeds the value of the gold so obtained. In 1872 a nugget of considerable size was found by a miner named Andrew Gemmell.

In 1867 gold was discovered in Sutherlandshire in a sufficient quantity to be remunerative. Whether the Kildonan Diggings would have repaid the expense of working them for any length of time was not ascertained, for they were stopped by the Duke of Sutherland in 1869. Since their stoppage gold of a similar character has been found under similar circumstances in the following Scottish counties—(1) Caithness, (2) Shetland, (3) Inverness, (4) Nairn, (5) Moray, (6) Aberdeen, (7) Lanark, and (8) Bute.

¹ *Discoverie and Historie of the Gold Mynes in Scotland*, 1619. Bannatyne Club, 1825.

² *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 189.

³ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 404.

⁴ i.e. Mint.

⁵ *Discoverie and Historie of the Gold Mynes in Scotland*, 1619. Bannatyne Club, 1825.

The Sutherland diggings of 1867-9 created a voluminous literature of their own. Detailed reports on special goldfields were made in the local newspapers—

- (1) Sutherland and Caithness, in the *Northern Ensign* of 1869.
- (2) Inverness, Nairn, and Moray, in the *Inverness Courier* of 1870.
- (3) Perthshire, in the *Perthshire Advertiser* in January and February 1869.
- (4) Forfarshire, in the *Dundee Advertiser* in November 1869.

The general subject of the goldfields of Scotland was also discussed, and several papers on it are published in the transactions of various scientific associations—

- (5) The British Association, 1867.
- (6) The Geological Society of Edinburgh, 1868.
- (7) The Royal Geological Society of Ireland, 1869.

All Scottish gold contains a considerable percentage of silver. Professor Church has made the following analysis of the gold from Wanlockhead :—

Gold,	86.60 per cent.
Silver,	12.39 ..
Iron,35 ..
Other substances and loss,66 ..
	<hr/>
	100

A. J. S. B.]

RING made of Sutherland Gold. (1391) Lent by MRS. MOWBRAY.

RING of Sutherlandshire Gold, dug by the brother of the lender.

(1437) Lent by MRS. MOWBRAY.

OLD SCOTTISH PLATE

[So much obscurity has until recently surrounded the early Scottish Hall-marks on plate—particularly those previous to 1681—that it may be fitting as an introduction to this section to explain briefly the regulations by which the goldsmiths were controlled, and how the date of the work which they manufactured can be ascertained.

The main object of the Scottish enactments seems to have been to prevent fraud, rather than to preserve a record of the date of manufacture, or to form a source of revenue. For this purpose it was enacted, in the reign of James II. in 1457, ‘as anent the reformacione of golde and siluer wro^t be goldsmythis ande to eschewe the desaving done to the Kingis liegis thair salbe ordanyt in ilk burghie quhair goldsmythis wirkis ane vnderstandande and cummande man of gude conscience quhilk sall be dene of the craft. And quhen the werk is bro^t to the goldsmy^t and it be golde quhat golde that ever it beis bro^t till him he sall gif it fur^t agane in werk na we^r than xx granys. And of siluer quhat ever he bro^t him he sall gif it fur^t agane na we^r na xj granys. And the said goldsmy^t sall tak his werk or he gif it furthe and pass to the dene of the craft and ger examyn that it be sa fyne as is befor wrettyn. And the said dene of the craft sall set his merk and takyn thairto togidder w^t the said goldsmytis. And gif faute be fundyne thairin efterwartis the dene forsaide and golde-smytis gudis salbe in eschet to the king and thair lillis at the kingis will. Ande the saide dene sall haif to his fee of ilk vnce wro^t j d. And quhair ther is na goldsmy^t bot ane in a towne he sall schawe that werk takinit w^t his awne merk to the hede olliciaris of the towne quhilkis sall haif a merk in like maner ordanyt thairfor and salbe set to the saide werk. And quhat goldsmy^t that giflis furth his werk vtherwayis thane is befor wrettyn his gudis salbe confyskyt to the king and his life at the kingis will.’

In 1483 it was enacted that, as ‘throw the negligence and avirice of the wirkaris . . .

the pepill is ouer gretly scaithit and dissauit,' there should be appointed 'in ilka towne quhair that goldsmithis ar . . . a wardane and a decane of the craft that salbe suorne thairto and examyn al the werkmansehip that cummys fra thair handis. And quhair thai fynd it sullicient set thair merkis thairto.'

By the Act of 1485 'a dekin and a sercho^r of the craft' were appointed, and it was enacted 'that al goldsmytis werk be markit w^t his avⁿ mark, the dekynis mark, and the mark of the towne of the finace of xj d fyne.' These enactments were more strictly carried out in Edinburgh, where the great majority of the goldsmiths plied their craft, than elsewhere in Scotland. Yet, notwithstanding the supervision exercised, there are found constantly recurring complaints of the baseness of the silver. In the Act of 1555 it is mentioned as occasionally having been found as low as 'six and seven deniers,' and the standard is again fixed at xj deniers.¹

In Edinburgh the goldsmiths formed a separate incorporation, although originally they were incorporated with the hammermen, like those in all the other Scottish burghs; and to them in 1586 James vi. granted a letter under the Privy Seal (ratified by Act of Parliament in 1587) authorising them to supervise the quality of 'all gold and silver wark wrocht and made in ony pairt within this realme.' And there are still extant letters which they issued to the other burghs calling attention to the deficiency of their standard.

On the back of the draft of one of these letters (undated, but assigned to about the year 1687) there are jotted down the names of those to whom it was sent, and from it we learn the number of the goldsmiths in the different burghs of Scotland. In Glasgow there were 5; Aberdeen, 3; Perth, 1; Inverness, 1; Ayr, 1; Banff, 1; and Montrose, 1. And from the minute-books of the incorporation it is calculated that at the same date there were about twenty-five goldsmiths in Edinburgh.

Up to 1681 there were only three statutory marks impressed on plate:—the maker's mark, the town mark, and the deacon's mark.

It will be at once apparent that although these deacons' marks were not primarily intended to indicate a date, yet incidentally they do so, when the marks can be identified with the names, and when the periods during which they held office can be ascertained.

The records and minute-books of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, which date from 1525, have happily been preserved, and in them has been found a complete list of all the freemen of the craft and also of their deacons.² The deacons' names are also to be found in the minutes of the burgh records, for it was one of the privileges and duties of the deacons of the crafts to sit in the Town Council.

It will thus be apparent how it is possible to fix within very narrow limits the date of the older pieces of plate hereafter described.

The Edinburgh Incorporation made several alterations in the stamping of plate. In 1681 it abolished the deacon's mark, substituting that of the Assay-master (altered again in 1759 to that of a thistle), and at the same time it added a date letter, which is still continued. In 1784 the duty mark of the sovereign's head was added, making in all five statutory marks for silver plate, which is the number still in force.

Besides Edinburgh, the goldsmiths plied their craft in almost every burgh of importance throughout Scotland. Plate with the stamp of the following towns has been found:—Canongate (up till recently a separate burgh from Edinburgh), Old Aberdeen, (New) Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Dundee, Elgin, Glasgow, Greenock, Inverness, Leith.




















¹ Pure silver was reckoned as 12 deniers, and the denier was divided into 24 grains. At present the standard is 11 oz. 2 dwt. to the 12 oz.

² A complete list of these craftsmen, both in Edinburgh and in the other burghs, with their marks, will be found in the Chapter on 'Old Scottish Hall-marks,' by Alexander J. S. Brook, in *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, by the Rev. Thomas Burns. Edinburgh: R. & R. Clark (now in the press).

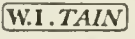
Montrose, Perth, Stirling, St. Andrews, and Tain. Silver plate was manufactured in all these burghs up to 1836, when, by Act of Parliament, Hall-marking was confined to the Assay Offices of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In most of these burghs the goldsmiths were incorporated with the hammermen, and their names have been ascertained principally from their minute-books and the burgh records.

The Act of 1485 appears to have left it in the option of the burgh authorities either to provide themselves with a town mark of their own, to be struck on all plate by the 'dekin and sercho' of the craft they were enjoined to appoint, or to permit the goldsmiths to have town marks of their own, which they themselves stamped on the plate they made. In Aberdeen the Town Council appointed in 1649 a 'tryar' of gold and silver, and furnished him with a punch of the town mark, but the appointment was not continued. An examination of the marks impressed on provincial plate leads to the inference that each goldsmith had a town mark of his own. Indeed, one goldsmith in Glasgow had his name cut on the mark he used.

The town marks of the principal burghs are as follows:—

Canongate 	Dundee 	Leith—an anchor 
Old Aberdeen AB 	Elgin  : 	Montrose 
(New) Aberdeen  :  : 	Glasgow 	Perth  : 
Banff  : 	Inverness  :  : 	St. Andrews 

Edinburgh—a castle, triple towered, and embattled.

Tain  (the goldsmith's mark is on the same punch as the town mark here).

Greenock—a ship in full sail and an anchor.

Many minor variations in these marks are also found, but in general they adhered to the main features of those here shown.


The goldsmiths in some of the burghs—notably in Aberdeen—added a number of marks which were not statutory, and which varied with the caprice of each individual goldsmith; and no explanation can now be obtained of the reasons which may have led them to do it.

There does not seem to have been any considerable amount of plate manufactured in these small burghs. With the exception of Aberdeen and Glasgow, where the trade was more general, it was confined to the making of the communion plate of the churches in the locality, and of articles for domestic use, such as bowls, quaichs, spoons, etc. In Glasgow and Inverness many of the old silver brooches of Celtic design appear to have been made and duly Hall marked.

Although the Act of 1836 did not prevent the goldsmiths in these small burghs from working at their craft, yet the provision compelling them to have their plate Hall-marked either in Edinburgh or Glasgow has led to the withdrawal of all such craftsmen from these places. And now there are few manufacturing goldsmiths and silversmiths to be found in Scotland, except in Edinburgh and Glasgow. A. J. S. B.]

EDINBURGH

SILVER-MOUNTED WOODEN CHALICE OR MAZER. [The bowl, which measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is made of maple root, and is mounted with a silver rim. It is supported by a silver stem $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. In the centre of the inside of the bowl is a silver plate (known technically as the print) riveted to the wood, on the border of which is engraved

‘LEX · PER · MOISEN · DATA · EST · GRĀ · ET · VERITAS · PER · IESŪ · CHR̄M · FACTA · EST · IO · I.’ On a shield in the centre is a passage from the Vulgate Text. ‘SIVE · MĀDV̄CATIS · SIVE · BIBITIS · VEL · ALIVD · QVID · FACITIS · ŌIA · IN · ĠLIAM · DEI · FACITE I · CORIN · 10 1567,’ and on a ribbon surrounding the shield, ‘COLLEGIŪ · NOVVM · ŠC̄TE · ĀDREE.’ Peculiar interest attaches to this vessel from the fact that it is the oldest piece of Scottish silver plate duly Hall-marked which has as yet been discovered. It was made in Edinburgh, and bears all the marks required at that period  i.e. the maker’s mark, the town mark, and the deacon’s mark. The maker’s name is Alexander Auchinleck, who was admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths prior to 1550: the deacon’s mark is that of Thomas Ewing, who held that office between 1552 and 1556, and in 1561: it was therefore made in one of those years.

Originally, no doubt, it was intended for a mazer or wine bowl. For centuries these were the commonest articles in domestic use, and the finest of them were made of maple-wood (whence some derive the name ‘mazer,’ from *masarin* or *maser*, an old term for the maple-tree, from its *spotted* grain), and they were frequently mounted in silver. In the Inventory of the



FIG. 202.—SILVER-MOUNTED WOODEN CHALICE OR MAZER.




Jewels found in the Castle of Edinburgh, 17th June 1488, there are mentioned ‘Foure Masaris callit King Robert the Brocis with a cover. . . . Item the hede of silver of ane of the coveris of masar.’ These appear to have gone amissing during the reign of James v. Two or three mazers are mentioned among the spoil taken by King Edward i. from the Castle of Edinburgh in 1296. ‘The mazer of St. Erkenwald’ appears in an Inventory of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s at London in 1295. ‘The mazer of St. Thomas of Canterbury’ was among the treasures of King Charles vi. of France in 1399. ‘The mazer of St. Louis’ was shown at St. Denis in 1470.

Most of the early guilds and colleges possessed them, and many are still in existence. In the inventory of the chamber in St. Leonard’s College, St. Andrews, allotted to the principal in the year 1544, there is mentioned ‘ane maizer wth common cups and stoups.’ It is said that this mazer was used as a communion cup by the congregation which worshipped in St. Leonard’s till they got communion plate of their own in 1681. In all probability the mazer belonging to St. Mary’s College was also used for a similar purpose. Figured and described in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, new series, vol. v. page 141. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 202.)

(968) Lent by ST. MARY’S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS.

ROCK CRYSTAL JUG, mounted in silver gilt, presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Regent Mar for the baptism of one of his children. (See Fig. 51, page 54.)

(301) Lent by SHERIFF ERSKINE MURRAY.

THE 'LOVING CUP' OF GEORGE HERIOT, Goldsmith to King James VI. and Founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. [He was born in 1563, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1588: held the office of Deacon in 1598, 1603-4, 1607-8, and died in 1623. For long there has been a tradition that this cup was manufactured by himself: but an examination of the stamps    reveals the fact that the maker was Robert Denneistoun, a contemporary of George Heriot's, who was admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1597. The deacon's mark is so much obliterated as to be unrecognisable. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 203.)

(959) Lent by the GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S TRUST, EDINBURGH.

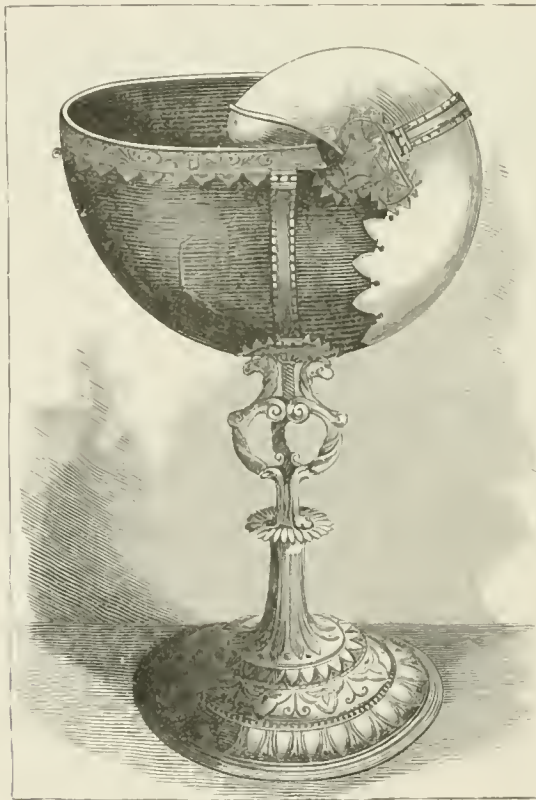





FIG. 203.—GEORGE HERIOT'S 'LOVING CUP.

TWO SILVER SPOONS, engraved on the top 'BB 1578.' [This date so far as it refers to the period at which they were made is misleading. Both spoons bear an Edinburgh Hall-mark, and have the maker's punch of Peter Neilson    who was admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1647, and the deacon's mark of George Cleghorn, who filled that office in 1648-50 and 1655-57. A. J. S. B.]

(1370) Lent by the HEIRS OF THOMAS MAXWELL.

SILVER PEG TANKARD OR TASSIE, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. [It is supported by three claw and ball feet, and is richly embossed with a floral pattern. The characteristic feature of this class of tankard is the number of pegs affixed in a vertical line on the inside, which divide the contents into equal portions. It was customary, when the tankard was handed round, for each guest to drink down to his peg, and he who exceeded that limit was fined for his love of the contents. (That well-known Anglo-Indian beverage, brandy or whisky and soda water mixed, called 'a peg,' probably derives its name from this source.) It is described as having been given by one of the Bishops of Orkney to his nephew Sir John Maxwell of Pollok. But this tradition does not coincide with the date of its manufacture. It bears the Edinburgh Hall-mark, and has both the name punch and deacon's



FIG. 204.—SILVER PEG TANKARD OR TASSIE.












mark of Edward Cleghorn    who was deacon of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1663-65, 1671-73, 1679-81. It must have been made during one of these years. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 204.) (1423) Lent by SIR JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, BART.



FIG. 205.—JAMES STIRLING'S SILVER KETTLE AND STAND.

LARGE SILVER QUAICH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It has two handles: on one is engraved AC and on the other IM^eL. [It bears the Edinburgh Hall-mark for the year 1713, and the maker's punch of Robert Inglis     who was admitted to the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1686. A. J. S. B.]

(1399) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SILVER KETTLE AND STAND, presented in 1752 by the Town Council of Glasgow 'to James Stirling, Mathematician, for his service, pains, and trouble in surveying the river towards deepening it by locks.' It bears the Edinburgh Hall-mark for 1751-2     and is stamped with the name punch of Ebenezer Oliphant, who was admitted to the Goldsmith's Incorporation in 1737. It has also the assay-master's mark of Hugh Gordon.

[James Stirling was a favourite pupil of Robert Simson, the eminent mathematician, born at Kirkton Hall, Ayrshire, in 1687, who was Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow for nearly fifty years, and died in 1768. His edition of *Euclid's Elements* is a standard text, and among his other works may be cited *Elements of Conic Sections*, and *The 'Plane Loci' of Apollonius Restored*. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 205.)

(781) Lent by JAMES STIRLING.

SILVER TABLE-SPOON which belonged to Flora Macdonald. It is engraved with the initials A M'D F M'D [It bears the Edinburgh

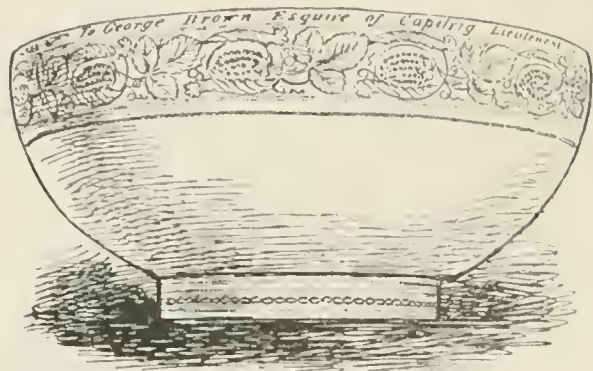


FIG. 206. COLONEL GEORGE BROWN'S SILVER PUNCH-BOWL.

Eastern Battalion of Renfrewshire Volunteer Infantry, from the Officers of that Regiment.' [It is stamped with the Edinburgh Hall-mark for 1809-10. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 206.)

Hall-mark of 1756-7, (WG) (EG) (B) and was manufactured by William Gilchrist, who was admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1736. A. J. S. B.] (See p. 153.) (652) Lent by MRS. WYLDE.

SILVER PUNCH-BOWL, 11 inches in diameter, 5 inches high, ornamented on the rim. It bears the inscription, 'To George Brown, Esquire of Capilrig, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Eastern Battalion of Renfrewshire Volunteer Infantry, from the Officers of that Regiment.' [It is stamped with the Edinburgh Hall-mark for 1809-10. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 206.) (829) Lent by JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH.

GLASGOW

[The goldsmiths of Glasgow were incorporated with the hammermen, and under that designation there were also included copper-smiths, pewterers, white-iron men, saddlers, and belt-makers. The hammermen were incorporated by Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council, with concurrence of Gavin Dunbar the Archbishop, dated 14th October 1536.

Long before this date, however, there must have been craftsmen working in gold and silver in Glasgow, for in the reign of Robert III. there was a mint-house there, as was indeed common in most of the burghs of any size, and coins of that reign have been found which were stamped in Glasgow.

Only one of the old minute-books of the Incorporation of Hammermen—dating from 1616 to 1717—is now in existence. It is obviously incomplete, but the additional names during the period it covers, and later, have been obtained from the Burgess Roll and other sources.

The first name that occurs in the minutes is that of John Kirkwood, who was admitted to the Incorporation in 1616, and as far as can be judged from the records he was the sole representative of the craft at that time in the town. Glasgow, it must be remembered, was then a small burgh and university town, containing about 7500 inhabitants, and the Reformation had shorn it of much of the dignity and state which attached to the Romish See.

During the first half of the seventeenth century, either the demand for the wares of the goldsmith increased, or the number of the goldsmiths decreased, for by an Act of Council in 1660 William Cockburn, from Edinburgh, was allowed 'to exercise his calling in the burgh.'

The trade thereafter seemed to flourish, for about the year 1687 there were at least five goldsmiths in Glasgow—Robert Brook, James Stirling, Thomas Cuming, George Luke, and James Cuming—all in the active exercise of their craft. These are the names recorded on the back of the draft of a letter of that period, but the records point to a number even larger than this.

No Glasgow plate of the earliest date is known to exist, or at any rate has as yet been discovered. This is not to be wondered at, for frequently there appear in the old burgh records entries of proclamations, of which the following is an example :—

‘15th June 1639.—Proclamatium anent Silver Plait. The said day it is ordanit that publicationn be made throw the town, be sound of drum, that the inhabitantis of this brughe bring thair haill silver plait, to be bestowit in defence of the good comoun cause in hand, conforme to the ordinance of the committee at Ed^r, and ordaines James Stewart, lait provest, Walter Stirling, deane of gild, John Barnes and Gawaine Nisbit, to attend upon the ressauing of the said silver plait, and to meitt the dayis following, at nyne houris in the morning,’ etc.

The Church might have been expected to conserve some specimens of old plate, but in Glasgow the communion cups of none of the churches are of earlier date than about the commencement of the eighteenth century. The following record is significant of how church plate sometimes disappeared :—‘7th March 1588.—The commissioners appointed by the King’s Majesty anent repairing the High Kirk, and haill brethren of the Kirk Session of Glasgow, ordain all the pendent silver for repairing the Colledge Kirk.’

The Glasgow goldsmiths could not complain of lack of patronage from the civic authorities. In many burghs it was customary to commission an Edinburgh goldsmith to manufacture any plate of exceptional importance, and occasionally it was by no means uncommon, even in these early times, to obtain it from London.

An examination of different records shows that in Glasgow presentation plate was as a rule given into the hands of local goldsmiths, although there is one exception even in this collection in the kettle presented to James Stirling (page 299). In 1667 there was paid to Thomas Moncur, goldsmith, £887, 2s. for the ‘propyne of silver work given to Ladie Elphinstoume, the Bischop’s daughter, at her mariage.’ In 1716 ‘a sum of £35, 1s. 9d. sterling money was given to James Luke, goldsmith, by the Town, for a silver tankard, etc., to be sent to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonell, for the good service he had done during the rebellion and confusion.’ In 1731 there was paid to Robert Luke, goldsmith, £385, 16s. for a silver tea-kettle and lamp, given in compliment by the town to Alexander Finlayson, clerk. In 1733 there was paid to the same goldsmith £31, 10s. 3½d. for a silver bowl and tankard, ‘gifted by the Town in compliment to John M’Gilchrist, deput clerk.’ (*See* No. 938, p. 304.) In 1756 Mr. Richard Oswald, merchant in London, was voted a piece of plate (for his services in obtaining the Act for erecting a lighthouse on the island of Cumbrae), which was manufactured by Mrs. Margaret Murdoch or Glen, relict of Mr. Glen, goldsmith. In 1776 the sum of £35, 8s. was paid to Milne and Campbell, goldsmiths, for a two-handled silver cup, given by the Town to Mr. Goulborn, engineer, on account of deepening the river Clyde. In 1789 the treasurer was authorised to pay to Robert Gray, silversmith, £38, 17s. for a sword and silver badge to the lieutenant of police, and a gold chain to the superintendent of police. These examples may suffice to show to what an extent the civic authorities patronised the goldsmiths of their own burgh.

The social status of the goldsmiths in Glasgow differed much from those in Edinburgh. In the capital they were the bankers, money-lenders, and speculators of their day, while in Glasgow it was no uncommon thing for some craftsmen to be partners in many strange concerns altogether alien to their ordinary business. Thus we find that the most famous family of Glasgow goldsmiths—the Lukes of Claythorn—were partners in a soaperie, an ironwork, and in many adventures with ships—notably in one in which cherry sacke was first imported into Glasgow. On the other hand, monopoly was the rule of the trade in Edinburgh; and, as is abundantly proved by the records, if any goldsmith ventured beyond the strict limits of his trade he was speedily expelled from the Incorporation and his name deleted from the roll.

It is questionable if up to 1730 any goldsmith had a shop in Glasgow. In 1753 Robert Luke, who was at one time treasurer for the town, was succeeded by Bailie James Glen, and it is noted that at that time he was almost the only one in the trade in the west of Scotland who kept a shop. Again, in 1790 we find that there were only two goldsmiths' shops of any note in the town—one kept by Adam Graham in King Street, and the other by Robert Gray in the Trongate; and, strange to say, the latter silversmith could, in addition to his more valuable wares, always furnish a customer with a cane or umbrella—the latter at that time a modern luxury, being usually made of yellow or green glazed linen.

The town mark impressed on Glasgow plate is the burgh arms—an oak tree surmounted by a bird, a salmon with a signet-ring in its mouth, and a bell. The arrangement of these differs considerably in many of the punches. In some the bird and fish are looking to the dexter side, in others to the sinister, and the bell is also to be found on different sides. In some the salmon is below the tree, and in others it is placed across the tree above the roots. In not a few marks the letter G is introduced, and in one punch at least—that of William Clerk—the name of the goldsmith is cut on the town mark. One notable feature of all the early marks is their unusually large size. These differences in detail lead to the inference that each goldsmith possessed his own town mark, which appears to have been permissible under the Act of 1485, although some burghs provided themselves with a town mark of their own, which was affixed by an official whom they appointed specially for the purpose.

A date letter was introduced as one of the statutory stamps, and was continued in Glasgow for some time. The first example of it, although it may have been applied previously, is found in 1696-7, when the letter Q was stamped on plate made in that year. The Glasgow goldsmiths appear to have adopted the same letter and the same character of letter as was appointed for that year in Edinburgh; but in 1700-1 they adopted the letter U, while in Edinburgh they omitted the U and passed on to V, so that in this year the date letters of Glasgow fall one letter behind those of Edinburgh. In choosing the character of the succeeding alphabet—Roman capitals—they also followed the example of Edinburgh. The last trace of the date letter in Glasgow is found in 1709-10, when D was the letter used.

There is little fear of mistaking the date letters of Glasgow for those of Edinburgh, even although the town mark is obliterated, for the former differ in many details from the latter, and are also of a very large size.

On the plate manufactured by Milne and Campbell, who carried on business in the Trongate from about 1776 to 1790, there is the stamp of the letter O; but as this appears on all the plate they made it cannot be a date letter.

About the year 1753 the letter S in shields of various forms was added to the maker's and town stamps. There is no documentary evidence to show by what authority it was added, or what exactly was denoted by it; but by common consent, in later years, it has been regarded as the mark indicating that the silver was of standard quality.

In 1819 Glasgow was made an assay town by the Act of George III. The district comprised Glasgow and forty miles round, and all plate made in that district had to be stamped at the Glasgow office. In that year the Goldsmiths' Company of Glasgow was also formed. The date letter was again recommenced, and the following marks were appointed:—(1) the lion rampant; (2) the city arms; (3) the maker's mark; (4) the date letter; (5) the sovereign's head.


These marks are still continued, although by the statute of 1836 other marks were prescribed. [A. J. S. B.]

SILVER SALVER, 7 inches in diameter, bearing the arms of Crawford of Jordanhill. This salver belonged to Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who captured Dumbarton Castle on the 2d April 1571, and who was provost of Glasgow in 1577. [It is a nearly unique specimen




FIG. 207.—CAPTAIN CRAWFURD'S SALVER.

both in its design and in its workmanship, and an examination of it leaves no doubt, although it bears no Hall-mark, that it belongs to the period of Queen Mary. The probability is that it was made in Glasgow. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 207.) (782) Lent by T. MACKNIGHT CRAWFURD.

SILVER RAT-TAILED TABLE-SPOON. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark and is stamped with the name punch of John Luke¹ or Louk of Claythorn,  the first of a famous family of Goldsmiths in Glasgow, whose name is first met with in 1659, and who died in 1702. The date letter on the spoon is that for 1700-1. A. J. S. B.]



(778) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

PLAIN SILVER TANKARD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. There is engraved on it this inscription: 'The gift of the Partners of the Woollen Manuufactorie, Glasgow, to Thomas Thomson, Manadger.' On the handle are engraved the weight and date '30 ũn c 7dt' 1707 [It has the Glasgow Hall-mark





and bears the name punch of James Luke  whose name is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1692. A. J. S. B.]

(1371) Lent by THE HEIRS OF THOMAS MAXWELL.





¹ Considerable difficulty has been found in identifying the marks of the Lukes with the different members of the family, as so many of them bore the same initials, and carried on business about the same period.

SMALL SILVER CUP, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, engraved on the front ^{CK}_{EM}. [This cup is similar in size and form to two which were made in 1682 for George Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, and which were used as claret cups. It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of John Luke   who was admitted a burghess of Glasgow in 1699. A. J. S. B.]





(789) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LARGE SILVER SPOON, $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with fluted ball top and baluster stem. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of John Luke     burghess of Glasgow in 1699. A. J. S. B.]





(787) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SILVER PUNCH-BOWL, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. [It is engraved on the one side with the arms of Glasgow, surmounted by the motto, and surrounded by the inscription, 'The gift of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, to Mr. John McGilchrist their clerk, for faithful services, 1732.' It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of Robert Luke     who is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1721, and who carried on business till about 1753. A. J. S. B.]





(938) Lent by MRS. HUNTER OF HUNTER.

LARGE SILVER LADLE, $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. [There is engraved on the top ^{Mr}_{P M} It has _{J T} the Glasgow Hall-mark, and bears the name punch of Robert Luke     mentioned above. A. J. S. B.]





(1372) Lent by THE HEIRS OF THOMAS MAXWELL.

SILVER DIVIDING-SPOON (17 inches long). It belonged to the Shortridge family. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark and is stamped with the name punch of James Glen     who is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1743, and who succeeded to the business of Robert Luke about 1753. The Hall-mark is remarkable for the peculiar form of the town mark. A. J. S. B.]

(1558) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

PLAIN SILVER TANKARD (no cover), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of James Glen     mentioned above. A. J. S. B.]



(784) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SIX SILVER SPOONS, 8 inches long. [They bear the Glasgow Hall-mark, and are stamped with the name punch of the above James Glen    . A. J. S. B.]





(788) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.





SILVER DRINKING-CUP used by Prince Charles in 1745. (See Fig. 102, page 139.)

(571) Lent by CLUNY MACPIERSON.

PLAIN SILVER QUAICH, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. [It has two handles: on one is engraved A M J, and on the other F M J. It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of Adam Graham   who is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1763, and whose name appears as a Goldsmith and Jeweller in the Directories both of 1783 and of 1818. A. J. S. B.]

(785) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

LARGE SILVER SPOON, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of James Taylor     who is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1773. A. J. S. B.] (786) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SILVER SEAL BOX, made to contain the wax seal appended to the University Diploma of Glasgow: the cover is finely engraved, having in the centre a University Mace and an open Bible above: on each side are represented the objects composing the coat-of-arms of Glasgow surmounted by the motto of the University, *VIV. VERITAS. VITA.* [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark     and was manufactured by Milne & Campbell, who had a Silversmith's shop

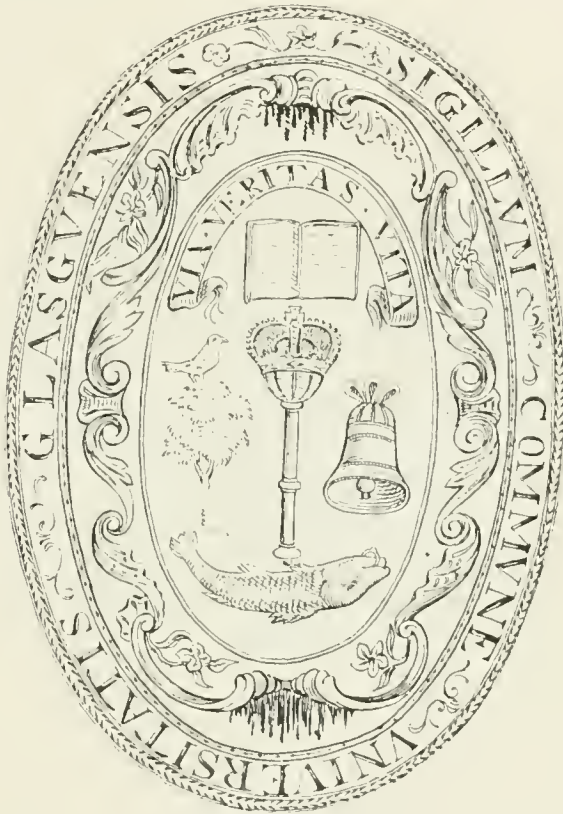







FIG. 208.—LID OF A SEAL BOX FOR GLASGOW UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA.

in Glasgow about 1776. The ease to contain the diploma was usually made of tin, but as this one is of silver, it was probably presented to some person of distinction. The decree appointing the Duke of Montrose Chancellor of the University in 1742 has the seal attached to it secured in a similar silver box. One curious feature about this one is that its owner—apparently on the eve of a journey or a voyage—has scratched inside the lid his will, which runs as follows, 'This Box if I should not Return Belongs to Ben and 100 Pounds, 100 for Isey, 100 for Bessey.' It is not signed, however, which is to be regretted, as otherwise its history might have been traced. A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 208.) (777) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SILVER QUAICH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with two handles: on one is engraved I.I. and on the other M.C. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the maker's punch of John Fraser,    who is entered on the Burgess Roll of Glasgow in 1781. A. J. S. B.] (1557) Lent by JOHN WILLIAM BURNS.

LARGE SILVER BOWL, 12 inches in diameter, and 5 inches high. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of James McEwan **JM**  **JM** **S** who is mentioned as being a jeweller in King Street, Glasgow, in 1783. A. J. S. B.]


(779) Lent by the MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.

SILVER TEA-CADDY, 6½ inches high, embossed with Chinese figures and designs. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and has the maker's punch of Milne & Campbell **M&C**  **M&C** **O** A. J. S. B.] (See Fig. 209.)


(1556) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.



FIG. 209.—SILVER TEA-CADDY WITH GLASGOW HALL-MARK.

SCALLOPED SILVER LADLE (16 inches long) with fluted bowl. It was the property of Mr. James Johnston, who died in 1781. [It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of James McEwan **JM**  **JM** **S** mentioned above. A. J. S. B.]

(1555) Lent by GEORGE GRAHAM THOMSON.

SILVER SUGAR CASTER, chased with festoons of roses. [This very probably formed one of the large pepper casters of the eruet frames common at the end of last century. It bears the Glasgow Hall-mark, and is stamped with the name punch of James McEwan **JM**  **S** mentioned above. A. J. S. B.]

(783) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

SMALL SILVER QUAICH, with fluted bowl, 3 inches in diameter, and two handles. [The name punch is probably that of James Allan **JA** who is mentioned as being a goldsmith in Glasgow in 1819. A. J. S. B.]

(1400) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

A B E R D E E N

SILVER CUP, 9 inches high, with a fluted stalk and an engraved bowl. This was presented to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, by Lord Strathnaver, and has engraved on the rim the inscription: D. Georgius Gordonius Strathnauerinæ Dominus, hoc poculum in educationis et amoris tesseram Collegio Marescallano donavit Anno 1653. [It bears the Aberdeen Hall-mark

WM WM AED XX and was made by Walter Melvil, a goldsmith in Aberdeen, and deacon of the Hammermen in 1662. His mark is also to be found on the mace in King's College in the same University. A. J. S. B.] (987) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

A Y R.

SILVER QUAICH, 6 inches in diameter. [It has two handles: on one is engraved M.F. and on the other I.C. It only bears the maker's mark MC, which is supposed to be that of

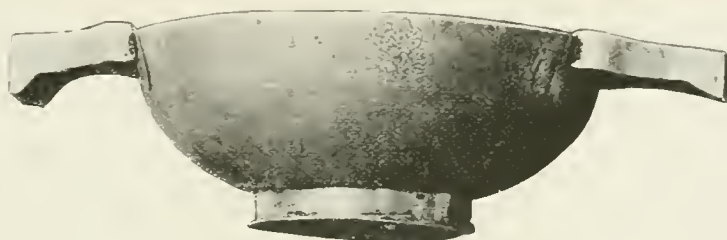


FIG. 210.—SILVER QUAICH, MADE IN AYR.

Matthew Colquhoun, who was a silversmith in Ayr between 1680 and 1700. (See Fig. 210.) A. J. S. B.]

(830) Lent by JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH.

I N V E R N E S S

SILVER QUAICH, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. [It has two handles: on one is engraved I-I and on the other M-C. On one side of the bowl is engraved I-C L-F and on the other side G-C J-C

D-C M-B

I-C A-S

D-C I-M

D-C I-C



It bears the Inverness Hall-mark IB INS X and as far as can be ascertained was manufactured by John Baillie, who was indentured as a goldsmith in Inverness in 1742. A. J. S. B.]


(1403) Lent by MRS. CAMERON.

OVAL SILVER SNUFF-BOX, 3 inches long, with a pebble in centre of lid. It belonged to Flora Macdonald and her husband, and has their initials 'A M'D' and 'F M'D' engraved on it. [It bears the Inverness Hall-mark CJ INS and was manufactured by Charles Jamieson, who was in business in Inverness from about 1780 till the early portion of this century. A. J. S. B.]

(653) Lent by MRS. WYLDE.

UNKNOWN SCOTTISH MARKS

SIX OLD SILVER SPOONS AND ONE LADLE, engraved with the initials ^LT.G. They bear a rather curious Hall-mark   which has not been identified. [A. J. S. B.] (793) Lent by COL. W. W. HOZIER.

SILVER QUAICH, used by Prince Charles Edward the night he slept in Ruskie at the inn there, occupied by Daniel Fisher. It measures 3 inches in diameter, and has two handles: on the one is engraved D F, and on the other is I S. For a Hall-mark it only bears the maker's initials  three times repeated, which have not been identified. (See also page 136.) [A. J. S. B.] (528) Lent by WILLIAM FISHER.

AMUSEMENTS

ARCHERY

NEITHER for sport, hunting, nor warfare, did the Bow and Arrow at any period occupy in Scotland the popular position it enjoyed in England, nor have we north of the Tweed the romantic legends which attest the pride of the people in the feats of their bowmen, a pride based on records of the marvellous skill of English archers, and of the many victories they owed principally to the use of their favourite weapon. In Scotland archery exercises were from time to time enjoined as military duties under severe penalties, and it is clear that so long as the bow was at all useful as a military weapon, practice with it was more regarded as a penal duty than as a popular recreation. So early as the time of William the Lion, it was ordained that all between the ages of 16 and 60 should provide themselves with arms in accordance with their position, among the weapons enumerated being 'ane bow and arrowes.' In the reign of James I. (1424) it was decreed by the Scottish Parliament 'that all men busk thame to be archaris fra thai be twelf yeris of elde' and 'bow markes' were to be made 'specialle neare to parochie kirkes, quhairin upon halie dayes men may come and at the leaste schutte thrise about.' By the same statute the playing at 'fute-ball' was prohibited under the penalty of 'fiftie schillings.' At short intervals thereafter such legislative enactments ordaining the practice of 'schuttin,' and prohibiting the indulgence in 'fute-ball, golfe, and uther sic unprofitabell sport' were renewed; but these decrees do not appear to have met with any considerable success in either the one or other direction. In the reign of James IV. (1491) we meet with the last statute which rendered foot-ball, golf, etc., illegal, and which ordained that 'bowis and schuttin be hanted, and bow markis maid therefor ordainit in ilk parochin, under the pane of fourtie schillinges, to be raisit be the shireffe and bailies foresaid.'

Archery was a favourite pastime of Mary Queen of Scots. There is a notice in one of the inventories of her moveables of a velvet glove which she used when shooting at the butts. In April 1562 Randolph writes to Cecil from St. Andrews, how the Queen and the Master of Lindsay shot at the butts in her privy garden, against Mary Livingston and the Earl of Murray. In February 1567 Drury writes to Cecil from St. Andrews how the Queen and Bothwell won a dinner at Tranent in a shooting-match against the Earl of Huntly and Lord Seton. The Queen had butts in her south garden at Holyrood.

King James vi. approved of archery. 'As for the chesse,' he says, 'I think it ouer fonde because it is ouer wise and philosophicke a follie,' but he recommends 'archery, palle maille, and suche like faire and pleasant field games.'

Although archery did not take root and flourish spontaneously in Scotland, we have to this day traces of the weaponschawings which were officially ordained but popularly neglected. The Ancient Society of Kilwinning Archers claims to be able to trace their practice with more or less regularity in their parish for about 400 years. The tradition of the Royal Company of Archers represents it as the body which was formed by James i. for enforcing his decree in favour of archery throughout the realm, and also as having acted as the body-guard of James iv. at Flodden. The official records of the Company do not however countenance the tradition. These bear that, under its present constitution at least, it has existed only since 1676, when, with the approbation of the Scottish Privy Council, it was formed to revive 'the noble and usefull recreation of archery,' which for many years had been neglected. But the Musselburgh Arrow, now in the possession of the Royal Company, is of much older date. It has medals attached to it, dating as far back as 1603, and several undated ones supposed to be older. It is thus the earliest of all the Scottish memorials of archery. The medals of the St. Andrews University Competition go back to 1618, and the Aberdeen Silver Arrow dates from 1679.

THE MUSSELBURGH ARROW. [This is the oldest and from an antiquarian point of view the most valuable of all the prizes shot for by the Royal Company of Archers. Although it has been practically in the possession of the Company for the last two centuries, there can be little doubt that the 'honest toun' of Musselburgh instituted the prize with the direct object of promoting the sport of archery among the bowmen of the district. The giving of such prizes was common among the burghs in Scotland. Peebles, Kelso, Selkirk, Stirling, and many other towns all gave prizes of this description. It would appear to have been the custom of the Royal Company to send some of their number to compete for these public prizes, and it is remarkable that with one exception since 1676 this arrow has always been gained by a member of that body. Previous to that date the prize would seem to have been open to all comers. Unfortunately the names of the winners during the earlier years can only be surmised, as simply the arms and initials are engraved on the medals, and in some cases even that clue to their identity does not exist. In 1667 the arrow was won by 'His Majesties bower, Alexander Hay,' which confirms the supposition that up to that date at any rate it was open to all competitors. But it would appear that the Royal Company did not look with favour upon open competitions, for in 1676, when the Company as it at present exists was founded, we find among their first list of rules that 'nane shall be licensed to arch within the said city of Edinburgh and suburbs thereof, but such as shall list themselves and be entered in the said Company.' Evidently the spirit of monopoly which manifested itself in the protective character of the regulations of the guilds and incorporations of that time was not confined to the sphere of trade, but extended to that of amusement also.

The shooting for this arrow was not attended with the same amount of ceremony which was a marked feature of the competitions held for the Edinburgh prizes. The attendance of a band of music was evidently uncommon, for in 1714 it is recorded in the records that there was paid this year 10s. for hautboys and 4s. 3d. for a piper for playing before the Company: but it was ordered that after this there was to be no music at any public meeting unless ordered by the Council.

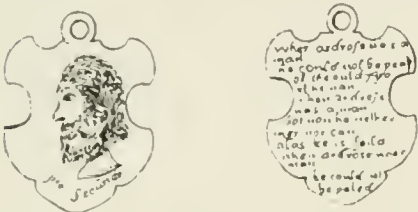
In August 1724 a muster of sixty-eight turned out at a march on the occasion of shooting for this arrow when the Duke of Hamilton—the newly appointed Captain-General—gained the prize. The custom apparently prevailed that when the first officer did the Company the honour of shooting with them, the prize was by courtesy allowed to fall to him.

It was not until 1748 that uniform was worn at this competition.

The original arrow is short, measuring only $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and the first medals

attached to it are proportionately small. One of the earliest, without name, date, or inscription, is in the form of a bell,¹ such as is commonly attached to a dog's collar or a child's rattle. With this exception the outline or form of the earliest medals down to the end of the seventeenth century, is confined to two designs—a fancy-shaped shield of heraldic character, and a plain oval. The workmanship of them is exceedingly simple, as they are merely pierced from a piece of flat plate. Their decoration is with few exceptions produced by engraving: its general design is in all cases simple. On the one side is the coat-of-arms with the initials of the winner, and on the other a figure, most frequently an archer. On three of the medals (one dated 1608, *see* Fig. 211; another 1611, and the other undated) (*see* Fig. 212) there are engraved cupids drawing the bow.

Another undated medal in gold (*see* Figs. 213 and 214) bears the curious device of a man's head and on the other side has the following lines:—



‘When Androse was a man
He could not be peal’d,²
At the auld sport he wan
When Androse was a man.
Bot now he nether may nor can,
Alas ! he is fail’d,
When Androse was a man
He could not be pealed.’

The most popular device from 1603 (the first medal which is dated) to 1733 was the figure of an archer. A number of these medals with the dates attached are figured on the next page.



Some of them, as for instance those dated 1613 and 1661, are quaint in appearance, but crude in execution: others, again, have been executed by some of the famous picture-engravers of the time, who have in some instances appended their names to their work. Besides serving merely as devices for the medals, these engravings furnish an idea of the costume of the archers about that time. In some medals more than a single figure is introduced. On that dated 1702 a group is engraved in which one archer is represented—as if confident in his success that day—saying to his competitors ‘Hodie mihi.’ (*See* Fig. 215.)

The engraving of inscriptions was not customary, as has already been noted, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it appears to have become general, as many examples are still to be found where the arms and initials on tombstones, communion cups, etc., serve the purposes of identification. The shape of the shields in these medals was also a common one at that time for armorial bearings. But in 1649 Robert Dobie of Stonyhill succeeded in winning the arrow for the third time in succession, when by the rules of the competition it became his own property. This was the first time such a feat had been accomplished, and he seems to have thought it sufficiently important to record it on the medal. The engraving of this inscription reveals the curious fact that the craftsmen of that period were more conversant with heraldic charges than with the formation of letters. The arms are fairly well cut: the inscription is simply barbarous. (*See* Figs. 229 and 230.)

¹ A bell, it may be noted, was the earliest form of a horse-racing trophy, when, before cups were offered as prizes, a winning horse used to ‘bear off the bell.’ The Silver Bell of Lanark was made in Edinburgh about the year 1608-10, and has a badge attached to it dated 1628. A similar antiquity is claimed for the Paisley Bells. In England there are two bells known as the Carlisle Bells, which were given in Queen Elizabeth’s time to the corporation of Carlisle by Lady Dacre, the wife of Sir William Dacre, the governor of that city. The smaller of the two is engraved with the date 1599, and the larger one is undated.

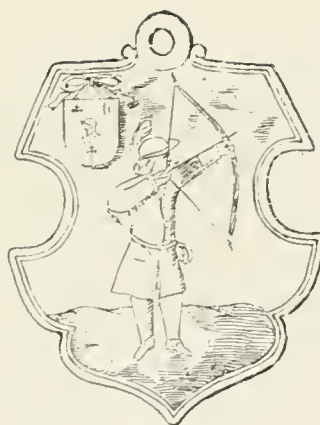
² ‘Pealed’ is the old Scotch for ‘equalled.’



1643.



1675.



1683.



1641.



1627.



1674.



1733.



1603.



1628.



1619.



1675.



1661.

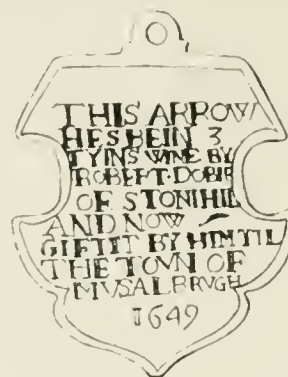
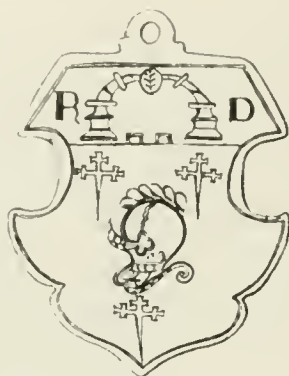


1678.

FIGS. 216 TO 228. —MEDALS ATTACHED TO THE MUSSELBURGH ARROW, WITH THE DEVICE OF AN ARCHER.

SCALE $\frac{3}{4}$.

Robert Dobie did not retain the arrow, but we are informed in the burgh records that 'for y^e love and affection borne be him to y^e weell and standing of this burch he giftet and gave bak



FIGS. 229 AND 230.

agane y^e said silver arrow to Johne Calderwood, present baillie, in name and behalf of y^e baillies, counsell, and communitie of ye same burch to be keepit and used be thame at thair pleasour in time coming.'

The plainest medal in the whole collection bears the shortest inscription, 'Will^m Bayllie, Merchant in Eden,' and has neither arms, device, nor even the date.

Up to 1704 the medals continued to be of moderate size, never exceeding 2½ or 3 inches in length, but in this year the arrow was won by an Edinburgh goldsmith, Colin Mackenzie, who, possibly from his connection with the trade, signalled the event by adding a large medal 4½ inches long. His example was speedily followed by his successors till the large size of 6 inches in length was reached in 1749.

The increasing number of medals, as well as the difficulty of attaching the larger ones to the small arrow, must have been felt inconvenient. This may possibly have been the reason which caused Adam Coult, the winner of the arrow in 1713, to present a large silver arrow in place of the usual medal.

With the enlarged size of the medals, the elaborateness of the devices and the length of the inscriptions increased in proportion, and in the period between 1704 and 1749 are found the finest medals in the whole collection.

Many of their devices are curious. The most interesting is engraved on the medal of Lieut.-Colonel John Cunynghame (1749). (See Fig. 231.) It represents what is known as papingo or popinjay shooting. This consisted in shooting at a bird tied to the top of a pole. This sport is of most ancient origin. Allusion is made to it in Homer when it formed one of the sports in the funeral games following the death of Patroclus. Below the scene on the medal are engraved the lines—

'With generous warmth thus antient Heroes glow,
T'attain the highest Honours of the Bow,
Our Scotch Archers, equal thirst of Praise,
Inspires, by equal deeds, their fame to raise.'



FIG. 231

On four of the medals are engraved inscriptions in Latin verse from the pen of Thomas

Kincaid, who is styled in the preface to Piteairn's Poems '*vir supra sortem doctus et literis humanioribus bene instructus.*' One of these, on the medal of John Bayne 1705, may be quoted as an example :—

De
IOHANNE BANO
Sagittandi palmam referente
BANUS vetusto stemmate Nobilis
ET MARTE et ARTE est, ut genere inclytus
Virtutibus vere decorus
Viribus ingenioq. pollens
Nullus sagittis figere Doctior
Seu Meta longe, seu sita sit prope
Sic Dexteræ felice certans
MARTIS et ARTIS Alumnus audit
Scotos Pharetris qui Celebres negat
Quos Buchananus laudibus evehit
Huc adsit, Heroumque priscum
Clara, dabit documenta BANUS
posuit sodalis pharetratus

T. K.

1705.

One other inscription is noteworthy. In 1711 George Drummond won the arrow for the third time in succession, and he records the fact on his medal in the following terms: 'George Drummond, Merchant in Edin^r, Haveing won this Silver Arrow three times successively, and thereby according to Antient custome become Proprietor thereof Doeth of his free goodwill with advyce of the Royall company of Archers gift the same to the Town of Musselburgh To remaine with them as a perpetuall testimonie of his Respect to the said town and for the encouraging of Archers in all time comeing Conforme to ane agreement past betwixt the Magistrats of the said town and the said George Drummond reecorded in their books and publicke Records of y^e date 18 day of July 1711.'

Only two other archers besides Robert Dobie and George Drummond have won this prize three times in succession, and these are Dr. Lowis in 1720, 1721, and 1722, and Sir Patriek Walker in 1816, 1817, and 1818.

This fact that during three centuries the arrow has only been won by four individuals three times successively, leads to the inference that the element of chance must enter considerably into the sport. At any rate many of the archers seem to have thought this. On the medal of 1633 the legend '*NON ARS SED FATA DEDERE*' encircles the figure. (See Fig. 232.)



FIG. 232.

Mr. G. Drummond on winning the arrow for the second time in 1673, engraved above the archer on the medal the legend: '*ARS FELIX CUI FATA FAVENT.*' (See Fig. 233.) On the medal of 1680 (see Fig. 234) the same thought is more briefly expressed by an equally fortunate archer, for on a scroll issuing from the mouth of the figure is inscribed the single word 'Chancee.'



FIG. 233.

On the medal of 1702 Mr. William Dundas—possibly considering his success a mere accident, adds to the inscription: 'The race is not to the swift, nor the batall to the strong.' (See Fig. 235.)

On the medal of 1626 (see Fig. 236) there occurs a curious expression which recalls the

shouts of the spectators when a knight at the tournament made a successful point. 'A



FIG. 234.



FIG. 235.

'Valifurd A Valifurd,' is engraved on each side of the figure of the archer, and this may possibly have been the acclamation which greeted this victorious bowman on winning the arrow.

After the middle of the eighteenth century the medals became less in size, and lost their distinctive character. Neither their inscriptions nor devices call for special mention.

In 1886 the medals were removed from the two arrows to which they had been so long attached, and were suspended from a silver spiral centre-piece.

In 1889 there were in all 186 medals¹ attached to this arrow.
A. J. S. B.] (944) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.



FIG. 236.

THE EDINBURGH ARROW. [In 1709 the Magistrates of Edinburgh presented to the Royal Company of Archers the prize of a Silver Arrow, which was to be shot for annually. (See Figs. 237 and 238.)

It is similar in design to the larger Musselburgh Arrow.

It was first competed for on the 27th June 1709 at Leith Links, when it was won by David Drummond, advocate. The victory is recorded in Latin verse on the reverse of the medal. (See Fig. 238.)

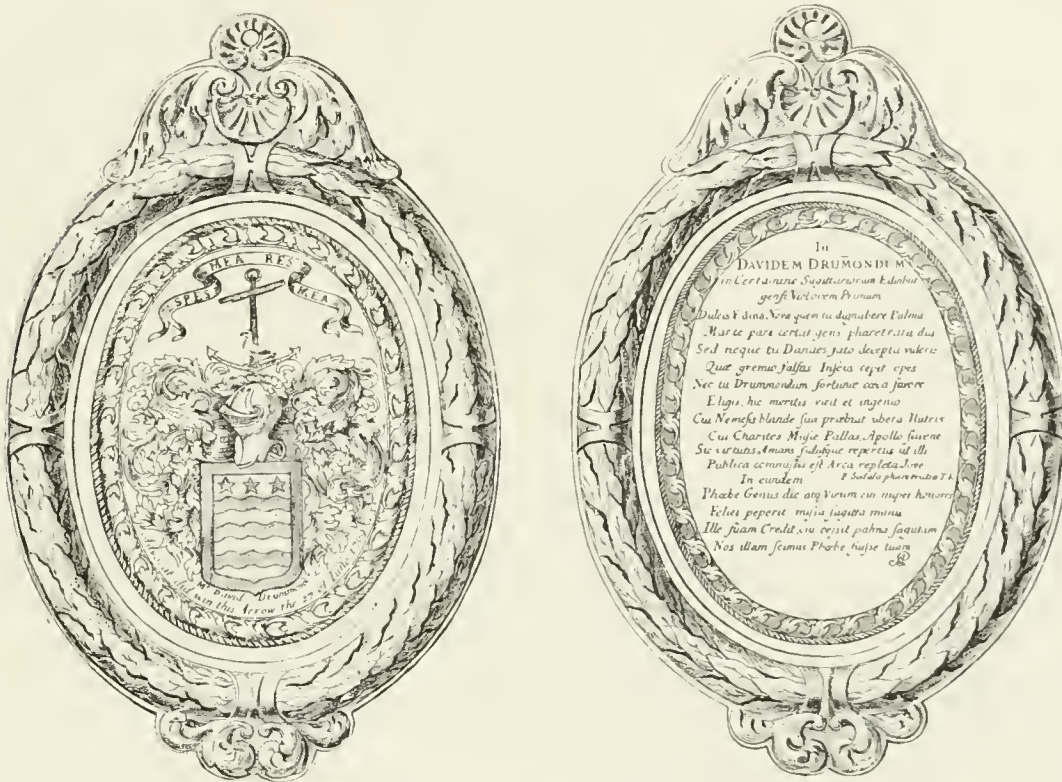
The parades which the Royal Company held from time to time for the shooting for this arrow were the most imposing of any of their turns-out.

The one in 1714 was conducted on a scale of more than usual importance. A subscription of a crown was to be exacted from every archer in town. A pair of colours—which up to this time the Company do not seem to have possessed—were ordered to be procured. A committee was appointed to adjust the bill of fare. A march through Edinburgh to Leith was determined on instead of the usual assembly at the tavern door at the latter place, and a fine of one pound ten shillings Scots was to be imposed on all who should be absent at the assembling. On the 14th of June (the day appointed) the Royal Company assembled, and on their march through the streets of Edinburgh they were accompanied by the Magistrates, and saluted by the various guards which they passed. The town of Leith also held holiday for the occasion, and the ships in the harbour displayed their flags and fired their guns. This unusual display had the effect of adding considerably to the membership of the Royal Company.

¹ A list of the winners of the Musselburgh Arrow, Edinburgh Arrow, Silver Bowl, Selkirk Arrow, Peebles Arrow, Biggar Jug, Hopetoun Royal Commemoration Prize, Dalhousie Sword, will be found in *The History of the Royal Company of Archers*, by James Balfour Paul. From that work, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1875, much of our information has been derived.

In 1715 the Edinburgh Arrow was not shot for. It was the custom to proclaim the competition 'by tuck of drum' and for the town officer to carry the Arrow with him during the proclamation. The Magistrates declined for this year to expose the Arrow for competition, probably on account of the disturbed state of the country and the strong Jacobite feelings of the Royal Company.

The Arrow was not shot for up to 1726, and the reason for this appears to have been that the Town Council had withdrawn the usual premium of £5 to the winner, and there had also arisen some dispute as to its custody. The misunderstanding was cleared up in 1726, and the turn-out on that occasion was one of more than usual magnificence, and is minutely described in the minutes.



FIGS. 237 AND 238.—EDINBURGH ARROW, MEDAL 1709.

In 1734, on the representation of some of the officers and the Town Council of Edinburgh, the place of shooting for this Arrow was changed from Leith to Bruntsfield Links.

In 1742 another public parade was held which is notable from the fact that after the usual dinner subsequent to the shooting, 'they concluded the evening with great mirth, and a splendid assembly for the ladies, at which the archers danced in their habits, the Right Honourable the Earl of Wigtoun having begun the Ball.'

After 1742 this competition was shorn of much of its glory. The archers were, however, always escorted by a company of soldiers or a detachment of the Town Guard. It was the custom for this Arrow to be carried by the officer through the town some time previous to the meeting. In 1750 it was ordered so to be carried, and the last time it is alluded to is in 1792, when the practice was discontinued on account of riots in the city. About the end of last century the place of shooting was changed from Bruntsfield Links to the Meadows, where it is still shot for.

At the time when this prize was instituted the archers were in the habit of attaching medals of an unusually large size to their arrows, as may be seen on comparing the medals of the Musselburgh Arrow about this period. Indeed, to so large a size did these medals attain—the largest

being 9 inches in length—that Lord Wemyss designates the one he attached in 1714 ‘a plate,’ and the name is not inappropriate.

Between 1709 and 1715 six large silver medals were added, and they are perhaps the finest and most characteristic of all the medals belonging to the Royal Company of Archers. The first is that of David Drummond (1709: $7\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length). It has on both sides an embossed border of laurel leaves, with scroll ornaments at the top and bottom (See Figs. 237 and 238). On

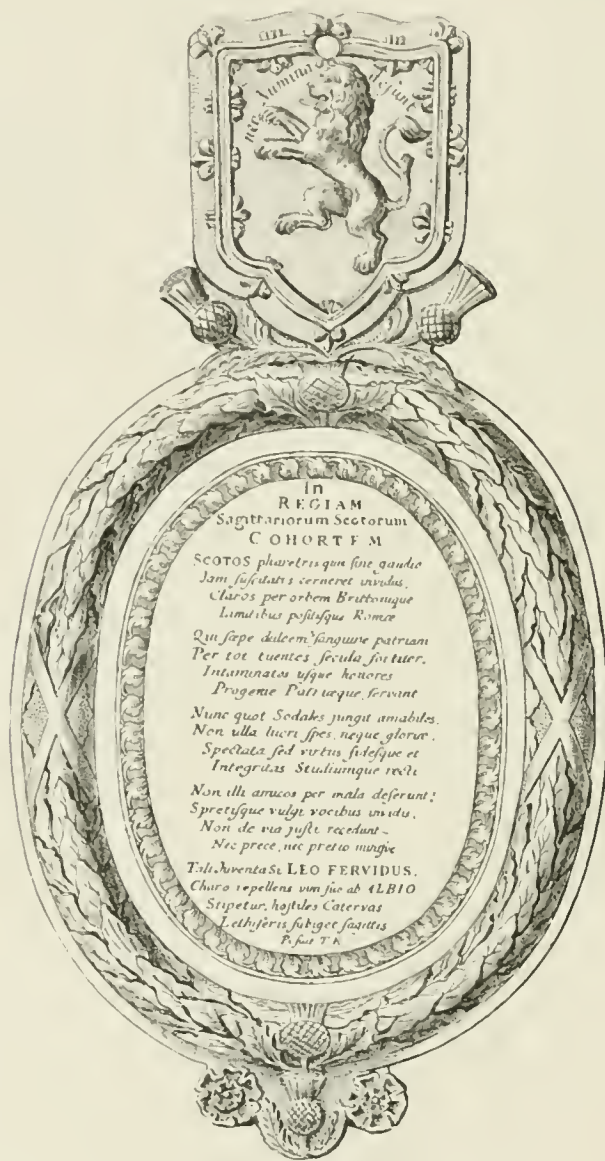


FIG. 239.—EDINBURGH ARROW, MEDAL 1711 (REVERSE).

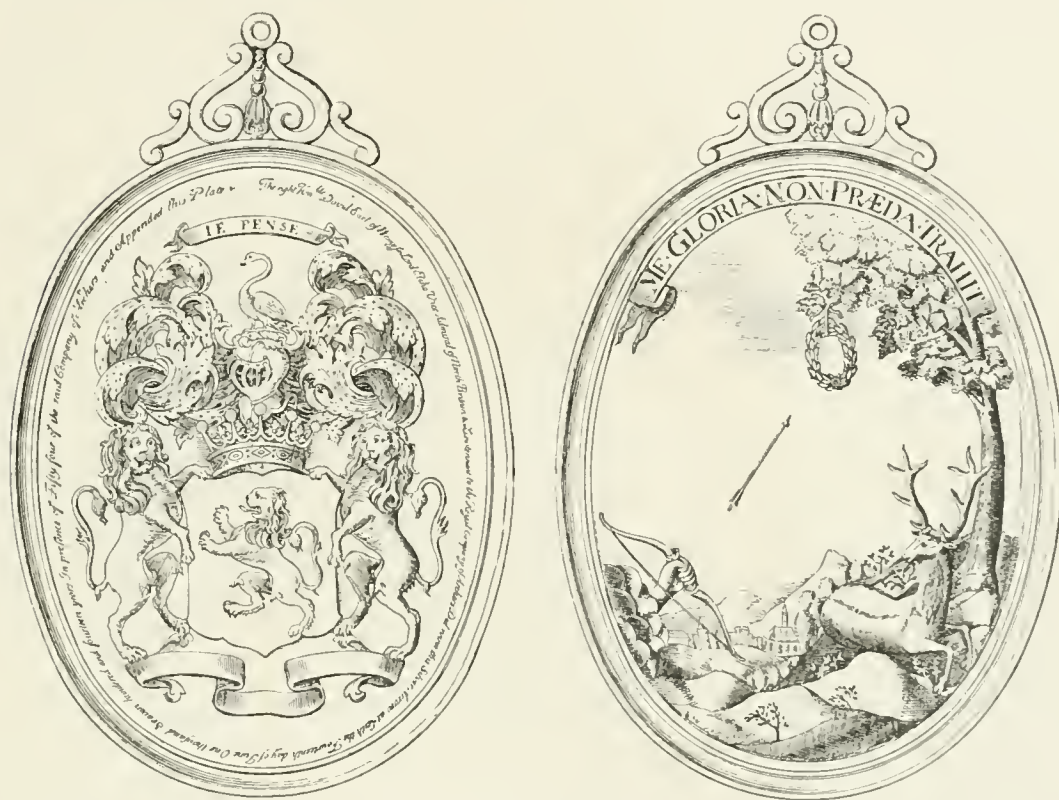
the obverse is engraved the coat-of-arms, and the inscription, ‘Mr. David Drummond, Advocat, did win this Arrow the 27 of June 1709,’ and on the reverse some lines in Latin verse from the pens of Thomas Kincaid and Dr. Archibald Pitcairn.

The second is that of William Neilson (1710: 8 inches in length). It is similar in design to the former, and has engraved on the obverse the coat-of-arms and the inscription, ‘William Neilson, Mer^d in Ed^r, did win this Arrow att Leith the 12 day of June 1710.’

The third is that of Thomas Kincaid (1711: $9\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length). It has on both sides an embossed border of laurel leaves, with Scottish thistles and roses at the top and bottom, which

is surmounted above with a shield emblazoned with a lion rampant within a double tressure. Engraved on the one side immediately above the lion is the motto, 'Omnia dat qui justa negat,' and on the other side, 'nec Numina desunt.' On the obverse are engraved the coat-of-arms and the inscription, 'Thomas Kincaid Esq^r did win this Arrow at Leith the 18 day of June 1711'; and on the reverse five verses of Latin Alcaics (Fig. 239).

The fourth, which is similar in general design to the first, is that of James Cockburn (1713: 8 inches in length). It bears the maker's mark of Patrick Murray, who was admitted a goldsmith in 1701. On the obverse are engraved the coat-of-arms and the inscription, 'James Cockburn, Esq^r Secretary to the Generall & Commander in cheif of her Majesties forces in North Britain won this Arrow the 8 of June 1713.'



FIGS. 240 AND 241.—EDINBURGH ARROW, MFDAL 1714.

The fifth is that of the Earl of Wemyss (1714: $7\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length). It is different in design from the others, the border being made of a moulded silver wire, surmounted above with a pierced scroll ornament. On the obverse (Fig. 240) are engraved the coat-of-arms and the inscription, 'The right Hon^{ble} David Earl of Wemyss Lord Elcho Vice Admiral of North Britain & Lieutenant to the Royal Company of Archers Did win this Silver Arrow at Leith the Fourteenth day of June One thousand Seven hundred and fourteen years In presence of Fifty-four of the said Company of Archers and Appended this Plate.' On the reverse there is engraved a curious scene (Fig. 241), surmounted by a ribbon bearing the motto, 'ME GLORIA NON PREDA TRAHIT,' evidently intended to indicate the peaceful ambition of the winner.

The sixth is that of Alexander Congalton (1715: $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length). In design it is almost exactly the same as the last medal; but it is only engraved with the coat-of-arms and the inscription, 'Alex^r Congalton Merchand in Ed^r Won this Arrow at Leith the 13 day of June 1715.'

The other medals attached to this Arrow are of gold, and are very much smaller in size. The larger number of them are oval in form, and have engraved the coat-of-arms or crest on the

one side and the inscription on the other side. There is not much either in their design or in their execution to call for special remark.

In 1871 the medals were removed from the Arrow and suspended on a spiral silver stand, the larger badges being hung on the ebonised stand below. In 1889 there were attached to this arrow six silver and one hundred and sixty-two gold medals. A. J. S. B.]

(945) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

THE SILVER BOWL. [In 1720 the Council of the Royal Company of Archers, having decided that it was desirable to have an annual prize, recommended several of their members to consider what the prize should be, and the method and time of shooting.

The result of their deliberations appears from a minute of 30th May 1720. 'The Council ordains the Thesaurer to order a Punch-Bowl to be made to the value of twenty pounds sterling or thereby, as an annual prize to be shot for by the Royall Company at rovers only, upon such a day and manner as the Council shall determine: which prize is to be returned by the gainer to the Thesaurer within ten moneths with his badge affixed thereto, not exceeding the value of two guineas, either of gold or silver, in the option of the gainer. And the Thesaurer for the time is to pay him in premium fyve pounds sterling upon the return of the Bowl.'

The Bowl was accordingly made, and the bill for its manufacture amounted to £22, 13s. 9d. It bears the Edinburgh Hall-mark for the year 1719-20, and was made by William Ged, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, who was also a member of the Royal Company, which he joined in 1714.

On one side of the bowl is engraved the common seal of the Company, and on the opposite side the reverse of the seal: and between those, on one side the figure of Saint Andrew, and on the other the following inscription: 'Ed^r 20 June 1720.—The Council of the Royal Company of Archers, viz. Mr. David Drummond, Præsides, Thomas Kincaid, John Nairn, James Ross, Robert Lewis, John Lewis, John Carnegie, George Drummond, Treas^r, W^m Murray & James Lewis, Clerks Ordered this piece of Plate to be furnish'd out of the Stock of the Company & to be shot for as an annual Prize at Rovers by the said Royal Company as the Council for the time shall appoint.'

In November 1720 the Bowl received an interesting addition. At that time Sir John Areskine of Alva received his diploma, 'and made offer to the Company of as much silver taken out of his mines of Alva as would make a spoon for the Punch-bowl.' The spoon or ladle was accordingly made. It bears no Hall-mark, but has engraved on the rim of the bowl the following inscription:—'Regiæ Sagittariorum Cohorti Ex fodinis suis Argenteis donavit Johannes Areskinus ab Alva Eq: Auratus die Decem 20 1720.'

In 1751 the circumference of the bowl proving too small to admit of any more badges being affixed, it was enlarged by Ebenezer Oliphant, goldsmith in Edinburgh, at a cost of £9, 7s. 2d.

The competition for this prize was originally held on Leith Links: but Bruntfield Links proved more convenient, and the competitions were held there till they were changed to the Meadows. (The Silver Bowl is figured in Mr. Paul's *History of the Royal Company of Archers*.) A. J. S. B.]

(946) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

THE SELKIRK ARROW. [Very little is known of the early history of this prize. The arrow itself, which is of silver, measures 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and has no inscription. There are attached to it (up to 1889) twenty-three silver medals, which along with the arrow weigh 20 oz. 10 dwt. Nine of these date from 1660 to 1674.

There is a striking similarity, almost amounting to uniformity, in the forms and general appearance of these badges. They differ in their design and in the character of the engraving from all the medals attached to the other arrows of the Royal Company. The majority of them indeed seem to have come from the hand of one goldsmith, who in all probability both made and engraved them. This would almost lead to the inference that Selkirk, in common with many other Scottish Burghs at that period, possessed local goldsmiths of its own. The reverses of six of the medals are identical, and consist merely of a drawn bow with an arrow fixed ready for discharging.

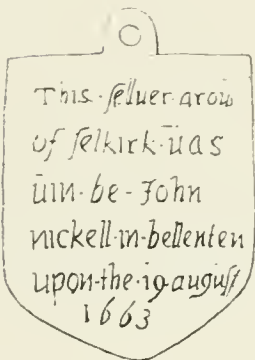
Four of the most characteristic are here reproduced (*see* Figs. 242, 243, and 244, 245, 246, and 247):—



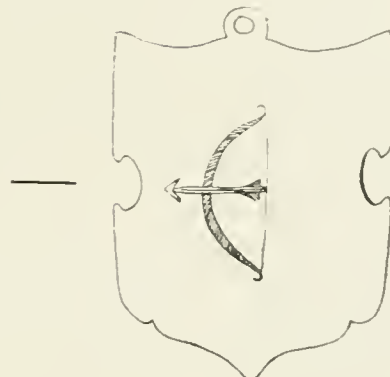
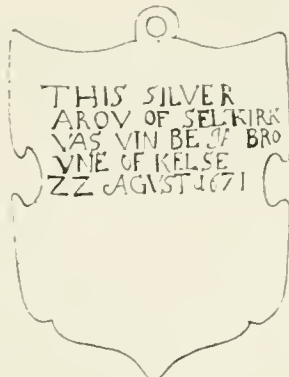
1
FIG. 242.



2
FIGS. 243 AND 244.



3
FIG. 245.



4
FIGS. 246 AND 247.

From 1674 till 1818 the arrow was not shot for. It was recovered principally through the exertions of Sir Walter Scott and Sir Patrick Walker, who found that it had been delivered to a bailie of the Council early in the eighteenth century to keep for the town's use, and that its existence had been quite forgotten.

In 1818 took place the first shooting by the Royal Company for this arrow, in consequence of an invitation from the magistrates of Selkirk.

The following is the account of the proceedings as given in the minutes, and transcribed in Mr. J. Balfour Paul's *History of the Royal Company of Archers*:—

Having reached Selkirk in two coaches-and-four, 'The magistrates and trades, with their respective colours displayed, accompanied the Royal Company to a field at the bridge over the Ettrick: the ground was very unfavourable, and at the first end there were nine arrows broken: it was also a very high wind.

'The shooting, notwithstanding, was very creditable to the Royal Company, and appeared highly gratifying to an immense concourse of people of all classes, assembled upon the occasion to witness this novel weapons-hawking.

'Mr. Charles Nairn gained the prize, which was carried by the town's officer before him, as victor, to the Tontine—the procession returning in the same order as at first. The arrow was borne upon a long staff decorated gaily with the finest flowers.

'The magistrates conferred the freedom of Selkirk upon all the members of the Royal Company who were present (at dinner) observing all the ceremonies of the birse—a singular custom is observed at conferring the freedom of the burgh of Selkirk; four or five bristles, such

as are used by shoemakers, are attached to the seal of the burgess-ticket; these the new-made burgess must dip in his wine in token of respect for the 'Souters of Selkirk')—and exhibiting the colours which were brought off by the Souters from the fatal field of Flodden, which were religiously touched by all of us.'

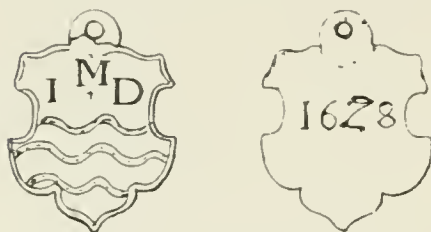
Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen between the Magistrates of Selkirk and the Royal Company in 1835, in consequence of the Magistrates desiring to throw open the competition to persons who were not members of the Royal Company. The Selkirk authorities demanded that the arrow should be returned to them; and although the Council considered that the Royal Company had an undoubted right to retain it until the next period of shooting for it, they gave it up to avoid unpleasant discussion, and ordered that the prize should be omitted in future from the annual roster.

It was not again shot for by the Royal Company till 1868, from which period frequent competitions have been held. A. J. S. B.] (947) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

PEEBLES ARROW. [This is one of the prizes which were originally given by many of the Scottish burghs for the promotion of the sport of archery in their locality. This arrow is of silver, and measures 17 inches in length. It bears the inscription, 'PRESENTIT · BE · JAMES WILLIAMSON · PROVIST · OF · PIBLIS.' This was the same James Williamson who signed the National Covenant and Confession of Faith in 1638.

There are attached to it in all (up to 1889) 40 silver medals, which, along with the arrow, weigh 26 oz. 2 dwt. Four of these belong to the seventeenth century.

The oldest medal bears the date 1628 (*see* Figs. 248 and 249); but it will be apparent even to a casual observer that one of the figures has been altered by an unskilled hand. Nevertheless the altered figure seems to have originally been a 2, and the design of the medal corresponds exactly with those of a similar date attached to the Musselburgh Arrow.

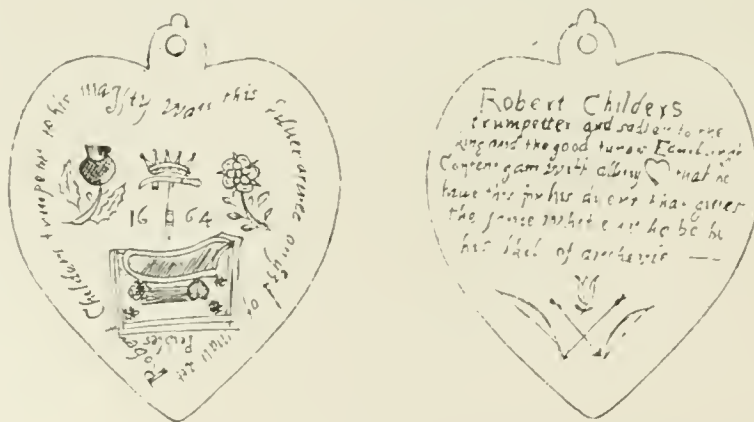


FIGS. 248 AND 249.

The other three seventeenth-century medals are dated 1661, 1663, and 1664.

That of 1663 bears the name of Alex^r. Hay, 'bower to his majestie,' who also won the Musselburgh arrow in 1667.

The medal of 1664 is the most curious. (*See* Figs. 250 and 251.) It bears the following



FIGS. 250 AND 251.

inscription:—'Robert Childers trumpetter and sadler to the king and the good tune of Edinburgh, and below this the following lines:—

'Content I am with all my ♥
That he have this for his disert
That gines the same whit eur he be
By his skil of archerie.'

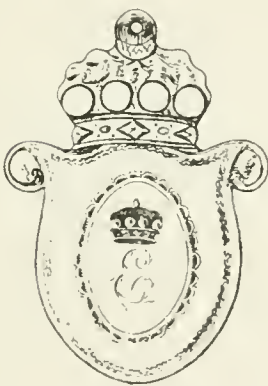
For upwards of a hundred years the arrow was not shot for; of this Dr. William Chambers, in his *History of Peeblesshire* (1864), gives the following probable explanation:—‘According to the account of an aged person in Peebles, the Silver Arrow was found concealed in the wall of the building latterly occupied by the Town Council when some remains of that edifice (formerly the Chapel of the Virgin) were removed about 1780. The conclusion to be formed is, that the town Treasurer had concealed the Arrow in the wall of the Council Chamber¹ at the commencement of the religious troubles in Scotland—1675—and that its hiding-place being forgotten, it only came accidentally to light when the building was finally removed more than a hundred years afterwards.’

The first mention of the Arrow in the records of the Royal Company occurs on the 12th July 1784, when Mr. Alexander, the Provost of Peebles, dined with the Archers. He brought with him this old silver arrow. The Council, it is stated, ‘desirous that so ancient a prize should be revived and shot for annually, signified their wishes that Provost Alexander do mention their inclinations to his brethren of the Town Council of Peebles with regard thereto, and inform (the Council) of their resolutions upon the matter.’

In 1786 the Peebles Arrow was first shot for by the Royal Company, when seven archers competed for it. In 1803, when the Company again shot for the Arrow, Mungo Park, the famous African traveller, dined with them. He was at that time practising as a surgeon in Peebles, where, however, he did not long remain, for in 1806 he left for Africa on that eventful expedition from which he never returned. It was the custom of the Royal Company to shoot for the Peebles and Selkirk Arrows on one excursion. In 1823, when on such a tour, it is related that they were received with the greatest hospitality at Peebles: the dinner and wines were pronounced ‘excellent,’ and the Provost kindly gave the party a ‘bottomless riddle to induce them to come soon back again.’

Although the number of medals attached to this arrow is not large, there is considerable variety in the pattern, and many of the medals, while simply made, are interesting as indications of the taste of the period.

Three of them are reproduced as examples. (See Figs. 252, 253, and 254.)



1792
FIG. 252.



1803
FIG. 253.



1806
FIG. 254.

That the Peebles Arrow is not shot for annually may be accounted for by the distance of Peebles from Edinburgh, and also by the fact that it is one of four Arrows connected with Scottish county towns, to one of which the Royal Company of Archers makes an annual expedition. A. J. S. B.] (948) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

¹ Burgh trophies seem to have been peculiarly liable to the contingency of being stored away, and their existence forgotten. The silver bell of Lanark, a horse-racing trophy, remained locked up in the repositories of the Council Chambers at Lanark between 1661 and 1852.

THE BIGGAR JUG. [This is a handsome silver claret-jug ten inches in height. The body is spaced off into a number of ornamental shields, on which the winners' names are engraved. On the centre is engraved the inscription, 'Presented to the Royal Company of Archers, Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, by Ladies and Gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood of Biggar, 23rd Sept. 1852.' It has been shot for ten times since its institution. A. J. S. B.] (949) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

THE HOPETOUN ROYAL COMMEMORATION PRIZE. [This prize was presented by the Earl of Hopetoun in 1823, in commemoration of the visit of George IV. to Scotland the previous year, when the Company had for the first time the honour of acting as bodyguard to the King.

It consists of a large silver vase, on which is annually engraved the name of the winner, and a gold medal, which is worn by the victor during the period he holds the prize.

It was originally appointed to be shot for on the 23d of April, St. George's Day, and the day on which the birthday of George IV. was usually observed. Of late years the date of shooting has varied a little.

It has been shot for every year since it was presented. A. J. S. B.]

(951) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

THE DALHOUSIE SWORD, presented by the Earl of Dalhousie, Captain-General of the Royal Company in 1834. [It is an Oriental sabre, with a scabbard and handle of silver gilt, magnificently jewelled with turquoises. A. J. S. B.]

(950) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

ANCIENT UNIFORM of the Royal Company of Archers, consisting of Coat and Short Trews of Royal Stewart Tartan, as worn between 1714 and 1789.

(952) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

FIVE BOWS. (954, 955, 956, 957, 958) Lent by the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

No. 1. A yew bow, backed with ash, dated on the back 1650, which belonged to Mr. Bisset of Lessendrum, in Aberdeenshire. Backed bows were first made in the end of the sixteenth century by the Kelsals of Manchester.

No. 2. This bow is said to have been used at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. It was presented by Colonel Ferguson of Huntly Burn to Mr. Peter Muir, the veteran Bow-maker of the Royal Company, and by him has been presented to the Royal Company. It was long preserved in a country house near Flodden Field. Its strength is estimated at from 80 to 90 lbs.

No. 3. This Bow was presented to the Royal Company by the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Warden of the Woodmen of Arden, on the occasion of his being received into the Royal Company in the year 1788. It was made about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

No. 4. Bow made by Grant, who, for a long period during the latter part of last century, was Bow-maker to the Royal Company.¹ This Bow was the property of Mr. Alexander Wallace, Banker in Edinburgh (who was admitted a member in 1776), and it is recorded that Lord Aylesford offered him for it the sum of fifty guineas, which was refused. The Bow afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Thomas Spens, who presented it to the Royal Company in 1840.

No. 5. This Bow is remarkable for the perfection of the piece of yew of which it is made. It belonged to an old family in Fife, and by them was given to Dr. Nathaniel Spens, whose son, Dr. Thomas Spens, presented it to the Royal Company in 1840. It was probably made towards the end of last century.

¹ In Williamson's *Directory for the City of Edinburgh*, etc., 1773-1774, we find: 'Grant, Thomas, and Son, bowers, Nether-bow.'

SILVER BOW AND ARROWS, and 1 Gold and 117 Silver Medals attached, belonging to 'The Ancient Society of Kilwinning Archers.' These medals were presented by the various

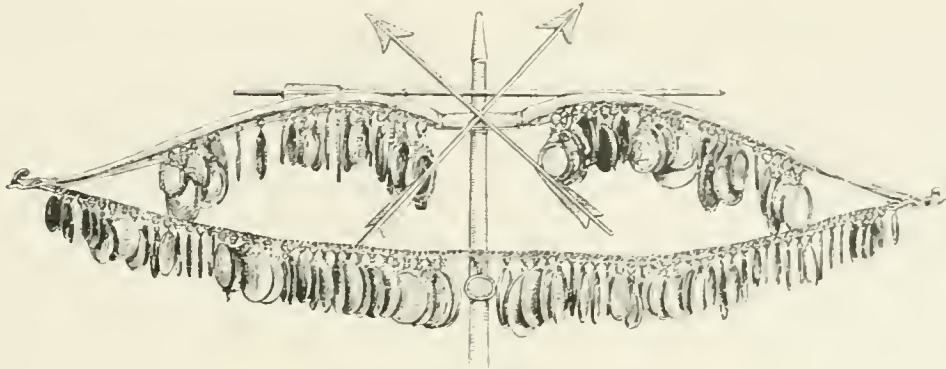


FIG. 255.—KILWINNING ARCHERS' ARROW

Captain-Generals. The oldest bears date 1697. Archery, although it has at several times for a few years fallen into desuetude, has been practised in Kilwinning for more than 400 years. (See Fig. 255.)

(977) Lent by the ANCIENT SOCIETY OF ARCHERS, KILWINNING,
per HUGH KING AND SONS.

The following is a list of the medals attached to the bow and arrows, with the names of the Captain-Generals and the year of their presentation :—

David Mure,	1697, 1723, and 1724	Andrew Kelly,	1765
William Baillie,	1698, 1706, 1713, and 1732	James Hadow,	1766
Hugh M'Bryde,	1714	Robt. Reid,	1767
David Logan,	1716	William Ballantine,	1768
Hugh Morie,	1719	James Brown,	1769
David Logan,	1720	Alex. Mitchell,	1770
Alex. Baillie,	1725	John Arnot,	1771
Thomas Craford,	1726	John Wilson,	1773
Arthur Martin,	1728	William Kelso,	1774
John Warner,	1730	Thomas Grant,	1777
Right Hon. the Earl of Eglintoune,	1731	Alex. Hamilton,	1778
Patrick Warner,	1733	Captain Frances Russell,	1779
John Dunlop,	1734	Thomas Arthur,	1780
James Montgomerie,	1735	Col. Hugh Montgomery,	1781
Walter Hamilton,	1736	David Thomson, Junr.,	1782
Thomas Reid,	1737	William Crawford,	1783
William Cunningham,	1738	Major Crauford,	1784
Pat. Montgomerie,	1739	Chas. Crookshanks,	1785
Robert Kerr,	1740	Robt. Reid,	1786
Robert Reid,	1741	Dr. Wm. Hamilton,	1787
John Hamilton,	1742	William Paterson,	1788
Will. Sommerwill,	1743	Capt. Robt. Davidson,	1789
Arch. Stevenson,	1744	Robert Morrice,	1790
Alex. Crawford,	1746	John Bannatyne,	1792
John Crauford,	1747	David Boyle,	1793
James Buchanan,	1748	Geo. Vanbrugh Brown,	1794
James Campbell,	1749	Hugh Baillie,	1795
Jo. Montgomery,	1750	James Hunter,	1796
William Dunlop,	1751	Right Hon. Lord Montgomerie,	1797
Alex. Miller,	1752	Robert Glasgow,	1800
Robt. Barclay,	1753	Wm. Blair,	1801
James Dalrymple,	1754	The Earl of Glasgow,	1802
Capt. Thos. Boyd,	1755	Col. John Boyle,	1803
Gavin Ralston,	1756	Alex. Miller,	1804
Robt. Gemmill,	1757	Oliver Jamieson,	1805
Wm. Ferguson,	1762	Chas. S. Macalister,	1806
William Reid,	1763	Major Henry Vansittar White,	1807
John Reid, jr.,	1764	Wm. Boyle,	1809

John Muir,	1810	Hugh Montgomerie,	1846
Patrick Warner,	1813	John A. Macrae,	1847
James Crichton,	1814	John Finlay,	1848
Patrick Warner,	1818	George Johnston,	1849
D. K. Sanlford,	1825	James Finnie,	1850
Hon. Archd. Earl of Eglinton,	1826	Wm. Finnie and Gavin Gemmell,	1852
Patrick Boyle,	1827	Gavin Gemmell and Robt. Gilkson, Junr.,	1853
Hon. R. Rolle,	1829	James Hannan,	1854
D. S. Buchanan,	1830	John Speir,	1855
Capt. J. Charles Blair,	1831	Archd. Finnie,	1857
William Miller,	1832	John Crichton,	1858
Charles Lamb,	1833	Andrew Scott,	1859
James Macalister,	1834	Wm. Brown, Junr.,	1860
Capt. James Kerr,	1835	John Smith,	1861
James Reid,	1837	Hugh Montgomerie,	1863
Robert Knox,	1840	Thomas Campbell,	1864
John Boyle Gray,	1841	Henry Monteith Hannan,	1865
William Cochran Patrick,	1842	James Hutton Watkins,	1866
Archibald Thomas Boyle,	1843	Wm. James Smith Neill,	1869
Chas. Greenshields Reid,	1844	Medal with no inscription.	
Benjamin William Dods,	1845		

SILVER-GILT ARCHER'S ARROW-HOLDER AND BELT. set with Carbuncles. Presented to the Irvine Archers by the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, 1842.

(1054) Lent by TOWN COUNCIL OF IRVINE, per JAMES DICKIE.

THREE SILVER ARROWS AND 70 SILVER MEDALS belonging to the University of St. Andrews. The arrows were shot for annually by the students of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's Colleges, and the winner attached to the arrow a medal bearing his name, coat-of-arms, motto, and the date of his success. As the medals were suffering seriously from rubbing against one another, they were detached and hung as they now are in two glazed cases. The earliest medal (the smallest) is dated 1618: one bearing the Lorne Galley upon it was placed by the Marquis of Argyle in 1623; and one was placed in 1628 by his great rival the Marquis of Montrose when a student sixteen years old at St. Andrews. The scratches on it are said to have been made by students of a later date having strong Covenanting leanings. There is a break of about forty years between 1628-1675 during the troublous times. The last medal was placed by the Earl of Elgin in 1751. Lyon (*History of St. Andrews*, ii. 201-3) gives a list of the names of the winners of the arrows, with their mottoes and the years of their success. He notes that many of the winners belonged to the foremost families of the country at a time 'when the university was more frequented by young men of rank than it is now' [1843].

(963, 964) Lent by the UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS.

SILVER ARROW, 1679, a prize formerly contended for by a fraternity of Bowmen. Aberdeen. According to Kennedy (*Annals of Aberdeen*, ii. 110) the students of the University competed annually for this arrow.

(986) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

GOLF, ETC.

The 'Royal and ancient game of Golf' is peculiarly a product of the Scottish soil, and as implied in the designation it is of remote origin. As also implied in the term 'Royal,' it was a pastime of monarchs, and still continues to be a recreation of the wealthy and well-to-do classes. That the game was eagerly prosecuted so early as the middle of the fifteenth century we have the most ample evidence, for in the year 1457, the Scottish Parliament decreted and ordained 'that the futeball and golf be utterly cryit down and nocht usit and

that the bowe-merkis be maid at ilk parochie kirk a pair of buttis and schuttin be usit ilk Sunday.' Such legislation, having for its object the encouragement of the arts of war, was subsequently renewed from time to time in the Statute Book, the last Act in 1491, in which 'futeball and golf' are forbidden, being not yet repealed. In that Act the prohibition runs thus:—'Item: it is statut and ordainit that in na place of the realme there be usit futeball, golf, or other sic improfitable sportis, but for the common guid of the realme and defense thereof that bowis and shuttin be hanted,' etc. The monarch himself, James iv., who made these laws, showed an example to other law-breakers as an eager and enthusiastic golfer. James v. also showed his subjects an example as a law-breaking golfer, and even Queen Mary, it is said, was seen playing golf and pall-mall in the field beside Seton, a few days after Darnley's murder. The game was also patronised by James vi. and his sons Harry and Charles. The latter, when Charles i., was playing over Leith Links in 1642 when the news of the Irish rebellion of that year reached him. It is on record that James ii., while Duke of York, played on Leith Links with Johne Paterson, shoemaker, against two English nobles, and that the large stakes won by the King and cobbler were given to the latter, who with them built the tenement known as Golfer's Land, 77 Canongate, Edinburgh. Statutory prohibition appears to have had little effect in discouraging golfers in Scotland, for in 1592 the Edinburgh Town Council made proclamation that 'seeing the Sabbath day being the Lordis Day, it becomis every Christiane to dedicat himself to the service of God, therefor, commanding in our soverane lord's name, and in name of the provoste and baillies, that na inhabitants of the samyn be seen at ony pastymes within or without the town upon the Sabbath day, sic as Golf,' etc. Nor does the sanctity of the sanctuary itself appear to have been proof against the allurements of golf, for on 16th October 1589 the kirk-session of Glasgow resolved that there be no playing in future of 'golf, carri, or shinny in the Hie Kirk or kirk-yard or Black-frier kirk-yard either Sunday or work-day.'

COLLECTION OF BALLS.—(1) A feather-ball (burst); (2) a feather-ball made by Tom Morris; (3) a ball showing the outside leather of feather-ball; (4) The first gutta-percha ball; (5) a stuffing iron for making feather-balls.

(975) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

The old form of feather-ball universally used till the introduction of *gutta-percha* was an expensive article, difficult to make, soon burst, and the occupation of ball-making was unhealthy. The ball-makers of St. Andrews of former times carried on a large and lucrative trade in supplying the clubs not only of Scotland, but wherever the game was prosecuted. In 1848 Mr. Campbell of Saddell brought gutta-percha balls from London, and, notwithstanding the strong prejudice against the daring innovation, the merits of gutta-percha balls quickly asserted themselves, and the redoubtable Allan Robertson was forced to give up his feather-ball trade, and take to making gutta-percha balls in 1850.

FIRST SILVER CLUB, with Seventy-five Silver Balls attached, of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. (976) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews carries its history back to the year 1754, in May of which year the Silver Club was played for. The Honourable the Edinburgh Company of Golfers, then known as the 'Gentlemen Golfers' of Leith, joined in that competition. In 1834, King William iv. became patron of the St. Andrews Golf Club, and approved of its assuming its present title. In 1838, Queen Adelaide, Duchess of St. Andrews, became patroness, and bestowed on the Club the Royal Adelaide Gold Medal.

LONG SPOON GOLF CLUB, made by Simon Corser in 1764. It belonged to Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart. (See Fig. 256.)

(970) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

A VERY OLD IRON GOLF CLUB, supposed to have belonged to the Earl of Kellie. It was afterwards in the possession of Allan Robertson.

(971) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

Allan Robertson of St. Andrews was the greatest golf-player who ever handled a club. He may truly be said to have cut his teeth on a club handle, for his father and grandfather were before him makers of balls, and professional players. Allan continued the hereditary trade of



FIG. 256.—OLD ST. ANDREWS GOLF CLUBS.

feather-ball-making as long as a ball of that description could be disposed of. (See page 325.) His steadiness and brilliance of play has never been equalled on any green. He was born in 1815, and died in his prime in 1859.

AN IRON GOLFING PUTTER, made about 1852, by William Hamilton, Cairn Hill, Ayrshire.

(972) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

A GOLFING TRACK CHEQUE (CLEEK), made about 1760, which belonged to Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.

(973) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

AN OLD IRON GOLF CLUB.

(974) Lent by the ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS.

THREE SILVER GOLF CLUBS, presented by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers in 1744, 1811, and 1879 respectively, with 94 Silver Golf Balls attached by the successive Captains of the Company during the period covered by those dates, the balls being exact models of those in use from time to time. When the Honourable Company was first instituted is not known. Till the beginning of this century it was called the Company of Gentlemen Golfers of Leith; and it was only in 1800 that by a Charter from the Magistrates of Edinburgh it was incorporated as the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers. In 1744, the minutes of the body were signed by Lord President Forbes of Culloden, and in that year the Magistrates of Edinburgh gave £15 for a Silver Club to be competed for yearly by the Gentlemen Golfers. That Club, being ten years older than the St. Andrews Club, is therefore the oldest Silver Club in existence.

(976A) Lent by the HONOURABLE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH GOLFERS.

See also page 231.

Perhaps the earliest mention in literature of the national game of Curling is to be found in Henry Adamson's *The Muses Threnodie* (4to, Edinburgh, 1638). It is often named by the later writers of the seventeenth century. There is no authority for the frequent assertion that Curling is mentioned by Camden in his *Britannia*. (See the Rev. Dr. James Taylor's *Curling, the Ancient Scottish Game*, Edinburgh, 1884, pp. 13, 14.)

ANCIENT CHANNEL OR CURLING STONES. These are, as far as is known, the oldest Curling Stones in Scotland. One of them was found in Milton Bog, near Stirling, in 1840, the other is marked 'St. Js. B. Stirling,' and dated 1511. For description see *The Channel Stone* (1884), fourth series, p. 66.

(1049) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

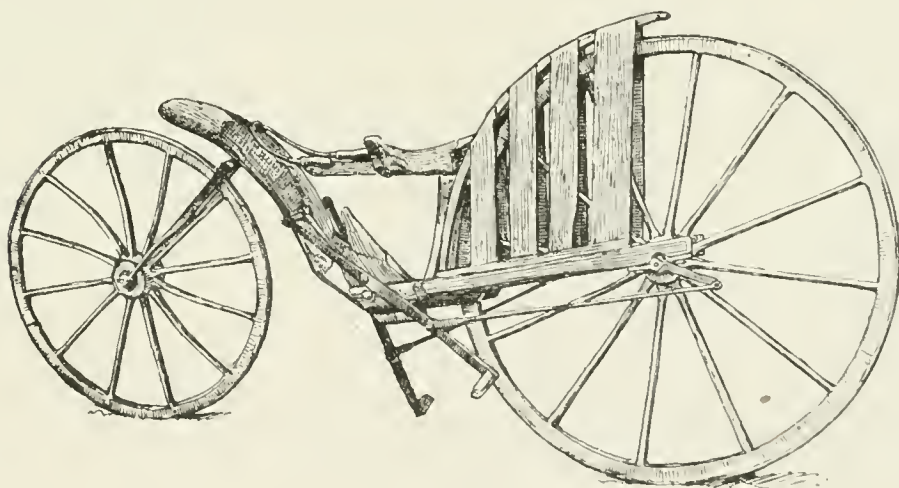


FIG. 257.—THE FIRST BICYCLE.

THE FIRST BICYCLE. Invented by Mr. Gavin Dalzell, Merchant, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire (born 1811, died 1863). Constructed prior to 1846. In addition to ms. papers about that date, some printed references are in *Hamilton Advertiser* of July 10, 1869; *Bicycling News*, 1881; Spence's *Bicycles and Tricycles Past and Present*, for which it was photographed in 1882; the *Cycling* volume (1887) of the Badminton Library, edited by the Duke of Beaufort; and in other publications. (See Fig. 257.)

(1311) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

NEIL GOW'S FIDDLE AND WALKING-STICK. Neil Gow was at once the most famous self-instructed exponent of Scottish National music, and one of the most distinguished contributors to the store of melodies and dance tunes which form the principal element in the untutored music of the country. He was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, in 1727, and there he died in 1807. His portrait was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn.

(1312, 1313) LENT BY W. MURRAY THREPLAND.

HIGHLAND BAGPIPE, with Celtic ornamentation. The stock into which the two drones are inserted is apparently formed from a forked branch, the fork giving the drones the proper spread for the shoulder. In the centre of the stock are the letters 'R. M.D.,' and below these letters there is a galley, beneath which is written in Roman numerals the date M:cccc:ix. The letters above the galley, and those in the date, are of the Gothic type commonly used in the fifteenth century. On the reverse of the stock is a triplet of foliaceous scroll-work. The lower joint of one of the drones is not original, and is of modern construction. The upper joints of the drones terminate in cup-shaped heads, ornamented with a band of interlaced work. The chanter is similarly ornamented, and has engraved nails round its bell. The bag and blow-pipe are modern. This unique instrument is fully described in the *Proc. Soc. of Ant. Scot.*, vol. xiv., p. 121, and it is also figured in Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*, Plate xlvii.

(1240) LENT BY ROBERT GLEN.

TORTURE AND PUNISHMENT

WHILE all countries and all times have possessed instruments of torture and of punishment, it has been the unenviable distinction of some to have discovered new methods of torture and to have exercised all methods without hesitation. Without going back in history beyond the Middle Ages, and without going outside of Europe, there is enough of torture described to fill volumes, and enough of ingenuity displayed in the way of inflicting it to excite profound astonishment and horror. Long practice and close observation had enabled judges and executioners to find out the sensitive parts of the human economy, and they applied their knowledge unsparingly. The mere enumeration of the different forms is even a difficult matter. There were, for example, the cold-water drop on the head, cold water poured by a funnel down the throat, pressure by a board loaded with weights, floating in water with the thumbs and toes tied together; there were the jongs, branks, thumbscrews, the long irons, the pilliwinks, the cashielaws or caspieclaws, the boot; all the methods of stretching the body by the rack, or by hanging on weights, all the methods of contracting the body, as by the 'Scavenger's Daughter,' or of keeping it in unnatural positions; there was the breaking on the wheel, tearing with hooks, knives, sharp points, stones, pricking, burning the fingers with tapers and touch paper, roasting the soles of the feet, scalding with boiling water, oil, and red-hot or molten metal, maiming and cutting, 'throwing the head with a rope,' and the exquisite torture of keeping the victim awake.

These are a few of the common forms, allusions to which are numerous, and abundant illustrations of them, and of others even more appalling, will be found in such books as Tanner's *Societas Jesu usque ad sanguinis et vitæ profusionem militans*, etc., Prague, 1675; Morland's *History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont*, London, 1658, folio; Antonio Gallonio's *Trattato de gli Instrumenti di Martirio*, Rome, 1591, 4to, and in Latin, Cologne, 1602, 12mo; Verstegan's *Theatrum Crudelitatum*, Antwerp, 1588; *De Cavallerijs Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæa*, Rome, 1514, 4to; and in that extraordinarily rare book, *The Lamentations of Germany*, by Dr. Vincent, London, 1638, 12mo.

For some methods of torture no special apparatus was required, but for others very elaborate contrivances were employed. Those enumerated hereafter are simple enough, but a trial of any one of them will convince the most sceptical of their efficiency. It is not surprising that King William, when operated on by Principal Carstairs' thumbkins, admitted to the Principal that under their influence he would confess anything.

THE HEADSMAN'S AXE of St. Andrews. The heading axe, judging from this and other specimens, was differently formed from the ordinary axe, and must have required considerable skill to use it for its terrible purpose. In this specimen the blade from the handle to the edge measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is quite straight. The edge is very slightly curved, and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The handle is 19 inches long. Both sides of the blade are ornamented with various devices in dotted lines, which seem to have been etched into the metal. The blade is preserved in a leather cover. (See Fig. 258.)

(961) Lent by the MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF ST. ANDREWS.

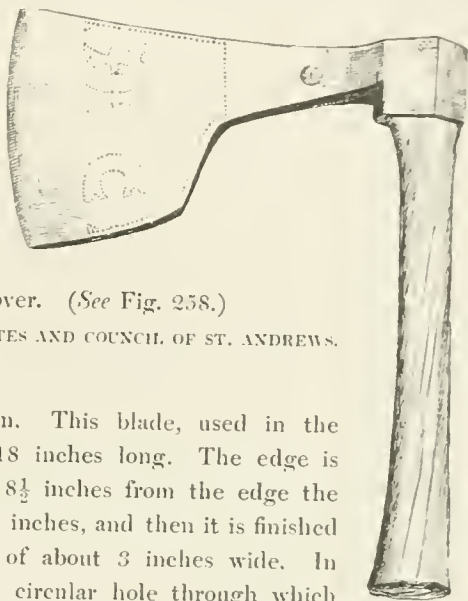


FIG. 258.—
HEADSMAN'S
AXE,
ST. ANDREWS.

BLADE OF THE 'MAIDEN' from Aberdeen. This blade, used in the Scottish guillotine, is 18 inches long. The edge is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, but at $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge the blade widens out to 11 inches, and then it is finished off by a narrow piece of about 3 inches wide. In the middle of this is a circular hole through which passed the hook by which the blade was drawn up to the top of the framework above the neck of the victim. Riveted to each side of the broad part of the blade are thick blocks of lead. The whole weighs 45 lbs. An illustration of the whole instrument will be found in Daniel Wilson's *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1851, p. 689. The blade, however, is differently shaped from the present one. Although death by hanging, drowning, or burning was the common mode of execution in Aberdeen, yet that the 'Maiden' was employed, particularly about the close of the sixteenth century, is evident from the fact that the place of execution still bears the name of the Heading Hill. The following entry appears in the Master of Kirk and Bridge Works Accounts:—'The alevint day of September (1595) robert scherar was deidlie hurt by Ion donaleson notar—on ye twelt instant ye said robert deid—ye said Ion Donaleson was hedit ye said xiii day and bureit in ye kirkyard.' (See Fig. 259.)

(981) Lent by the CORPORATION OF ABERDEEN.

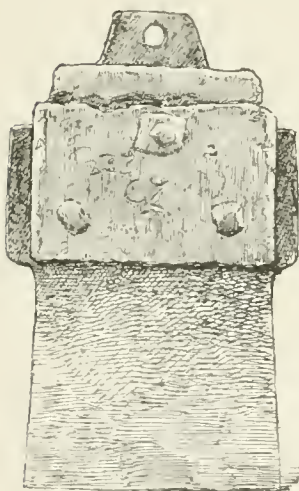


FIG. 259.—BLADE OF THE ABERDEEN
MAIDEN.

FETTERS

The Exhibits Nos. 1020-1025, consisting of manacles, fetters, and chains, from the old prison of Dundee, are extremely interesting, and excellent of their kind. They have seemingly been all made at one time. They are very massive and of admirable workmanship.

FETTERS of Condemned Felons. These consist of heavy iron rings $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. They are hinged so as to open to admit the leg, and the parts of the ring which work on each other can be secured by rivets or a padlock. The fetters are attached to a central ring, one by a chain of four links, and the other by three links and a swivel link. The centre ring was intended to slide on an iron bar. (See Fig. 260.)

(1020) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.

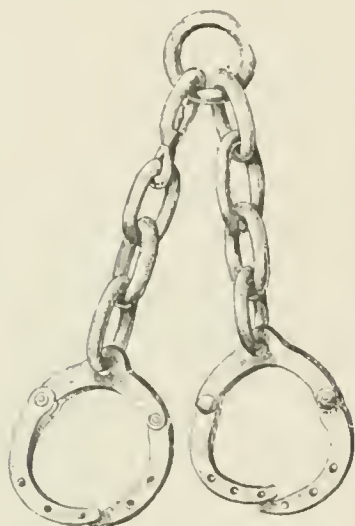


FIG. 260.—FETTERS OF CONDEMNED FELONS, DUNDEE.

LEG CHAIN, consists of a strong iron chain about five feet long. At the end of this is the ankle ring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. It is hinged, and on the opposite side from the hinge the ring can be opened by a screw inside a box, which works with a key. By this arrangement there is no necessity for a padlock.

(1022) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.



FIG. 261.—FETTERS FOR CONDEMNED FELONS, DUNDEE.

SIMILAR FETTER, but the ring is divided like those in No. 1020, and requires to be either riveted or secured by a padlock. The whole chain measures about 2 feet 10 inches, and in the middle is a swivel link which gave the prisoner a little more freedom. It weighs 15 lbs. (See Fig. 261.)

(1023) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.

SINGLE ANKLET of massive proportions. The centre iron rod is an inch in diameter, and nine inches long. The ring for the ankle is nearly as thick, and is

three inches in diameter. Over it passes another flattened ring, to which a chain could be attached. The whole is secured by a nut or screw at the end of the centre bar, which works by means of a key. (See Fig. 262.)

(1024) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.

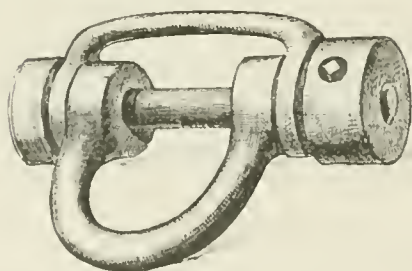


FIG. 262.—IRON ANKLET.

ANKLET of similar construction, but has two rings instead of one, and it wants the chain ring.

The whole apparatus is 12 inches long, and the rings are $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter. It weighs 7 lbs.

(1025) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.

PAIR OF MANACLES, from W. B. Johnstone's Collection. It consists of a straight iron rod, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a round hammered head. Slipped on the rod are two rings of metal for surrounding the wrists. The rings are $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at their widest part. They are prevented from being taken off the rod by a padlock which passes through a hole or slot at the end of the rod. The padlock is of an unusual shape, being flat on one side and curved on the other, and the keyhole is placed on the narrow part of the padlock. This is a comparatively light set of manacles.

(1265) Lent by ROBERT GLEN.

JOUGS AND PIRLIEWINKLES

The 'Jougs' or Collar for evil-doers is pretty constant in shape, but the specimens exhibited vary in weight, breadth, fastening, and other details. In all cases it is a hinged iron collar, which could be padlocked, with a chain at the back for fastening by a staple to a wall, or a block of stone, or to a post or tree. Some (as Nos. 1021, 1219) have two hinges, others have only one hinge. In some the collar ends in two flanges which lie close together, and the padlock ring passes through a hole in each. In others the end of one half of the collar has an opening through which the end of the other half passes, and this receives the padlock.

The chain usually consists of a couple or so of compressed links, fastened to an iron ring at the back of the collar. In some this ring forms part of the hinge, in others it is welded to the collar, and the hinge is at one side. In such forms the prisoner had but little freedom to move. In some examples (No. 1219) the chain is attached to the collar by a swivel, which gave him a little more ease.

The chain is usually from 6 to 8 or 10 inches long, the object being to keep the prisoner standing upright and, as far as possible, in one position.

The Old Burgh Jougs of Lochmaben (No. 1218) are different from the preceding, in so far as they are double. The collars are attached by chains 18 inches long with swivels to a centre ring, and to this same ring is attached by a swivel another chain, containing 41 links, and about 7 feet in length, which enabled the prisoners to move about within that radius. The collars are flat bands of iron with a single hinge, and a loop going through a hole for the padlock.

A drawing of the Applegirth Jougs is given by Wilson, p. 691 (see Fig. 263), and another set is depicted in the Abbotsford edition of *Waverley*, p. 84.

Simple as it appears, this must have been a very painful punishment. The monotony of the position, the constraint, the constant pressure of the collar on the shoulders, the chilling effect of the iron upon the neck, must have been not only physically painful, but must have produced a distressing mental effect as well.

SET OF JOUGS, similar to others enumerated below, but much more ponderous. It consists of a heavy iron collar, with two hinges at the back. The chain for fastening the Jougs has two links, and as there is no swivel the prisoner had little freedom to turn his head. The collar was fastened in front with a padlock. As this set weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the weariness produced by their weight alone must, after a time, have become intense, apart altogether from the constrained and unrelieved position in which the weight had to be borne. (See Fig. 264.)

(1021) Lent by the COMMITTEE OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, DUNDEE.

JOUGS from the Kirk of Kinnaird, Carse of Gowrie.

(1217) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.



FIG. 263.—THE
APPLEGIRTH JOUG.



FIG. 264.—JOUGS FROM
DUNDEE.

THE OLD BURGH JOUGS of Lochmaben, formerly in use in the burgh for the punishment of offenders. (1218) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF LOCHMABEN.

SET OF JOUGS, formerly used in the village of Thornhill, Perthshire.

(1219) Lent by ALEXANDER SANDS.

SET OF JOUGS, formerly used in the Parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire.

(1220) Lent by DR. THOMAS D. BUCHANAN.

SET OF JOUGS, from Moneydie Church, Perthshire.

(1221) Lent by MRS. MILLER, PERTH, per ANDREW DAVIE.

STIRLING JOUGS. This is one of the most interesting of all these exhibits. It consists of an iron collar $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a hinge at the back or top, to open for admitting the neck.

Attached to the collar are two flat iron bars about 3 feet 1 or 2 inches long, which lie close together. About half way down two similar bars are welded on, which are bent into rings to catch the wrists, and can be opened by hinges. These bars are prolonged to the same length as the main centre bars, and lie close to them. At the bottom of the bars is a hole to admit of the passage of an iron rod, which carried ring fetters as well, and the whole was locked up by a padlock. The present set wants the iron rod and fetters. (See Fig. 265.)

This invention was not merely a means of securing a prisoner, but it was a torture as well. In the ordinary form of Jougs the prisoner could stand upright, and was otherwise free to move, unless he was secured by the ankles also, as was sometimes done (see a picture of Richard Bradley so fastened, in Father Tanner's *Societas Jesu*, etc., p. 125). But in this form the head was kept bent forward, the wrists were held tight, the feet were fastened, and the whole figure was contracted into a length of barely four feet. After a very short time the constraint of such a position must have become excruciatingly painful, for there was no possibility of relief.



FIG. 265. THE STIRLING JOUGS.

A picture of these irons is given by Cruikshank in one of the illustrations to Ainsworth's *Tower of London*, 1840, p. 279, where they are called by the name of the 'Scavenger's Daughter.' There is exhibited at this very time, in the Horse Armoury in the Tower, a set of these irons with the foot bar and fetters complete, probably the same as those depicted by Cruikshank. They are described on the label as the 'Scavenger's Daughter, for securing the head, arms, and feet,' and they are in a less imperfect state than those now under consideration. They are a good deal shorter, however, than the Stirling set, for the distance between the neck and wrist rings is only some 7 or 8 inches, and 20 or 22 inches from the wrist rings to the foot bar, so that the victim must have been bent till his head and feet would be within 36 inches of each other. At the same time it appears very doubtful if these irons are really identical with those called the 'Scavenger's Daughter.' This name is a corruption of 'Skevington's Daughter' or 'Skevington's irons,' from Sir William Skevington, who was lieutenant of the Tower in King Henry the Eighth's time, and who invented a new species of torture.

A graphic account of it is given by Father Tanner in p. 18 of the book above referred to. He calls it 'Filia Scavengeri,' and says that it is just the reverse of the rack; for, whereas by the rack all the joints and members were stretched and drawn asunder, by the other they were squeezed as if into a ball. The legs were folded together and compressed against the body by a couple of iron bows, the ends of which were drawn together by the executioner until they become hoops. By this process the body of the victim within was so squeezed that the blood exuded from the

extremities, and the breast was sometimes fractured, and it was looked upon as worse even than the rack.

A specimen of this invention was discovered in the dungeon called 'Little Ease' in the Tower, and a picture of the use of it, or of a device similar to it, is contained in Verstegan's *Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum Nostri Temporis*, Antverpiæ, 1588, p. 75. B, and on the same page of the French translation, also printed at Antwerp, 1588.

(1037) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

THE GAD OR ANKLE BAR, also from Stirling, is a great bar three feet long with a broad hammered head. On this is slipped an iron ring to encircle the ankle. A hole at the end of the bar receives a padlock, which is of huge dimension to correspond with the bar itself.

This is similar to a set of irons also exhibited in the Tower of London, and labelled *Bilboes*, which were used for linking prisoners together. The Tower specimen, however, is not so massive, but it has the rings for the ankles, sliding upon the rod, and it is fastened up in the usual way by a curious flat padlock.

(1037) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

THE PIRLIEWINKLES, pirliewinkes, pilniewinkes, pilliwinkes, pinniewinks, for there are various forms of the name, all seem to denote the same thing, which, according to Hill Burton (*Criminal Trials*, 1852, i. p. 299), was a kind of thumbscrew. Piteairn in the *Criminal Trials* (i. p. 215) gives a similar account, and thinks them the same possibly as the English *Pyreninks*, and in this he is followed by Dalyell (*Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, 1835, p. 648). The instrument exhibited under this name, of which a picture is given, may be so described, but it seems more specially designed for crushing all the fingers of one hand, or one or two fingers of each hand. It consists of two plates of iron hinged at the back, and held open by a stout C spring. Attached to the lower plate is a strong iron bar which bends up over the hinge and divides into two arms, which stretch towards the extremities of the upper plate, and are each provided with a screw.

The front edges of the plates are turned over so as to touch each other, and are sharp enough with sufficient pressure to cut bluntly. The plates are rather curiously shaped. The front edge is concave, and from horn to horn is about six inches; of the other two sides, one is convex, the other is concave.

When the instrument is to be used the fingers are placed between the plates, which are then forced together by the screws, with the result of stopping the circulation, then of cutting or bruising the flesh, and finally of crushing the bones.

This hideous device was not used under restrictions, but seems to have been at the disposal of any person. Thus in Tranent, somewhere about the year 1590 or 1591, a certain David Seaton, because his maid Geillis Duncane helped people who were ill, suspected her of doing it by 'unlawful means'—in other words, by sorcery. And, because she would not answer his questions, 'her maister, to the intent that he might the better trie and finde out the truth of the same, did with the help of others, torment her with the torture of the Pilliwinkes upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture, and binding or wrinching her head with a cord or roape, which is a most cruell torment also, yet would she not confesse anie thing.' See the account given in that very rare tract, entitled *News from Scotland, declaring the damnable life of Doctor Fian*, London, William Wright (1592), which is a perfect repertory of horrors. The torture must have been considerable when it is so described, but the author of the tract, who is said to have been a clergyman, does not seem to have considered that David Seaton and the other savages who helped him went beyond their powers. (See Fig. 266.)

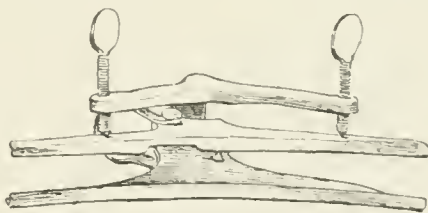


FIG. 266.—PILIEWINKLES.

(1213) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

THUMBSCREWS

Of the same character as the pilliwinks, but more familiar by name, are the thumb-kins or thumb screws, of which there are three specimens in the Collection, No. 1215, which has been selected for illustration, No. 1216, and No. 1223. Of these Nos. 1215 and 1216 are very neatly made, with some pretensions to elegance, and they are certainly as old as the seventeenth century. The other is larger, and is coarsely made. It seems also to be of a considerably later period.

Thumb screws occupy a distinguished place in history. They formed part of the furniture on board the Armada, by which the heretics were to be brought back to correct views about church and state, and, from their small size and rare virtue, were in very common use. They were employed in Covenanting times (*A Hind let loose*, 1687, p. 198), and William Carstairs was kept in them for fully an hour.

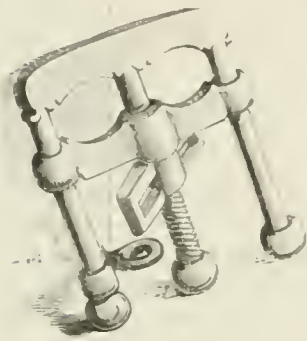


FIG. 267.—THUMBSCREWS.

Besides the specimens here exhibited, there is a set which was presented by Sir Walter Scott to Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, and which is now in the British Museum. There is another set in the Torture Case, in the Tower, which is also figured by George Cruikshank in Ainsworth's *Tower of London*, 1840, p. 279; there is a set at Abbotsford, of which there is a picture in the Abbotsford Edition of *Old Mortality*, p. 629, and there is another, in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, drawn and described by Daniel Wilson in his *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1851, p. 690. (See Fig. 267.)

All these are practically constructed in the same way and of the same size, though they may differ in the quality of the workmanship, and in the details of certain parts. In some specimens the thumb-holes are flat or nearly so, and are smooth; in others the holes are hollowed, while in a third variety the thumb-holes are notched. These refinements did not make much difference to the victim, whose thumbs could be broken or hopelessly destroyed by the screw.

The length of the set of which a picture is given is 3 inches, and the breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

SET OF THUMBSCREWS. (See Fig. 268.)

(1215) Lent by ALLAN BUCHANAN.

SET OF THUMBSCREWS.

(1216) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

SET OF THUMBSCREWS.

(1223) Lent by the BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

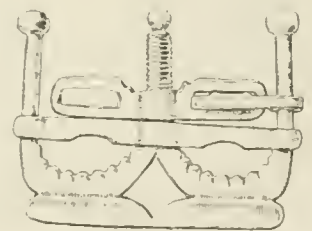


FIG. 268.—THUMBSCREWS.

BRANKS

BRANKS, or Witch's Bridle. As will be seen by the illustration, this instrument of torture was a skeleton helmet. A band of iron, with an opening for the nose, went from the chin over the face to the back of the head, and was hinged at the top. Another band crossed from side to side, and was not hinged. A third band, hinged under the ears, went round the chin and jaws to the back of the head, where it met the front strap, and was secured to it by a padlock. This arrangement was intended for the application of a gag, which was riveted to the chin-strap and was forced into and kept in the mouth so long as the instrument was worn. In what may be called the milder forms of the torture, like the present, and that exhibited under No. 989, the tongue-piece or gag was flat and tapering, about 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at the broadest part. This was enclosed by a four-square bar, set on the angle so as to bring the edges against the tongue. This is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide where it is riveted to the chin-strap, and it projects inwards $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

A drawing of an excellent set of branks found in Moray House is given in Wilson's *Archæology*, p. 693 (see Fig. 269), and the Bishop's branks at Abbotsford is represented in the *Monastery*, Abbotsford Edition, p. 270. There is a good set of branks in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, preserved in the old castle there. A set is also preserved in the Parish Church of St. Andrews.



FIG. 269.—BRANKS, OR WITCH'S BRIDLE.

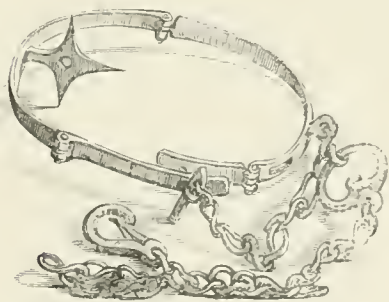


FIG. 270.—BRANKS WITH CHIN STRAP OR BRIDLE AND POINTED GAG.

Bad as this torture was, it was humane in comparison with another form, a drawing of which is given also by Wilson. It consists solely of a chin strap, but the gag is a sharp three-pointed star which must have lacerated the mouth of the victim. (See Fig. 270.)

(1214) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

THE BRANKS of Dunnottar Kirk. These branks are the same in principle as the set figured and described under No. 1214, but are not quite in such good preservation, having suffered possibly from weather or bad treatment and indifference. The front or nose-strap is wanting, and the back strap is broken, and is hanging by the hinge, but the cross band and chin-band with the tongue-piece are complete. The tongue-piece is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and the inner part is elaborately shaped, possibly to produce greater inequality of pressure on the tongue, and so impress on the scolding owner of it the propriety of keeping it in better order.

(989) Lent by the UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

STOCKS, formerly used in the town of Crieff. The stocks was a much less commonly used instrument of punishment in Scotland than it was over the border. From the situation of Crieff as a principal gateway of the Highlands, the criminal jurisdiction of that place in former times was

of considerable extent and importance. The town was provided with a gallows—‘the kind gallows of Crieff’—which, according to Sir Walter Scott (see *Waverley*, Note P.), was an object of dread and detestation to wayfaring Highlanders. It also had a tolbooth, jongs, and these somewhat peculiarly fabricated stocks. The instrument consists of a heavy square bar of wrought iron



FIG. 271.—CRIEFF STOCKS.

seven feet two inches in length, raised on iron supports to a height of eleven inches. Hinged near one extremity is the confining bar, also of wrought iron, fashioned to retain two pairs of legs with a padlocking arrangement near the centre of the under bar. It is obvious that the apparatus was originally provided with a second confining bar, also arranged for retaining two malefactors, hinged from the opposite end. (See Fig. 271.)

(1222) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF CRIEFF, per ANDREW DAVIE.

STIRLING BURGH STOCKS. This long-disused instrument of punishment consists of two heavy wooden beams about 12 feet in length, furnished with a hinge at one end and a locking apparatus at the other. The ankle-holes number seven, and are cut half in the lower and half in the upper beam. The apparatus was long lost sight of, and only a few years ago it was found associated with the more grim gallows in a lumber-room connected with Stirling Police Office.

(1044) Lent by the TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING.

AXE, used at the Execution of Baird and Hardie. In 1820 these ‘Radical Reformers’ were executed at Stirling. When the bodies were taken down from the scaffold they were decapitated by the hangman, who, in the execution of his bloody task, wore a mask (now in the Smith Institute, Stirling). The head of each unfortunate man was in succession held up by the executioner, with the exclamation, ‘This is the head of a traitor!’ No ‘Traitor’ has since been executed in Scotland; and it may be hoped that in this implement we have the last relic of capital punishment for political offences ever to be seen in the country. (See also p. 224.)

(1051) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

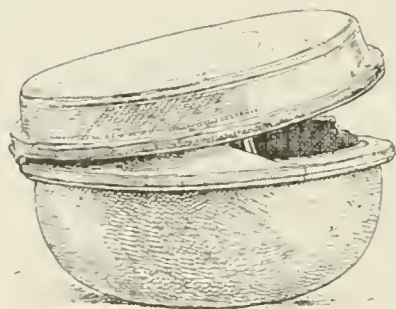


FIG. 272.—STIRLING HANGMAN'S 'CAUP.

deep, capacity 1·37 imperial pints. The Town Officer of Stirling (who also acted as hangman) had included in his emoluments ‘a caupful of grain on the market-day.’ He took a handful out of each sack until his ‘Caup’ was full. (See Fig. 272.)

(1050) Lent by the TRUSTEES OF THE SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

CHARMS AND AMULETS

In a scientific age it is difficult to apprehend and sympathise with the state of mind which endowed natural objects with the properties of charms and fetiches. Before it was the habit to trace phenomena to natural causes, faith in occult powers was strong, and credulity exercised a marked influence on the habits and actions of the people. But though education and intelligence tend now-a-days towards investigation and explanation, there is abundant evidence that we are yet but little removed from a state of superstition which clouded human life, filling the imagination with dread, and offering illusory immunity from all sorts of evils.

The land is covered with traces of superstitious practices: numberless empty forms are observed, which at no remote period were rites of grave import; and the mental attitude inherited from a superstitious ancestry is often still strong enough to overmaster reason and evidence, and induce faith in the supernatural. That this is so even amid advanced civilisation is made evident by the eager credulity with which the assertions of medical quacks are accepted, and the firm faith placed in the universal virtues of their nostrums.

In certain rural and remote Highland localities there still lingers a direct and primitive faith in the virtues of charms and amulets, and in the existence of invisible powers who influence the destinies of the race.

It is obvious that superstitious beliefs and practices can be but imperfectly illustrated by a collection of material objects. The venerated and dreaded powers were intangible and invisible, they rode on the blast or dwelt in the stream, mountain, and forest; and only in certain natural objects were specific virtues supposed to dwell. It is in these specimens alone that memorials are to be found of a phase in the evolution of humanity now rapidly passing away. Some of those which remain to us were once held in high esteem; but their virtues have left them for ever, as the spirits of the fountain and grove have quitted their haunts; and the more gloomy and malign powers of darkness, which clouded life to the very brink of the grave, have now become nothing more than the subject of idle jest.

THE GLENORCHY CHARM-STONE OF BREADALBANE. This Charm consists of a polished pyramidal piece of rock-crystal set in an octagonal disc of silver with eight pearls at intervals around it. It is particularly described in the *Black Book of Taymouth*, the work of Master William Bowie, pedagogue to the Glenurchy family towards the end of the sixteenth century, as 'ane stone of the quantitye of half a hen's eg set in silver, being flatt at the ane end and round at the uthier end lyke a peir, whilk Sir Coline Campbell, first Laird of Glenurchy, woir when he fought in battell at the Rhodes agaynst the Turks, he being one of the Knychtis of the Rhodes.' See Cosmo Innes in his Preface to the *Black Book of Taymouth*, p. iii, where he adds this note: 'The jewel so particularly described as the amulet worn in battle by the Knight of the Cross would seem to have been used as a charm for more homely purposes afterwards; and one agreeing marvellously with its description is still at Taymouth, though it has not remained continuously in the family custody.' Circa 1440. (See Fig. 273.) (1201) Lent by the MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

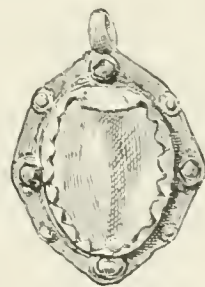


FIG. 273.—THE GLENORCHY CHARM-STONE.

THE ARDVORLICH 'CLACH DEARG.' A ball of rock-crystal about an inch and a half in diameter in a mounting of two hoops of silver, with a clasp and chain for suspension. It has



FIG. 274.—THE ARDVORLICH CHARM.

been long in the possession of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich, and was formerly held in great repute in the neighbourhood as a charm-stone for curing diseases of cattle. It is said to have been brought from the East by the Crusaders. The Ardvorlich Stone was one of the most famous of the curing stones in the Highlands of Scotland, and it was the last of them which continued to be in request. Regarding stones of this class Pennant (*Tour*, vol. i. p. 116) says: 'The same virtue is said to be found in the crystal genus and in the adder stone, and it is also believed that good fortune must attend the owner; so for that reason the first is called *Clach Bhuai* or "the powerful stone." Captain Archibald Campbell showed me one—a spheroid set in silver—for the use of which people came above a hundred miles, and brought the water it was to be dipt in with them, for without that, in human cases, it was believed to have no effect.' Dalzell (*Darker Superstitions*, p. 155) also mentions and describes the above Glenlyon Charm, saying that it has been employed for curing cattle within the present

century. He adds: 'Another Amulet, much of the same description, is preserved in the family of Stewart of Ardvorlich, which is said to have been thus used within these three or four years.' Dalzell's work was published in 1835. The Ardvorlich Charm is figured in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i. p. 198, in Simpson's *Archæological Essays*, vol. i. p. 212, and in plate xlv. of Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*. (See Fig. 274.)

(1202) Lent by COLONEL STEWART, C.L.E., R.A.

ROCK-CRYSTAL CHARM STONE, for protection of cattle. A ball of rock-crystal hooped in silver, similar to the Ardvorlich Charm. (1206) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A CHARM, consisting of three agate balls with a talisman of pale agate, mounted in a narrow gold band, attached. The number three was supposed to possess mystical value in the practices of sorcery and witchcraft. Dalzell (*Darker Superstitions*, p. 152) cites the trial of Hector Monro, 22d July 1598, in which 'Marioun Macingarath administered "thrie drinkis of watter furth of thrie stanes"' to Hector Monro of Foulis, which she produced on her examination before the King at Aberdeen, and they were deposited with the Justice-clerk.'

(1209) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

CHARM SERPENT-SKIN AND A TALISMAN RING, with adder head attached. The adder head or adder stone was a most powerful talisman in Scotland. While it was supposed to be produced within the body of the adder, the object so held in veneration consisted sometimes of an ancient Roman glass bead and sometimes of a stone whorl which had been used for weighting a spindle in spinning yarn. A 'boird stane'—that is, a stone pierced like a bead—gave ease to women in childbirth by being tied about the knee.' Ure (*Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, p. 131), says of the adder bead: 'It is thought by superstitious people to possess many wonderful properties. It is used as a charm to ensure prosperity and to prevent the malicious attacks of evil spirits. In this case it must be closely kept in an iron box to secure it from the fairies, who are supposed to have an utter abhorrence of iron.' Dalzell (*Darker Superstitions*) mentions that the adder stone 'was suspended from the neck for hooping-cough and other distempers of children.'¹ The same authority further observes that water wherein adder stones had been boiled was administered to cattle for the cure of their diseases.

(1208) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

¹ A similar practice is recommended in the Wemyss MS. Book of Receipts (1628-49), described in pp. 192-3 of this volume.

CHARM STONES, used against witches at St. Andrews.

(1207) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

A STRING OF LAMMER BEADS. Necklaces of Amber or Lammer (French *l'ambre*) beads were peculiarly prized in Scotland, especially among the fishing population of the East Coast, on account of the talismanic virtues of the substance. From the most remote times indeed, remarkable virtues were believed to dwell in amber beads. The mysterious occurrence of the substance, being cast up on the sea-coast after storms, and the remarkable electrical properties it displays, were sufficient to invest it with supernatural powers. Pliny states that a collar of amber beads worn about the neck of a young infant is a singular preservative against secret poison, and a counter charm for witchcraft and sorceries. In his time the price of a small figure of amber exceeded that of a healthy living slave. (1212) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

THE PLAGUE SPOON, once believed to possess talismanic or medicinal virtues. It is formed of a cowrie shell, set in silver, with a curiously wrought handle of the same metal, on which is inscribed G. T., Aug. 1603. The handle, which is hinged in the middle so that it can be folded, ends in two prongs, like a fork. These prongs are stuck through eyes in two small silver plates riveted to the back of the shell. The upper part is formed of two entwined serpents, and on the top is a figure with a bow, which may be intended either for Cupid or for Death. The spoon, when folded, is kept in a curious box, ornamented with old gilding. Medicine taken from this spoon was believed to be an infallible remedy for the plague, and so highly were its virtues esteemed, that persons flocked from all parts of the country to test its healing powers. (See Fig. 275.)

(1210) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND.

WITCH CHARM. Brass disc, inlaid with wood of the rowan-tree or 'mountain ash' (*Pyrus aucuparia*). Worn hanging round the neck by a string, it was believed to avert the 'evil eye' from the person or cow wearing it. The rowan-tree itself planted near a house was one of the most effective bulwarks against supernatural influences, and the wood of it was an amulet 'good to keep upon both man and beast.'

'Rowan, ash, and red thread
Keep the devils frae their speed,'

says the popular Scottish distich; and similarly Stewart, in his *Popular Superstitions of the Highlands*, speaking of a child, says: 'A red thread tied about its neck, or a rowan cross, are said to be equally efficacious in preventing the influence of evil spirits, evil eyes, and other calamities of the same description.' Evelyn (*Silva*, Chap. xvi.) mentions that one stood in every churchyard in Wales, as the yew did in England; and on a certain day in the year every person wore a cross of the wood, whereby fascination and evil spirits were warded off. Of the protective influence of rowan wood over cattle, Dr. George Johnston (*Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed*, p. 110) remarks: 'The dairy-maid will not forget to drive them to the shealing or summer pasture, with a rod of the rowan-tree, which she carefully lays over the door of the sheal-bothy, or summer house, and drives them home again with the same.'

(1203) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.



FIG. 275.
THE PLAGUE SPOON.

A CELTIC BOOK OF POWER. It consists of a Gaelic metrical version of the Book of Psalms with an iron door-key and threads of black-and-white worsted yarn. It was obtained in 1863 by the late Alexander Thomson of Banchory, from the Rev. Charles Watson of the Free Church, Langholm, who sent with it the following note:—'I told you that I possessed the *Book*

of *Power* wherewith a wizard or "wise man" in the Island of Lewis held in subjection a large district. It was taken from him by the factor in the year 1851, and given by the factor (John Mackenzie, now of Wishaw Distillery) to me. I said you should have it for your museum, so I now send it, as a contribution to the history of superstition in the nineteenth century. The black and the white yarn are both essential to its efficacy. The key was placed between certain pages and the yarn tightly wrapped round the whole. It then had power. The difficulty of *our* using it consists in not knowing *where to place the key!*

(1205) Lent by the SENATUS OF THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

TOUCH-PIECES OF THE LATER STEWARTS (James-Francis, Charles-Edward, and Henry Cardinal York). (See also pp. 129, 130.) The divine gift of healing scrofula, cruelles, or king's evil was supposed to be strictly a prerogative of the lawful monarchs of England and France, and the touch-pieces of the three claimants above-named (James III., Charles III., and Henry IX.) possess special significance as tokens of sovereign rights denied to them and sovereign powers no longer believed in. In Scotland cure by royal touch does not appear to have been practised till the reign of Charles I., who, on St. John's day, 24th June 1633, at a solemn service in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, touched and 'healit' 100 persons. Charles II. changed the coin or small medallion which was given at the religious service to each patient from gold to silver. King William did not claim or exercise the curative function with his other rights as English monarch, and the *Athenian Mercury* in 1691 asks, 'What is the reason that his present Majesty King William has never yet toucht for the evil: and why is that divine gift neglected which has been so many ages inherent in all the lawful kings of England?' Queen Anne, however, reverted to the practice, and among those touched by her was an infant who was to become famous as Dr. Samuel Johnson. Though never formally sanctioned by the Church, a special service, 'The Office of Healing,' was included in the *Book of Common Prayer* up till the time of George I.

(509) Lent by W. MURRAY THREIPLAND AND CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

ELF ARROW-HEADS. Till comparatively recent times the flint arrow-heads of our prehistoric ancestors were believed to be of supernatural origin, the bolts of spirits, both beneficent and malign, shot by invisible hands from the air. In accordance with their supernatural origin so was their mystical virtue, and no charm was so effective against the machinations of evil spirits and the spells of witches. Like charm-stones, also, they endowed water in which they were dipped with remarkable curative virtues for cattle, and, set in gold or silver, they were eagerly sought for wearing as amulets. Flint arrow-heads continue to be so much in request for mounting as brooches in Ireland, that a lively trade in fabricated imitations is maintained to meet the demand. It may be assumed that these fraudulent imitations by 'Flint Jacks' do not inherit the virtues of true elfin bolts.

COAL CIRCLET. Found in graveyard at Portpatrick. Believed to have been used by the females of ancient times as an ornament for the hair.

(1204) Lent by J. B. DALZELL.

COMMUNION TOKENS

COLLECTION OF COMMUNION TOKENS as used generally in the Parish Churches of Scotland from seventeenth and eighteenth century till present time; also varieties as used by the several Dissenting Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, England, Ireland, and Colonies, and a Collection of Scottish Town and Tradesmen's Tokens, Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings, as used in Scotland during latter end of eighteenth and early part of present century.

(1374) Lent by J. H. PRATT.

[Metal tokens, tickets, or badges are of considerable antiquity, and have been used for many purposes. The most familiar form of them is that known as the Communion token.

In Scotland the Presbyterian ministers took peculiar pains to ensure that no person, unworthy in their estimation, should be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the term 'fencing the tables' was no metaphorical expression, nor was it confined merely to words of warning and threatening, but it was literal in the extreme. The table was generally, in olden times, a literal table specially made for the purpose, and sometimes separated from the other portions of the church by a wooden barrier or, as it is termed, 'ane travess' for holding furth of the non-communicants,' and to this table none were admitted except those who produced their tokens.

The tokens were generally distributed at a time and place appointed by the Session. In 1572 the Kirk Session of St. Andrews appointed the communicants to receive their 'tikats fra the clark of the quarter quhair they dwel or minister.' In 1574 the Session of Edinburgh² ordained that the 'haill communicants cum in proper person upon Friday next, at twa hours efternoon, and ressave their tickets in the place of examination.' The Session of Galston in 1673 'laid down a way how to distribute the tickets to those that are to communicate,' and that was to give to the elder of each quarter a certified list of all the communicants within his district, and as many tickets as there were names upon his list. In Fenwick, the Kirk-Session in 1698

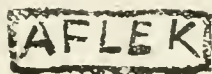


FIG. 276.—AFFLECK, FORFARSHIRE.



FIG. 277.—INNERKIP, RENFREWSHIRE.

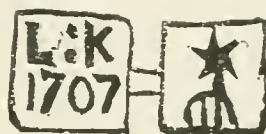


FIG. 278.—LEITH.

met a week before the Fast Day 'for the judicial distribution of the tokens,' and the following year it was minuted that the Session divided themselves into committees in order to the admission of persons to the Lord's Table.' In more recent years advantage has been taken of the Sacramental Fasts, and other preparation services, to distribute the tokens.

The first mention of a token, in connection with the Reformed Church, occurs in the Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session,³ on the 2d May 1560—'Walter Adie delatat with thir wordis, Wille Mayne, will ye give me ane techet to be served the Divellis dirt?' No tokens of the sixteenth century are known to exist, but some of the first decade of the seventeenth

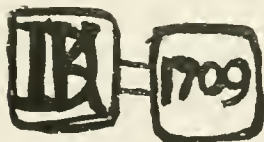


FIG. 279.—DUDDINGSTON.



FIG. 280.—PARTON, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.



FIG. 281.—SELKIRK.

century are still extant. The oldest ones consisted of a rough and often somewhat irregular piece of metal, in form either circular, triangular, square, oblong, or heart-shaped, and varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.

¹ *Old Church Life in Scotland*, Dr. Andrew Edgar (Alexander Gardner, Paisley, 1885), p. 138.

² *Ibid.* pp. 134, 135.

³ *Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session*, edited by David Hay Fleming (Scottish History Society, 1889), vol. i. p. 34.

⁴ A term used to express great contempt.

The earliest device affixed to these tokens appears to have consisted merely of the initial letter of the parish, to which was afterwards added on the reverse the initials of the minister, and sometimes the date. Frequently the letter K for Kirk was added (*see* Figs. 278, 279, 282), or P for Parish, and occasionally the principal letters of the name of the Parish were substituted

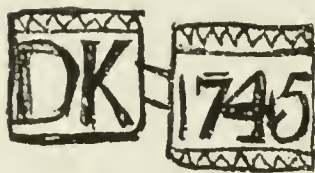


FIG. 282.—DUDDINGSTON.



FIG. 283.—BIGGER, 1769.

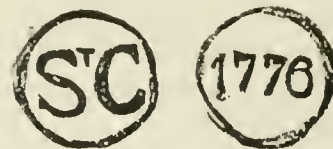


FIG. 284.—ST. CUTHBERT'S.

for the mere initials (*see* Figs. 276, 280, 281, 284). Other devices were also often added, such as a eup, a heart, a cross, the burgh arms, or a view of the church (*see* Figs. 278, 283, 285, 286), or a rebus, as in Melrose (*see* Fig. 287). On some tokens there was inscribed a text of Scripture, and on others there will frequently be found a numeral (usually from 1 to 6) to denote the table to which the communicant was to be admitted.

Up to the commencement of the nineteenth century, and in some instances even later, most of these church tokens were very rudely made, and appear to have been manufactured principally



FIG. 285.—FARBOLTON, 1800.



FIG. 286.—NORTH LEITH.



FIG. 287.—MELROSE.

by unskilled hands, such as the village blacksmith, although there are records which show that occasionally a plumber, and even a goldsmith, was commissioned to make them. They were very often made by the ministers themselves.

In general, two methods were employed in manufacturing them—(1) Casting. Many parishes possessed iron moulds of the form of the ordinary skellet for casting them in, but, as only one could be cast at a time, the process must have been very tedious. In old Session Records, where inventories of church property are detailed, the token-mould is often mentioned. The moulds were not, however, always made of iron, or even of metal. In 1768 a set of moulds, or cans, made of Water-of-Ayr stones, was presented to the Session of Mauchline for casting the tokens. (2) Striking. Some parishes possessed an apparatus consisting of an iron box to contain the disc of metal, and a punch which fitted into it to strike the device. The tokens made thus bore a sharper impression than the cast ones.

Besides these two methods, it is evident, from the irregular form of many of the tokens, that they were made separately by hand, probably chiselled from a sheet of metal, and had the initials struck by a punch.

Sometimes, although rarely, they were made of brass, but most commonly of lead and tin. Mr. W. Ivison Macadam has made exhaustive analyses of tokens of different periods.¹ From these it appears that lead was almost exclusively used in the tokens between 1700 and 1745. Between 1745 and 1800 an alloy of lead and tin was employed, by which a sharper and more

¹ *Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, New Series, vol. ii. p. 167.

durable impression was obtained, and the tokens made of this alloy will be found in a better state of preservation than those made exclusively of tin or lead. Tin was sometimes, although rarely, employed alone.

From an examination of the workmanship alone it is impossible to determine the antiquity of any of these tokens, and in no sense can they be said to reflect the state of the arts in Scotland at the time they were made.

But church tokens were not always made of metal. The Communion tickets of St. Andrews,¹ in 1656, were ordered to be 'written by the clerk'; and it is recorded that when the Lord's Supper was first dispensed to the Secession congregation at Ceres,² in 1743, two thousand tokens were distributed, which, according to tradition, were circular pieces of leather about the size of a shilling, with a hole perforated in the centre. It may be also worthy of note that the first Presbyterian Church of the city of Charleston,³ U.S., used paper tickets until the beginning of this century, when elaborately engraved silver tokens were adopted.

Exclusion from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper invested the person so excluded with the character of a pariah, and it was not unusual, as Dr. Edgar records,⁴ for persons under scandal to force or fraudulently find their way to the Lord's Table. There are at least two instances of men being summoned before the Session of Mauchline for returning small pieces of coin instead of tokens to the elders at the Communion table. One gave a farthing and another a sixpence. In 1775, at a meeting of the same Session, it was reported that a woman under scandal had been seen at the table, and that she had a token. In 1647 a man was called before the Session of Galston for 'giving a ticket to a strange unknown woman to whom the minister refused a ticket for manifold reasons,' and the woman was also called before the Session for accepting and using the ticket. The Kirk Session of St. Andrews in 1572 ordained that those who presented themselves at the Communion without a ticket 'sal mak public satisfactioun, and upon thair kneis ask God and the congregation forgifnes.' Wodrow relates the following circumstance which occurred at his own communion at Eastwood in 1711. Two or three English soldiers presented themselves at that communion, and one of them came forward without a token. He happened to be seated near the upper end of the table, within whispering reach of Wodrow himself, who, seeing that he had no token, desired him to come out to the churchyard, where he asked him why he had presumed to seat himself at the Lord's Table without a token of admission. 'In my native country,' replied the soldier, 'there is no such custom as you refer to, and if I have given offence it was not of intention, but in ignorance of Scottish ways.' Wodrow then examined him, and being well satisfied with his answers, gave him a token, and told him he might go forward to the next table.

The Reformed Church of Scotland cannot claim to have invented tokens, or even to have been the first to have applied them to ecclesiastical purposes. As early as 1502 leaden badges were used as the distinctive marks of the licensed beggars (see page 255). The reference, moreover, to tokens in the Records of the Church is so early—May 1560—as lead to the inference that their use was the survival or continuance of a Pre-Reformation custom. Mr. Cochran-Patrick states that leaden counters were used in the Catholic Churches⁵ before the Reformation, and adds that he has some in his collection with emblems on them which could hardly have been in use in the Presbyterian Church in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Another writer also refers to what are known as 'Abbey tokens'⁶—made of lead and pewter, and quite distinct from the copper coins known as 'Abbey pieces'—which were given to the frequenters of the sacraments. He refers to the tokens still presented to the members of many (if not all) of the Roman Catholic confraternities on their reception: to those

¹ Lee's *Lectures*, vol. i. p. 401.

² Mackelvie's *Annals and Statistics of the U.P. Church*, pp. 126, 127.

³ *Register of St. Andrews Kirk-Session*, Editorial footnote, vol. i. p. 34.

⁴ *Old Church Life in Scotland*, pp. 238, 239.

⁵ *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, xi. 515.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. 201, 202.

of the Templars and secret societies of the Middle Ages, and to the traces of their use as badges of membership in the mysteries of paganism. The Rev. Andrew Fleming, of Blairs College, mentions that the custom of giving tokens or tickets to those going to the Communion at Easter, when all Catholics are obliged to go, was observed in the Catholic Church of St. Andrew's, in Glasgow, some forty years ago, but is now abolished. He also states that tokens, or rather tickets, are still used in Rome, but they are given to the communicants at Easter after they have been at the Communion, and not before.

In the *Book of Common Prayer*, intended for the Church of Scotland, and written in the reign of James VI., it is ordered¹ that 'So many as intend to be partakers of the holy communion, shall receive there tokens from the minister the night before.' And Dr. Sprott,² in one of his editorial notes, says that tokens 'have always been used, too, in the Episcopal congregations of old standing in the north of Scotland.' They were also used in England. Cardinal Pole is said to have employed them in Queen Mary's time, in order to know who conformed and who did not. The token-books of St. Saviour's, Southwark,³ extending from 1592 or 1593 to 1630, are still preserved. In 1596, 2200 tokens are accounted for at twopence each, and in 1620, 1862 tokens at threepence each. They are mentioned in the churchwardens' book of the parish of Newbury in 1658, and in the parish account-book of St. Peter, Mancroft, Norwich. Perhaps the most interesting reference to their use in England occurs in the trial in 1634 of John Richardson, Esq.,⁴ who farmed the tithes and oblations of 'the chapelrie of Set. Margaret's in Durham.' He was charged with disturbing divine service on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, and Easter Day, by his irreverent manner of collecting the dues. One witness deposed that, at Easter time and on Communion days, Richardson's predecessor 'tooke Easter rekeninges of such people as received the holie communion, and there accompted with them, and delivered and received tokens of them as is used in other parishes, as examine beleveeth.' Another testified that Richardson, or his under-farmers, usually write down 'the names of all the then communicants not householders, and att the tyme of writinge there names dow deliver them tokens, which in the tyme of the administracion of the sacrament' they 'call for againe, to the end they may knowe whoe doe pay their Easter offeringes and whoe doe not.' And another explained that sixteen or twenty years previously he had seen 'Richardson at Easter time goe upp and downe amongst the communicants, and in time of receiving the holie communion receive of some communicants some monies, and take in certaine leade tokens (as the use of the parish is) from such as had formerlie by there maisters reckened and payed.' And that he had 'seene all whoe were under-farmors to Richardson since that tyme . . . doe the like.'

The Presbyterian Church has never charged dues for the sacraments nor sold her tokens. Printed tickets have now taken the place of metal tokens in many parishes, and the use of the latter is becoming more and more limited every year. A. J. S. B.]

¹ *Scottish Liturgies of the Reign of James VI.*, 1871, p. 65.

² *Ibid.*, p. 107.

³ *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, x. 108, 109.

⁴ *Acts of the High Commission Court within the Diocese of Durham* (Surtees Society), pp. 82-100.

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