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VOL. LXXIX.

SEVENTH SERIES.—VOL. VII.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,
QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY, LTD.

MCMXLVI.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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L A W S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and

balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Unless special arrangements to the contrary have been made, copyright of *The Proceedings* and of all papers printed therein, as well as of all illustrations, shall belong to the Society. This provision shall not apply to illustrations made from blocks borrowed from outside sources.

22. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of _____ and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ _____ sterling [to be used for the general purposes of the Society] [or, to be used for the special purpose or object of _____], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS, CORRESPONDING MEMBERS, HONORARY FELLOWS, ETC.

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

PATRON:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1932.*ADAM, DAVID RANKINE, 76 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang. | 1922.*ANDERSON, ARTHUR R., 8 Park Terrace, Glasgow, C. 3. |
| 1944. ADAM, WILLIAM, C.A., J.P., Bellahouston Hotel, 517 Paisley Road, Glasgow, S.W.2. | 1940. ANDERSON, DAVID, Record Office, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh. |
| 1938. AGNEW, Colonel H. C., Bonjedward House, Jedburgh. | 1944. ANDERSON, JAMES FARQUHARSON MACLAREN, 37 High View Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex. |
| 1931. AGNEW, Rev. HUGH M., M.A., Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary, Balfour House, St. George's Street, Capetown, South Africa. | 1944. ANDERSON, JAMES MICHIE MAYOR, 64 High Street, Forres, Morayshire. |
| 1933.*AILSA, The Most Hon. The MARCHIONESS OF, Culzean Castle, Maybole. | 1944. ANDERSON, WILLIAM SCOTT, F.I.F.M., 49 Northfield Avenue, Edinburgh, 8. |
| 1943.*AITCHISON, STEPHEN CHARLES DE LANCY, Coupland Castle, Wooler, Northumberland. | 1941. ANDERSON, Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, M.C., M.A., D.D., 12 Gaircube Terrace, Edinburgh, 12. |
| 1942.*AITCHISON, Sir WALTER DE LANCY, Bart., M.A., Coupland Castle, Wooler, Northumberland. | 1936. ANDREW, Rev. HARRY, Minister of Gillislan Memorial Church, Gillislan Manse, Ancrem Road, Dundee. |
| 1929. ALEXANDER, W. M., Journalist, Hillview Road, Culta, Aberdeenshire. | 1921. ANGUS, WILLIAM, LL.D., Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, 2,— <i>Vice-President</i> . |
| 1936. ALLAN, E., F.R.C.S.Ed., West View, Rose Avenue, Elgin. | 1926.*ANGUS, BUTTERWORTH, LIONEL MILNER, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.C.I.S., M.I.Mech.E., Vice-President of the Ancient Monuments Society, Ashton New Hall, The Old Village, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire. |
| 1939. ALLAN, Miss ELIZABETH H. M., M.A., Hessilden, Melkleriggs, Paisley. | 1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie. |
| 1930. ALLAN, Mrs H. M., 10 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3. | 1931. ARBUCKLE, WILLIAM F., M.A. (Edin. and Oxon.), H.M.I.S., 1 Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, 12. |
| 1937. ALLAN, JOHN, M.A., F.S.A., F.B.A., Keeper of Coins, The British Museum, London, W.C. 1. | 1931. ARCHER, Sir GILBERT, St Ola, Park Road, Leith, Edinburgh, 6. |
| 1926. ALLAN, WILLIAM, M.B.E., Rosemount, Glenboig, Lanarkshire. | 1918.*ARGYLL, His Grace The DUKE OF, Inveraray Castle. |
| 1929. ANCKORN, WILFRED LORRAINE, Three-Corner Mead, Dunton Green, Kent. | |
| 1925. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER HUTTON, M.A., Leny House, Muthill, Perthshire. | |

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

- 1942.*ARMATTOR, R. E. G., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.I.,
7 Northland Road, Londonderry.
1941. ARMOUR, WILLIAM NICOL MCSKIMMING, C.A.,
7 Kelvinside Terrace West, Glasgow, N.W.
1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, M.C., F.S.I., F.S.A., 27
Victoria Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
1921. ARNOTT, JAMES ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A., 24
Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.
1943. ASHTON, HENRY FREDERICK, J.P., 230 Great
Western Road, Glasgow, C. 4.
1936. BAIRD, GERALD F., F.L.A.S., 111a Sinclair
Street, Helensburgh.
1922. BAIRD, Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD, J.P., F.F.S.,
7 St Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.
1933. BALFOUR, The Hon. JAMES MONCHEIFF, O.B.E.,
44 Gloucester Square, London, W. 2.
1926. BALFOUR-MELVILLE, EVAN W. M., M.A., D.Litt.,
Lecturer in History in the University of
Edinburgh, 2 South Learmonth Gardens,
Edinburgh, 4.
1936. BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, F.S.I.,
Chartered Surveyor, 10 Murrayfield Gardens,
Edinburgh, 12.
- 1928.*BANNERMAN, Captain RONALD R. BRUCE, M.C.,
c/o British Embassy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
1931. BARCLAY, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., Minister of
Shawlands Old Church, 47 Monreith Road,
Newlands, Glasgow, S. 3.
- 1897.*BARNETT, Rev. T. RATCLIFFE, Ph.D., 7 Corrennie
Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
1922. BARRIE, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 Lady Road,
Edinburgh, 9.
1910. BARRON, Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON, O.B.E., V.D.,
D.D., Archoille, Aberfoyle.
1923. BARRON, EVAN MACLEOD, LL.D., Proprietor
and Editor of *The Inverness Courier*,
Inverness.
1922. BARTON, Dr SAMUEL SAXON, O.B.E., F.R.F.P.S.
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1931. BATHGATE, THOMAS D., 3 Hartington Gardens,
Edinburgh, 10.
1927. BATTERSBY, JAMES, F.R.C.S.Eng., etc., Eden-
kerry, Helensburgh.
- 1930.*BAXTER, WILLIAM, Public Works Contractor,
Eakdale, 153 High Street, Tranent.
1945. BAYNHAM, JAMES FRANCIS GORDON, Middleton
Hall, Wooler, Northumberland.
1931. BEATTIE, DAVID J., Kenilworth, Talbot Road,
Carlisle.
1944. BRIG, CHARLES, Fourwinds, Port Dunbar,
Wick.
1935. BELL, Miss ELIZABETH TURNER, J.P., F.E.I.S.,
4 Rillbank Crescent, Edinburgh, 9.
1937. BELL, GEORGE E. J., The Studio, 11 Rutland
Road, Harrogate, Yorks.
- 1929.*BELL, Rev. WILLIAM NAPIER, M.A., 37 Oakfield
Avenue, Glasgow, W. 2.
1928. BENTON, Miss SYLVIA, M.A. (Camb.), B.Litt.
(Oxon.), 6 Winchester Road, Oxford.
1929. BERTRAM, DONALD, Manager, Orkney Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., 20 East Road, Kirk
wall.
1927. BICKERSTETH, Miss MARGUERITE ELIZABETH,
Ph.D., 32 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, 3.
- 1932.*BIRLEY, ERIC, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Chester-
holm, Bordon Mill, Hexham, Northumberland.
1909. BISHOP, ANDREW HENDERSON, 24 Howard
Street, Glasgow, C. 1.
1937. BLACK, ANDREW, 37 Clepington Road, Mary-
field, Dundee.
- 1933.*BLACKATER, JOHN C., Jr., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.(Scot.),
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George Street, Glasgow, C. 2.
1926. BLAIR, GEORGE, 45 Victoria Crescent Road,
Glasgow, W. 2.
1944. BODDIE, Professor GEORGE F., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,
of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edin-
burgh, 21 Cadogan Road, Liberton, Edin-
burgh, 9.
1917. BONAR, JOHN JAMES, Eldinbrae, Lasswade.
1928. BORENIUS, TANCRED, D.Lit., Ph.D., F.S.A.,
Professor of the History of Art in the Uni-
versity of London, 28 Kensington Gate,
Kensington, London, W. 8.
1936. BOWIE, J. MCINTOCK, F.R.I.B.A., Byrlaw,
Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries.
- 1942.*BOWSER, Major D. CHARLES, O.B.E., J.P., of
Argatty and The King's Lundies, Doune,
Perthshire.
1937. BOYLE, Miss MARY E., c/o Prof. van Riet Lowe,
Archaeological Survey, Witwatersrand Univer-
sity, Johannesburg.
1944. BRENNER, JOHN, 219 Berkeley Street, Glasgow,
C. 3.
- 1906.*BROWN, ADAM, Netherby, Galashiels.
- 1921.*BROWN, DONALD, 15 Archdeacon Crescent,
Cockerton, Darlington.
1933. BROWN, Sheriff GEORGE, Berstane House, St
Ola, Orkney.
1921. BROWN, THOMAS, A.R.I.B.A., Head of the Build-
ing Department, Heriot-Watt College, Edin-
burgh, 1.
1932. BROWNLEE, DAVID ANGUS, Brownlee Cottage,
Colston, Bishopbriggs.
- 1922.*BRUNWIN, GEORGE EUSTACE, Haverings, Rayne,
Braintree, Essex.
- 1936.*BRYCE, JAMES HUTCHISON, Searcher of Records,
22 West Mayfield, Edinburgh, 9.
1902. BRYCE, Emeritus Professor THOMAS H., M.A.,
M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., The Bridge House,
Downington, Lechlade, Glos.

1935. BRYDON, R. S., M.A.(Hons.), Ph.D., Breadalbane Academy, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.
1937. BULLIVANT, LINDSAY FRANK, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.A., 150 Bristol Road, Birmingham, 5.
1943. BULLOCH, Rev. JAMES B. P., B.D., The Manse, Tranent, East Lothian.
1911. BURNETT, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., 14 Thorn Lane, Roundhay, Leeds, 8.
1934. BURNS, JOHN C., B.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., 138 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh, 6.
- 1925.*BURNS, JOHN GEORGE, Sheriff-Substitute of Dumbartonshire, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Dumbarton.
1933. BURNS, THOMAS PILKINGTON, The Water Garden, Great Hallingbury, Bishops Stortford, Herts.
1925. BURNSIDE, Rev. JOHN W., M.A., Plainlees, 19 Carriagehill Drive, Paisley.
1928. BURRELL, Sir WILLIAM, Hutton Castle, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
1939. BUTCHART, CHARLES BRUCE RIVERS, Worthey Park, Winchester, Hants.
- 1901.*BUTE, The Most Hon. The MARQUESS OF, K.T., Mount Stuart, Rothesay.
1936. CABLE, JAMES EWEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., 53 East High Street, Forfar.
- 1921.*CALDER, CHARLES S. T., A.R.I.A.S., Assistant Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Scotland, 27 York Place, Edinburgh, 1.
1930. CALDER, WILLIAM M., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Professor of Greek, University of Edinburgh; Editor of *Classical Review*; 40a George Square, Edinburgh, 8,—*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*.
- 1919.*CALLANDER, ALEXANDER D., Lellopitiya, Ratnapura, Ceylon.
1929. CALLANDER, WILLIAM A., Writer, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.
1922. CAMERON, Colonel DONALD C., C.B.E., M.A., R.A.S.C., 14 Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1.
1930. CAMERON, Rev. JOHN KIRKLAND, J.P., 94 Tullideph Road, Dundee.
- 1931.*CAMERON, NEIL, Mayfield, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.
1937. CAMERON, WILLIAM JOHN, J.P., Estate Office, Flichity, by Inverness.
1905. CAMERON-SWAN, Captain DONALD, F.R.A.S., "The Gables," Ravensberg Avenue, Newlands, Cape Town, South Africa.
1929. CAMPBELL, HUGH RANKIN, Ardfern, 1 Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow, S. 3.
1938. CAMPBELL, JOHN HOPE, W.S., 31 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.
1934. CAMPBELL, Rev. JOHN MCCORMACK, J.P., Tollcross Park Manse, 94 Drumover Drive, Glasgow, E. 1.
1931. CANT, Rev. ALAN, D.D., B.Sc., 2 Kinburn Place, St Andrews, Fife.
1901. CARFRAE, GEORGE, 77 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
1939. CARMICHAEL, DAN, 238 Arbroath Road, Dundee.
1923. CARNEGY-ARBUTHNOTT, Lieut.-Col., Balmamoon, Brechin.
1922. CARRUTHERS, ARTHUR STANLEY, A.C.A., 56 Beechwood Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.
1938. CARSON, JAMES, M.B.E., F.E.I.S., Kilmore, 41 Church Street, Brechin, Angus.
1932. CARTER, HARTLEY SIDNEY, M.D., D.P.H., Ch.B., Public Health Laboratory, 20 Cochranes Street, Glasgow, C. 1.
1896. CAW, Sir JAMES L., LL.D., Edinkerry, Lasswade.
1929. CHALMERS, FRANCIS, W.S., 20 Correnale Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
1919. CHALMERS, Rev. HENRY REID, 50 Grove Road, West Ferry, Dundee, Angus.
1939. CHALMERS, IVAN B. M., M.A., LL.B., 9 Clarendon Terrace, Dundee.
1940. CHALMERS, WALTER, 5 Cameron Crescent, Edinburgh, 9.
1934. CHAPMAN, The Rt. Hon. ALLAN, M.A., M.P., Scottish Office, Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, London, S.W. 1.
1927. CHILDE, Professor V. GORDON, D.Litt., D.Sc., F.B.A., F.S.A., Professor of Archaeology, The University, Edinburgh, 8,—*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*.
1932. CHRISTIE, Bailie DOUGLAS MORRISON, J.P., 204 Ferry Road, Dundee.
1901. CHRISTIE, Miss ELLA R., Cowden Castle, Dollar.
1938. CLARK, JAMES ALASDAIR, Loch Leven Hotel, North Ballachullish, Onich, Inverness-shire.
1936. CLARK, Mrs JANE INGLIS, J.P., Beaumont Lodge, 29 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
1939. CLARK, WILLIAM C., 75 Cairnfield Place, Aberdeen.
1921. CLARK, WILLIAM FORDYCE, Hillsgarth, Balta Sound, Shetland Isles.
1941. CLAUSEN, ERLING J. F., F.R.G.S., 5 Sycamore Place, Aberdeen.
1908. CLAY, ALEXANDER THOMSON, W.S., 18 South Leamonth Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.
1938. CLENDENIN, Major PAUL DANA, 60 Northumberland Road, North Harrow, Middlesex.
- 1929.*CLIFFORD, Mrs ELSIE MARGARET, Chandlers, Witcombe, Glos.
1916. CLOUSTON, ERIC CROSBY TOWNSEND, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Priory Lodge, Tonbridge, Kent.
- 1923.*CLOUSTON, RONALD GILLAN, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 10 Carrington Street, Glasgow, C. 4.

- 1921.*CLOUSTON, THOMAS HAROLD, O.B.E., Langskail, 5 Atherton Drive, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W. 19.
- 1901.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Lady, Woodside, Beith.
- 1896.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Sir NEIL J. KENNEDY, K.B.E., J.P., D.L., of Woodside, Advocate, Ladyland, Beith.
- 1919.*COCKBURN, Captain ARCHIBALD FREDERICK, R.E. (T.F.), 26 Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W. 1.
1929. COCKBURN, The Very Rev. J. HUTCHISON, D.D., The Cathedral Manse, Dunblane.
1929. COLLUM, Miss V. C. C., Withyfold, Wonham Way, Peaslake, Guildford.
1930. COLQUHOUN, Sir IAIN, of Luss, Bart., K.T., D.S.O., LL.D., Rossdhu, Luss, Dumbartonshire.
1924. COLT, H. DUNSCOMBE (no address).
- 1921.*COLVILLE, Captain NORMAN R., M.C., Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Cornwall.
1932. CONNELL, WILLIAM, 43 Chestwood Avenue, Oakland Park, Barnstaple.
1933. CONNOR, Rev. JOHN M., D.S.O., M.A., C.F. (Ret.), 14 Cypress Road, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1942. COOK, JOHN, M.A., The Schoolhouse, Helmsdale, Sutherland.
1938. COOK, JOHN MANUEL, B.A., 114 Braid Road, Edinburgh, 10.
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- 1920.*CORSAR, KENNETH CHARLES, of Rosely, Maurice-wood, Milton Bridge, Midlothian.
1935. COURTNEY-LATIMER, Miss MARJORIE ELLEN, Curator, East London Museum, 8 Lake St Vincent, P.O., Cambridge, South Africa.
- 1901.*COX, DOUGLAS H., "Greenhow", Elgin, Morayshire.
1931. COWE, WILLIAM, Tweedville, 3 Thorburn Road, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13.
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1935. CRAIG, JOHN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E., 5 Albany Terrace, Aberdeen.
1945. CRAIG, LEONARD MAXWELL, 30 Rosebank Crescent, Ayr.
1935. CRAIG-BROWN, Brigadier-General E., D.S.O., Cross Roads, Currie, Midlothian.
1927. CRANSTON, Colonel C. J. EDMONDSTOUNE, D.S.O., Corehouse, Lanark.
1943. CRAWFORD, JAMES RUSSELL, Stonehurst, Linden Road, Halifax.
1931. CRICHTON, GEORGE, 6 Duncan Street, Edinburgh, 9.
1932. CRICHTON, Rev. THOMAS SMITH, M.A., 182 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, E. 1.
- 1925.*CRICHTON-STUART, The Lord COLUM, M.P., Ardencraig, Rothesay, Bute.
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- 1925.*CROSS, A. ROBERTSON, M.C., B.A., LL.B., Knockdon, Maybole, Ayrshire.
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1924. CRUICKSHANK, JAMES, Westwood, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
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- 1927.*CUMMING, VICTOR JAMES, 8 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.
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- 1893.*CURL, ALEXANDER O., C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A., Ormaeere, Barnton Avenue, Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh, 4.
1933. CURL, Lt.-Col. ALEXANDER TANCHER, D.S.O., M.B.E., c/o Ministry of the Interior, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
1934. CURL, Mrs ALEXANDER T., F.S.A., Chilfrome Cottage, Maiden Newton, Dorset.
1944. CURRIE, WALTER T., M.A., 19 Roman Road, Gavinburn, Old Kirkpatrick, Dumbartonshire.
1936. CUTHBERTSON, WILLIAM F., Librarian, The Public Library, Hawick. "Fairylea," 8 Wilton Hill Terrace, Hawick.
- 1935.*DAKERS, COLIN HUGH, M.C., Malayan Civil Service, Chinese Protectorate, Ipoh, F.M.S.
1931. DALGETTY, ARTHUR BURNES, M.D., 14 Strips of Craigie, Dundee.
1924. DALGLEISH, Rev. GEORGE W., M.A., The Manse, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.
1924. DALYELL OF THE BINNS, Lieut.-Colonel G., C.I.E., Unicorn Pursuivant, The Binns, Linlithgow.
1920. DAVIDSON, Major A. R., The Black Watch (R.H.R.). Invernahaven, Abernethy, Perthshire.
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1930. DAVIDSON, Major JAMES MILNE, I.S.O., Lynwood, Ashted, Surrey.

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1936. DAVIDSON, WILLIAM T., 36 Woodstock Road, Aberdeen.
- 1925.*DAWSON, A. BASHALL, The Vache, Chalfont St Giles, Bucks.
- 1927.*DAWSON, WARREN R., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., Simpson House, Simpson, Bletchley, Bucks.
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1895. DICKSON, WILLIAM K., LL.D., Advocate, 8 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, 3.
1919. DINWOODIE, JOHN, Deira, Crieff.
1910. DIXON, RONALD AUDLEY MARTINEAU, of Theatre, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Theatre Hall, near Beverley, Yorkshire.
1931. DOBIE, MARRYAT R., B.A. (Oxon.), Keeper of Manuscripts, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.
1931. DOIS, Major WILLIAM HOWIE, C.E., Gordon Street, Elgin.
1943. DONALD, JOHN, LL.O.B., 1217 Tolleross Road, Tolleross, Glasgow.
1939. DOUGLAS, JAMES, Ednam House, Great Bookham, Surrey.
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1939. DRUMMOND, H. J. H., M.A., 47 Liberton Brae, Edinburgh, 9.
- 1902.*DUFF-DUNBAR, Mrs L., of Ackergill, Ackergill Tower, Wick, Caithness.
- 1936.*DUFFUS, J. COULTS, Yr. of Claverhouse, Claverhouse, by Dundee, Angus.
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1945. DUKE, ROBERT GORDON, Commodore, R.N. Patrol Service Central Depot, Lowestoft.
- 1930.*DUMFRIES, The Right Hon. The EARL OF, Dumfries House, Cumnock, Ayrshire.
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- 1920.*DUNCAN, ALEXANDER MACLAUGHLAN, A.R.I.B.A., c/o Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Perth, W.A., Australia.
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1933. DUNLAP, MAURICE P., 718 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
1923. DUNLOP, Miss, Huntfield, Biggar.
1923. DUNLOP, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., St David's Manse, Buckhaven, Fife.
- 1927.*DURAND, Captain PHILIPPE, Curator of the People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow, S.E., 88 Holmlea Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
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1904. EELES, FRANCIS CAROLUS, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., Central Council for the Care of Churches, Earlsam, Dunster, Somers.
- 1923.*ELPHINSTONE, The Right Hon. LORD, K.T., LL.D., Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.
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1936. FAIRHURST, HORACE, M.A., Ph.D., The Geography School, The University, Glasgow.
1940. FAIRLIE, JAMES McLACHLAN, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., 23 Saughtonhall Terrace, Edinburgh, 12.
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- 1921.*FARMER, HENRY GEORGE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., M.R.A.S., Dar As-Salam, Stirling Drive, Bearsden.
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1928. FERGUSON, FREDERICK ANERLEY, Duncraig, Castle Street, Brechin.
1930. FERGUSON, HARRY SCOTT, W.S., Linden, West Park Road, Dundee.
- 1933.*FERGUSON-WATSON, HUGH, M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.E., F.R.F.P.S., 109 Montgomery Street, Edinburgh, 7.
1939. FERRIS, Mrs ELLEN R., The Manor, King's Norton, Warwickshire.
- 1899.*FINDLAY, JAMES LESLIE, Architect, 10 Eton Terrace, Edinburgh, 4.

1936. FINLAYSON, ALEXANDER M., 31 Brown Place, Wick.
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1943. FLETCHER, JAMES, J.P., Provost of Kirkintilloch, Netherfield, Kirkintilloch.
1938. FLETT, ANDREW B., M.B., Ch.B., 15 Walker Street, Edinburgh, 3.
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1939. FLETT, JAMES, J.P., Bignold Park Road, Kirkwall, Orkney.
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1935. FORBES, JOHN FOSTER, F.R.A.I., Solway Cottage, Broughton, by Biggar, Lanarkshire.
- 1945.*FORREST, ARCHIBALD, 1389 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow, S. 1.
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1923. FRANKLYN, CHARLES A. H., M.A., M.D., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., sometime F.R.E.S. & F.R.S.Med., etc., Exeter College, Oxford; Wickham Hill House, Hassocks, Sussex, and c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd., 1 Lee Road, Blackheath, London, S.E. 3.
1934. FRASER, ALASDAIR, M.A., of Raonmór, The Schoolhouse, Conon Bridge, Dingwall, Ross-shire.
1933. FRASER, CHARLES IAN, of Reelig, M.A.(Oxon.), *Dingwall Pursuivant*, Reelig House, Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.
1921. FRASER, GEORGE MACKAY, Solicitor and Banker, Summerlea House, Portree, Skye.
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1945. GAIN, JOHN B., Castle Lodge, Thurso, Caithness.
- 1929.*GALBRAITH, J. J., M.D., D.P.H., 4 Park Street, Dingwall.
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- 1920.*GALLOWAY, THOMAS L., Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayr.
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- 1926.*GARDNER, JOHN C., Ph.D., B.L., Solicitor, Avillon, Stonehaven.
1944. GARDNER, WILLIAM REID, M.B.E., J.P., Solicitor, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
1921. GARDNER, WILLOUGHBY, D.Sc., F.S.A., Y Berifa, Deganwy, North Wales.
1926. GAULD, H. DRUMMOND, of Kinnaird Castle, Craig Binning, Dechmont, West Lothian.
1941. GEMMELL, SAMUEL, Examiner R.N.T.F., 8 Grenville Road, Gourrock, Renfrewshire.
1935. GENTLER, JOHN, Architect, 5 Bowling Street, Coatbridge.
- 1930.*GIBB, SIR ALEXANDER, G.B.E., C.B., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S., Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
- 1923.*GIBB, JOHN TAYLOR, High Street, Mauchline, Ayrshire.
1922. GILLESPIE, JOHN, F.R.I.A.S., L.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., 56 Kenmore Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1945. GILLET, H. M., Hawkesyard, St. Bede, Rugeley, Staffs.
1924. GILLIES, REV. WILLIAM A., B.D., D.D., The Manse, Kenmore, Perthshire.
1924. GILLON, STAIR AGNEW, Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries and Galloway, Newton-Stewart.
- 1926.*GILMOUR, JOHN, 2 Dunlop Street, Stewarton, Ayrshire.
1922. GIRVAN, RITCHIE, M.A., University Lecturer, Ekadasha, 11 Clevedon Gardens, Glasgow, W. 2.
- 1912.*GLADSTONE, SIR HUGH S., M.A., F.R.S.E., Capenoch, Penpont, Dumfriesshire.
1933. GOLDSMITH, MISS ELIZABETH, M.A.(Hons.), 14 West Holmes Gardens, Musselburgh.
1938. GOMME-DUNCAN, COLONEL ALAN, M.C., M.P., Dunbarney, Bridge of Earn.
1937. GOOD, ROBERT JAMES, J.P., Maybank, 32 Alnwickhill Road, Liberton, Edinburgh, 9.
1933. GORDON-CAMPBELL, IAIN C., F.R.A.I., Ingiliz Okulu, Nibantes, Istanbul, Turkey.
1937. GRAHME, PATRICK SUTHERLAND, C.B.E., J.P., Graemeshall, Orkney.
- 1913.*GRAHAM, ANGUS, M.A., F.S.A., Secretary, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1 Nelson Street, Edinburgh, 3,—*Secretary*.
1933. GRAHAM, FRANCIS B., Solicitor, 61 Reform Street, Dundee.
1917. GRAHAM, JAMES GEMARD, Captain, 4th Battalion The Highland Light Infantry, Clevedon Court Hotel, Clevedon Drive, Glasgow.
1944. GRAHAM-YOOLL, R. W., M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), "Cairnton," West Linton, Peeblesshire.
1888. GRANT, SIR FRANCIS J., K.C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., 18 George Square, Edinburgh,—*Vice-President*.
1929. GRANT, JOHN, Civil Servant, "Lochnagar," 35 Groathill Avenue, Craigleith, Edinburgh, 4.

1941. GRANT, ROBERT D. S., M.A.(Edin.), Seaview, Muchalls, Aberdeenshire.
- 1930.*GRANT, WALTER G., of Trumland, Hillhead, Kirkwall, Orkney.
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1935. GREENHILL, WILLIAM, C.A., 34 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 2.
1939. GREENLAW, REV. JOHN, T.D., North Manse, Buckie.
1945. GRESHAM, COLIN A., Bryn Deryn, Criccieth, Caernarvonshire.
1940. GRIERSON, THOMAS, J.P., Clydesdale Bank Buildings, Wigtown.
1922. GRIEVE, WILLIAM GRANT, 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, 2.
1920. GUILD, JAMES HARROWER, W.S., 5 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, 12.
- 1907.*GUTHRIE, CHARLES, W.S., 3 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.
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1945. HADDINGTON, The Right Hon. The EARL OF, M.C., T.D., Mellerstain, Gordon, Berwickshire.
1938. HADDOW, REV. J. MUIR, C.F., Springbank, Falkirk.
- 1933.*HAGGART, Provost JAMES DEWAR, O.B.E., J.P., Eilean Riabhach, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.
1936. HALL, W. R., J.P., F.R.S.E., The Shieling, Cramond Brig.
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1945. HAMMETT, SAMUEL H. V., 337 Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W. 20.
1935. HAMPSON, CHARLES P., Wentworth, Eccles, Lancs.
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1920. HARDING, WILLIAM GERALD, F.L.S., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.E., M.R.S.L., Peckwater House, Charing, Kent.
- 1927.*HARRISON, EDWARD S., The Bield, Elgin.
1933. HARRISON, JAMES, M.D., J.P., 31 Howard Street, North Shields, Northumberland.
1938. HARRISS, Rev. ARTHUR LAURENCE, The Rectory, Great Stambidge, Rochford, Essex.
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1938. HAY, JAMES C. MACDONALD, "Taigh-na-Bruaich," 165 Georgia Avenue, San Bruno, California.
- 1924.*HEMP, WILFRID J., F.S.A., Secretary, Ancient Monuments Commission for Wales and Monmouthshire, Bod Cywarch, Criccieth, N. Wales.
- 1927.*HENCKEN, HUGH O'NEILL, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1945.*HENDERSON, DANIEL CLARK, Craignethan, Newtown St. Boswells.
1943. HENDERSON, D. G., Winterdyne, Wick, Caithness.
1930. HENDERSON, Miss DOROTHY M., Kilchoan, Kilmelford, Argyll.
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- 1928.*HENDERSON, Rev. GEORGE D., D.D., D.Litt., Professor of Church History in the University of Aberdeen, 3 The Chanorrie, Aberdeen.
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- 1945.*HOUSTON, JAMES, Captain, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A. (Scot.), etc., Whitehurst, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
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1932. HOW, Commander GEORGE EVELYN PAGET, Royal Navy, Bassets-in-Thriplow, near Royston, Herts.
- 1925.*HOWARD DE WALDEN, The Right Hon. LORD, Dean Castle, Kilmarnock.
- 1930.*HUME, Lieut.-Col. EDGAR ERSKINE, M.C., M.A., LL.D., M.D., D.Litt., Sc.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., U.S. Army, The Magnolias, Frankfort, Kentucky, U.S.A.
1943. HUMPHRIES, WALTER R., M.A. (Hons.), "Monkbarns," Muchalls, by Aberdeen.
- 1944.*HUNTER, CHARLES BALFOUR CLEPHAN, 19 Glencairn Drive, Glasgow, S. 1.
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- 1930.*JONES, Mrs ENID POOLE, Glynn, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
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- 1924.*KNOX, WILLIAM BARR, Ryefield, Dalry, Ayrshire.

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- 1901.*LAMONT, Sir NORMAN, Bt., M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1932. LANG, The Very Rev. MARSHALL B., T.D., D.D., Innisfree, Gifford, Haddington.
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- 1943.*LEITH-ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel W., M.C., St Colms, 7 Lennox Row, Edinburgh, 5.
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- 1919.*LINDSAY, Mrs BROWN, Colstoun, Haddington.
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1938. MACANDREW, Miss E., Curator, West Highland Museum, Fort William, Allt-a-Bhruais, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire.
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- 1924.*McCOSH, JAMES, Solicitor, Pitcon, Dalry, Ayrshire.
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- 1923.*MACLAGAN, Miss MORAG.
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- 1934.*McNEILL, NEIL, of Ardnacross, Cloquhat, Bridge of Cally, Perthshire.
1943. MacPHERSON, DUNCAN, Glenquithel, Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross-shire.
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1943. NESS, GEORGE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.), "Stratford House," Market Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
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- 1930.*RUSSELL, Sir DAVID, LL.D., Rothes, Markinch, Fife.
1945. Russel David F. O., M.C., The Knowe, Kennoway, Fife.
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1938. RUSSELL, RAYMOND (no address).
- 1945.*St. JOSEPH, J. K. S., M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., F.S.A., Fellow of Selwyn College, Selwyn College, Cambridge.
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1930. SCARTH, HENRY W., Skaill, Sandwick, Stromness, Orkney.
1936. SCHOLES, W., M.A., The Abbey, Fort Augustus.
- 1910.*SCOBIE, Major IAIN H. MACKAY, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, The Museum, Edinburgh Castle.
1926. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel D. HAY, M.B., Ch.B., White Turret Cottage, Barns Green, Horsham, Sussex.
1935. SCOTT, Rev. JAMES G. DAWSON, M.A., F.S.A., Manse of Logiealmond, Perthshire.
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- 1931.*SCOTT, Sir WARWICK LINDSAY, K.B.E., D.S.C., B.A., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
1915. SCRYMGOUR, NORVAL, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Summerfield, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1937. SEMPLE, WALTER, M.A., LL.B., Neidpath, Whitecraigs, Renfrewshire.
- 1945.*SERVICE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM, of Torsnace, Torsnace House, Stow, Midlothian.
- 1927.*SHARP, ANDREW M., 8 South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh, 4.
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R.A.F.), c/o Messrs Glyn Mills & Co. (Helts
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1929. YOUNGER, Mrs J. P., Arnsbrae, Cambus, Clack-
mannanshire.
- 1939.*YULE, BRIAN JOHN GEORGE, 28 Queen's Cres-
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HONORARY FELLOWS

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 Professor FRANZ CUMONT, 19 Corso d'Italia, Rome.
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 FRANK GERALD SIMPSON, M.A., 44 Brampton Road, Carlisle.
1926. Professor Dr philos. A. W. BRØGGER, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Tullinløkken, Oslo, Norway.
 Sir ARTHUR KEITH, LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Past-President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Anatomical Society. Master of the Buckston Browne Farm, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.
 Dr R. PARIBENI, Director of the Institute of Archæology of Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.
1927. DON HERMILIO ALCALDE DEL RIO, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain.
1931. Mrs M. E. CUNNINGTON, 33 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.
 Professor Dr ROBERT ZAHN, Director bei den Staatlichen Museen, Honorar-professor an der Universität, Am Lustgarten, Berlin, C.2.

1933. Professor Dr philos. HAAKON SHETELIG, Bergens Museums, Oldsamling, Bergen, Norway.
1935. Professor GERHARD BERSU, F.S.A., Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1939. Professor Dr ANDREAS ALFÖLDI, Pázmány-Universität, Múzeum-Korut 6-S, Budapest, VIII.
O. G. S. CRAWFORD, H.M. Ordnance Survey, Southampton.
1942. Dr M. I. ARTAMONOV, Director of the Institute of Material Culture in the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

LADY ASSOCIATE

1900. Professor Emeritus M. A. MURRAY, University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Downing Street, Cambridge, 99 Blinco Grove, Cambridge.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester and North Wales. | Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. |
| Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. | Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. |
| Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire. |
| Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. | Royal Historical Society. |
| Buchan Club. | Royal Institute of British Architects, London. |
| Buteshire Natural History Society. | Royal Irish Academy. |
| Cambrian Archaeological Association. | Royal Numismatic Society. |
| Cambridge Antiquarian Society. | Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. |
| Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. | Scottish Ecclesiological Society. |
| Courtauld Institute of Art. | Shropshire Archaeological Society. |
| Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. | Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. |
| Derbyshire Archaeological Society. | Society of Antiquaries of London. |
| Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society. | Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. |
| Edinburgh Architectural Association. | Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. |
| Edinburgh Geological Society. | Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society. |
| Elgin Literary and Scientific Society. | Surrey Archaeological Society. |
| Essex Archaeological Society. | Sussex Archaeological Society. |
| Gaelic Society of Inverness. | Third Spalding Club. |
| Glasgow Archaeological Society. | Viking Society for Northern Research. |
| Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. | Wiltshire Archaeological Society. |
| Hawick Archaeological Society. | Yorkshire Archaeological Society. |
| Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. | |
| Institute of Archaeology, Liverpool. | |
| Kent Archaeological Society. | |
| Orkney Antiquarian Society, Kirkwall. | |
| Perthshire Society of Natural Science. | |
| Powys-land Club. | |
| Royal Anthropological Institute. | Archaeological Survey of India. |
| | British School at Rome. |

Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
 Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, 5,
 Canada.
 University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES,
 MUSEUMS, &c.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
 Académie des Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
 Académie des Sciences d'Ukraine, Kieff.
 Académie Royale Serbe, Belgrade.
 Administration des Monuments, Riga, Latvia.
 Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna, Ostmark,
 Germany.
 Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
 Archaeological Institute of the Imperial University
 of Kyoto, Japan.
 Archaeologisches Institut D. Kön. Ung. Franz
 Joseph-Universität, Szeged, Hungary.
 Archaeologisches Institut der Pázmány Universität,
 Budapest.
 Archäologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches
 Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt
 am Main.
 Associació Catalana d'Antropologia, Etnologia i
 Prehistòria, Barcelona Universität, Spain.
 Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-
 jevo, Jugoslavia.
 Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
 California University, Berkeley.
 Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
 Čal. státní archaologický ústav (Institut archéolo-
 gique de l'Etat tchécoslovaque) Praha, Re-
 publika Československá, Czechoslovakia.
 Department of Antiquities in Palestine, Jerusalem.
 Deutsch-ausländischer Buchtausch, Berlin.
 École d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
 Föreningen til Norske Fortidsmindemerkens
 Bevaring.
 Göteborg och Bohuslän's Fornminnesföreningen.
 Göttingen University.
 Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.
 Historischer Verein für Niedersachsen.
 Institut Archéologique Bulgare, Sofia.
 Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.
 Istituto Italiano di Antropologia, Rome.
 Kiel University.
 Kongelige Norske Videnskabs Selskab, Trondhjem.

Landesanstalt für Volkskunde, Halle a Saale,
 Saxony.
 Landesmuseum, Hannover.
 Landesmuseum Nassauischer Altertümer zu Wies-
 baden.
 Leipzig University.
 Musée Archéologique Erasie Majewski de la Société
 des Sciences de Varsovie, Poland.
 Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Switzerland.
 Musée Guimet, Paris.
 Musée National Suisse à Zürich.
 Museum, Bergen, Norway.
 Museum of Northern Antiquities, Oslo.
 National Bohemian Museum, Prague, Czecho-
 slovakia.
 National Museum, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
 Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.
 Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo, Norway.
 Oslo University, Norway.
 Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
 Prähistorische Kommission der Akademie der
 Wissenschaften in Wien, Ostmark, Germany.
 Prussia-Museum, Königsberg (P).
 Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.
 Rhein. Landesmuseum, Trier.
 Rijks-Museum van Oudheden, Leiden.
 Römisch-Germanischen Zentral Museum, Mainz,
 Germany.
 Royal Academy of History and Antiquities,
 Stockholm.
 Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.
 Schlesischer Altertumsverein, Breslau.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
 Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.
 Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.
 Société Archéologique de Montpellier.
 Société Archéologique de Moravie.
 Société Archéologique de Namur.
 Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.
 Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.
 Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.
 Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.
 Société Préhistorique Française, Paris.
 Société Préhistorique Polonaise.
 Société Royale d'Archéologie, Bruxelles.
 Städtisches Museum für Volkskunde, Leipzig.
 State Historical Museum, Moscow.
 Stavanger Museum, Stavanger, Norway.
 Swiss Heraldic Society.
 Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, Turkey.
 University Library, Lund, Sweden.

University Library, Tartu, Esthonia.

Upsala University.

Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, Bonn.

Wiener Præhistorische Gesellschaft, Ostmark, Germany.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantis: Actas y Memorias de la Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnografía y Prehistoria y Museo Etnológico Nacional, Madrid.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.

Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

Athenæum Club Library, London.

Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum Library.

Chetham's Library, Manchester.

Church of Scotland College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Liverpool.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.

Public Record Office Library, London.

Royal Library, Windsor.

Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.

Scottish Record Office, Historical Department.

Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

University Library, Aberdeen.

University Library, Cambridge.

University Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Glasgow.

University Library, St Andrews.

Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.

Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de Paris.

National Library, Paris.

National Library, Vienna.

Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Public Library, Hamburg.

Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Royal Library, Stockholm.

Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES, ETC.

Abbey, The, Fort Augustus.

American Philosophical Society.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Library.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—The Scottish Central Library for Students, Dunfermline.

Chicago University Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

Cleveland Public Library, Ohio, U.S.A.

*Columbia University.

Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum.

Detroit Public Library, Detroit, U.S.A.

Dr Hay Fleming Library, The University, St Andrews.

*Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.

Falkirk Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Falkirk Public Library.

Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Guildhall Library, London.

Harvard College, U.S.A.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California, U.S.A.

Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.

Jesus College, Oxford.

John Rylands Library, Manchester.

London Library, St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, U.S.A.

National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

New York Public Library, New York.

Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

Public Library, Dundee.

Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

*Stornoway Public Library, Island of Lewis.

University Library, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.

University College, Dublin.

University Library, Durham.

University Library, Leeds.

University Library, Sheffield.

University of London, W.C. 1.

University of Manchester.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

University of Minnesota, U.S.A.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, 6, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1944-1945

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1944.

W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, M.A., D.Litt., H.R.S.A.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr Thomas Innes of Learney and Mr John W. M. Loney were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart., K.T., D.L.

Vice-Presidents.

Sir FRANCIS J. GRANT, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms.
WILLIAM ANGUS.

J. M. DAVIDSON, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.

Councillors.

The Hon. Sir HEW H. DALRYMPLE, K.C.V.O., H.R.S.A., *Representing the Board of Trustees.*

Professor J. DUNCAN MACKIE, M.C., M.A.	W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, M.A., D.Litt., H.R.S.A.
W. G. C. HANNA, O.B.E., C.A.	F. A. FERGUSON.
THOMAS INNES OF LEARNEY, Albany Herald.	DAVID RUSSELL, LL.D.
DAVID ROBERTSON, M.A., LL.B., S.S.C., J.P.	E. W. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE, M.A., D.Litt.
	Brigadier-General E. CRAIG-BROWN, D.S.O.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1944-45.

Secretaries.

DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S. | ANGUS GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A.

*For Foreign Correspondence.*Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, D.Litt., | Professor W. M. CALDER, M.A., LL.D.,
D.Sc., F.B.A., V.-P.S.A. | F.B.A.*Treasurer.*

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON. | IAN A. RICHMOND, M.A., F.S.A.

Curator of Coins.

ROBERT KERR, M.A.

Librarian.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: James Farquharson MacLaren Anderson, Lieut., R.N.R.; James Michie Mavor Anderson; Charles Begg; John Bremner; George Watson Campbell; Walter T. Currie, M.A.; Will Grant; Alexander L. Gray; Rev. Douglas McNeill Livingstone, M.A.(Hons.), Squadron-Leader (Chaplain), Royal Air Force; William L. McAdam, M.B., Ch.B.; Rev. Archibald MacFadyen; Charles William Macfarlane, Ph.C.; James McIntyre, F.S.A.; A. Roy Maddock; Miss Elizabeth Margaret Mein, B.L.; James Milne; Robert Brand Oliphant; Alexander Redford; Charles Thomson Reid, M.A., LL.B., W.S.; R. C. Reid; B. H. Sumner, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.; Donald Waters; George Watson, M.A.

The Secretary read the following List of Members deceased since the last Anniversary Meeting: John Bannerman; William Chamney, J.P.; Emeritus Professor A. B. Clark, M.A., LL.D.; J. Storer Clouston, O.B.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Clyde, P.C., K.C., LL.D.; Professor R. G. Collingwood, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.; John Craigie; William M. Crooks, J.P.; James Curle, LL.D., F.S.A., Vice-President; Loudon M. Douglas, F.R.S.E.; Arthur J. H. Edwards, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland; Kenneth C. Ferguson; W. J. Gibson, C.B.E.; Thomas Mathieson Halliday; Sir Robert W. Hamilton, Kt., F.R.G.S.; J. Stanley Holmes; Rev. Alexander R. Howell, M.A.; George F. Hoy; Robert Hyslop, F.R.Hist.S.; Alan Inglis; Donald H. Jones; James Leitch; Robert Little, R.W.S.; John McCaskill, J.P.; Walter T. McIntire, B.A.; John McIntosh, M.A.; William Macintosh; James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.; Alexander N. McLeod; Rev. Malcolm MacNeill; Mrs Mildred E. Maitland; William Marshall; W. D. Graham Menzies; Rev. Thomas D. Meredith, M.A.; Frank Miller; William H. Morrison; Joseph H. Murray; Robert C. Nesbitt; Alfred W. Oke, B.A., F.L.S.; William B. Rankin; G. Guthrie Roger, M.A., B.Sc.; Joseph Skelton; Rev. John Stirton, C.V.O., M.A., D.D.; George W. Stronach; James Thomson; William Traill, C.E., J.P.; Ninian Walker; William Wolfenden, J.P.

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society:—

The Council herewith submits to the Fellows of the Society its Report for the year ending 30th November 1944.

<i>Fellowship.</i> —The total number of Fellows on the Roll at	
30th November 1943 was	840
At 30th November 1944 the number was	809
being a decrease of	31

The number of new Fellows added to the roll during the year was 39, while 48 died, 3 resigned, and 19 allowed their membership to lapse.

It is with particular regret that we record the deaths of Dr James Curle, one of our most distinguished Fellows, and of Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Director of the Museum since 1938. A biographical note on Dr Curle is being prepared by Mr I. A. Richmond, and an appreciation of Mr Edwards's work for the Society and the Museum by Professor V. G. Childe. These will be printed in the *Proceedings*.

Proceedings.—No advance copy of Volume LXXVIII is yet available for exhibition. This volume will contain eight papers, four of which deal with the prehistoric periods and four with mediæval and later times. There are also several notes on new discoveries.

The Museum.—On 26th July through the sudden and greatly deplored death of Mr Arthur J. H. Edwards, referred to elsewhere in this Report, the Museum was deprived of its head, while the Keeper is still on active service. Pending the meeting of Council, Dr A. O. Curle, at considerable personal inconvenience, took charge. The Council on 2nd August recommended the appointment of Professor V. G. Childe as Interim Honorary Director, and Mr J. S. Richardson undertook the supervision of the Museum pending that appointment. Professor V. G. Childe was appointed Interim Honorary Director on 1st September pending a permanent salaried appointment.

Cordial thanks are due to those gentlemen for their ready help in this emergency.

During the past year 667 objects have been added to the collection as donations and 3 have been purchased. Micro-burins from Culbin Sands illustrate a significant extension of this mesolithic type fossil, which was discussed by the donor, Mr A. D. Lacaille, in a recent paper in the *Proceedings*. Other noteworthy additions to the prehistoric collections include a handsome Beaker Urn from West Fenton, Drem, presented by Mr John A. Morrison.

The collections representative of later periods have been signally enriched by 621 Communion Tokens from the collection of the late Alfred W. Cox, presented by Mr E. W. M. Cox; a Playing Piece of cetacean bone decorated with interlacing patterns found by Dr and Mrs Clark in a cave on the island of Rhum, and presented by Lady Monica Bullough; and a fragment of a carved sandstone panel that about 1670 formed part of the interior decoration of "Laird" Giffard's House at West Linton, and has been presented by Mr J. R. Lockie, F.S.A.Scot. A handsomely carved wooden Toddy-bowl from Caithness, gifted by Mr T. Barlow, a horn beard-comb donated by Dr W. Douglas Simpson, and a witch's "Cursing-bone," consisting of a peat-stained deer's marrow-bone fixed in a ring of bog oak and formerly the property of a reputed witch in Glen Shira, which has now been presented by Miss Helen J. Warwick of Fochabers, form noteworthy enlargements of the collection of bygoners.

By the Will of Angus Roderick Macdonald, 23rd Chief and Captain of Clanranald, who died on 17th March 1944, the Museum has become the proprietor of the exceedingly valuable collection of Jacobite and Family Relics deposited in the Museum by the Testator, supplemented by additional specimens through the courtesy of Mrs Macdonald of Clanranald and Mr S. H. Easterbrook, the executors.

The Library.—The Library has remained open throughout the year and, although the ban on the lending of books had to be kept in force until October, it has been made use of both by Fellows of the Society and by the general public. The ban has now been lifted, and books may be borrowed from the Library under the conditions obtaining before the 3rd September 1939. The Library has acquired 73 volumes by donation and 4 by purchase, the number of publications received by exchange with or by subscription to learned Societies remaining small owing to war conditions. Rebinding and repairs have been kept up to the extent permitted by reduced funds and increased prices.

Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lectures for 1944 were given by our Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Professor V. G. Childe, D.Litt., D.Sc., F.B.A., V.-P.S.A., his subject being "The Development of Tribal Society in Scotland." The lectures for 1945 are to be given by Dr W. Mackay Mackenzie on "The Scottish Burghs."

The Gunning Fellowship.—No award was made for 1944.

The Chalmers-Jervise Prize.—This prize was not advertised in 1944.

FRANCIS J. GRANT,

Vice-President.

Mr John W. M. Loney moved the adoption of the Report and the motion was seconded by Mr W. T. Ketchen.

The Accounts of the Society for the year 1942-43, which had been circulated amongst the Fellows, were unanimously approved.

Mr William Angus moved the adoption of the Accounts and Professor W. C. Dickinson seconded the motion. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer.

I.

OLD WINDMILLS IN SCOTLAND, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE WINDMILL TOWER AT DUNBARNEY, PERTH-
SHIRE. BY THOMAS McLAREN, F.S.A.Scot.

Read January 27, 1945.

Old Dunbarney House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Bridge of Earn, is the property of Colonel A. Gomme-Duncan, M.C., F.S.A.Scot. About 540 yards south-west of the mansion house stands a stone tower. It is marked "Old Windmill" on the O.S. Map.¹ The site is elevated slightly above the alluvial plain that stretches alongside the River Earn.

The tower is about 19 feet in height, and tapers from 20 feet 3 inches in diameter, at the ground level, to 17 feet at the top (Pl. I, 1). The wall is 3 feet thick, but at a height of 4 feet above the ground it is increased in thickness to form a projection of 6 inches on the inside of the wall. This has possibly been done to give more space on the main floor of the mill. There are two doorways at ground level, one facing east and the other west, each 7 feet high and 3 feet 3 inches wide at bottom, narrowing to 2 inches less in width at the lintels. The jambs, therefore, incline slightly inwards, and are checked to suit the thickness of the door, which was hinged to open outwards. From these doorways stone steps, formed in the thickness of the wall, led down to the main floor of the mill where the grinding-stones were placed. Through these openings the miller could pass out of the mill, quickly, when the wind sails required adjustment and the speed had to be checked. The ends of the beams which carried the main floor and the millstones rested on a stone bench 14 inches wide, extending round the basement, except on the south side, where the arch of an underground chamber joined the tower.

This underground structure, with a stone arched roof, no longer exists. It was the receiving and dispatching room, opening into the basement of the tower under the main floor. It was 12 feet in width and extended about 24 feet outwards from the tower.

The arched roof of this chamber was covered with soil to the level of the ground at the doorways, thus forming a terrace around the tower, from which the sails could be easily adjusted by the miller no matter what direction they might be facing. This clear space also left the tower fully exposed to any wind. The underground building has long since been removed, and only the arch in the tower remains to indicate its position.

¹ Ordnance Survey, 6" scale, Perthshire. Sheet No. CX. N.W.

The space it occupied is now almost entirely filled in with soil and undergrowth (Pl. I, 2).

On the lintels of the two doorways in the tower are roughly incised emblems, the meaning of which is difficult to explain (fig. 1). These

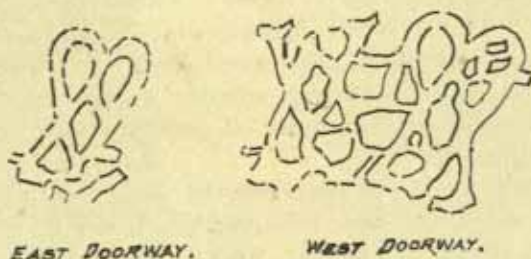


Fig. 1. Inscriptions over east and west doorways of tower.

markings are about two inches in height and seem to have been cut in a casual manner, not vertically but sloping forward towards the right.¹

There is no date on the tower, nor on the mansion house, but the doo'cot at the side of the approach to the house bears the date 1697 and the initials J.C. (John Craigie).²

The masonry of all three buildings is the same in appearance, the dark red sandstone used in their erection having been taken from the Dunbarney quarry in the field adjacent to the house and near the mill.

A reconstruction of the old mill at Dunbarney is given in fig. 2. It shows as nearly as possible the general arrangement of the various parts, and the intricate mechanism of a mill of that period.

There were *three floors*. In the *basement* the grain was received, and the meal—after being sieved and graded—dispatched. On the *main floor* were the millstones. (The internal diameter of the tower was so limited that there was room for only one set of moderately sized stones.) The sacks of grain were raised up through a hatchway in the floor and emptied into the hopper over the stones. From the hopper the grain passed down into a shoe which could be vibrated and adjusted to feed the stones according to the speed of the driving-wheel. The meal was collected in the box which enclosed the stones and passed down a chute into the meal sack or bin in the basement. The *upper floor* contained the wind shaft and the gear connecting it to the main downward shaft. The axis of the wind shaft was inclined to a vertical angle of 8° to 15° above the horizontal, so that the sails would take the impulse of the wind and sweep in a plane well clear of the lower part of the tower.

¹ Mr James S. Richardson thinks they may be talismanic, but without seeing them he is not prepared to pass a definite opinion.

² The name of John Craigie of Dunbarney appears as a witness to documents dated 1664, 1667, and 1672—*A History of the Family of Moncreiffe* by Frederick Moncreiffe and William Moncreiffe, 1929.

A large toothed wheel was attached to the wind shaft which was driven by the sails. This wheel, and even the cogs, were of wood, and on its edge was fitted a band brake of pliable wood. The speed of the drive could be regulated by it, the miller at the ground level being able to do so by means of a rope attached to levers. Later this type was superseded by a shoe brake. The vertical driving-wheel operated a basket pinion of wood fixed to the top of the downward shaft. At the lower end of this shaft, a large spur wheel was fitted, smaller in size than the brake wheel. It in turn drove another pinion on a smaller shaft, or spindle, which propelled the grinding-stone.

The cap or revolving hood carrying the wind shaft to which the sails and driving-wheel were attached, revolved on rollers in a track with guides to keep them in position. The cap was turned round, by hand, to face the wind by means of a long pole which reached to the ground where it could be brought into position by the use of a small winch and ropes the ends of which were attached to rings or short posts set at intervals around the mill. Although later a fan was attached to the tail of the wind beam so that the cap could be turned automatically,¹ the original method of turning the cap by a tail pole is still in use in Holland to-day.

The wind sails, usually four in number,² consisted of lattice frames of wood, on which canvas or sail cloth was stretched or furled, covering partially or wholly the frames, the extent being known by the names "sword-point," "dagger-point," or "full-sail," according to the strength of the wind (fig. 3). The sails had to be set or shortened, by hand,³ a very difficult operation in bad weather and especially in a strong wind. It should be remembered that windmills and sailing-ships belonged to the same era, and it required as much courage to handle the one as the other. The angle which the surface of the sail makes with its plane of revolution is called its "weather." It varied from 7° at the extremity to 18° at the end nearest the wind shaft. The caps were covered with a frame-work of wood and weather boarding shaped like an inverted boat. Some were of an ogee form.

From time immemorial until wind- and water-driven mills were introduced, corn was ground with a saddle stone or quern,⁴ and such gear formed part of every farmstead.

With the dawn of feudalism came the importance of corn milling in

¹ In 1750 Andrew Meikle, a Scottish millwright, who invented the threshing-machine, solved the problem of turning the caps of windmills automatically by designing a set of small sails fixed at the end of a long arm or tail beam, and revolving in a plane almost at right angles to that of the main sails.

² John Smeaton, who designed the first Eddystone lighthouse, and the stone bridge over the Tay at Perth (1771), erected mills in England with five sails. Some mills were operated with six sails.

³ In 1772 a spring sail was invented by Andrew Meikle, formed with wooden shutters hinged and operated by means of springs and tension rods.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xii. pp. 261-262.



1.

Dunbarney Windmill tower.



2.



3.

Windmill tower at Dysart.

THOMAS McLAREN.

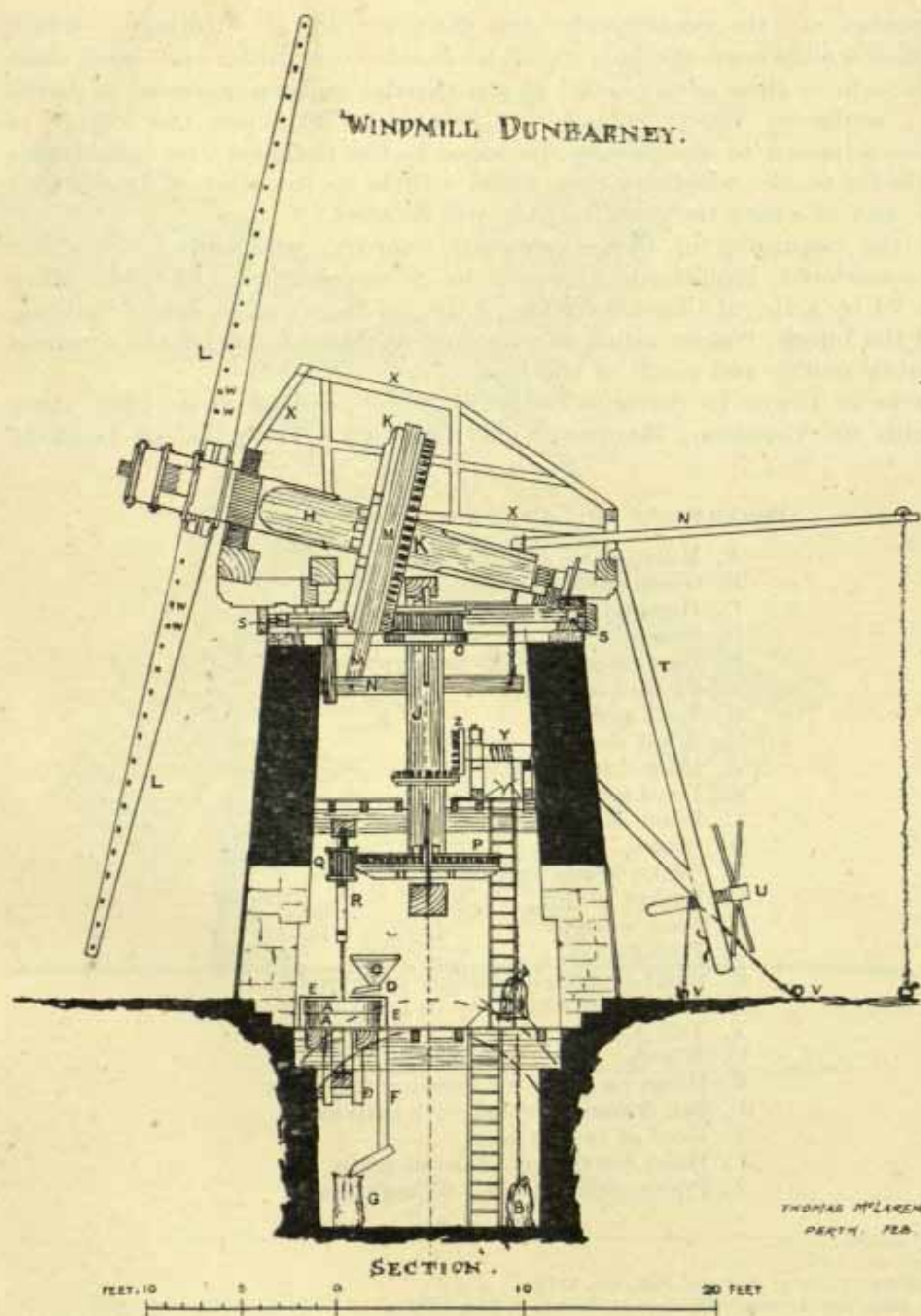
[To face p. 8.



View of Dunkeld.



Arch at Dysart.



the economy of the countryside, and the servitude of "thirlage", which gave the landowners the sole right to build corn mills, and bind their vassals to have their corn ground at a particular mill, on payment of duties called "multures" and "sequels".¹ Prior to 1784 when the village of Kintillo, adjacent to Dunbarney, belonged to the Craigies, "its inhabitants were *thirled* to the windmill that stood a little to the west of Dunbarney House, and of which the remains may still be seen."²

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, windmills in Scotland were considered important adjuncts to a community. In 1600 King James VI by a Royal Charter conferred the privilege and power of building within the burgh, "more milns as well *wind* as water milns for the common and public utility and profit of the burgh."³

Views of towns in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, published in 1693, show windmills at Aberdeen, Montrose, and Dunkeld. The view of Dunkeld

REFERENCES TO LETTERS ON FIGS. 2 AND 3.

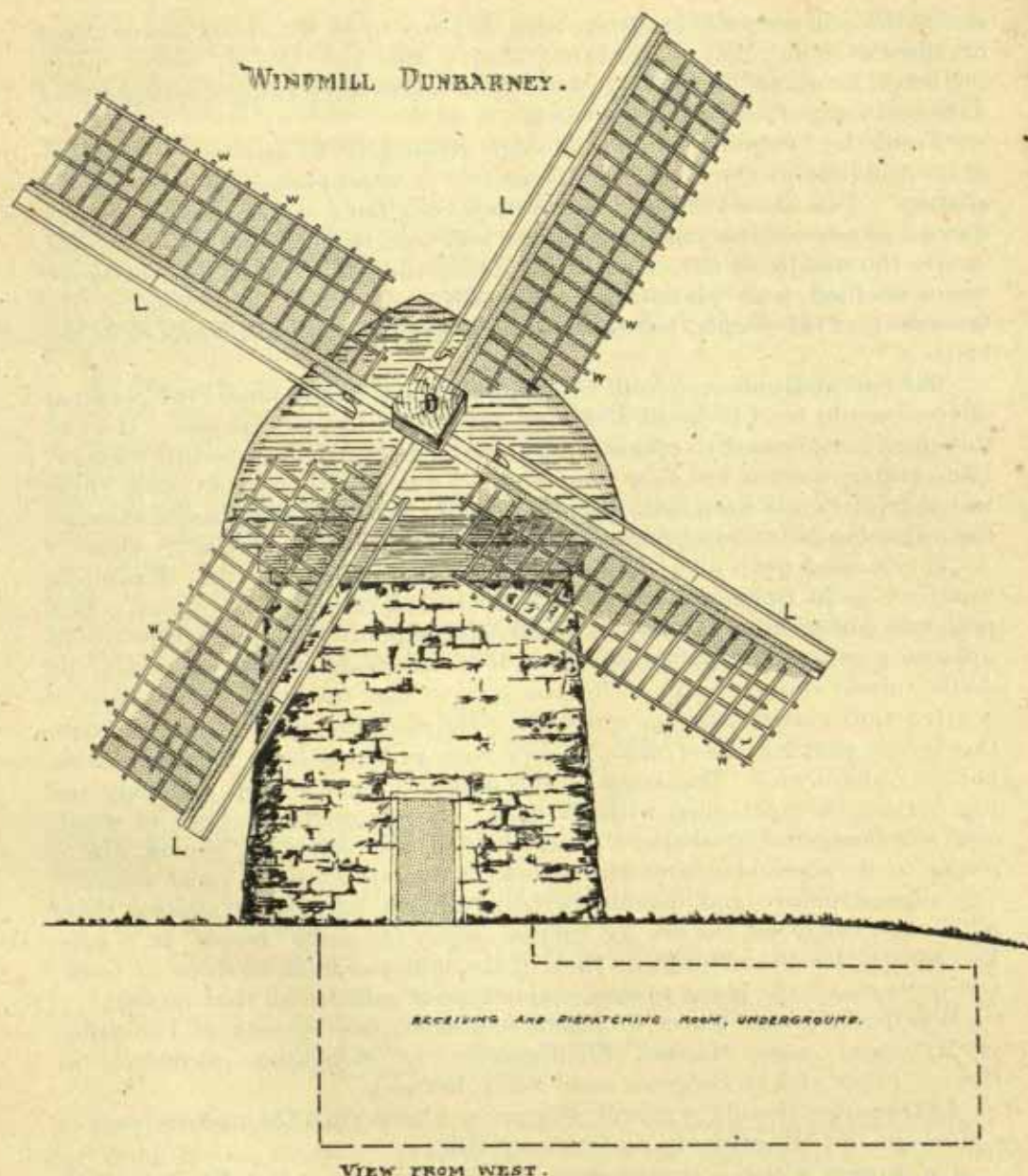
- A. Millstones.
- B. Grain sack.
- C. Hopper.
- D. Shoe.
- E. Box enclosing millstones.
- F. Chute for meal.
- G. Meal sack.
- H. Wind shaft.
- J. Main downward shaft.
- K. Toothed driving-wheel.
- L. Wind sails.
- M. Brake.
- N. Brake levers and rope.
- O. Basket pinion.
- P. Spur wheel.
- Q. Pinion.
- R. Shaft or spindle driving millstone.
- S. Rollers on which cap or hood revolves.
- T. Tail pole.
- U. Winch.
- V. Rings or posts for securing tail pole.
- W. Sail frames covered with canvas.
- X. Roof of cap or hood.
- Y. Hoist for raising sacks of grain.
- Z. Pinion driving hoist off main shaft.

¹ *Handbook of Law of Scotland*, Bell, sec. 1272.

² *New Statistical Account*—Dunbarney Parish, written 1842.

³ Charter of Confirmation of the whole Rights and Privileges of the Burgh of Perth, granted by King James VI, 15th Nov. 1600.

WINDMILL DUNBARNEY.



THOMAS M'LAGH. R.A.S. 1887.
PRINTED. 1888.

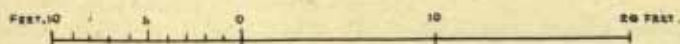


Fig. 3.

shows the mill very distinctly on what appears to be the rising ground west of the Cathedral, known as the Bishop's Hill (Pl. II, 1). John Slezer settled in Scotland in 1669, so these mills must have existed between that date and the publication of his work.

From the foregoing records it seems reasonable to ascribe the erection of the windmill at Dunbarney to the middle or latter part of the seventeenth century. The date 1697 and the initials of a laird of that period on the doo'cot adjacent to his mansion and the mill tend to justify that assumption.

By the middle of the nineteenth century the whole valley of Strathearn "was studded with plantations; one effect of which, according to the testimony of old people, has been to abate very sensibly the violence of the blasts."¹

The site of Dunbarney mill being surrounded by flat lands, the planting of trees would tend to break the wind and render the mill useless. It must therefore have ceased to operate towards the end of the eighteenth century, after giving service for over one hundred years. About that time three water-driven mills were introduced on the little stream that passes through the adjoining lands,² and doubtless the windmill was superseded by them.

The earliest form of windmill was of the "post mill" type. Examples can be seen in England, but there is no record of any in Scotland. This mill was constructed entirely in wood, and supported in the centre by an upright post, accurately balanced so that the body of the mill could be easily turned round the post, for the sails to face the wind. This type of construction varied little for centuries. Between the years 1575 and 1650, the Dutch adopted tower mills. They were invented by a Fleming whose name is unknown.³ The body of the mill was rigidly fixed and only the top portion or cap turned with the sails. It was originally built of wood, and was octagonal in shape. In England it was called a "Smock Mill", owing to its resemblance to the smock or overall worn by rural workers. The superstructure and machinery being almost entirely of timber, these mills were easily set on fire by friction, when the sails "raced" in a gale. To obviate this the exterior or shell of the mill was built of stone or brick, and in Scotland the stone towers of this type of mill are all that remain.

Windmill towers, traces of which still exist, can be seen at Dumfries; at Myrehead, near Manuel, Stirlingshire; at Monekton, Ayrshire; at Dysart, Fife; and at Balgone, near North Berwick.

At Dumfries the old windmill tower was altered in 1834 to form part of a Museum and Observatory on Corberry Hill.

The towers which compare most closely with the one at Dunbarney in size and design are those at Dysart and Balgone.

¹ *New Statistical Account*—Dunbarney Parish, written 1842.

² *New Statistical Account*—Dunbarney Parish.

³ *History of Corn Milling* by Bennet and Elton, vol. ii., Tower Mills.

The Dysart tower (Pl. I, 3) has been formed into a sort of outlook tower, commanding an extensive view across the Firth, but its original rôle is still preserved in the name of the road nearby—"Windmill Road".

In Pl. II, 2, the arched opening in the basement of the tower corresponds with the one at Dunbarney, only it is on the north instead of the south side.

The lower portion of the tower at Balgone is similar to the windmills at Dunbarney and Dysart. It has two doorways also, facing east and west. The underground chamber is still complete and extends southwards some distance out from the tower. After it was abandoned as a mill the tower was heightened to form a dovecot. It is marked on Forrester's Map of Haddingtonshire, published in 1799, as a "pigeon cot".

All the authorities dealing with tower or Dutch mills describe them in a general way, but in the *Moolenboek*, Amsterdam, 1736,¹ the precise details of their mechanism are given. By reference to this excellent work the preparation of the drawings shown in figs. 2 and 3 has been made possible. The interior of the mills was very dark, and the creaking of the timber gearing, when in motion, deafening. Their maintenance was heavy and use intermittent. The miller had to work night and day, when the wind blew, to complete his orders, for when the wind dropped, often for days on end, nothing could be done. The inconstancy of the wind is aptly portrayed in the Scots riddle by a poet of some distinction who died recently:

"Blaw wind, blaw;
And let me mak my bread;
For whan ye are awa
It's hungry I maun bide."²

And in his "Poems in Scots for Children," the clatter of the mills is thus depicted:

"An auld man stands abune the hill;
Crick-crack, crick-crack,
He's unco comfie gin he's still:
Crick-crack, creeshie.
But when his airms flee round and round.
Crick-crack, crick-crack:
He deaves the clachan wi his sound.
Crick-crack, creeshie."³

In 1793 John Beatson, F.R.S.E., London, invented a horizontal windmill and published an essay on its advantages over the vertical type. A model of one was exhibited, at that time, in Burntisland. Horizontal windmills

¹ See Bibliography at end of article.

² *Riddles in Scots* by William Soutar, The Moray Press, Edin. and London, 1937.

³ *Seeds in the Wind*, Poems in Scots for Children, by William Soutar, Andrew Dakers, Ltd., London, 1933.

were erected in England, but proved uneconomical except for certain purposes.

The driving-wheels of the earlier water-mills in the Shetlands and in Lewis were placed horizontally in the bed of the stream.¹

A mill of this primitive type, in working order, in the Isle of Lewis, was offered to the National Trust for Scotland in April 1943.²

There were numerous water-driven mills in Scotland, both horizontal and vertical, but few windmills, and no record of the working parts of the latter has been preserved locally. Only the bare stone towers of a few remain.

The author wishes gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of friends who have helped him in the study of this subject, and especially those who supplied information and measurements, by correspondence, when it was impossible to visit sites owing to restricted transport services. The lack of such facilities also precluded him from investigating other windmill structures that may possibly exist in Scotland.

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¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 257-295.

² *Antiquity*, vol. xii. p. 284.

II.

HATTON HOUSE, MIDLOTHIAN.

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Read January 27, 1945.

The ancient mansion of Hatton House is situated about eight miles west of Edinburgh, in the parish of Ratho and the shire of Midlothian. Its name indicates that the site has been occupied from an early date by an *aula* or hall, which was certainly in existence in the year 1290, when the ferme of Halton was entered at £4 in the Exchequer Rolls.¹ Its earliest lords took their name from the place, and the first of them on record, Patrick de Haltone, gave in his submission to Edward I at Berwick on 28th August 1296.² During the second English occupation in 1335-6, the old ferme of £4 continued to be paid for the lands of Halton, which had been forfeited to Edward III by Robert de Halton, who was dead before 1336.³ The ancient family, represented by John de Halton, was still in possession in 1374⁴; but three years later he sold the barony to Alan de Lauder, the Constable of Tantallon Castle. This transfer was confirmed by Robert III in a charter dated from Kindrochit Castle in Mar, 26th July 1377.⁵ In the hands of the Lauder family the barony remained until in 1653 Elizabeth Lauder brought it to her husband, Charles Maitland, younger brother of the Duke of Lauderdale.⁶

The Lauders of Hatton were a family of considerable importance, and played their due part in the affairs of their time. In the struggle between King James II and the Douglasses, it appears that William de Lauder had joined the faction opposed to the king, and that he either died or was killed in the course of the struggle; for on 18th April 1452 we have a royal charter granting to the Queen (Mary of Gueldres) the lands of Haltoun, with the castle or manor thereof, now in the king's hands by reason of the forfeiture of the late William de Laudre of Haltoun.⁷ The upshot was a formal siege of the "Tower of Haltoun" by the king in person. The *Exchequer Rolls* for the year 1453 record payment of £5 for a grey horse sent from Fife to the king while engaged on the siege of Haltoun.⁸ There are also

¹ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 43.

² J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 211.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. pp. 329, 333, 380.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix to Vth Report*, p. 611.

⁵ *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1306-1424, No. 659.

⁶ See the elaborate royal charter to Charles Maitland, 4th December 1660, in *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1660-8, No. 26.

⁷ *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1424-1513, No. 544.

⁸ *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. v. p. 538.

accounts for the carriage of the "great bombard"—no doubt the renowned Mons Meg; for stone cannon-balls; for javelins and arrows; for setting up an armourer's booth and making bows; for the construction of a "sow" or movable penthouse to protect the *latomi* or quarrymen engaged in hewing their way through the walls; for the hire of men and horses; for purchasing the "salatis" or flat broad-brimmed iron caps so common in fifteenth-century warfare; for pitch, bitumen, and beams, no doubt used in the construction of the "sow" and other siege works; and for the wages of the quarrymen and carpenters. The total cost under the entries is £244, 4s. 11d., but this includes outlays in connexion with the king's journey to St Andrews for the baptism of the Prince.¹

Either in 1515 or in 1537² William de Lauder obtained a licence from King James V to fortify or re-edify his house of Hatton. During the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, the Earl of Bothwell was "favourable to the laird of Haltowne"³; and it was in his house that he slept on the night of 23rd April 1567, before his abduction of the Queen.⁴ In 1583 Sir William Lauder of Hatton had quarrelled with his son Alexander, whom he "pursued of his life" at Inverkeithing, and also with Alexander's mother, Jean Cockburn of Cryniltie in Tweeddale, whom he seized and locked up in the Place of Haltoun.⁵ King James VI hunted frequently at Hatton. He was there in April 1589 when word was brought to him that the wild Earl of Bothwell was mustering his desperadoes at Kelso, with the intention to seize the King at Hatton.⁶ James was hunting again at Hatton in 1591⁷ and 1597.⁸ The laird of the time, Sir William Lauder, belonged to the extremer Protestant faction.⁹

On acquiring Hatton in 1653, Charles Maitland completely remodelled the mansion, giving it what is still in broad essentials its existing form. He also began the embellishment of the grounds on a great scale—a process which, continued into the early years of the eighteenth century, ended by making Hatton one of the noblest residences in Scotland. On the death of his brother the Duke, Charles Maitland succeeded him as third Earl of Lauderdale. In 1689 he was in disfavour with the Privy Council of William III, under suspicion that he was acting "contrair to the government." He was committed to prison, and Hatton House was ordered to

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. v. pp. 606-7.

² *Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix to Vth Report*, p. 612; but the licence is said to bear the king's sign-manual, and he was then only three years old. R. S. Mylne, *The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland*, p. 15, gives the date as 1537.

³ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, vol. i. p. 275.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 667, No. 1117.

⁵ *Reg. Privy Council*, vol. iii. pp. 597-8.

⁶ *Cal. Scottish Papers*, vol. x. pp. 24, 37, 77, 111 (a very vivid narrative). See also Moysie's *Memoirs*, p. 73.

⁷ *Cal. Scottish Papers*, vol. x. p. 511.

⁸ *Book of Islay*, p. 104.

⁹ *Moysie's Memoirs*, p. 130.

be searched for "cannon, armes and amonutione." Six muskets and cannon were found, and were ordered "to be put in the magizon of the Castle of Edinburgh."¹

In 1792 Hatton was sold by the eighth Earl of Lauderdale ("Citizen Maitland"). Its subsequent history up to 1875 is fully detailed in Sir John Findlay's excellent work.² The house was twice visited by Edmund Burke, in 1784 and 1785, and from 1812 to 1815 was tenanted by Lord Jeffrey. Thereafter the house fell into neglect, and its north-west quarter was pulled down; while the glorious policies were heartlessly dilapidated. But from 1859 onwards various improvements were carried out by successive tenants, and particularly by Lord Aberdour, for whom in 1870 the property was bought by his father the Earl of Morton. The present proprietor, Mr William Whitelaw, D.L., who acquired Hatton in 1915, has effected far-reaching improvements both in the mansion and in its surroundings.

The nucleus of the mansion (see plan, fig. 1), round which it has developed by successive additions, is the massive and ancient tower-house besieged in 1453, which, although much altered internally and somewhat obscured by the later buildings in which it is englobed, still survives in a remarkable state of preservation. It is on the L-plan, measuring about 55 feet by 46 feet over the two long sides, east and south, the walls in the basement being as much as 10 feet thick.³ To the present wall-head, the height is about 55 feet. The re-entrant angle looks towards the north; and here, in the usual secure position covered by the limbs of the building, is found the entrance. This forms a round arch and is of uncommon dimensions, being about 8 feet in height and 4 feet 2½ inches in breadth. It is clear, however, that the threshold has been lowered, the two lowest jambstones on each side being palpably modern. Originally the height of the door must have been about 6 feet 3 inches. The door is in grey freestone, built in large courses and voussoirs. It is moulded in two orders, each with a 2½-inch chamfer, thus forming a check for an outer door opening outwards, of which the iron upper hinge remains on the left side, and the bolt-socket opposite. Inside the portal is the check for a second door, or iron yett, opening inwards. There is now no sign of a bar-hole.

On the left side of the entrance passage, a door opens to the newel stair, which, still in perfect preservation, circles up to the summit of the tower. This door has likewise had its sole cut down. Originally it measured about

¹ *Reg. Privy Council*, 3rd ser., vol. xiii, pp. 435, 453; vol. xiv, p. 64.

² *Hatton House*, printed for private circulation, 1875. The fine series of photographs in this book afford a comprehensive record of the appearance of the house, outside and inside, at that time.

³ The plan by Dr Thomas Ross (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 269, reproduced also in *Historical Monuments (Scotland) Commission, Counties of Midlothian and West Lothian*, p. 159) shows the south wall as no more than 4 feet thick; and the suggestion is made that this wall "seems to have been thinned in connection with the building of the later mansion." Actually there is no such thinning; the south wall is as thick as all the others.

5 feet 6 inches high, and is 2 feet 10 inches in width. It is in grey freestone, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chamfer on jambs and arch, which is of an elliptical outline,

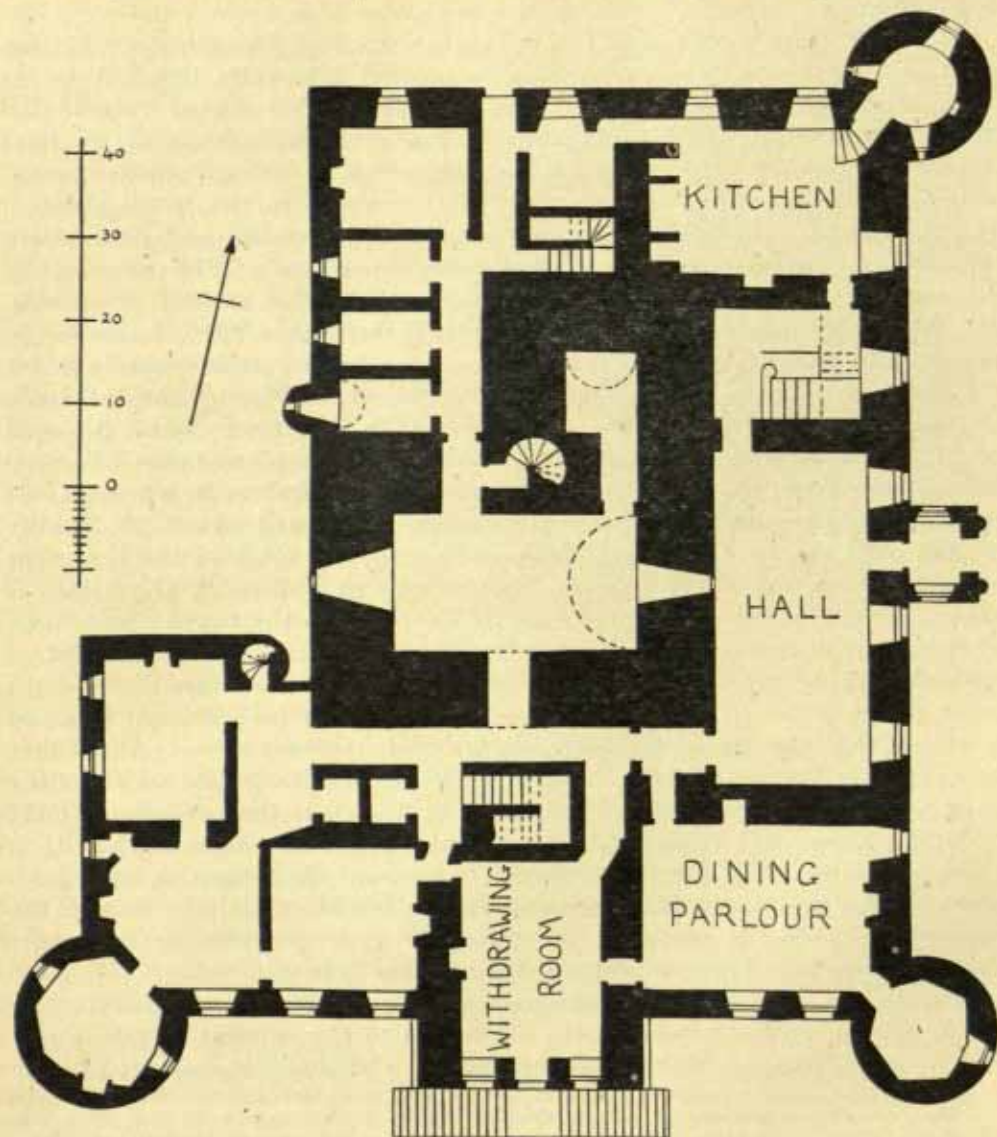


Fig. 1. Hatton House: plan of ground floor (based on survey made for Mr McKelvie).

as is sometimes found in Scottish work of the end of the fourteenth century, for example at Doune Castle.

The basement of the main portion has had a lofty vault, whose haunches

remain, though the crown has been cut out, and the interior otherwise altered. In the limb of the building is a low cellar under an elliptic vault. The sides and vault are built in squared rubble, the stones in the side walls being higher in the course than those of the vault.

Above this, the tower-house has contained three storeys, each consisting of a large room in the main portion, while in the limb there were a succession of small, low-ceiled apartments. Of the latter, one between the ground and first floors still remains in good preservation. It is vaulted, and on the west side is an arched window recess, with stone side benches.¹

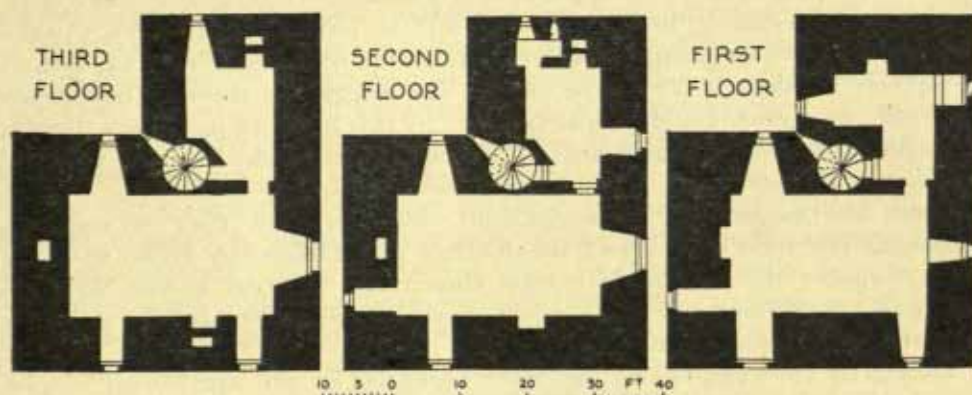


Fig. 2. Hatton House: plans of upper floors of tower, showing original arrangements.

The masonry resembles that of the vaulted cellar below. In general the upper floors of the tower have been modernised and present few marks of antiquity: but with the aid of existing features and of a survey prepared for Mr James McKelvie, the owner of Hatton between 1898 and 1915, the original arrangements can in all essentials be recovered, and will be understood from the accompanying plans (fig. 2).

The newel stair is 3 feet 3 inches wide, and contains 73 steps, the risers of which have a height usually of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and unite with the newel direct in the ancient manner, without the diagonal offset on the risers that came in about 1500. The newel is at first 6 inches in diameter, but at the eleventh step it is enlarged by a conoidal expansion to a diameter of 8 inches. There is no appearance of this change having been the result of a subsequent alteration. The whole stair is very carefully executed in well-dressed grey freestone, and mason's marks are not infrequent. The well of the staircase is formed in large squared rubble. A few steps up, on the left side, is a narrow window, or loophole, contrived so as to overlook the approach to the outer door. This window is blocked, but retains an iron grille of one

¹ Illustrated by James Drummond, R.S.A., in Findlay, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

vertical piercing three horizontal bars. Similar windows, in regular succession, light the stair all the way up. The stairhead, protected by a good oaken baluster rail of the seventeenth century, ends in a rectangular cap-house, with slated pavilion roof, all of that date; on the wind-vane are the initials C. E. M., for Charles and Elizabeth Maitland. This cap-house admits to the flat roof of the tower, now covered with asphalt. On the east front (Pl. III), the platform is screened by a Renaissance balustrade, with large ball finials, and on the other sides (Pl. IV, 1) by an ashlar parapet with a double-splayed coping, rising flush from the tower-face, but defined from it by a projecting moulded continuous stringcourse. All this work seems to be of one date, and to have been built by Charles Maitland. The four existing ashlar-built chimney stacks seem old, but do not appear in Slezer's bird's-eye view. This engraving shows a balustrade all round the tower, but it is likely that, in this as in other minor details, the delineation may be inaccurate. Indeed there would be little point in providing a balustrade on the sides that were hidden by roofs.

From the tower-head a magnificent southern view may be enjoyed, embracing the bold outlines of the Kaimes and Dalmahoy Hills, with the grand range of the Pentlands behind them. To the east is seen Arthur's Seat, and to the west, in clear weather, the Ochils. Northward the view is restricted by rising ground.

Owing to the removal of the later buildings at the north-west corner, the ancient tower with its L-shaped outline is well revealed from this quarter, and makes a noble show of medieval masonry (see Pl. IV, 1). The few original windows that remain are small and display a plain chamfer. The stonework is large, squared, and well-coursed rubble, almost ashlar in its finish, of short blocks high in the course, and the quoins are massive and carefully managed. It is a very characteristic fourteenth-century face. Upon the whole, it seems likely that the tower was built by Alan de Lauder soon after he acquired Hatton in 1377.

If the ground plan (fig. 1) be referred to, it will be observed that the north-eastern round tower of the later mansion, with its massive wall, cylindrical interior, and loopholes designed to cover the adjacent curtains, is clearly ancient—contrasting, in all the above particulars, with the other two towers, whose thin walls, multangular interiors, and windows disposed for convenience, betoken their more recent date and innocence of defensive purpose. The thick curtain walls on either side of the north-east tower have also the appearance on plan of being medieval work. This opinion is confirmed by the character of the lower courses of masonry both in the tower and in the adjoining walls, which is made of stones smaller and less regularly disposed than in the walling above that clearly belongs to the seventeenth-century work. In this connexion, it becomes of interest to recall that a description of 1647-52 tells how the castle was at that time

muro mantelino circumdata—surrounded by a mantle or curtain wall.¹ It can hardly be doubted that the north-east tower and lower parts of the adjoining walls are a remnant of this external defence. Possibly the other round towers stand on older foundations, though as we have them they seem to be wholly seventeenth-century work. One pictures the tower-house in its earliest disposition as enclosed within a rectangular curtain wall with round flanking towers, like that which still survives at Threave and Craigmillar, or the one recently recovered by excavation at Esslemont in Aberdeenshire.²

Could we assume that the entrance through this ancient curtain had always been in the position of the present front entrance to the house—i.e. midway in the east front, a thing rendered probable by the lie of the land—then the approach to the door in the re-entrant angle of the tower-house, round two of its sides, will have been exactly similar to that at Craigmillar. There are not a few points about Hatton which suggest that its early lay-out may have been modelled upon Craigmillar.

The large square projection midway in the south front (Pl. III) is most unlikely to have been a part of the seventeenth-century design, with which indeed it is not truly centred. Its massive walls suggest that it is of older date, and are plainly seen, on either side, to pass in behind the walls that abut against it. Moreover, its rubble work is larger and more carefully finished than that of the walling on either hand; and in its flanks there still remain small chamfered windows of medieval aspect, quite different from the large frontal windows with raised margins, which clearly date with all the others in the later mansion—and as clearly are insertions in the older walling, for the latter has been slapped through from top to bottom so as to provide for them. Further proof of the greater antiquity of this central block seems to be forthcoming by the discovery, in the spring of 1877, of a newel stair in the south-west angle, ascending from the first floor. The door to this stair is in grey freestone, with a 3-inch chamfer on jambs and lintel. The stair itself is now built up, but the passage leading to it remains as a mural closet.

All these indications make it clear that the central block is older than Charles Maitland's mansion. We shall best consider it as a new hall wing added in the sixteenth century to the ancient tower-house—just as was done at Falside Castle and Elphinstone Tower, and in so many of the northern English towers, such as Belsay and Yanwath. At Hatton, this new hall will have measured about 40 feet by 17 feet.

Above the first-floor window of this southern block is a panel displaying the Lauder arms—on a canted shield a griffin surmounted by a helmet

¹ *Hallionae domus est nullae fortitudinis et bonae structurae ac polioris operis estque muro mantelino circumdata*—Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections*, vol. ii. p. 621.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxviii. pp. 100–105.

mantled, having as crest a tower from the top of which is issuant a demi-griffin. As now seen, the fresh state of the carving indicates that this stone has been renewed, and indeed a comparison with James Drummond's drawing¹ shows that the original design has been altered. The Historical Monuments Commission assign this stone to the fifteenth century. But the chequer-pattern corbelling of the tower is characteristic of the first half of the next century; and the coat of arms may well be a relic of work done pursuant to the licence of 1515 or 1537. On the probable assumption that this stone was always in the hall block, and was reinserted there by Charles Maitland when he slapped out the large windows—as was done with an older coat of arms, in a similar operation, at David's Tower of Spynie Castle²—then we may reasonably assume an early sixteenth-century date for the hall-block.

To about the same time, *circa* 1537, if we may judge by the costume, may be assigned the charming window sole inserted in the north-east tower. Its curved projecting breast bears a sculptured figure of a man kneeling amid leafy branches.³ The iron grille of the window is later still. Its uprights terminate alternately in thistles and fleurs-de-lys. The soffit of the lintel retains the three holes of the original grille.

It has been stated that part of the seventeenth-century mansion at the north-west corner was pulled down early in the last century; and it is usually assumed that in the original scheme the re-entrant angle here was filled up and provided with a fourth drum tower (fig. 3). Caution is needed upon this point, for Slezer's drawing fails to show the pointed roof of any such tower. None the less it is probable that the design was in fact of such a symmetrical description; and as MacGibbon and Ross aptly remark, "The plan of the new house has thus been laid out somewhat after the manner of the seventeenth century mansions surrounding a courtyard—only, instead of an open courtyard, an ancient keep occupies the central portion."⁴

A slight difference in the tint and texture of the masonry, and the general absence of through coursing, may be accepted as evidence that the central balustraded portion of the eastern façade is later in order of construction than the gabled wings between which it is set. But the ground plan, in which the central hall forms the necessary communication between the kitchen and the dining-room, shows that some such central portion must have been intended from the outset; and it is clear that the whole composition is substantially of one date, though the central range was inserted after the wings had been completed. Had the latter been intended to stand free, they would have been finished on their inner angles

¹ Findlay, *Halton House*, p. 8.

² See my *The Palace of the Bishops of Moray at Spynie*, pp. 10-11.

³ See Drummond's drawing, *Halton House*, p. 22.

⁴ *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 272.

with regularly dressed quoins. Elevations like this eastern front, consisting of a central balustraded range between gables or pavilions, were quite common in Restoration Scotland, such as Kinneil House, Keith Hall, or the north front of Caroline Park.

The design of the seventeenth-century mansion is a remarkable one. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the apartments are arranged *en suite*

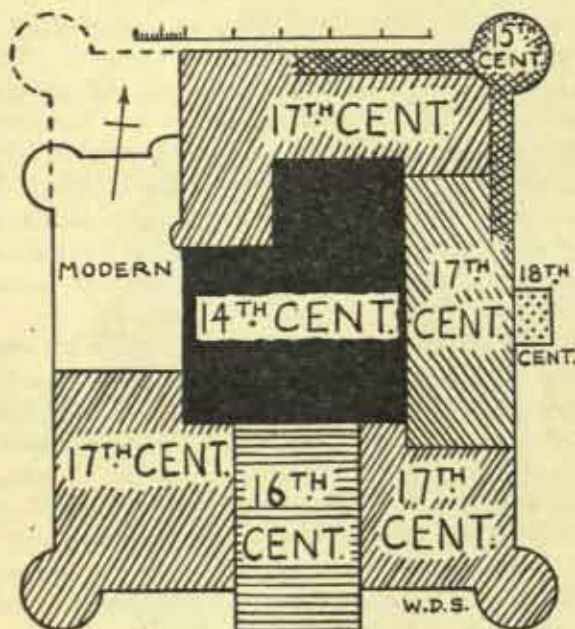


Fig. 3. Hatton House: key block plan.

in a clockwise sequence round the building: the kitchen and offices being on the north side, the great hall occupying the central position in the east front, and the owner's private rooms continuing beyond it at the upper end. This is of course the traditional medieval arrangement. But the cardinal difference is that the hall no longer now forms the common living apartment of the household, nor is it even the dining-room. It has degenerated into a mere vestibule, though a noble one—a hall in the modern sense; and its door, instead of being placed at the screens or lower end, as in the Middle Ages, is now found midway in the side wall. To take the place of the hall as an eating room, a "dining parlour," as it would be called in the seventeenth century, is provided at its upper end; and beyond this is the solar, or withdrawing room, in the sixteenth-century salient block, with the family rooms following on in the south-west corner behind.

This functional decay of the hall is of course a familiar feature in

English Jacobean houses. It is illustrated at Aston Hall (1618-35), the design of which bears a considerable resemblance to that of our eastern range at Hatton.¹ In Scotland, Hatton is perhaps one of the earliest examples of this development, which is found more completely worked out in such an advanced design as that of Drumlanrig Castle, erected in the last quarter of the century.

At Hatton the old Scottish practice of building the living rooms above vaults or cellarage is discontinued. The wide-spreading courtyard plan allows the cellarage to be placed *behind* the kitchen. The fact that the principal living apartments were placed all on the ground floor was an enormous convenience. But to this rule there are two exceptions. Over the entrance hall is a noble salon, or room of presence, while beyond it in the south-east quarter is a drawing-room equally fine. These rooms of state were approached imposingly by a spacious stone staircase.² The whole of this first floor suite was clearly designed for public receptions, so as to give a suitable impression of the wealth and consequence of the proprietor.

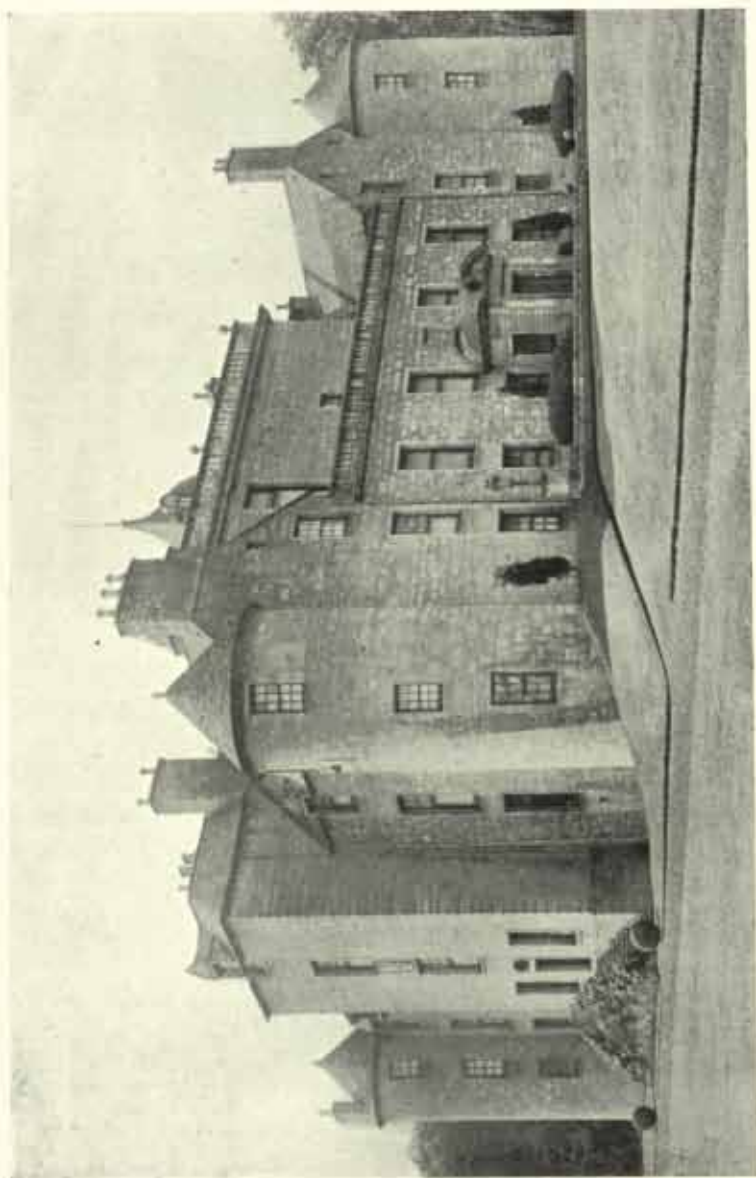
Though Renaissance features appear in certain external details, such as the balustrading, and internally in much of the decorations, the general design of the house, with its angle towers, capped with their high conical roofs, is Scotch enough. The sun-dials on the south-east tower and on the west front, both displaying the monogram of Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder, and dated respectively 1664 and 1675, as well as their initials and the date 1664 on the dormer pediments, and the monogram on the vane—all these fix the main building period, and establish Charles Maitland as the author of the mansion. Pure classical influence appears in the porch, a fine piece of Roman design, whose date probably falls within the early years of the eighteenth century. Internally, the house retains some of its original decoration. One room is panelled with Memel pine and another with cedar. There are some rich plaster ceilings, the one in the salon having a central painted panel. The most attractive room is on the ground floor of the south-west tower, still pointed out as the "little closet" in which Lord Jeffrey wrote his reviews. Its richly carved panelling on walls and roof is heavily gilt, and over the polished grey marble fireplace, which shows the bolection-mouldings of the time, is an allegorical oil-painting framed in a cartouche of foliage and fruit with drooped pendants of the same, all richly gilt.³

The broad terrace on the south side of the house, having in its centre a fountain, and retained by a revetment wall 19 feet in height, terminating at either end in a garden house with pavilion roof, was in existence when

¹ See the plan of Aston Hall in J. A. Gotch, *Early Renaissance Architecture in England*, p. 71.

² Now replaced by an oaken stair. The entrance hall once had pillars, which have been taken out.

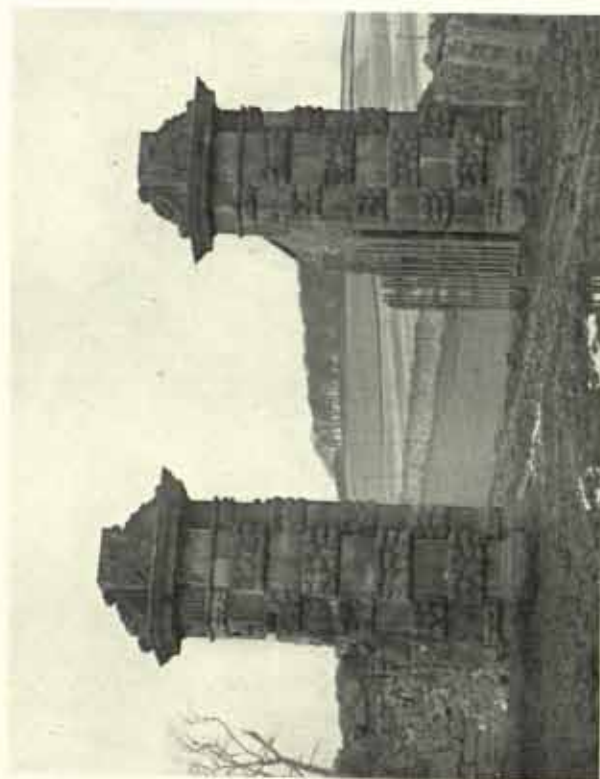
³ See *Hatton House*, Plate 17.



Hatton House in 1913; view from S.E.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

[To face p. 24.



2.

1. Hatton House: view of tower from N.W.

2. Hatton House: east gate, view from E.



1.

Slezer made his drawing about 1680. But the stair which ascends to the front of the house from the eastern or principal avenue, and terminates in the stately Lion Gate, is not shown on his plate; and this is confirmed by the initials of John, the fifth Earl, and his Countess, Margaret Cunningham, together with the date 1698, all displayed on the outside flanks of the stair platform. The internal pilasters of the gate, however, bear the date 1665, and it may be presumed that these have been re-set from the older and less imposing entrance, which can be seen in Slezer's engraving. Another addition since Slezer's time is the semi-circular bath-house, projecting midway in the revetment wall. It contains an ashlar basin 10 feet in diameter and 3 feet 3 inches in present depth, filled from the overflow of the fountain on the terrace above.

Half-way along the old main avenue, which approaches the house from the east, there once stood a fine Renaissance gateway, bearing the date ANNO DOM 1692, with a sundial on the west side. This was removed in 1829 (as appears by an inscribed date) to its present position on the Edinburgh road south of the house; at which time also the two side arches were added, from designs by William Playfair. Still further out along the ancient drive, close to the farmsteading of Hatton Mains, there stands a second gate (PL IV, 2), which has escaped the attention of all previous writers upon Hatton. Its pillars are built of heavily rusticated masonry alternating chequerwise with smooth ashlar faces. Each pillar carries the date 1700. The south pillar has a shield charged with the Lauderdale arms, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory, supported by eagles. The north pillar has the arms of the fifth Earl's Countess, a daughter of Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, namely: a shield charged with a shakefork, supported by two coneyes or "cunnings". On the back, this pillar has a coronet surmounted by the Glencairn crest, a unicorn's head, above which is a scroll bearing the family motto, OVER FORK OVER. On the back of the south pillar is a coronet with the Lauderdale crest, a lion sejant, full faced and crowned, holding in his dexter paw a sword and in his sinister a fleur-de-lys, while a scroll carries the motto CONSILIO ET ANIMIS.

The same date, 1700, is incised on the pavement at the foot of the steps leading up from the terrace to the porch. It is thus clear that the eastern approach was the work of the fifth Earl, to whom his wife brought "a pretty large dowry," which will help to account for the prominence given to her heraldic bearings on his outer gate. If we may judge from their absence in Slezer, the freestone statues and the leaden urns on the terrace wall are also of the fifth Earl's time. The garden gate, which bears the initials of Charles Maitland and his lady, has been built by Mr Whitelaw into the house, where it forms a new doorway on the north side close by the north-east tower. Beside this tower is the old "loupin' on stane," a low platform

reached by three steps. Finally must be mentioned a stone arbour or belvidere, a piece of excellent classical design, which now stands west of the house, but originally formed an appurtenance of the bowling green, which lay at some little distance to the south-east. This arbour bears the Lauder monogram and the date ANNO DOM MDCCHIII—the latest inscription now visible in or about the mansion.

The grounds of Hatton House once extended to 240 acres, and ranked among the most magnificent in all Scotland. The splendid eastern avenue stretched out for more than a mile from the Lion Gate, and was sentinelled by a double line of oaks, beeches, and limes, one or two of which still survive in various stages of decay. To the north-west is the spacious walled garden; and south of the house, and in full view from it or from the terrace, is a "wilderness", centred upon an artificial lake. The great arched conduit, built of ashlar, is said to be nearly 200 yards in length, 5 feet high and 3 feet wide.¹ The area immediately in front of the terrace was formerly laid out as a rose garden. Despite the ravages of years, the grounds retain an astonishing amount of fine timber, including some magnificent yews, hollies, planes, beeches, oaks, and (near the belvidere) an enormous and glorious old Spanish chestnut.

I am indebted to Mr Whitelaw for facilities to study the house, for information on various points, for the loan of a set of old plans, and for the photographs on Pl. IV, 1 and 2. The block of Pl. III has been lent by the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, with the concurrence of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of Scotland.

III.

COMMUNION TOKENS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

By R. KERR, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., CURATOR OF COINS, AND
J. R. LOCKIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Owing no doubt to their relatively recent date, and to their consequent inferiority in historic and artistic interest to the tokens of the older Scottish Churches, the communion tokens of the Free Church of Scotland have hitherto received comparatively little attention. References to them in the literature of communion tokens are scanty, and a detailed catalogue of them has not hitherto been published. The descriptive list of Free Church tokens contained in this paper will therefore, it is hoped, be found useful by museum officers, collectors, and others interested in the subject.

¹ *Hatton House*, p. 20.

Pains have been taken, by means of inquiries and of the careful examination of all the accessible collections known to us, to make the following list as complete as possible. It is probable that a few other Free Church tokens exist, or have existed, but we have judged it best to omit those which are known to us only by hearsay, and of which we have been unable to find specimens. We have therefore included in our list only those tokens which we have actually seen and handled.

In most respects, the communion tokens of the Free Church of Scotland are very similar to those which were in use contemporaneously in the Church of Scotland. As regards the material from which they were made, the use of lead-tin alloys was almost invariable. In a few cases, brass (originally silvered) is found, as at Aberdeen (Ruthrieston), Dyce, and Halladale; at Ardnamurchan and Shawbost the tokens are of hard white metal with a yellow tinge. Scalpay has tokens of aluminium. Very unusual, from the point of view of material, are the tokens which were used at Irvine immediately after the Disruption, when the congregation, presumably lacking the funds with which to purchase metal tokens, made shift temporarily with tokens of wood.

In shape, Free Church tokens show little variety. The overwhelming majority of them conform to the oblong-with-cut-corners outline which by the middle of the nineteenth century had been adopted by the leading firms of token manufacturers as the standard type. Somewhat less popular, though fairly common, is the oval token. Shapes other than these are comparatively rare. Octagonal tokens were used by the congregations of Aberfeldy, Canisbay, Dairsie, Dollar, and a few other places. Some of the older-fashioned tokens of the Church of Scotland probably suggested the oblongs with notched corners found at Alloa, Ellon, Pilmuir, and elsewhere: the hexagons of Cramond and St. Mary's, Edinburgh: and the variety of the hexagon with incurved sides which was favoured by Lady Glenorchy's, Edinburgh. The plain circular shape is very seldom found; Ruthrieston and Kemnay are amongst the examples. The upright oblong of St. Luke's, Edinburgh, and the plain oblong of Hawick are unique, as regards shape, amongst Free Church tokens.

The great majority of the tokens with which this paper is concerned bear inscriptions which leave no room for doubt as to the Church and congregation for whose use they were intended. A few instances have, however, been recorded, and are duly noted in the list below, in which plain uninscribed squares or discs of metal served the congregation's needs, at least temporarily: Berneray, Lochs, and Loudoun are examples. Many congregations, again, not being able to afford the expense of having tokens struck for their exclusive use, made use of "stock" tokens—that is, tokens so inscribed as to be suitable for use by any congregation; a list of these "stock" pieces will be found at the end of this paper.

It was estimated by Mr Reid of Blairgowrie, a well-known collector who died over forty years ago, that about 240 congregations used only "stock" tokens; but only in those cases in which the names of the churches concerned, and the type or types of "stock" tokens which they used, are definitely known to us, have we inserted particulars in our list. It should be noted, incidentally, that many congregations used no tokens at all; Mr Reid put their number at 147.

In a few cases, tokens specially made for the use of a particular congregation do not bear its name; an example of this peculiarity is the token of St. Luke's, Edinburgh, although in this case the representation on it of the façade of the church was probably thought sufficient to identify it. Anonymity is similarly observed in the case of the older token of Linlithgow, which bears only the initials "F.C.", an abbreviation of "Free Church."

While Coll provides the solitary example, in the Free Church series, of an inscription consisting of a place-name and nothing more, and while Lauder was content with the laconic abbreviation "L.F.C.", for "Lauder Free Church," most of the tokens listed below give more explicit indications of their place of origin and their purpose. The words "Free Church" or "Free Church of Scotland," together with the name of the congregation, practically always form part of the inscription. On the earlier tokens the name of the Church is frequently given as "The Free Protestant Church of Scotland," a title prompted by the Church's protest against State control in spiritual matters. At Aberfeldy and Stanley the title is abbreviated to "F.P.C.", and at Hawick to "Protesting Church of Scotland."

Scriptural texts alluding to the sacrament in connection with which the tokens were used almost always form part of the inscriptions. The two texts which are by far the most favoured for this purpose are "This do in remembrance of me" (I. Cor. xi. 24) and "Let a man examine himself" (I. Cor. xi. 28). The reverses of so many tokens are occupied by the first of these two texts, set forth either without or with quotation marks, that, in order to economise in space, we have designated these two varieties of reverse Type A and Type B, and we refer to them as such throughout our list.

Less frequent, but still common, texts are two quotations from II. Tim. ii. 19: "The Lord knoweth them that are his" and "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." Other texts are rare, but examples are provided by the tokens of Dundee (Wallacetown), Edinburgh (St. Andrew's), Glasgow (Maryhill), Kirkmichael, Mains and Strathmartine, Makerstoun, and Southwick and Kirkbean.

The purpose of the communion token was so familiar to members of the Church that it was normally thought unnecessary to specify on it the use to which it was to be put. Occasionally, however, the communion token was definitely labelled as such. At Knockbain appears the plain description,

"Token." The inscriptions at Irongray and Makerstoun embody the more specific title "Sacramental Token"; and a small number of congregations, including Aberlemno, Kilmallie, Kinnettles, Lochs, and Musselburgh, used the more familiar name "Communion Token." The formal title, "Token of Admission to the Lord's Table," is found in two instances, at Edinburgh (St. Andrew's) and Kirkmichael.

Ministers' names are not frequently recorded on Free Church tokens. Amongst the few instances in which the full name is given are Creich, Dundee (Hilltown), and Kinnettles. Even in the abbreviated form of initials, the minister's name appears in only a very limited number of cases, *e.g.* Borgue, Dailly, Kirkcudbright, and Renfrew.

Rather surprising, at first sight, is the appearance of the word "Parish" on tokens of the Free Church, as at Edinburgh (Dean) and Tarbert, Argyllshire. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Free Church was originally organised on the same territorial basis as the Church of Scotland—that is, the congregational boundaries were, as far as possible, those of the existing parishes.

English is the language in which inscriptions are normally written; exceptionally, Gaelic is used, as at Carloway, St. Kilda, and Tarbert, Harris.

Free Church congregations commonly followed the example set by other Churches in placing table-numbers on their tokens in order to indicate to the communicant the particular communion service or "Table" at which he was expected to be present. The numeral representing the table-number was usually struck into the surface of the token by means of a punch, and therefore appears incuse; rarely, as at Dumfries, South, the table-number stands out in relief.

In the case of some of the large city congregations, tokens were numbered not by tables but serially. A list of the serial numbers was kept by the church, with a note opposite each indicating the particular communicant to whom it was issued. In this way the loss, or improper use, of tokens could be checked. Examples of this not very common system of numbering are found at Dundee (St. Andrew's), Edinburgh (Tolbooth), and Glasgow (Barony, Bridgegate, and Wynd).

Dates frequently figure on Free Church tokens, but it must be remembered that the date given is usually that of the foundation of the particular congregation concerned, and not necessarily that of the issue of the token. The date 1843, or more specifically 18th May 1843, is of course that of the historic meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at which the Disruption took place, and immediately after which the Free Church was formally constituted.

Apart from certain standard types of obverse design, decorative or symbolic representations are rare. The standard obverse types, which were popularised by two Glasgow firms of token manufacturers, occur so

frequently that, in order to avoid monotonous repetition, and to save printing space, we have placed descriptions of them at the beginning of the alphabetical list of tokens below, and thereafter refer to them only by their respective numbers, 1 to 5. The main feature of the first three types is the Burning Bush, an emblem favoured by the Presbyterian Churches in general, and by the Free Church of Scotland in particular. The Burning Bush, the story of which is told in Exodus iii. 2, was adopted by the Church of Scotland after the Reformation as a symbol of steadfastness amidst tribulation, and was therefore specially appropriate to the Free Church, in view of the circumstances in which that Church originated. In the remaining two obverse types, the Burning Bush is combined with another symbol of the Church's permanence, the church built upon a rock standing fast amidst a stormy sea. In addition to forming part of these standard obverses, the Burning Bush is figured independently on a number of tokens.

The Holy Spirit descending in the form of the Dove—a device highly appropriate to the sacrament of communion—is represented on the tokens of Stair and Tarbolton. The sacred monogram I.H.S., which certainly looks strange on a Free Church token, appears only once, at Leith (St. John's). Eccles provides a unique reverse design, of which no explanation has been recorded; the suggested interpretation given under the description of this token in the list below is our own. At Methlick and Mortlach, the tokens display a communion table, set with bread and cup; the tokens concerned, however, are of a "stock" variety which is known to have been used in, and was probably originally made for, the English Presbyterian Church.

In a few cases, congregations went to the trouble and expense of having their tokens decorated not with symbolic churches, but with actual representations of their own church buildings. These drawings now form interesting historical records. Examples will be found at Aberdeen (Bon Accord), Edinburgh (St. Luke's), Glasgow (St. Peter's), and Irvine.

When congregations went over to the Free Church from other Churches, in many cases they took their tokens with them, and continued to make use of them without any alteration. Some of these congregations, indeed, have kept their pre-Disruption tokens in use without interruption right down to the present day. Thus at Plockton the tokens, dated 1834, which the Church of Scotland congregation there took with them when they joined the Free Church in 1843, are still in use; the Free Church congregation of Maryburgh still uses the Church of Scotland token of 1842; and at Hope Street Gaelic Free Church, Glasgow, and at the Free North Church, Inverness, the old tokens, dated 1833 and 1837 respectively, continue to serve their original purpose. Similarly the Rhynie token of 1840, and the Chapel of Garioch token of 1818, remained in use in the Free Churches at these places until after the Union with the Church of Scotland in 1929. At Fort Augustus a former missionary of the Original Secession Church, on appoint-

ment in 1844 to a charge in the Free Church, brought with him the tokens he had been accustomed to use; the tokens were adopted by his new congregation, and have remained in use there to the present day.

Occasionally attempts were made to adapt old tokens to new circumstances. Thus at Inverness (Queen Street), where the congregation transferred itself from the United Presbyterian Church to the Free Church in 1873, the United Presbyterian tokens of 1865 were converted to Free Church use by a modification of the lettering on them; and at Selkirk the tokens of an extinct Secession Church congregation were somewhat similarly adapted by erasing part of the inscription and stamping on the initials "F.C."

Although in other Churches there has been a tendency towards substituting communion cards for communion tokens, in the present-day Free Church of Scotland, except in the case of a very few congregations, the metallic token is still to be found regularly in use.

The plates appended to this paper contain illustrations of the standard types of obverse and reverse, which recur so frequently in our list, and of a comparatively small number of tokens, selected on account either of rarity or of unusual design. Most of the items in the list below are devoid of originality and artistic interest, and resemble each other so closely that it is unnecessary to illustrate them. The drawings have been very carefully made by Mr A. J. Lothian, Technical Assistant in the Art Department of the Royal Scottish Museum.

We are indebted to a number of museum and library officials, private collectors, ministers, and others for their assistance in the preparation of this paper; and especially to those who courteously accorded us the privilege of examining their collections, or made special search for the specimens which we required, or lent tokens for illustration. Amongst these we wish particularly to thank the Directors and Curators of the National Museum of Antiquities, the Royal Scottish Museum, the Perth Museum and Art Gallery, and the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock; the Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh; the Librarians of the Church of Scotland and the University of St. Andrews; the Rev. John A. Lamb, B.D., F.S.A.Scot., Manor; Archibald McLean, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Bridge of Allan; the Rev. Donald Mackinnon, Kennoway; the Rev. A. R. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., Aberdeen; and Alexander Young, Esq., Bearsden, Glasgow.

REFERENCES.

References to "Whitelaw" in the list below are to "Communion Tokens, with descriptive catalogue of those of Dumfriesshire," by the Rev. H. A. Whitelaw, in *Trans. Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, N.S., vol. xxiii., 1911.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the course of the list below:—

C.c.	Cut corners.
Ob.	Oblong.
Obv.	Obverse.
Ov.	Oval.
Rd.	Round.
Rev.	Reverse.
Sq.	Square.

MEASUREMENTS.

Sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.

STANDARD TYPES OF OBERVERSE.

Type 1. Burning Bush; arched above, **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**; on scroll below, **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR**; at bottom, maker's name, **CRAWFORD GLASGOW**

Type 2. Burning Bush; arched above, **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**; on scroll below, **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR**; at bottom, maker's name, **CUNNINGHAME GLASGOW**

Type 3. Burning Bush; arched above, **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**; on scroll below, **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR**; no maker's name.

Type 4. Church, and Burning Bush, on a rock among waves; arched above, **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**; maker's name, **CRAWFORD**, in left bottom corner, and address, **GLASGOW**, in right bottom corner.

Type 5. Similar to Type 4, but from a different die. The pinnacles at the sides of the church are lower, the waves are arranged differently, and the maker's signature, **CRAWFORD. F. GLASGOW**, is placed centrally at bottom.

STANDARD TYPES OF REVERSE.

Type A. **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24.**, all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners.

Type B. **"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.**, all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

ABBOTSHALL. See KIRKCALDY (Abbotshall).

1. ABERDEEN (Bon Accord). *Obv.* Representation of church; arched above, **BON ACCORD CHURCH**; below, **ABERDEEN** *Rev.* **THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Thick flan.

2. ABERDEEN (Bon Accord). As preceding token, but on thin flan.

3. ABERDEEN (East). *Obv.* **FREE EAST CHURCH**, arched above central oval; below, **ABERDEEN** Within central oval, **TABLE**, with space above for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

4. ABERDEEN (Gilecomston). *Obv.* Burning Bush; arched above, **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR** *Rev.* **GILCOMSTON FREE CHURCH 1843**, arranged round outside of central beaded rectangle containing **1 COR. | XI. 28TH** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

5. ABERDEEN (Holburn). *Obv.* FREE | HOLBORN CHURCH | ABERDEEN | OPENED 19TH JAN^Y | 1845 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | AND SO LET HIM EAT | 1 COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

6. ABERDEEN (John Knox). *Obv.* JOHN KNOX FREE CHURCH, arched above central oval; below, ABERDEEN; within central oval, TABLE, with space above for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

7. ABERDEEN (Melville). *Obv.* MELVILLE FREE CHURCH ABERDEEN arranged to form an oblong round edge; in centre, Burning Bush, with NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, in Lombardic lettering, arched above, and 1867 below. On border, A. KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. *Rev.* THI & DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1. COR. XI. 28. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

8. ABERDEEN (North). *Obv.* FREE NORTH CHURCH, arched above central oval; below, ABERDEEN; within central oval, TABLE, with space above for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, in capitals with serifs. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

9. ABERDEEN (North). Similar to preceding token, but of more recent make, and from different dies. The inscription on *rev.* is in plain block capitals. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

10. ABERDEEN (Old Machar). *Obv.* OLD MACHAR | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

11. ABERDEEN (Old Machar). As preceding token, but of more recent manufacture; lettering slightly larger.

12. ABERDEEN (Ruthrieston). *Obv.* RUTHRIESTON, forming a semicircle round edge; below, horizontally, 1869; ornament above and below date. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first line arched, the third sagging. Silvered brass. *Rd.*, 15.

13. ABERDEEN (St. Clement's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH | 4 | ABERDEEN. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., first line arched over ornamental oval containing table-number, incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12. (Illustration 13.)

14. ABERDEEN (St. Clement's). *Obv.* Type 3. *Rev.* Similar to preceding token, but from a different die; the lettering of the last three lines is slightly larger than on the preceding token. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

15. ABERDEEN (South). *Obv.* FREE SOUTH CHURCH, arched above central oval; below, ABERDEEN; within central oval, TABLE, with space above for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, in capitals with serifs. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

16. ABERDEEN (South). Similar to preceding token, but of more recent make, and from different dies. The inscription on *rev.* is in plain block capitals. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

17. ABERDEEN (Trinity). *Obv.* FREE | TRINITY CHURCH | ABERDEEN | ERECTED IN 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

18. ABERDEEN (Union). *Obv.* FREE UNION CHURCH ABERDEEN arranged to form a rectangle on plain ob. c.e. band round edge; in centre, Burning Bush, above which, forming an arch, is NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. *Rev.* LUKE XXII. 19 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. XI. 24-28.; ornament between first and second, and between fourth and fifth, lines. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

19. ABERDEEN (West). *Obv.* FREE WEST CHURCH, arched above central oval; below, ABERDEEN; within central oval, TABLE, with space above for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, in capitals with serifs. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

20. ABERDEEN (West). Similar to preceding token, but of more recent make, and from different dies. The inscription on *rev.* is in plain block capitals. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

21. ABERDEEN (Woodside). *Obv.* WOODSIDE | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1 COR. XI. 28, with line below LUKE XXII. 19. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

22. ABERDOUR, Fife. *Obv.* ABERDOUR | 4 | FREE CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 12.

23. ABERFELDY. *Obv.* ABERFELDY | F.P.C., for Free Protestant Church. *Rev.* 2ND JULY | 1843 Octagonal, 16. (Illustration 23.)

24. ABERFELDY. *Obv.* ABERFELDY FREE CHURCH, followed by rosette, arranged to form a circle round edge; in centre, 2ND JULY | 1843 | 5TH SEPT. | 1907, the first line arched, the last sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | 1. COR. XI. 24 Octagonal, 16.

25. ABERLEMNO. *Obv.* ABERLEMNO FREE CHURCH 1859 round edge, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME - 1ST COR. XI. 24 - on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

ABERLOUR. See Stock Token No. 744.

26. ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1852 | ABERNETHY, the first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1. COR. XI. 28. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

27. ABERNETHY, Perthshire. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | ABERNETHY *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on plain oval band; in centre, TABLE | 2 | 1843., the table-number in relief in a sunk circle. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

28. ABERNYTE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 1848 round edge; in centre, horizontally, ABERNYTE *Rev.* 1ST COR. | XI. 23 30 *Ob.*, 18 x 13.

29. ABERUTHVEN. *Obv.* ABERUTHVEN | 1852, the name arched above central panel for table-number, the date horizontally below the panel. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

30. ABINGTON AND CRAWFORDJOHN. *Obv.* ABINGTON | AND | CRAWFORDJOHN | FREE CHURCH. | 1850., with line above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12. (Illustration 30.)

ACHARACLE. See Stock Token No. 723.

31. AIRDRIE (High). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | HIGH CHURCH, | AIRDRIE. | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament before, after, and below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

32. AIRDRIE (West). *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE | WEST CHURCH, | AIRDRIE. | -1843.- | 1. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54., all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

33. AIRDS. *Obv.* AIRDS | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS | 2 TIM. 2 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

34. AIRLIE. *Obv.* AIRLIE | FREE CHURCH | 1845, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, 18 x 14.

35. ALEXANDRIA. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ALEXANDRIA | FREE CHURCH. | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME.", the first line arched; ornament between first and second lines, and before and after date; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

36. ALLOA. *Obv.* ALLOA | 1843 *Rev.* FREE | CHURCH *Ob.*, notched corners, 15 x 11.

37. ALLOA (East). *Obv.* EAST FREE CHURCH 1854 arranged to form a rectangle round central beaded oblong containing ALLOA *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

38. ALNESS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ALNESS | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

39. ALVA. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ALVA, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

40. ALVES. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ALVES, arranged to form a rectangle round central oblong containing 3 | 1843, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

41. ALVIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH ALVIE round edge; in centre, 1851; all incuse. *Rev.* Exactly as *obv.* *Rd.*, 14.

42. ANNAN. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* ANNAN | FREE CHURCH. | 1843. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF &c. | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

43. ANSTRUTHER EASTER. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ANSTRUTHER | EASTER | 1843. | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54., the first line arched; ornament before and after date, and line below it. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

44. APPLECROSS. *Obv.* APPLECROSS | FREE CHURCH | 1867, the first line arched; line above date; scroll ornament at each corner. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

Note. The token inscribed "Applecross Free Church, 1901" belongs properly to the United Free Church series. In 1901 there was no Free Church congregation at Applecross. The Free Church congregation there joined the United Free Church in 1900, and was not reconstituted as a Free Church congregation until 1910.

45. APPLECROSS. *Obv.* APPLECROSS | FREE CHURCH | 1917 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

46. ARBIRLOT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH 1846, with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ARBIRLOT *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, followed by rosette, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. | XI. 28. *Ov.*, 19 × 13.

47. ARBIRLOT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ARBIRLOT | 1846; first line arched, third sagging; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament below HIMSELF. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

48. ARBROATH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | ARBROATH *Rev.* 1ST CORINTHIANS | XI. CH. 23-28 V. | 18TH MAY | 1843; ornament between second and third lines. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

49. ARBROATH (High Street). *Obv.* HIGH ST^E FREE CHURCH ARBROATH, with rosette before and after ARBROATH, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1857 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.; ornament between texts. *Ov.*, 17 × 14.

50. ARBROATH (Inverbrothock). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | INVERBROTHOCK | 1843, the first and third lines curving with upper and lower edges. *Rev.* THE | LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE | HIS *Ov.*, 18 × 13.

51. ARBROATH (Knox's). *Obv.* KNOX'S | CHURCH | ARBROATH *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

52. ARBROATH (Ladyloan). *Obv.* FREE LADY LOAN CHURCH ARBROATH round edge, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush, with 1843 below. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I | WILL TAKE | THE CUP | OF | SALVATION | PSALM | CXVI | V. 13; ornament below SALVATION. Upright *ov.*, 19 × 14.

53. ARBROATH (Ladyloan). As preceding token, but of more modern manufacture. The type of lettering is slightly different, and the figures of the date on *obv.* are much wider. Upright *ov.*, 19 × 13.

54. ARDNAMURCHAN. *Obv.* GAL: V | FREE CHURCH | ARDNAMURCHAN | 1877 *Rev.* MARK XIV | MATTHEW. XXVI | I. CORIN. XI 23-34 | JOHN XIII-XXI Ornamental border both sides. White metal, with yellow tinge. *Ob.*, *rd. c.*, 20 × 12. (Illustration 54.)

55. ARDROSSAN. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ARDROSSAN | FREE CHURCH. | -1847.- | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF &c. | I. COR. XI. 28.; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

56. ARMADALE. *Obv.* DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1860 round edge, on band formed by beaded oblongs; in centre, ARMADALE | FREE | CHURCH, the first line arched. *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I COR. | XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

57. ARNGASK. *Obv.* ARNGASK | FREE CHURCH | 1847, the first line curving with edge. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, 18 x 14.

ASSYNT. See Stock Token No. 718.

58. AUCHENCAIRN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | J. G. M. | AUCHENCAIRN, the last line sagging; initials for J. Gray Murray, D.D., minister 1844 to 1863. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

59. AUCHTERARDER. *Obv.* AUCHTERARDER | 4 | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched, the table-number incuse within a circle. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on plain oval band; in centre, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

60. AUCHTERGAVEN. *Obv.* AUCHTERGAVEN | 1845, the name curved round upper edge. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND, the first and third lines curving with edge. *Ob.*, 17 x 13.

61. AUCHTERMUCHTY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | AUCHTERMUCHTY | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on plain oval band; in centre, 4 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

62. AVOCH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | AVOCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded inner border each side. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

63. AYR (Wallacetown). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* WALLACETOWN | FREE CHURCH. | 1860. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." Ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

64. AYR (West). *Obv.* AYR | FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* THE | LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT | ARE HIS Beaded inner border each side. *Ob.*, 18 x 15.

65. BALLACHULISH (South). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* SOUTH | BALLACHULISH | FREE CHURCH | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; line below FREE CHURCH. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

66. BALLANTRAE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* BALLANTRAE. | J.P. 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." J.P. for James Porteous, minister from 1843. Ornament below second line. All within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

67. BANFF. *Obv.* BANFF | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

68. BARRA. *Obv.* BARRA | FREE CHURCH Ornament at top and bottom. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

69. BARRHEAD. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* BARRHEAD | FREE CHURCH. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below second line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

70. BARRY. *Obv.* BARRY FREE CHURCH 1850 round four sides of central beaded oblong containing 2 TIM. II 19 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

71. BARVAS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | BARVAS | OF SCOTLAND, first line arched, third sagging, all within beaded oval. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME - I. COR. XI. 24 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, first line arched, third sagging. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

72. BEITH. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* BEITH | 1844. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; scrolled oval for table-number below BEITH, and ornaments before and after date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

73. BELHELVIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH BELHELVIE. on plain oval band round edge; in centre, TABLE, with space above for insertion of numeral. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, 18 x 14.

74. BELLSHILL. *Obv.* BELLSHILL | FREE CHURCH Ornament at top and bottom; on border, maker's name, CUNNINGHAME, GLASGOW. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

75. BENBECULA. *Obv.* BENBECULA | FREE CHURCH | 1887 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded inner border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

76. BENHOLM. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH 1843 round edge; in centre, BENHOLME *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curving with edge. On border of both sides, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

77. BERNERA, Lewis. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND round edge; in centre, BERNERA UIG; all within beaded inner border. *Rev.* On band formed by two beaded ovals, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · 1. COR. XI 24.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and third lines curved. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

78. BERNERAY, Harris. *Obv.* and *rev.* both blank; raised rim both sides. *Ob.*, 20 x 15. Tokens of this kind were made in Edinburgh for this congregation about 1937. The congregation had previously had no tokens of its own, having been accustomed to borrowing the tokens of the Free Church of Harris (1900 to 1937).

79. BERVIE. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH 1843 round edge; in centre, BERVIE *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curving with edge; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

80. BLACKFORD. *Obv.* BLACKFORD | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1. COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 12.

81. BLAIR ATHOLL. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* BLAIR ATHOLE. | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME.", with ornament above and below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

BLAIRNEG. See Stock Token No. 718.

82. BLAIRDAFF. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | BLAIRDAFF *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13. (Illustration 82.)

83. BLAIRGOWRIE (First). *Obv.* BLAIRGOWRIE | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

84. BLAIRGOWRIE (First). *Obv.* FIRST | FREE CHURCH | BLAIRGOWRIE | 1891; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

85. BLAIRGOWRIE (South). *Obv.* FREE SOUTH CHURCH | BLAIRGOWRIE | OPENED | OCTOBER 1857; line below BLAIRGOWRIE; first and last lines curving with edge. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. LUKE 22 19. | FOR AS OFTEN AS YE | EAT THIS BREAD, AND | DRINK THIS CUP, YE | DO SHOW THE LORD'S | DEATH TILL HE COME | 1 COR. XI 26. *Ob.*, 18 x 14.

86. BLANTYRE. *Obv.* BLANTYRE | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

87. BOHARM. Stock Token (No. 721 in this list) countermarked on *obv.* BOHARM; the lettering is incuse, and is arched under the words FREE CHURCH.

88. BONA. *Obv.* THE CHURCH AT BONA 1867 round edge, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner oblongs; centre blank. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1 COR XI 28, with short horizontal line below the first scriptural reference. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

89. BONHILL. *Obv.* BONHILL | FREE CHURCH. | 1848.; ornaments above, before, and after date. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

90. BORGUE. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH * BORGUE * on plain band round edge; in centre, S. S. | 1843, for Samuel Smith, minister 1843 to 1861. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. 11. 24 *Ov.*, 17 x 14.

91. BOTHWELL. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* BOTHWELL. | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | 1 COR. XI. 24.; ornament before, after, and below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

92. BOTRIPHENIE. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING | CHURCH | BOTRIPHENIE | 1843, the first and last lines curving with edge. *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF. | 1 COR. XI. 28 *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

93. BOWER. *Obv.* BOWER | FREE CHURCH, the second line sagging. *Rev.* 1843 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

94. BOWER. As preceding token, but with more slender letters and figures. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 12.

95. BOWMORE. *Obv.* BOWMORE | FREE CHURCH. | 1861., the first line arched; ornament before, above, and after date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

96. BOYNDIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BOINDIE; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, beaded circle for reception of table-number. *Ov.*, 19 x 13.

BRACADALE. See Stock Token No. 725.

97. BRACO. *Obv.* BRACO | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

98. BRECHIN (East). *Obv.* BRECHIN | FREE | EAST CHURCH | 1856., the first line arched, all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

99. BRECHIN (East). As preceding token, but the shape of the letters and figures on both *obv.* and *rev.* differs slightly, and the letters are more widely spaced. There is no period after the date on *obv.*, or after ME on *rev.* The beads forming the inner border run into each other. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

100. BRECHIN (West). *Obv.* WEST | FREE CHURCH | BRECHIN | 1843 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1 COR. XI. 28. *Ov.*, 19 x 13.

101. BRECHIN (West). As preceding token, but the lettering on both *obv.* and *rev.* is slightly larger, and more widely spaced. *Ov.*, 19 x 14.

102. BRIDGE OF ALLAN. *Obv.* BRIDGE | OF | ALLAN | FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* 1844 *Rd.*, 15. (Illustration 102.)

103. BRIDGE OF ALLAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | BRIDGE OF ALLAN | 1857., the first line arched; all within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

104. BRIDGE OF ALLAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | BRIDGE OF ALLAN | 1869, the first line arched; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

105. BRIDGE OF WEIR. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* BRIDGE OF WEIR | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | 1 COR. XI. 28., the first line arched; date on a scrolled panel; line below REMEMBRANCE. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

106. BROUGHTY FERRY. *Obv.* BROUGHTY | FERRY | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | 1 COR. XI. 28 *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

107. BROUGHTY FERRY (East). **EAST FREE CHURCH · BROUGHTY FERRY** · on band formed by beaded inner, and leafy outer, ovals. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE. XXII. 19** Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

108. BRUAN. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | 1843 | BRUAN**, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1. COR. XI. 24** Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

109. BUCKIE. Plain uninscribed lead square. Sq., 14.

110. BURGHEAD. *Obv.* On plain oval band, **FREE CHURCH BURGHEAD · 1843 ·**; in centre, **LORD'S | TABLE**, with space between for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME ·**, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF** Ob., c.e., 16 × 13.

111. BURNTISLAND. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND** · on plain oval band; in centre, **5 | BURNTISLAND | 1843**, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME ·** on plain oval band; in centre, **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF** Ob., c.e., 17 × 13. (Illustration 111.)

112. BURNTISLAND. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | BURNTISLAND | 1861 | 2**, the table-number incuse in an ornamental panel. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1. COR. XI. 24** Beaded inner border both sides. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

113. BURRELTON. *Obv.* **BURRELTON | FREE CHURCH | 1853**, with short horizontal line above date. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF**; line between texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 14.

BUTE, NORTH. See Stock Token No. 735.

114. CAIRNRYAN. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | CAIRNRYAN | OF SCOTLAND**, the first line arched, the last sagging. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19** Ob., c.e., 16 × 13.

115. CALLANDER. *Obv.* On band formed by two beaded ovals, **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843**; in centre, **CALLANDER** *Rev.* **LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF**, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, table-number **4**, incuse, in beaded circle. Ov., 19 × 13.

116. CAMBUSLANG. *Obv.* **CAMBUSLANG | FREE CHURCH. | JOHN L. MARR, MIN^r | 1857.**, the first line arched; ornament between second and third lines. *Rev.* Type A. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

117. CAMBUSNETHAN. *Obv.* **CAMBUSNETHAN | FREE CHURCH**, with ornament at top and bottom. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

118. CAMBUSNETHAN. As preceding token, but on *rev.* there is no period after **ME**.

CAMBUSNETHAN. See Stock Token No. 718.

119. CAMPBELTOWN. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* **CAMPBELTOWN. | 1843. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF & C. | 1. COR. XI. 28.**, the first line arched; ornament below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

120. CAMPSIE. *Obv.* **CAMPSIE | FREE CHURCH**; ornament above and below. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12. (Illustration 120.)

121. CANISBAY. *Obv.* **CANISBAY | FREE CHURCH | 1843** *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | 1 COR XI 28** Octagonal, 15.

122. CANONBIE. *Obv.* **CANONBIE | FREE CHURCH | 1845**, the first line arched. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1 COR. XI 28** Ov., 18 × 14.

123. CARDROSS. *Obv.* **CARDROSS FREE CHURCH**, with lozenge before and after **CARDROSS**, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **1843** *Rev.* Within beaded oval, **1. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME**, the first line arched, the fourth and fifth sagging; ornament before **OF** and after **ME**; ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.e., 16 × 13.

124. CARGILL. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, CARGILL *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, table-number 4, incuse, in beaded circle. On border, both sides, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Obv.*, 19 × 13.

CARLOPS. See Stock Token No. 718.

125. CARLOWAY. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* EAGLAIS SHAOR | CHARLABHAGH. | "DEANAIBH SO MAR | CHUIMNEACHAN ORMSA." | I. COR. XI. XXIV., the first line arched; ornament below second line. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

126. CARLUKE. *Obv.* CARLUKE | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 11.

127. CARMUNNOCK. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CARMUNNOCK | FREE CHURCH, | BUSBY. "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS.", the first line arched; ornaments below first and third lines. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

128. CARMYLLIE. *Obv.* 1 | CARMYLLIE | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Obv.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

129. CARNBEE. *Obv.* CARNBEE FREE CHURCH | 1 | TABLE, the first line forming a semi-circular arch, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

CARNOCK. See Stock Token No. 718.

130. CARNOUSTIE. *Obv.* CARNOUSTIE FREE CHURCH 1850, arranged round four sides of central beaded rectangle containing 2 TIM. II 19 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

131. CARNWATH. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CARNWATH. | 6 | -1844.- | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME.", the first line arched, the table-number incuse in an ornamental oval. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

132. CASTLE-DOUGLAS. *Obv.* CASTLE DOUGLAS | FREE CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

133. CASTLE-DOUGLAS (Macmillan). *Obv.* MACMILLAN | FREE CHURCH | CASTLE-DOUGLAS | 1835; ornament between second and third lines. *Rev.* Type B. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

134. CASTLETON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | CASTLETON | 1854 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF; line between texts. *Obv.*, c.e., 20 × 11.

135. CATRINE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* 1 | CATRINE. | 1843., the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

136. CERES. *Obv.* CERES | FREE CHURCH, the second line curving round the lower side of a central oval containing 3 | TABLE, the numeral incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Obv.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

137. CHAPELTON. *Obv.* CHAPELTON | FREE CHURCH | 1846., the first line arched; ornaments between first and second lines, and at top and bottom. *Rev.* blank. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

138. CHRYSTON. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CHRYSTON | FREE CHURCH. | 1845., with ornament above date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

139. CLYNE. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* CLYNE FREE CHURCH | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME.", the first line arched, the date within an ornamental panel. *Obv.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

140. COATBRIDGE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | COATBRIDGE | 1845. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

COCKBURNSPATH. See Stock Token No. 727.

141. COCKENZIE. *Obv.* COCKENZIE FREE CHURCH round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1843. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 18 × 14.

142. COCKPEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | COCKPEN | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

COIGACH. See Stock Token No. 718.

143. COLDSTREAM. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND · COLDSTREAM · on plain band round edge; in centre, 1844; on border, makers' name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ov.*, 18 × 14.

COLDSTREAM. See Stock Token No. 729.

144. COLL. *Obv.* COLL.; plain border. *Rev.* blank. Upright *ob.*, c.e., 13 × 12. (Illustration 144.)

145. COLLACE. *Obv.* COLLACE | 6 | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF, AND SO LET HIM | EAT OF THAT BREAD, AND | DRINK OF THAT CUP. | HE WHICH TESTIFIETH | THESE THINGS, SAITH, | SURELY I COME QUICKLY *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

146. COLLACE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | COLLACE, the first line arched over central oval, containing table-number 2, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | TILL I COME. | HE WHICH TESTIFIETH | THESE THINGS, SAITH | SURELY | I COME QUICKLY. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

147. COLLESSIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | COLLESSIE. *Rev.* On plain oval band, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME*; in centre, TABLE | 5 | 1843, the table-number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

148. COLLISTON. *Obv.* COLLISTON | FREE CHURCH | 18 MAY 1843 | JOHN XIV. 15., the first line arched; ornaments below first and fourth lines; short horizontal lines below second and third; ornamental border. *Rev.* THIS DO | -IN- | REMEMBRANCE | -OF ME- | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, the first line arched, the last two sagging; beaded inner border. *Ov.*, 17 × 13.

149. COMRIE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* COMRIE | FREE CHURCH. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., with ornament below second line; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

150. CORSTORPHINE. *Obv.* W. S. | 1843, for West Saughton. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ov.*, 17 × 13.

COULTER. See Stock Token No. 718.

151. COUPAR-ANGUS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | COUPAR ANGUS | 1844, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

COWDENBEATH. See Stock Token No. 718.

152. CRAIL. *Obv.* CRAIL | FREE CHURCH | 1845. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

153. CRAMOND. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF | CRAMOND | 1843. *Rev.* THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF | ME Hexagonal, 14. (Illustration 153.)

154. CRAY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | CRAY | 1845, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

155. CREICH, Sutherland. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | CRIECH. | REV. GUSTAVUS AIRD | -1843. -, the first line arched; beaded inner border. *Rev.* Type A. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

156. CRIEFF. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* CRIEFF | FREE CHURCH, | -1848. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

CROMARTY. See Stock Token No. 727.

157. CROSS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | CROSS-NESS. | -1859. -, with ornaments above and below CROSS-NESS; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

158. CROSS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | CROSS-NESS | 1926; ornaments between first and second, and second and third, lines; two stars below date. *Rev.* Within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c; star at each corner, outside oval. Beaded inner border both sides. Ob., c.c., 15 x 12.

159. CROSSFORD. *Obv.* CROSSFORD | FREE CHURCH; ornament at top and bottom. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

160. CROY. *Obv.* On plain band round edge, FREE PROTESTING CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND *; in centre, CROY | MAY 18TH 1843 | NO, with space for insertion of table-number. *Rev.* "THIS DO" &c | LUKE XXII 19 | "BUT LET A MAN" &c | I COR. XI 28; ornament between texts. Ov., 19 x 14.

161. CRUDEN. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* CRUDEN. | -1844. - | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." | II. TIM: II. 19.; ornament below date; all within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

162. CULLEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | CULLEN | 1845, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

CULROSS. See Stock Token No. 718.

163. CUMBRAE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | -OF- | SCOTLAND | CUMBRAE | 1843, the first line arched, the date sagging; line below SCOTLAND; floral ornament at each corner; ornamental border. *Rev.* blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14.

164. CUMNOCK. *Obv.* On band formed by two beaded ovals, FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, with lozenge before FREE and after CHURCH; in centre, CUMNOCK; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | -OF ME-, the first two lines arched, the last two sagging. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

165. CUPAR. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | CUPAR. *Rev.* On plain oval band, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME *; in centre, TABLE | 1 | 1843, the table-number incuse. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

166. DAILLY. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* DAILLY. | W. C. 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; ornament between second and third lines; all within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. W. C. for William Chalmers, D.D., minister 1843-45. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

167. DAIRSIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH DAIRSIE • 1843 •, arranged to form a circle round inner circle containing 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22 19 Octagonal, 16.

168. DALBEATTIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | DALBEATTIE | 1843. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, the first line arched, the second sagging; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 2, incuse. Ob., c.c., 18 x 12.

169. DALKEITH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 3 | DALKEITH, the table-number incuse in beaded circle; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* 1ST CORINTHIANS | XI. CH. 23-28 V. | 18TH MAY | 1843; ornament between second and third lines. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

170. DALKETH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 3 | DALKETH, the table-number incuse in beaded circle; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* 1. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | V. 28 BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDINR. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

171. DALRY. Ayrshire. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | DALRY. | -1845.- | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

172. DALZIEL. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* DALZIEL. | 1843. | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; ornaments before, below, and after date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

173. DARVEL. *Obv.* DARVEL | FREE CHURCH | 1885; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

174. DAVIOT. *Obv.* DAVIOT | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

175. DEERNESSE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | DEERNESSE | 1847, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 11.

176. DELTING. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* DELTING | FREE CHURCH. | 1848. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

177. DENHOLM. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 2 | DENHOLM | 1847, the first line arched, the table-number incuse in a circle. *Rev.* MATT. XXVI 26 | THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS | REV. XXII. 20 (the last numeral incuse on a 6). *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

178. DESKFORD. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | DESKFORD | 1843, the second line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* blank. *Sq.*, 16.

179. DINGWALL. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* DINGWALL | 1843 *Ob.*, rd. c., 17 x 14.

180. DINGWALL. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | DINGWALL; ornament at top and bottom. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 28 Beaded inner border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

DIRLETON. See Stock Token No. 718.

181. DOLLAR. *Obv.* DOLLAR FREE CHURCH, followed by ornament, arranged to form a circle round central circle containing 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* LET | A | MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 Octagonal, 17.

182. DOLLAR and MUCKART. *Obv.* DOLLAR & MUCKART | FREE | CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME - on plain oval band; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

183. DORES and BONA. *Obv.* FREE | CONGREGATION | OF | DORES & BONA, the last line sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.

184. DOUGLAS. *Obv.* DOUGLAS | FREE CHURCH. | 2 | 1845., the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

DUIRINISH. See Stock Token No. 725.

185. DUMBARTON (High). *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH - DUMBARTON - on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1843; floral ornament at each corner. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME -; first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; floral ornament at each corner. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 12.

186. DUMBARTON (High). *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH + DUMBARTON + on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1843; all within border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first line arched; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

187. DUMBARTON (North). *Obv.* THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS | FREE NORTH | CHURCH, | DUMBARTON. | 1874., the first line arranged in a semi-circular arch. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

188. DUMFRIES (St. George's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ••• on plain oval band; in centre, 1 | DUMFRIES, the table-number incuse, the name sagging; outside band, 1843, one figure at each corner. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

This token was used by the Free Church at Glencaple, according to Whitelaw.

189. DUMFRIES (South). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | SOUTH CHURCH | 2 | DUMFRIES | 1861, the first two lines arched, the table-number in relief. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE (sic) | OF ME | BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. Beaded inner border both sides. *Ob.*, 20 × 15.

190. DUNBAR. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ••• on plain oval band; in centre, DUNBAR; outside band, 1850, one figure at each corner. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.; ornament between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

191. DUNDEE (Albert Square). *Obv.* ALBERT SQUARE | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE, the first line arched, the last sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 19 × 13.

192. DUNDEE (Bonnethill). *Obv.* BONNETHILL FREE CHURCH DUNDEE, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 23. 29 on band similar to *obv.* In centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, 19 × 13.

193. DUNDEE (Chalmers'). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND EXODUS III. 2. on ob. c.e. band formed by two beaded lines; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Rev.* I. COR. V. 7. 8 | I. PETER III. 18 | MATT. XXVI. 41 | ISAIAH LIII. on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, CHALMERS' | CHURCH | DUNDEE *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

194. DUNDEE (Chapelshade). *Obv.* CHAPELshade | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

195. DUNDEE (Dudhope). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | DUDHOPE | DUNDEE, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

196. DUNDEE (Gaelic). *Obv.* FREE GAELIC | DUNDEE | CONGREGATION, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 11.

197. DUNDEE (Hilltown). *Obv.* REV^D J. BAXTER | HILLTOWN | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE | 1843 *Rev.* MY BELOVED | IS MINE | AND I AM HIS. | CANT. 2 CH. 16 V. *Ob.*, rd. e., 17 × 13.

198. DUNDEE (Hilltown). *Obv.* HILLTOWN FREE CHURCH DUNDEE on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 23. 29 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, 19 × 13.

199. DUNDEE (McCheyne Memorial). *Obv.* MCCHEYNE | MEMORIAL | CHURCH.; beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

200. DUNDEE (Mariners). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 1843 round edge; in centre, MARINERS | CONGREGATION | DUNDEE; on upper border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* 1ST COR. XI. 23-30 *Ob.*, 18 × 13. (Illustration 200.)

201. DUNDEE (St. Andrew's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ST ANDREW'S CHURCH | 119 | DUNDEE. 1843. | "LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF &c. | I. COR. XI. 28., the first line arched; the serial number on ornamental oval. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

202. DUNDEE (St. Andrew's). As previous token, but with table-number 3 on *rev.*

203. DUNDEE (St. Andrew's). As previous token, but without any number on *rev.*

204. DUNDEE (St. David's). *Obv.* 2 | SAINT DAVIDS | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE | 1843, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

205. DUNDEE (St. Enoch's). *Obv.* St Enoch's | FREE CHURCH | Dundee | 1865; beaded inner border. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

206. DUNDEE (St. John's). *Obv.* St JOHN'S | DUNDEE | 1843, first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* 1ST COR. | XI. 23-30; above, ornamental circle for reception of table-number. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

207. DUNDEE (St. John's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | St JOHN'S | DUNDEE | 1843, the first and last lines curving round edge. *Rev.* 1 | 1ST COR. | XI. 23-30, the table-number incuse in beaded circle. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

208. DUNDEE (St. Paul's). *Obv.* S. PAULS | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE | 1850 *Rev.* 2. TIM. II. 19. | THE LORD KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS | LET EVERY ONE THAT NAMETH | THE NAME OF CHRIST | DEPART FROM INIQUITY *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 11.

209. DUNDEE (St. Peter's). *Obv.* St PETER'S | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE | 1843 *Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | "BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF"; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

210. DUNDEE (St. Peter's). As previous token, but the lettering is slightly larger, there is no apostrophe between the R and S of PETERS, and there are no quotation marks on rev.

211. DUNDEE (Wallacetown). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | WALLACETOWN | DUNDEE | 1843, the first line arched, the last sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I COR. XI 24 | TO YOU THEREFORE | WHICH BELIEVE, HE IS | PRECIOUS. | I PETER II 7 *Ov.*, 18 x 15.

212. DUNDEE (Wellgate). *Obv.* WELLGATE | MISSION | CHURCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

213. DUNDEE (Wellgate). *Obv.* WELLGATE FREE CHURCH DUNDEE on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush, with date 1866 beneath. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Upright *ov.*, 19 x 13.

214. DUNDEE (Willison). *Obv.* WILLISON | FREE CHURCH | DUNDEE; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | AND SO LET HIM EAT *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 11.

215. DUNFERMLINE (Abbey). *Obv.* FREE ABBEY CHURCH DUNFERMLINE on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 3 | TABLE, the number incuse; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI 24 | 1844 *Ov.*, 17 x 14.

216. DUNFERMLINE (Abbey). *Obv.* FREE ABBEY CHURCH DUNFERMLINE round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, table-number 3, incuse. *Rev.* "THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; beaded inner border. *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

217. DUNFERMLINE (St. Andrew's). *Obv.* S. ANDREW'S FREE CHURCH DUNFERMLINE 1843 round outside of beaded rectangle containing 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

218. DUNLOP. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* DUNLOP | FREE CHURCH. | 1845. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

219. DUNNET. *Obv.* DUNNET | 1844 | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

220. DUNNICHEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND · DUNNICHEN · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush, with date 1843 beneath. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · s on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I | WILL TAKE | THE CUP | OF | SALVATION | PSALM CXVI | V. 13; ornament below SALVATION. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. Upright *ov.*, 19 x 13.

221. DUNNING. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 4 | DUNNING, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, 1ST COR. | XI. 23-30 Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Obv.*, 19 × 13.

222. DUNOON (Gaelic). *Obv.* FREE | GAELIC CHURCH | DUNOON *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 9. (Illustration 222.)

223. DUNOON (Gaelic). *Obv.* FREE GAELIC | CONGREGATION | DUNOON, the first line arched over an ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

224. DUNSCORE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* DUNSCORE | FREE CHURCH | -1866. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., the first line arched over an ornament; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

This token may also be found with *obv.* Type 2 or Type 3. (See Whitelaw's note on No. 128 in his list.)

225. DUNTOCHER. *Obv.* 2 | DUNTOCHER | FREE CHURCH, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. 11. 28. Beaded border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

226. DURNES. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | DURNES | 1845 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1ST COR. XI | 24. 25. 26 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

227. DURRIS. *Obv.* DURRIS | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* "THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 11.

228. DUTHIL. *Obv.* DUTHIL | F. | CHURCH. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

229. DYCE. *Obv.* DYCE | FREE CHURCH | 1870; ornament above date. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Silvered brass. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

EAGLESFIELD. See Stock Token No. 718.

230. EAGLESHAM. *Obv.* F C | E, incuse, for Free Church, Eaglesham. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14. (Illustration 230.)

231. EAST WEMYSS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | EAST WEMYSS | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* 4 | TABLE; numeral in relief in sunk circle. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13. (Illustration 231.)

ECCLEFECHAN. See Stock Token No. 718.

232. ECCLES. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1862 | ECCLES, the first and last lines curving with edge; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINB., on border. *Rev.* Device, perhaps a monogram of the letters I, X, and G, for *Iησους Χριστος Θεος* (Jesus Christ, God). Beaded inner border both sides. *Obv.*, 18 × 13.

233. ECHT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ECHT, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

234. EDDERTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | EDDERTON | 1859 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

235. EDINBURGH (Buccleuch). *Obv.* BUCCLEUCH · FREE CHURCH · on plain oval band; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

EDINBURGH (Buccleuch). See Stock Token No. 735.

236. EDINBURGH (Cowgate). *Obv.* COWGATE FREE CHURCH + EDINBURGH + round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1860 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. *Obv.*, 17 × 14.

237. EDINBURGH (Cowgatehead). *Obv.* · COWGATE-HEAD · CHURCH round four sides of ob. c.e. panel containing 1859 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

238. EDINBURGH (Cowgatehead). *Obv.* COWGATE = HEAD | TERRITORIAL | CHURCH; first and second lines arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII 19. round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1859. Ov., 19 x 13.

239. EDINBURGH (Dean). *Obv.* CHALMERS FREE CHURCH · DEAN PARISH · round edge; in centre, within oval, 1 | TABLE | 1844, the table-number incuse; line above date. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19. Ov., 18 x 14.

240. EDINBURGH (Fountainbridge). *Obv.* CHALMERS' TERRITORIAL CHURCH FOUNTAINBRIDGE round edge; in centre, 1854 | 2, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* BUT LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28. Ov., 17 x 14.

EDINBURGH (Fountainbridge). See Stock Token No. 722.

241. EDINBURGH (Gaelic, later St. Columba's). *Obv.* GAELIC FREE | CHURCH | EDINBURGH | 1844. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR XI 25. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

242. EDINBURGH (Grange). *Obv.* CHALMERS | MEMORIAL | CHURCH | EDINBURGH on ob. c.c. band formed by two lines of beads; in centre, OPENED | 6 DECEMBER | 1866. *Rev.* "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | "TILL HE COME", the second line arched; beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

EDINBURGH (Grange). See Stock Token No. 718.

243. EDINBURGH (Greyfriars). *Obv.* GREYFRIARS | FREE CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

EDINBURGH (Greyfriars). See Stock Token No. 735.

EDINBURGH (Guthrie Memorial). See Stock Token No. 718.

244. EDINBURGH (High). *Obv.* FREE HIGH CHURCH · EDINBURGH 1843 · round edge; in centre, in circle, TABLE, with space above for insertion of number. *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28. Octagonal, 17.

245. EDINBURGH (High). As preceding token, but lettering slightly smaller.

246. EDINBURGH (Holyrood). *Obv.* HOLYROOD TERRITORIAL FREE CHURCH 1850, round four sides of beaded oblong containing table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

247. EDINBURGH (Holyrood). As preceding token, but there is no line between the texts on rev., and there are periods after ME and HIMSELF.

EDINBURGH (Holyrood). See Stock Tokens Nos. 718 and 720.

EDINBURGH (Knox). See Stock Token No. 743.

248. EDINBURGH (Lady Glenorchy's). *Obv.* LADY | GLENORCHY'S | FREE | CHURCH, the second line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the second line arched; ornament below third line. Hexagonal, with incurved sides, 17. (Illustration 248.)

249. EDINBURGH (Morningside). *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | MORNING-SIDE. | 4 | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF & C., the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

250. EDINBURGH (New North). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · round edge; in centre, within oval, N.N.C. | EDINBURGH | 1843. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. Ov., 18 x 13.

251. EDINBURGH (Newington). *Obv.* NEWINGTON | 2 | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched; table-number incuse; top of figure 3 is flat. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

252. EDINBURGH (Newington). As preceding token, but of more recent manufacture; lettering slightly different in shape; top of figure 3 in date rounded; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR., on border of *obv.*

253. EDINBURGH (Pilrig). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND PILRIG on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1, incuse, on ornamental circular boss. *Rev.* LOVEST | THOU ME | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, with ornament between texts; maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. Ov., 19 x 13.

254. EDINBURGH (Pleasance). *Obv.* PLEASANCE | TERRITORIAL | CHURCH, the first line arched, the last sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

255. EDINBURGH (Roseburn). *Obv.* ROSEBURN FREE CHURCH · EDINBURGH · on plain oval band; in centre, 1867 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. Ov., 18 x 14.

256. EDINBURGH (Roxburgh). *Obv.* FREE ROXBURGH CHURCH, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, table-number 4, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF., with ornament between texts. Ov., 17 x 14.

257. EDINBURGH (St. Andrew's). *Obv.* ST ANDREW'S FREE CHURCH · EDINBURGH 1843 · round four sides of central beaded rectangle containing TOKEN | OF ADMISSION | TO THE | LORD'S TABLE | 4, the number incuse. *Rev.* HE GAVE HIMSELF | FOR US THAT | HE MIGHT REDEEM US | FROM ALL INIQUITY | TITUS II 14 | THE LORD IS AT HAND | PHIL. IV 5 Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

258. EDINBURGH (St. Bernard's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1843 | ST BERNARDS *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

259. EDINBURGH (St. Columba's). *Obv.* FREE ST COLUMBA'S | CHURCH | EDINBURGH | 1868, the first line arched; ornament above date. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

260. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). *Obv.* FREE | ST CUTHBERT'S | CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

261. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). As preceding token, but of more modern manufacture; lettering slightly larger; on *rev.* border, makers' name, ALEX. KIRKWOOD & SON EDIN.

262. EDINBURGH (St. David's). *Obv.* FREE | ST DAVID'S CHURCH | EDINBURGH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 17 x 14.

263. EDINBURGH (St. David's). As preceding token, but lettering much larger. Ov., 18 x 15.

EDINBURGH (St. David's). See Stock Token No. 718.

264. EDINBURGH (St. George's). *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | 1843 *Rev.* ST | GEORGE'S | EDINBURGH Octagonal, 15.

265. EDINBURGH (St. John's). *Obv.* ST JOHN'S FREE CHURCH EDINBURGH 1843 round edge; in centre, in beaded rectangle, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28., with line between texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

EDINBURGH (St. John's). See Stock Token No. 743.

266. EDINBURGH (St. Luke's). *Obv.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on raised oval band; in centre, table-number 1, incuse; outside band, date 1852, one figure at each corner. *Rev.* Façade of church. Upright ob., 17 x 11. (Illustration 266.)

267. EDINBURGH (St. Mary's). *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF | S. MARY'S | EDINR | 1843 *Rev.* THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF | ME Hexagonal, 14.

268. EDINBURGH (St. Stephen's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ST STEPHEN'S | FREE CHURCH, | EDINBURGH. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., with ornament below EDINBURGH. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

269. EDINBURGH (Stockbridge). *Obv.* STOCKBRIDGE | FREE CHURCH | 1870; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

270. EDINBURGH (Tolbooth). *Obv.* FREE | TOLBOOTH | CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1469, the serial number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

EDINBURGH (Tron). See Stock Token No. 741.

271. EDINBURGH (West Port: Chalmers' Territorial). *Obv.* CHALMERS | TERRITORIAL | CHURCH | WEST PORT | EDINR. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF; table-number 3 twice incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.

272. EDINBURGH (West Port: Chalmers' Territorial). *Obv.* DR CHALMERS' | TERRITORIAL | CHURCH | WEST PORT | EDINR; table-number 3 twice incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF; table-number 3 twice incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

273. EDZELL. *Obv.* EDZELL | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

274. ELGIN (later Elgin High). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ELGIN 1843 round four sides of central beaded oblong with rounded corners. *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF LOVEST THOU ME, arranged similarly to *obv.*; in centre, I COR. | XI. 23-28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

275. ELGIN (South). *Obv.* SOUTH FREE CHURCH OF ELGIN 1854 on ob. c.e. band formed by two beaded lines; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* 2^d TIM. II 19 | LET EVERY ONE THAT | NAMETH THE NAME OF | Christ | DEPART FROM | INIQUITY *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

276. ELLON. *Obv.* ELLON | FREE CHURCH | 1845, the first line arched. *Rev.* DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, notched c., 16 x 11.

277. ELLSRIDGEHILL. *Obv.* ELLSRIDGEHILL | FREE CHURCH | 1871 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD EDINR, on border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

278. ERROL. *Obv.* ERROL | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between texts. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ob.*, notched c., 18 x 12.

279. ERSKINE. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* ERSKINE. | 4 | -1843. - | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54., the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

EVIE. See Stock Token No. 721.

280. EYEMOUTH. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* EYEMOUTH. | -1843. - | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; ornament below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

281. FAIRLIE. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FAIRLIE. | 1845. | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; ornament below date; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

282. FALKIRK. *Obv.* FALKIRK | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. II. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

FALKLAND. See Stock Token No. 718.

FARR. See Stock Token No. 718.

283. **FEARN.** *Obv.* **FEARN | FREE CHURCH | 1846** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

284. **FENWICK.** *Obv.* **FENWICK | FREE CHURCH | 1844** *Rev.* **DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

285. **FERRINTOSH.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FERRINTOSH** round four sides of central oblong containing date 1844 *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR XI 28.**; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

286. **FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG** (now Tayport). *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | FERRY PORT ON CRAIG | W. N. | 1843**, the first and last lines curving with edge; table-number 2, incuse, superimposed. W. N. for W. Nicolson, D.D., minister 1843-44. *Rev.* **THE | LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE | HIS** Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

287. **FETLAR.** *Obv.* **FETLAR | FREE CHURCH** *Rev.* **THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 16 × 12.

288. **FETTERCAIRN.** *Obv.* **FETTERCAIRN | FREE | CHURCH | 1843**, the first line arched. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. | I COR. XI 28** Octagonal, 15.

289. **FETTERESSO.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | FETTERESSO | 1844** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

290. **FOCHABERS.** *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* **FOCHABERS. | -1843. - | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.**; ornament below date; all within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

291. **FORDOUN.** *Obv.* **FREE PROTESTING CHURCH | FORDOUN | 1843**, the first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME**, the first and third lines curving with edge. Maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ov.*, 19 × 13.

292. **FORFAR.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | FORFAR | -1844 - | W. CLUGSTON, A.M. | MINISTER** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.** Beaded border both sides. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

293. **FORFAR (East).** *Obv.* **EAST | FREE CHURCH | FORFAR | 1851** *Rev.* **THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ov.*, 17 × 14.

294. **FORGUE.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | FORGUE**, the first line arched round the outside of central oval containing **TABLE**, with space above for insertion of number. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

295. **FORRES.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND ·** round edge; in centre, within oval, **FORRES | 1844** *Rev.* **LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | · I COR. XI 28 ·**, the first and third lines curving round edge; table-number 5 incuse. *Ov.* 18 × 14.

296. **FORT WILLIAM.** *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* **FORT WILLIAM | 1843 | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME"**, the first line arched; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

297. **FORTINGALL.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH FORTINGALL** round edge; in centre, 1862 *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR XI 24** *Ov.*, 18 × 13.

298. **FORTROSE.** *Obv.* **FORTROSE | 1843** *Rev.* **FREE | CHURCH** *Ob.*, rd. c., 17 × 14.

299. **FOSSOWAY.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | FOSSAWAY | 1844** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

300. **FOVERAN.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | FOVERAN | 1848**, the first line arched. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

301. **FRASERBURGH.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18.** MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **FRASERBURGH** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 23-30 ·** on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, table-number 2, incuse in beaded circle. *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

302. FRIOCKHEIM. *Obv.* THE | FREE CHURCH | OF | FRIOCKHEIM | 18. MAY | T. 1843 W., the second line arched; T. W. for Thomas Wilson, minister 1843-1872. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | V. 28 BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

303. FYVIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH FYVIE * * arranged round central oval containing 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 13.

304. GAIRLOCH. *Obv.* GAIRLOCH | FREE CHURCH | 1845., the first line arched over an ornament; inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 16 x 12.

305. GALASHIELS. *Obv.* GALASHIELS | FREE CHURCH | 1843, the first line arched over an oval for the table-number. *Rev.* BUT LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 14.

306. GALASHIELS (Ladhope). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH LADHOPE 1843 on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 2, incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. | I COR. XI. 28. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

GALLATOWN. See Kirkealdy (Gallatown).

307. GAMRIE. *Obv.* + GAMRIE + CONGREGATION round edge; in centre, FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* blank. Silvered brass. *Rd.*, 17.

308. GARGUNNOCK AND KINCARDINE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF | 3 | GARGUNNOCK | AND | KINCARDINE | 1843, the table-number incuse. *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 14.

309. GARTMORE. *Obv.* GARTMORE | FREE CHURCH, | -1850 -; ornament above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

310. GARVALD. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND * on plain oval band; in centre, GARVALD | 3, the number incuse; outside band, 1843, one figure at each corner. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 16 x 13.

GARVE. See Stock Tokens Nos. 727 and 746.

311. GIFFORD. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | GIFFORD | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on plain oval band; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, notched c., 19 x 12.

GILCOMSTON. See ABERDEEN (Gilecomston).

312. GIRTHON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND round edge; in centre, MAY 18TH 1843 *Rev.* R. JEFFREY | Girthon | MINISTER, the first and third lines curving with edge. *Ob.*, 20 x 14.

313. GLASGOW (Anderston). *Obv.* ANDERSTON FREE CHURCH | GLASGOW. | -1843. -, the first line arched over an ornamental oval for table-number; beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

314. GLASGOW (Anderston). *Obv.* ANDERSTON | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | -1843. -, the first line arched; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

315. GLASGOW (Argyll). *Obv.* ARGYLL'S | FREE CHURCH. | ERECTED | 1847.; ornament above ERECTED. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

316. GLASGOW (Barony). *Obv.* 549 | BARONY | FREE CHURCH. | -1867. -, the serial number incuse on an ornamental oval. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

317. GLASGOW (Blochairn). *Obv.* BLOCHAIRN | FREE CHURCH | GLASGOW; ornament above GLASGOW. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

318. GLASGOW (Bridgigate). *Obv.* 571 | BRIDGEGATE | FREE CHURCH. | 1860., the serial number incuse on an ornamental panel. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 x 12.

319. GLASGOW (Bridgeton). *Obv.* BRIDGETON | FREE | CHURCH | * 1849 *, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 28. 29 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. &c; floral ornaments above, below, and at sides. Beaded border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

320. GLASGOW (Bridgeton). As preceding token, but with *rev.* B.F.C.S.S.; ornament above and below.

It is possible that the letters S.S. stand for Sunday School, and that therefore this is not a communion token.

321. GLASGOW (Cadder). *Obv.* CADDER | FREE CHURCH | BISHOPBRIGGS | 1865; line above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

322. GLASGOW (Camlachie). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CAMLACHIE | FREE CHURCH. | - 1850. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

323. GLASGOW (Campbell Street). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CAMPBELL ST | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | - 1849. - | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

324. GLASGOW (Chalmers'). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* CHALMERS' | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | - 1859. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

325. GLASGOW (College). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* FREE | COLLEGE CHURCH, | GLASGOW, 1858. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

326. GLASGOW (Cunningham). *Obv.* CUNNINGHAM | FREE CHURCH | 1873, the first line arched. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

327. GLASGOW (Duke Street Gaelic). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE DUKE ST | GAELIC CHURCH. | - 1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched over ornament; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

328. GLASGOW (Finnieston). *Obv.* FINNIESTON | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

329. GLASGOW (Gorbals). *Obv.* GORBALS | 1843 | FREE CHURCH, the first line arched, the third sagging; ornaments at top and bottom, and above and below date. *Rev.* THIS DO | - IN - | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24., the first line arched, the fifth sagging. Ornamental border both sides. Octagonal, 16.

330. GLASGOW (Gorbals, East). *Obv.* As Type 2, but with EAST GORBALS FREE CHURCH arched over Burning Bush. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

331. GLASGOW (Hutchesontown). *Obv.* HUTCHESON TOWN 1843 round four sides of central beaded oblong containing FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF arranged similarly to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. | XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

332. GLASGOW (Kingston). *Obv.* KINGSTON | FREE CHURCH | - 1844 - *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

333. GLASGOW (Lyon Street). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* LYON STREET | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1861. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; first line arched; line below GLASGOW. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

334. GLASGOW (Macdonald). *Obv.* MACDONALD | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW., the first line arched; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

335. GLASGOW (Martyrs'). *Obv.* MARTYR'S | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | 1849.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

336. GLASGOW (Maryhill). *Obv.* MARYHILL | FREE CHURCH | -1850. -|-1-, the first line arched over an ornament; table-number incuse in an octagon; ornament at each corner. *Rev.* PROV. XXIII. 26. | MY SON GIVE ME | THINE HEART.; ornaments above, below, and at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

337. GLASGOW (Melville). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* MELVILLE CHURCH | J. H. (script capitals) | GLASGOW, 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; first line arched over ornamental oval containing second line. The initials are those of James Henderson, D.D., minister 1843-1874. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

338. GLASGOW (Milton). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* MILTON CHURCH | GLASGOW. | -1843. -| "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched above an ornament; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

339. GLASGOW (Rose Street). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ROSE[STREET | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1875. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF."; first line arched; ornament between third and fourth lines. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

340. GLASGOW (St. Andrew's). *Obv.* ST ANDREWS FREE CHURCH · GLASGOW · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 3 | 1843, the table-number incuse; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | -OF ME-; first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

341. GLASGOW (St. David's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ST DAVID'S | GLASGOW *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, 1ST COR. | XI. 23-30 *Ov.*, 19 x 14.

342. GLASGOW (St. George's). *Obv.* ST GEORGE'S FREE CHURCH · GLASGOW · round outside of beaded oval containing 1843.; ornament at each corner; beaded inner border. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | -OF ME-; first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

343. GLASGOW (St. James'). *Obv.* ST JAMES'S | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | 1843. *Rev.* | "THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | "BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF." | I. COR. XI. 24. 28. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

344. GLASGOW (St. John's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | ST JOHN'S | GLASGOW | -1843- | THOS BROWN D.D. | MINISTER; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Beaded border both sides. Thickness, 1½. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

345. GLASGOW (St. John's). As preceding token, but thinner. Thickness, 1.

346. GLASGOW (St. John's). As preceding token, but *obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | ST JOHN'S | GLASGOW. | -1850. -| JOHN ROXBURGH, D.D. | MINISTER.; first line arched, third sagging. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

347. GLASGOW (St. Luke's). *Obv.* FREE | ST LUKE'S | CHURCH. | GLASGOW. | 1850. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. &c. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

348. GLASGOW (St. Mark's). *Obv.* Burning Bush; on scroll below, NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR; arched above, FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. | ST MARK'S GLASGOW. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

349. GLASGOW (St. Matthew's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE ST MATTHEW'S | CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; first line arched. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

350. GLASGOW (St. Paul's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND · 1843 · on plain oval band; in centre, ST PAUL'S | GLASGOW *Rev.* COMMUNION TOKEN 1ST COR. XI. 24 on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, THIS DO | -IN- | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Both sides with ornaments at each corner, outside band. *Ob.*, c.e., 20 x 14.

351. GLASGOW (St. Peter's). *Obv.* FREE | ST PETER'S CHURCH | GLASGOW. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; line below GLASGOW. *Rev.* Representation of church. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

352. GLASGOW (St. Peter's). As preceding token, but in brass.

353. GLASGOW (St. Stephen's). *Obv.* ST STEPHEN'S | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. | 1849.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

354. GLASGOW (Stockwell). *Obv.* 1842. | STOCKWELL | FREE CHURCH. | 1860.; line below 1842, and above 1860; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

355. GLASGOW (Trinity). *Obv.* TRINITY | FREE CHURCH | CHARLOTTE ST. | 1864; line above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

356. GLASGOW (Tron). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | TRON CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

357. GLASGOW (Union). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* UNION | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1851. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

358. GLASGOW (Victoria). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* VICTORIA | FREE CHURCH, | GLASGOW, 1864. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

359. GLASGOW (Wellpark). *Obv.* WELLPARK | FREE CHURCH. | 4TH MARCH, | 1855.; ornament between second and third lines; table-number 2, incuse, superimposed. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF & C. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

360. GLASGOW (West). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | WEST CHURCH, | GLASGOW. 1853. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament between third and fourth lines. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

361. GLASGOW (White Memorial). *Obv.* WHITE | MEMORIAL | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

362. GLASGOW (Wynd). *Obv.* WYND CHURCH, | 256 | GLASGOW, 1854; first line arched; serial number incuse on raised ob. c.e. panel. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

363. GLASGOW (Young Street). *Obv.* YOUNG STREET | FREE CHURCH. | GLASGOW.; first line arched; ornament above GLASGOW. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

364. GLENBERVIE. *Obv.* FREE | PROTESTING | GLENBERVIE | CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and third lines curving with edge. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ob.*, 19 x 14.

GLENCAPLE. See DUMFRIES (St. George's).

365. GLENELG. *Obv.* GLENELG | FREE CHURCH | 1846 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.

366. GLENISLA. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1850 | GLENISLA, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

367. GLENKENS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | GLENKENS | 1848 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

368. GLENLYON. *Obv.* GLENLYON | FREE CHURCH | 1854 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

369. GLENSHIEL. *Obv.* GLENSHIEL | FREE CHURCH; ornament above and below. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

370. GOLSPIE. *Obv.* GOLSPIE | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Beaded border both sides. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

GOLSPIE. See Stock Token No. 718.

GORDON. See Stock Token No. 729.

371. GOREBRIDGE (Stobhill). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | STOBHILL | GOREBRIDGE | 1860 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

372. GOUROCK. *Obv.* GOUROCK FREE CHURCH * 1857 * on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 2 incuse on ornamental oval; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

373. GOUROCK. *Obv.* GOUROCK | FREE CHURCH | 1857; ornament above date. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

374. GOVAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, GOVAN; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME -, the first and second lines arched, the fourth and fifth sagging; all in beaded oval. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

375. GOVAN. *Obv.* GOVAN | FREE CHURCH.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

376. GOVAN (Gaelic, later St. Columba's). *Obv.* GOVAN | FREE | GAELIC CHURCH | 1862, the first line arched. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

377. GOVAN (St. Columba's). *Obv.* * ST COLUMBA * FREE CHURCH, GOVAN on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1916; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, within beaded oval; star at each corner, outside oval. *Ob.*, c.e., 15 × 12.

378. GOVAN (St. Mary's). *Obv.* ST MARY'S | FREE CHURCH | GOVAN | 1872; line above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Variety of Type B, with quotation marks after ME, and not before THIS. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

379. GOVAN (St. Mary's). *Obv.* FREE ST MARY'S | CHURCH, | GOVAN. | 1872., the first line arched; beaded inner border, with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

380. GRANGE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | GRANGE | 1845 *Rev.* In beaded oval, 1. TABLE, the figure incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

381. GRANGEMOUTH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | GRANGEMOUTH, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME round edge, at sides and top; TABLE at bottom; in centre, table-number 3 in relief in sunk circle. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

382. GREENOCK (Gaelic). *Obv.* FREE | GAELIC CHURCH | GREENOCK | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · on plain oval band; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

383. GREENOCK (Middle). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* MIDDLE CHURCH, | 5 | GREENOCK. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched; table-number incuse in an ornamental oval. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

384. GREENOCK (Middle). As preceding token, but *obv.* Type 3.

This token may also be found with *obv.* Type 2. (See Whitelaw's note on No. 128, in his list.)

385. GREENOCK (North). *Obv.* FREE | NORTH CHURCH, | GREENOCK. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." | II. TIM. II. 19.; ornament below GREENOCK. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

386. GREENOCK (Wellpark). *Obv.* WELLPARK FREE CHURCH * GREENOCK * on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1854; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

387. GREENOCK (Wellpark). As preceding token, but *rev.* Type B.
388. GREENOCK (West). *Obv.* Type 5; table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* WEST CHURCH, | GREENOCK. | -1843. - | I. COR. XI. 28.; first line arched over an ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
389. GREENOCK (West). *Obv.* FREE | WEST CHURCH. | -1843 - | I. COR. XI. 28.; second line arched; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners; table-number 2, incuse. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 12.
- GRIMSAY. See Stock Token No. 739.
390. HADDINGTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | HADDINGTON round central oval containing 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.
391. HADDINGTON (Knox's). *Obv.* KNOX'S FREE CHURCH HADDINGTON, with rosette before and after HADDINGTON, on plain band round edge; in centre, 1858 *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 18 x 14.
392. HALKIRK. *Obv.* HALKIRK FREE CHURCH on plain oval band round edge. *Rev.* 1843 *Ov.*, 18 x 13.
393. HALLADALE. *Obv.* HALLADALE; ornament above and below. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | ST LUKE. XXII 19., the last line curving with edge. Silvered brass. *Ov.*, 22 x 15. (Illustration 393.)
394. HAMILTON (Burnbank). *Obv.* BURNBANK | FREE CHURCH, | HAMILTON. | 1875.; first line arched; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
395. HARTHILL. *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* HARTHILL | FREE CHURCH | 1873 | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
396. HAWICK. *Obv.* PROTESTING | CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND *Rev.* HAWICK | J. W. | 1843, for John Wallace, minister 1843 to 1870. *Ob.*, 20 x 12. (Illustration 396.)
- HAWICK. See Stock Tokens Nos. 718 and 735.
397. HELENSBURGH (later Helensburgh West). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH, | HELENSBURGH. | 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
398. HELENSBURGH (Park). *Obv.* Burning Bush; on scroll below, NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR; arched above, PARK FREE CHURCH | HELENSBURGH; at sides of Bush, 18-62. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
399. HOLM. *Obv.* HOLM | FREE CHURCH | ORKNEY *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
400. HOLYTOWN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | HOLYTOWN | JUNE 1845 *Rev.* BUT LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
401. HOPEMAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF HOPEMAN 1855 on ob. c.e. band formed by two beaded lines; in centre, table-number 2 incuse in ornamental panel. *Rev.* 2^D TIM. II 19. | LET EVERY ONE THAT | NAMETH THE NAME OF | Christ | DEPART FROM | INIQUITY *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.
402. HOUSTON. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* HOUSTON. | 1843. | 4 | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; ornaments before and after date; table-number incuse on ornamental oval. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
403. HUMBIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | HUMBIE | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.
404. INCH. *Obv.* INCH | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* Table-number 1 in relief, in sunk circular panel. *Ob.*, rd. c., 17 x 13.
405. INNELLAN. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* INNELLAN | FREE CHURCH, | -1860 - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

406. INNERLEITHEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | INNERLEITHEN | -1844. - ; first line arched; ornament above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

407. INNERWICK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | INNERWICK | 1845 *Rev.* 3 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24; table-number incuse in beaded circle. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.

408. INVERAVON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF INVERAVON round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1874 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

INVERBROTHOCK. See ARBROATH (Inverbrothock).

409. INVERGORDON. *Obv.* INVERGORDON | FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 14.

410. INVERNESS (High). *Obv.* ENGLISH FREE CHURCH INVERNESS 1844 round four sides of edge; in centre, in beaded rectangle, table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | LUKE XXII 19. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. | I COR XI 28. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

411. INVERNESS (High). *Obv.* ENGLISH FREE CHURCH | INVERNESS | -1844- ; first line arched; ornament above date. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28; ornament between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

412. INVERNESS (Queen Street). *Obv.* D. R. MIN^r | FR CHURCH | QUEEN STREET | INVERNESS | 1865; initials D. R. partly erased; in second line, U.P. changed to FR by striking F incuse on top of U, and adding an incuse stroke to P. *Rev.* CEASNUICHEADH | DUINE E FEIN | DEANAIBH SO | MAR CHUIMNEACHAN | ORMSA; ornament between second and third lines. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

This token was originally made for and used by the Queen Street U.P. Congregation. The congregation went over to the Free Church in 1873. The tokens were then altered for Free Church use by erasing the initials of the U.P. minister (Donald Ross) and converting "U.P." into "FR."

413. INVERNESS (West). *Obv.* FREE WEST CHURCH | INVERNESS; ornament above and below. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22. 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

INVERTIEL. See KIRKCALDY (Invertiel).

414. INVERURIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | INVERURIE; first line arched round top of central oval containing TABLE. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

415. IRONGRAY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | IRONGRAY, 1843.; first and third lines curved round edge. *Rev.* SACRAMENTAL TOKEN. round edge; in centre, oval panel. Serrated border both sides. *Ov.*, 15 x 12.

416. IRVINE. A flat square piece of wood, one side marked with incised diagonals, forming a cross, the other side plain. Sq., 13. Thickness, 2½. (Illustration 416.)

This token, and the following one, were used temporarily immediately after the Disruption.

417. IRVINE. A flat piece of wood, oblong with cut corners, one side marked with incised diagonals, forming a cross, the other side plain. *Ob.*, c.e., 13 x 12. Thickness, 2½. (Illustration 417.)

418. IRVINE. *Obv.* Representation of church. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

ISLE OF WHITHORN. See Stock Token No. 736.

419. JEDBURGH. *Obv.* JEDBURGH FREE CHURCH * 1843 * on plain band round edge; in centre, in sunk circular panel, table-number 2 in relief. *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF * on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I COR. XI 28 *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

JUNIPER GREEN. See Stock Token No. 718.

JURA. See Stock Token No. 724.

420. KEITH. *Obv.* **KEITH FREE PROTESTING CHURCH** on plain band round edge; in centre, **4 | TABLE**, the number in relief in sunk circle. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI 23** Ov., 17 x 14.

421. KELSO. *Obv.* **KELSO FREE CHURCH * 1843 *** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number **2**, incuse; on border, makers' name, **ALEX. KIRKWOOD & SON.** *Rev.* **MATH XXVI 26 29 REV XXII 20** round edge; in centre, **THE | LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT | ARE HIS** Ov., 18 x 14.

KELTY. See Stock Token No. 718.

422. KEMNAY. *Obv.* **FREE | CHURCH | KEMNAY | 1864** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** Rd., 18.

423. KENMORE. *Obv.* **KENMORE | F. P. C.,** for Free Protestant Church. *Rev.* **2ND JULY | 1843** Octagonal, 14.

424. KENNOWAY. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | KENNOWAY | 1861** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI. 24;** on border, makers' name, **KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR.** Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

KETTLE & CULTS. See Stock Token No. 718.

425. KILBIRNIE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **KILBIRNIE | FREE CHURCH. | - 1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | "BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF" &c** Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

426. KILBRIDE. *Obv.* **KILBRIDE | FREE CHURCH | 1845;** first line arched over an ornament; floral ornament at each corner. *Rev.* blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

427. KILCALLMONELL. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | KILCALLMONELL;** first line arched over ornament; ornament below second line. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29.** Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

428. KILDALTON & OA. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **KILDALTON & OA | FREE CHURCH. | - 1848. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME.";** first line arched; ornament below date. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

429. KILFINAN. *Obv.* **KILFINAN · FREE CHURCH ·** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **1843.** *Rev.* Within beaded oval, **I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME. - ;** first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.

430. KILFINICHEN. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* **KILFINICHAN | FREE CHURCH;** first line arched over ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

431. KILLEAN. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **KILLEAN | FREE CHURCH. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME" | I. COR. XI. 24.;** ornament below second line; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

432. KILLEARN & BALFRON. *Obv.* **KILLEARN | AND | BALFRON | FREE CHURCH;** beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

433. KILLIN. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | KILLIN | 1845** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24** Ob., c.c., 18 x 12.

434. KILMALLIE. *Obv.* **KILMALIE | FREE CHURCH;** first line arched above an ornament; ornament below second line; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Burning Bush; below, **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.;** linear inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 16 x 12.

435. KILMALLIE. *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND * 1843. *** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **KILMALIE.,** with ornament above and below. *Rev.* **COMMUNION TOKEN · I. COR. XI. 24. ·** on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.** Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.

436. KILMARNOCK (High). *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE HIGH CHURCH, | KILMARNOCK. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
437. KILMARNOCK (St. Andrew's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ST ANDREW'S | KILMARNOCK. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
438. KILMAURS. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH, | KILMAURS. | -1844. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
439. KILMONIVAIG. *Obv.* KILMONIVAIG | FREE CHURCH | 1864.; first line arched over ornament; ornament above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
440. KILMORACK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KILMORACK | 1843 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.
441. KILMORY, ARRAN. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* KILMORY, | ARRAN. | 1843. | I. COR. XI. 24. | S. JOHN. VI. 54.; line below date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
442. KILMUIR. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * KILMUIR * round edge. *Rev.* blank. *Ov.*, 18 x 13. KILMUIR EASTER. See Stock Token No. 718.
443. KILMUN. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH, | KILMUN. | -1844. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
444. KILSYTH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH • OF SCOTLAND • on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, KILSYTH *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME - ; first and second lines arched, fourth and fifth sagging. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
445. KILTARLITY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KILTARLITY | 1843, the second line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.
446. KILTEARN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KILTEARN | 1847, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
447. KILWINNING. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | KILWINNING | 1845 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.
448. KINCARDINE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH • OF SCOTLAND • round edge; in centre, KINCARDINE *Rev.* DO THIS | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF | ME *Ov.*, 19 x 13.
449. KINFAUNS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | KINFAUNS | 1843 *Rev.* I COR. XI. 28 | 3 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.
450. KINGARTH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND round outside of central oval containing KINGARTH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.
451. KINGHORN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 1845 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, KINGHORN *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • I. COR. XI. 23-30 • on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, table-number 2, incuse, in ornamental circle; on edge, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Ov.*, 19 x 13.
452. KINGLASSIE. *Obv.* KINGLASSIE | 3 | FREE CHURCH | 1846; first line arched; table-number in relief in sunk circle. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.
- KINGUSSIE. See Stock Token No. 718.
453. KINLOCH, Lewis. *Obv.* KINLOCH | FREE CHURCH | LEWIS | 1885; ornament above date. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
454. KINLOCHBERVIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * KINLOCHBERVIE * on band formed by two beaded ovals; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.
- KINLOCHWE. See Stock Token No. 732.

455. KINNEFF. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH 1843 round edge; in centre, KINNEFF *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and third lines curving with edge; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD. *Ob.*, 19 x 14.

456. KINNETTLES. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH KINNETTLES on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, REV^d | T. J. PATTESON | MIN^r | 1846, the first and last lines curving with oval; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* COMMUNION TOKEN, on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. XI. 24 | P^s LXXI. 16 *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

457. KINROSS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH KINROSS · 1843 · on plain oval band; in centre, 3 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

458. KINTORE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KINTORE, the first line arched round central oval containing TABLE. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

459. KIRKCALDY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KIRKCALDY | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* 3 | TABLE, the number in relief in sunk circle. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

460. KIRKCALDY (Abbotshall). *Obv.* I. TABLE | FREE CHURCH | ABBOTSHALL | 1843. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

461. KIRKCALDY (Gallatown). *Obv.* GALLATOWN | FREE | CHURCH, the first line arched. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28. *Ob.*, 19 x 13.

462. KIRKCALDY (Invertiel). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, INVERTIEL *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 23-30 · on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, in beaded circle, table-number 1 incuse. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ob.*, 19 x 14.

463. KIRKCUDBRIGHT. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* KIRKCUDBRIGHT. | J. McM. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched; second line in an ornamental frame; ornament below date. J. McM. for John McMillan, D.D., minister 1843 to 1876. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

464. KIRKINTILLOCH (St. David's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | ST DAVID'S CHURCH | KIRKINTILLOCH. | -1845. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

465. KIRKMAHOE. *Obv.* KIRKMAHOE | 5 | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

KIRKMAIDEN. See Stock Token No. 718.

466. KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfriesshire. *Obv.* KIRKMICHAEL FREE CHURCH 1859 round four sides of central beaded rectangle containing TOKEN | OF ADMISSION | TO THE | LORDS TABLE | I., the number incuse. *Rev.* HE GAVE HIMSELF | FOR US, THAT | HE MIGHT REDEEM US | FROM ALL INIQUITY | TITUS II 14 | THE LORD IS AT HAND | PHIL IV 5 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

467. KIRKOSWALD. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* KIRKOSWALD | FREE CHURCH. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF."; first line arched; line below CHURCH. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

KIRKURD. See Stock Tokens Nos. 718 and 720.

468. KIRKWALL. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* KIRKWALL. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

469. KIRRIEMUIR (North). *Obv.* NORTH | FREE CHURCH | KIRRIEMUIR | 1847 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

470. KIRRIEMUIR (South). *Obv.* KIRRIEMUIR | SOUTH | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 28 | 3 | TABLE; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Ob.*, 19 x 15.

KNAPDALE, NORTH. See Stock Token No. 725.

471. KNOCK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · round edge; in centre, KNOCK
Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24 on band formed by two beaded
ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

472. KNOCKBAIN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KNOCKBAIN | 1843; first line arched.
Rev. TOKEN *Ob.*, c.c., 16 × 11.

473. KNOCKBAIN (West). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KNOCKBAIN | WEST; first and last
lines curving with edge. *Rev.* Ornament, below which, TOKEN | 1887 *Ov.*, 18 × 13.

LADHOPE. See GALASHIELS (Ladhope).

474. LANGTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, followed by ornament, on plain
oval band; in centre, LANGTON | J. BROWN, D.D. | 1843; table-number 6 incuse. *Rev.*
THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN |
EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

475. LARGS. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* FREE | CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | LARGS. | -1843. - |
"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | "BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF
&c."; second line arched. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

476. LARKHALL. *Obv.* LARKHALL | FREE CHURCH; ornament above and below.
Rev. Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

LESSODIE. See Stock Token No. 738.

477. LATHERON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LATHERON | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.*
THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

478. LAUDER. *Obv.* L.F.C., for Lauder Free Church. *Rev.* Table-number 2, in relief.
Ob., 16 × 11. (Illustration 478.)

479. LAURENCEKIRK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LAURENCEKIRK | OF SCOTLAND;
first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET
A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

480. LAWERS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH LAWERS on band formed by two beaded ovals;
in centre, 1847 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in
centre, I. COR. | XI. 24.; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDINR. *Ov.*,
16 × 13.

481. LEITH (North). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND · · · · on plain oval band;
in centre, NORTH | LEITH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on band
similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

482. LEITH (North). As preceding token, but the lettering on both sides is larger.

483. LEITH (St. John's). *Obv.* FREE ST JOHN'S CHURCH · LEITH · round edge; in
centre, panel for table-number. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME round edge; in
centre, in relief on serrated rayed oval panel, 3 15 5 *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

484. LEITH (St. Ninian's). *Obv.* FREE ST NINIANS | N. LEITH | NO 3; first line
arched; numeral incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A
MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.; ornament between texts. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

485. LEITH (South). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SOUTH LEITH | 1843; first line arched.
Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF;
line between texts. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

LENIMORE. See Stock Token No. 733.

486. LERWICK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1850 | LERWICK; first line arched, third
sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE
HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

487. LESLIE. *Obv.* LESLIE | 2 | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched; table-
number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN |
EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ov.*, 18 × 14.

488. LESMAHAGOW. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · LESMAHAGOW · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, MAY 18 | 1843 *Rev.* In beaded oval, 3 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; table-number incuse; last line sagging; ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

489. LESWALT. *Obv.* 4 | LESWALT | FREE CHURCH | 1843; table-number incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. | I COR. XI. 28. Ov., 19 × 14.

490. LETHENDY AND KINLOCH. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* LETHENDY & KINLOCH | 1844. | I. COR: XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; first line arched; date in ornamental frame; ornament at each side of last two lines. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

491. LEUCHARS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND · · · on plain oval band; in centre, LEUCHARS, sagging; outside band, 1843, one figure at each corner. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

492. LEVEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 2 | LEVEN | 1844; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Ob., c.e., 16 × 13.

493. LINDORES. *Obv.* LINDORES FREE CHURCH | 2 | 1843; first line arched; table-number incuse in circles. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I COR. XI 24 Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

494. LINLITHGOW. *Obv.* F C, for Free Church. *Rev.* blank. Octagonal, 13. (Illustration 494.)

495. LINLITHGOW. *Obv.* LINLITHGOW FREE CHURCH | 1 | TABLE | 1844; first line arched; table-number incuse; second and third lines within an oval. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

496. LOANHEAD. *Obv.* LOANHEAD | 1854 | FREE CHURCH; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

497. LOCHALSH. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* LOCHALSH. | -1846. - | "BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF AND SO LET HIM | EAT OF THAT BREAD, AND | DRINK OF THAT CUP."; ornament below date. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

498. LOCHBROOM. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LOCH BROOM | 1845; second line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

499. LOCHCARRON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | LOCHCARRON | 1872; first line arched. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

LOCHFYNESIDE. See Stock Token No. 727.

500. LOCHGELLY. *Obv.* LOCHGELLY FREE CHURCH · round edge; in centre, 1857 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · round edge; in centre, I COR. XI 24 Ov., 18 × 14.

501. LOCHGOILHEAD. *Obv.* LOCHGOILHEAD | FREE CHURCH | 1881; first line arched; ornament before and after date. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

502. LOCHLEE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LOCHLEE *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

503. LOCHMABEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LOCHMABEN *Rev.* LOVEST | THOU ME | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; ornament between texts. Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. Ov., 19 × 14.

LOCHRANZA. See Stock Token No. 733.

504. LOCHS. Both sides blank. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

505. LOCHS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LOCHS | OF SCOTLAND; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* COMMUNION | TOKEN | 1ST COR. XI. 23. 29; first line arched, third sagging. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

506. LOCHWINNOCH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH LOCHWINNOCH 1843 on plain band round edge; in centre, 5 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ov.*, 18 × 13. (Illustration 506.)

507. LOCKERBIE. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* LOCKERBIE. | -1843. - | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; first line arched; ornaments above and below date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners; at right bottom corner, maker's name, CRAWFORD, GLASGOW. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

LOGIE and GAULDRY. See Stock Token No. 718.

508. LOGIEALMOND. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND; first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* LOGIEALMOND | 1843; first line curving round edge. *Ov.*, 18 × 13.

509. LOGIE-EASTER. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LOGIE | 1845 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

510. LOGIE-PERT. *Obv.* LOGIE PERT | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.c., 18 × 12.

511. LOGIERAIT. *Obv.* Type 3. *Rev.* LOGIERAIT | FREE CHURCH | 1843 | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF &c | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

512. LONGFORGAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 18. MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LONGFORGAN *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, 1ST COR. | XI. 23-30 Maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

513. LONGFORMACUS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | 1848 | LONGFORMACUS; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

514. LONGSIDE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | LONGSIDE. | -1851. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; first line arched; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

515. LOUDOUN. Disc of sheet tin, both sides blank. *Rd.*, 12.

516. LOUDOUN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LOUDOUN | 1847; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

517. LUMPHANAN. *Obv.* LUMPHANAN FREE CHURCH, followed by ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush, with 1868 below. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, 1ST | CORINTH. | XI. 24. Upright *ov.*, 19 × 14.

518. LYBSTER. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | LYBSTER | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

519. MADDERTY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | MADDERTY | 1845 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.c., 18 × 12.

520. MAINS and STRATHMARTINE. *Obv.* MAINS | AND | STRATHMARTINE | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* BLESSED ARE THEY | WHICH ARE CALLED UNTO | THE MARRIAGE SUPPER | OF THE LAMB | REV. 19.9. *Ob.*, c.c., 18 × 12.

521. MAKERSTOUN. *Obv.* MAKERSTOUN * FREE CHURCH * on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, HE IS THE | HEAD OF THE BODY, | THE CHURCH. *Rev.* SACRAMENTAL TOKEN. 1851 on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 19 × 13.

522. MARKINCH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | MARKINCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* 3 | TABLE; numeral in relief in sunk circle. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

523. MARYKIRK. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* MARYKIRK | FREE CHURCH. | -1852. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; line below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

524. MARYTON. *Obv.* 2 | FREE CHURCH | OF | MARYTON | 1844; table-number incuse in oval. *Rev.* I COR. XI 23 28 | II TIM. II 19 *Ob.*, c.c., 16 × 13.

MAUCHLINE. See Stock Token No. 728.

525. MAXWELLTOWN. *Obv.* MAXWELLTOWN | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE | 3 | HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 28; first and last lines curving with edge; table-number incuse in circle. *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

MAYBOLE. See Stock Token No. 718.

526. MEGGAT. *Obv.* MEGGAT | FREE CHURCH | 1845 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 12.

527. MEIGLE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | MEIGLE | 1845; first line arched over ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments projecting inwards at corners. *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 28. 29 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c.; floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; beaded inner border. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

528. MEMUS. *Obv.* MEMUS FREE CHURCH 1843 round edge; in centre, TABLE | 2; figure incuse. *Rev.* BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ov.*, 18 x 14.

529. METHLICK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · on plain band round edge; in centre, METHLIC | 1843; ornament above and below. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19; ornament between third and fourth lines. *Ov.*, 18 x 15.

METHLICK. See Stock Token No. 745.

530. METHVEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND; first and third lines curved round edge. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, METHVEN | 1845 *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

531. MILLERSTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | MILLERSTON *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

MOFFAT. See Stock Token No. 718.

532. MONIFIETH. *Obv.* MONIFIETH | FREE CHURCH OF | SCOTLAND | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. 11. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

533. MONIFIETH (South). *Obv.* SOUTH | FREE CHURCH | MONIFIETH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; ornament between texts. Hard metal. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

534. MONIFIETH (South). As preceding token, but soft metal.

535. MONIKIE. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* MONIKIE. | -1844. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24; ornament below date; beaded inner border with ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

536. MONIMAIL. *Obv.* MONIMAIL | FREE | CHURCH.; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* TABLE | 5; first line arched; numeral in relief in sunk circle. *Ov.*, 17 x 12.

537. MONKTON. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* MONKTON. | -1843. - | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; ornament below date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

538. MONTROSE (St. George's). *Obv.* ST GEORGE'S FREE CHURCH | 1 | MONTROSE 1843; first line arched; table-number in relief in oval. *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

539. MONTROSE (St. George's). As preceding token, but of more recent manufacture.

540. MONTROSE (St. John's). *Obv.* ST JOHN'S | FREE CHURCH | MONTROSE | 1847; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

541. MONTROSE (St. Paul's). *Obv.* FREE ST PAUL'S | MONTROSE | 1861; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

542. MONZIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND; first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* MONZIE | 1843 *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

MOREBATTLE. See Stock Token No. 729.

MORTLACH. See Stock Token No. 745.

543. MORVEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | MORVEN | 1880 | GAL. V.; first line arched; ornaments before, after, and below date. *Rev.* Type B. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

544. MOULIN. *Obv.* MOULIN | FREE CHURCH | 1844 I; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Rev.* I COR. XI | VER. 27 28 Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

545. MUIRKIRK. *Obv.* MUIRKIRK | FREE CHURCH. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; ornament below second line; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* blank. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

546. MUSSELBURGH. *Obv.* MUSSELBURGH | 1 | FREE CHURCH; first line arched; table-number incuse in oval. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

547. MUSSELBURGH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MUSSELBURGH on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24 · on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. Ov., 19 × 13.

548. MUTHILL. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* MUTHILL. | - 1843. - | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF & C."; below date, ornamental oval for table-number. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

549. NAIRN. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH OF SCOTLAND on plain band round edge; in centre, NAIRN | MAY 18, 1843 | No 2, the numeral incuse. *Rev.* "THIS DO" & c | LUKE XXII 19 | "BUT LET A MAN" & c | I COR. XI 23; line between texts. Ov., 18 × 14.

550. NAIRN (High). *Obv.* NAIRN * HIGH CHURCH * round inside of beaded oval; in centre, star. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24 · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. Ov., 19 × 13. (Illustration 550.)

551. NEW CUMNOCK. *Obv.* On band formed by two beaded ovals, NEW CUMNOCK FREE CHURCH, with lozenge before NEW and after CUMNOCK; in centre, 3 | 1843, the table-number incuse; line between number and date. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME -, the first line arched, the last two sagging; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13.

552. NEW DEER. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND * on plain band round edge; in centre, NEW DEER | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | LUKE XXII 19 Ov., 18 × 14.

553. NEWHAVEN. *Obv.* NEWHAVEN FREE CHURCH 1849 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ornamental panel for table-number; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD, EDIN. *Rev.* THIS DO YE IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 24 on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Ov., 19 × 13.

554. NEWHAVEN. As preceding token, but on *rev.*, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · 1ST COR. XI. 24 ·

555. NEWHAVEN. As preceding token, but on *rev.*, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24 ·

556. NEWHILLS. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* NEWHILLS. | - 1844. - | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." | II. TIM: II. 19.; ornament below date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12.

557. NEW MARNOCH. *Obv.* NEW MARNOCH CHURCH. on plain band round edge; in centre, 4 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14.

The congregation of Marnoch left the parish church on Jan. 21, 1841, and stood as a Non-Intrusion congregation until they joined the Free Church in 1843, under the name of New Marnoch. This token was presumably introduced during the congregation's period of independence between 1841 and 1843. Compare Strathbogie.

558. NEWPORT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH NEWPORT · 1843 · on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 17 × 13.

559. NEWTON-STEWART. *Obv.* NEWTON-STEWART | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.c., 16 × 13.

560. NIGG. *Obv.* NIGG | FREE CHURCH *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Octagonal, 16.

561. NORTH BERWICK. *Obv.* NORTH BERWICK | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

562. OBAN. *Obv.* OBAN. | F.C., for Free Church. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 13 × 9.

563. OBAN. As preceding token, but 16 × 10.

564. OBAN. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE CHURCH | OBAN. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; ornament below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

565. OCHILTREE. *Obv.* OCHILTREE | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

OLD CUMNOCK. See CUMNOCK.

566. OLD KILPATRICK. *Obv.* OLD KILPATRICK FREE CHURCH · 1843 · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, M.B | 2, the table-number incuse, for Dr. Matthew Barclay, minister 1843 to 1865; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* Within beaded oval, JOHN VIII 32? | THE TRUTH | SHALL MAKE | YOU FREE; first line arched, fourth sagging; dot in centre; ornament at each side; ornament at each corner, outside oval. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

OLD MACHAR. See ABERDEEN (Old Machar).

567. OLRIG. *Obv.* OLRIG | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR XI 28 Octagonal, 16.

568. ORMISTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND * on plain band round edge; in centre, ORMISTON | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ov.*, 18 × 14.

569. ORWELL. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH, | ORWELL. | JOHN HENDERSON, | MINISTER, | 1848.; first line arched; ornament below ORWELL. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 Beaded border each side. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

570. OYNE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND * on plain band round edge; in centre, OYNE *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ov.*, 19 × 15.

571. PAISLEY (Gaelic). *Obv.* FREE GAELIC | CHURCH | PAISLEY | 1846. | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME; first line arched, last sagging; line below date, and between last and second last lines; floral ornament at each corner, and star-shaped ornament at each side. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 18 × 13. (Illustration 571.)

572. PAISLEY (High). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* HIGH CHURCH, | PAISLEY. 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; first line arched over ornamental oval for table-number; line below PAISLEY. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

573. PAISLEY (High). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* HIGH CHURCH | PAISLEY, 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS."; first line arched over ornamental oval for table-number. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

574. PAISLEY (Martyrs'). *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* MARTYRS' CHURCH | PAISLEY. | -1843. - | I COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; first line arched over ornament; line below date. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

575. PAISLEY (Martyrs'). As preceding token, but with *obv.* Type 5.

576. PAISLEY (Middle). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | MIDDLE CHURCH, | PAISLEY. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." ; second line arched; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

577. PAISLEY (Oakshaw). *Obv.* OAKSHAW | FREE CHURCH | PAISLEY | 1883; ornament below PAISLEY. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

578. PAISLEY (St. George's). *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* FREE | ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH | PAISLEY. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; first and second lines arched over ornamental oval for table-number. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

579. PAISLEY (St. George's). As preceding token, but with *obv.* Type 5.

580. PAISLEY (South). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | SOUTH CHURCH | PAISLEY. | -1850. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." ; second line arched; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

PAISLEY (South). See Stock Token No. 724.

581. PANBRIDE. *Obv.* PANBRIDE | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

582. PARK, Lewis. *Obv.* PARK | FREE CHURCH | 1885; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 20 x 13.

583. PARTICK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, PARTICK; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME -, the first and second lines arched, the fourth and fifth sagging. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

584. PARTICK. *Obv.* As preceding token. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

585. PARTICK (Gaelic). *Obv.* * PARTICK * GAELIC CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1879; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

586. PARTICK (Gaelic). *Obv.* * PARTICK * FREE GAELIC CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1883; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* "LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF," &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. within beaded border with ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

PEEBLES. See Stock Token No. 718.

587. PENCAITLAND. *Obv.* PENCAITLAND | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

588. PENICUIK. *Obv.* PENNYCUIK · FREE CHURCH · round edge; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF. | I. COR. XI. 28; ornament below. *Ob.*, 17 x 14.

589. PERTH (Gaelic, later St. Stephen's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE GAELIC CHURCH, | 3 | PERTH. 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24; first line arched over ornamental oval with table-number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

590. PERTH (Gaelic, later St. Stephen's). As preceding token, but *obv.* only similar to Type 1, and without maker's name.

591. PERTH (Knox's). *Obv.* FREE KNOX'S CHURCH · PERTH · round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1857 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.; ornament between texts. *Ob.*, 18 x 14.

592. PERTH (Knox's). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | KNOX | PERTH; first line arched, third sagging. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 x 13.

593. PERTH (Middle). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | MIDDLE CHURCH, | PERTH. 1843. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF &C. | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

594. PERTH (Middle). As preceding token, but *obv.* only similar to Type 1, and without maker's name. *Rev.* has larger lettering, and there is no comma after CHURCH. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

595. PERTH (St. Leonard's). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | ST LEONARD'S CHURCH | 1 | PERTH. 1843. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF & C. | I. COR. XI. 28.; first two lines arched over ornamental oval containing table-number, incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

596. PERTH (St. Stephen's). *Obv.* Similar to Type 1, but without maker's name. *Rev.* FREE ST STEPHEN'S | CHURCH | PERTH - 1843. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.; first line arched; on border, makers' name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

597. PERTH (Secession). *Obv.* FREE SECESSION CHURCH 1858 round edge; in centre, PERTH *Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | I. COR. C. II. V. 24.; last line sagging; line below OF ME; beaded inner border both sides. *Ov.*, 17 x 14.

This congregation was formed by a secession in 1858 from St. Leonard's Free Church. In 1861 it was admitted to the U.P. Church.

598. PERTH (West). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* FREE | WEST CHURCH, | PERTH. 1843. | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF & C. | I. COR. XI. 28.; ornament below third line. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

599. PERTH (West). *Obv.* Type 3. *Rev.* As preceding token, but lettering slightly larger; lettering of last line considerably larger. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

600. PETERCULTER. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH PETERCULTER 1843 round central oval. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

601. PETTY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND on plain band round edge; in centre, PETTY | 1851 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ov.*, 17 x 14.

602. PILMUIR. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | PILMUIR | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on plain oval band; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, notched corners, 19 x 12. (Illustration 602.)

603. PITCAIRN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND; first and third lines curving with edge. *Rev.* PITCAIRN | 1843 *Ov.*, 17 x 13.

604. PITLOCHRY. *Obv.* PITLOCHRY | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* I COR. XI | VER. 27 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 19 x 15.

605. PITSLIGO. *Obv.* PITSLIGO | 3 | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

PLOCKTON. See Stock Token No. 718.

606. POLLOKSHAW (East). *Obv.* FREE | EAST CHURCH, | POLLOKSHAW; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

607. POLLOKSHAW (East). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* POLLOCKSHAW | EAST | FREE CHURCH | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched; line below CHURCH. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

POLMONT. See Stock Token No. 727.

608. PORT-GLASGOW. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* PORT-GLASGOW | 2 | 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." | II. TIM. II. 19.; first line arched; oval containing table-number, incuse, breaks date in two. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

PORT-GLASGOW (Newark). See Stock Token No. 734.

PORTMOAK. See Stock Token No. 718.

609. PORTOBELLO. *Obv.* PORTOBELLO | 3 | FREE CHURCH; first and last lines curving with edge; table-number incuse. *Rev.* LUKE | CHAP. XXII | VER. 19; L of LUKE a larger capital than others. *Ov.*, 19 x 13.

610. PORTOBELLO. As preceding token, but on *obv.* there is no period after CHURCH, and on *rev.* the capitals of LUKE are all large.

611. PORTREE. *Obv.* PORTREE | FREE | CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

612. PORTREE. *Obv.* PORTREE | FREE | CHURCH | 1855; line below CHURCH. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

613. PORTSOY. *Obv.* 4 | PORTSOY | FREE CHURCH | 1844; table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 13.

614. PRESTONKIRK. *Obv.* PRESTONKIRK FREE CHURCH round edge; in centre, J^N THOMSON | 1843; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | LUKE XXII 19. | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; first and last lines curving with edge; ornament above OF ME. *Ob.*, 19 × 14.

615. PRESTONPANS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAY 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, PRESTONPANS *Rev.* THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS. | LET EVERY ONE THAT NAMETH | THE NAME OF CHRIST | DEPART | FROM INIQUITY *Ob.*, 19 × 13.

616. PULTENEYTOWN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | PULTENEYTOWN; last line sagging. *Rev.* JOHN 21. 17 | LOVEST THOU ME | I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

RAASAY. See Stock Token No. 724.

617. RATTRAY. *Obv.* RATTRAY | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

REAY. See Stock Token No. 718.

618. REDCASTLE. *Obv.* REDCASTLE | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 11. (Illustration 618.)

619. RENFREW. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* RENFREW. | D.M. 1843. | "THE LORD KNOWETH | THEM THAT ARE HIS." D.M. for Dr Duncan Macfarlane, minister 1843 to 1853. Ornament below second line; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

620. RENTON. *Obv.* RENTON FREE CHURCH. | 1847. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 28.; first line curved round edge; ornament below date. *Rev.* "I AM THAT BREAD OF LIFE." | JOHN VI. 48. | "LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF AND | SO LET HIM EAT & C." | I. COR. XI. 28.; first line arched. *Ob.*, 18 × 13.

621. RENTON (Gaelic). *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* GAELIC | FREE CHURCH | RENTON | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF & C"; ornament below RENTON. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

RESOLIS. See Stock Token No. 718.

622. RHYNIE. *Obv.* RHYNIE | T.W. | 1840, all incuse. T.W. for Thomas Wright. *Rev.* 1. CORIN | XI. 28. 29 in relief. Hexagonal, 14.

This token was made for use in the Parish Church at Rhynie during the suspension of the Parish Minister, Mr Allardyce. It was not used in the Parish Church after the Disruption in 1843, but it then became the Free Church token.

623. RONALDSHAY, SOUTH. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SOUTH | RONALDSHAY 1873; first line arched. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

ROSEHALL. See Stock Token No. 724.

ROSLIN. See Stock Tokens Nos. 740 and 742.

624. ROSNEATH. *Obv.* ROSNEATH FREE CHURCH · 1843 · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, N^O 13, the figures incuse; ornament at each corner, outside band. *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; ornament at each corner. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

625. ROSSKEEN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ROSSKEEN | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

626. ROTHES. *Obv.* ROTHES FREE CHURCH 1870 round four sides of beaded rectangle containing table-number 1, incuse. *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF LOVEST THOU ME arranged similarly to *obv.*; in centre, I COR. | XI. 23-28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

627. ROTHESAY (Chapelhill). *Obv.* CHAPELHILL | FREE CHURCH, | ROTHESAY. | 1860.; first line arched; line below ROTHESAY. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF & C. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

ROTHESAY (Chapelhill). See Stock Token No. 724.

628. ROTHESAY (East). *Obv.* FREE | PROTESTING | CHURCH | - OF - | SCOTLAND *Rev.* EAST | CONGREGATION | ROTHESAY | 1843.; second line arched over ornament; ornament below date. Octagonal, 15.

629. ROTHESAY (East). *Obv.* EAST | FREE CHURCH | ROTHESAY. | 1843.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

630. ROTHESAY (West). *Obv.* FREE | PROTESTING | CHURCH | - OF - | SCOTLAND *Rev.* WEST | CONGREGATION | ROTHESAY | 1843.; second line arched over ornament; ornament below date. Octagonal, 16.

631. ROUSAY. *Obv.* ROUSAY FREE CHURCH · ORKNEY · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* In beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | - OF ME - ; first line arched, fourth and fifth sagging; ornament at each corner. *Ob.*, c.e., 16 x 13.

Row (RHU). See SHANDON.

632. RUTHERGLEN. *Obv.* Type I. *Rev.* RUTHERGLEN | FREE CHURCH. | - 1850. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched over ornament; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

RUTHRIESTON. See ABERDEEN (Ruthrieston).

633. ST. ANDREWS, Fife (Martyrs'). *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ST ANDREWS round four sides of central beaded rectangle containing MARTYRS | CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF LOVEST THOU ME arranged similarly to *obv.*; in centre, 1ST COR. | XI. 23-28; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

634. ST. ANDREWS, Orkney. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | ST ANDREWS | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 13.

635. ST. BOSWELLS. *Obv.* ST BOSWELLS | FREE KIRK | 1845 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

636. ST. CYRUS. *Obv.* FREE PROTESTING CHURCH 1843 round edge; in centre, ST CYRUS *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; first and third lines curving with edge; maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. *Ov.*, 19 x 14.

637. ST. KILDA. *Obv.* EAGLAIS SHAOR | NA H-ALBA | IORTA *Rev.* DEANAIBH | SOMAR | CHUIMHNEACHAN | ORMSA *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12. (Illustration 637.)

638. ST. KILDA. *Obv.* ST KILDA *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 14.

639. ST. MONANS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF · SCOTLAND · round edge; in centre, ST MONANCE *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24 · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ov.*, 19 x 14.

SALINE. See Stock Token No. 718.

640. SALTCOATS (Gaelic). *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* SALTCOATS | GAELIC | FREE CHURCH | - 1843. - | "LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c." | I. COR. 11. 28; first line arched. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

641. SANDBANK. *Obv.* SANDBANK | FREE CHURCH; ornament above and below. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 x 12.

642. SANQUHAR. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SANQUHAR.; first line arched, second sagging; in centre, ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 19 × 16.

643. SCALPAY. *Obv.* SCALPAY | FREE CHURCH | HARRIS | 1931; ornament above date. *Rev.* Type B. Aluminium. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

644. SCONE. *Obv.* SCONE | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

645. SELKIRK. *Obv.* ASSO^{TE} CON^N | SELKIRK | 1815 *Rev.* W. RATTRAY | MINISTER; F C, large capitals, for Free Church, superimposed, incuse. Lettering partly obliterated. *Ov.*, 17 × 12. (Illustration 645.)

This is a Secession Church token converted to Free Church use by the deletion of part of the inscription and the addition of the letters F C.

646. SHANDON. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* ROW FREE CHURCH, | SHANDON. | -1843. - | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."; first line arched; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

647. SHAWBOST. *Obv.* SHAWBOST | FREE CHURCH | 1894 | I. COR. XI. 23-26.; ornament before and after date. *Rev.* blank. White metal, with yellow tinge. *Ob.*, c.e., 24 × 16. (Illustration 647.)

648. SHETTLESTON. *Obv.* SHETTLESTON | FREE | CHURCH. | -1849. -; first line arched; ornament above date; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

649. SHEUCHAN. *Obv.* SHEUCHAN | 2 | FREE CHURCH; table-number incuse in beaded circle. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

650. SHIELDAIG. *Obv.* SHIELDAIG | FREE CHURCH | CONGREGATION; first line arched, third sagging; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

651. SHISKINE. *Obv.* SHISKEN | FREE CHURCH | 1846.; first line arched over ornament; ornament at each corner. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

652. SHOTTS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SHOTTS; first line arched. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

653. SHOTTS. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SHOTTS; first line arched over Burning Bush in centre. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF; ornament between texts; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD EDINR. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

654. SKENE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND * on plain band round edge; in centre, SKENE | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | LUKE XXII 19 *Ov.*, 17 × 14.

655. SKIRLING. *Obv.* SKIRLING | 2 | FREE CHURCH | 1843; first line arched; table-number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

656. SLEAT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SLEAT | 1859 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

SNIZORT. See Stock Token No. 718.

657. SORBIE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH SORBIE on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1843; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. | XI. 24. *Ov.*, 16 × 13.

658. SOUTHEND. *Arran.* *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | SOUTH END | ARRAN | 1893; first line arched. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

659. SOUTH HALL. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH SOUTH HALL on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. | XI. 24.; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. *Ov.*, 17 × 13.

SOUTH HALL. See Stock Token No. 724.

660. **SOUTHWICK and KIRKBEAN.** *Obv.* **SOUTHWICK & KIRKBEAN * FREE CHURCH *** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **4 | 18 MAY 1843**; table-number incuse in ornamental circle; on border, maker's name, **KIRKWOOD** *Rev.* **WE WOULD SEE JESUS JOHN 12 & 21.** on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, **THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI & 23-30.** *Ov.*, 19 × 13.

661. **STAIR.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | STAIR.** | -1844. -; first line arched over a representation of the Dove descending in radiance; ornament below **STAIR** *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

Stair and Tarbolton formed one charge from 1843 to 1861; hence the similarity of their tokens.

662. **STANLEY.** *Obv.* **STANLEY | F.P.C.** for Free Protestant Church. *Rev.* **23^d JULY | 1843** Octagonal, 15.

663. **STEVENSTON.** *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **STEVENSTON | FREE CHURCH.** | -1850. - | **"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."**; first line arched over ornament; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

664. **STIRLING (Mary Kirk, later West).** *Obv.* **MARYKIRK | TERRITORIAL | CHURCH,** the first and last lines curving with upper and lower edges respectively. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII 19.**, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1859 *Ov.*, 19 × 14. (Illustration 664.)

665. **STIRLING (North).** *Obv.* **FREE NORTH CHURCH • STIRLING 1844** • round central circle containing **TABLE** *Rev.* **LET | A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 24** Octagonal, 17.

666. **STIRLING (South).** *Obv.* **FREE SOUTH CHURCH • STIRLING** • round edge; in centre, 1871. *Rev.* • **THIS DO IN • REMEMBRANCE OF ME.** round edge; centre blank. *Ov.*, 20 × 13.

667. **STOER.** *Obv.* **STOER | FREE | CHURCH.**; first line arched, third sagging; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* **THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.**; inner border. *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

668. **STONEHAVEN.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | STONEHAVEN | 1885** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

669. **STONEHOUSE.** *Obv.* **STONEHOUSE | FREE CHURCH. | REV. W. K. HAMILTON. | 1843.**; first line arched; line below **CHURCH**; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

670. **STONEKIRK.** *Obv.* **STONEKIRK FREE CHURCH** round edge; in centre, 1844 *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 28.** *Ov.*, 19 × 13.

671. **STORNOWAY.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH | STORNOWAY | 1857.** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24** *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

672. **STORNOWAY (English).** *Obv.* **ENGLISH | FREE CHURCH | STORNOWAY | 1875** *Rev.* **MARK XIV | MATTHEW. XXVI | I. CORIN. XI 23-34 | JOHN XIII-XXI.** Ornamental border both sides. *Ob.*, rd. corners, 20 × 12.

673. **STRACHUR and STRATHLACHLAN.** *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **STRACHUR | AND | STRATHLACHLAN.** | -1844. - | **"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."**; line below date. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

674. **STRANRAER.** *Obv.* **FREE CHURCH OF + SCOTLAND +** on plain band round edge; in centre, **STRANRAER | 1844**, the name arched. *Rev.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE • OF ME** • round edge; in centre, **1 | LUKE XXII. 19.**; table-number incuse in oval. *Ov.*, 19 × 15.

675. **STRATH.** *Obv.* **STRATH | FREE | CHURCH | 1865** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.** *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

STRATHAVEN. See Stock Token No. 730.

676. STRATHBLANE. *Obv.* STRATHBLANE | FREE CHURCH, the first line arched over an ornament; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type B, but without quotation mark before THIS. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

677. STRATHBOGIE. *Obv.* STRATHBOGIE NEW CHURCH 1840, with rosette before and after date, on plain band round edge; in centre, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF., with short horizontal line between the two texts. *Ob.*, 18 × 14.

The Evangelicals in Huntly "came out" of the Establishment in 1840, and built a church which they called Strathbogie New Church. In 1843 they became the Free Church congregation of Huntly. Compare New Marnoch.

678. STRATHERRICK. *Obv.* STRATHERRICK | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

679. STRATHMIGLO. *Obv.* STRATHMIGLO | FREE CHURCH | 1844; first line arched. *Rev.* 2 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF; table-number incuse. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

680. STRATHPEFFER. *Obv.* STRATHPEFFER | FREE CHURCH | 5TH AUGUST 1896; first line arched; line below CHURCH. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

681. STRONTIAN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | STRONTIAN | 1846 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

SWINTON. See Stock Token No. 729.

SYMINGTON. See Stock Token No. 718.

682. TAIN. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* TAIN. | 1844. | I. COR. XI. 24. | JOHN. VI. 54.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

683. TARBERT, Argyll. *Obv.* PARISH OF | TARBERT | FREE | CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 25. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

684. TARBERT, Harris. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | TARBERT | HARRIS | 1860 *Rev.* I. COR. XI 28 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

685. TARBERT, Harris. *Obv.* GACH NEACH A THA 'G AINMEACHADH II. TIM II. 19 round edge; in centre, AINM CHRIOSD | HARRIS | TREIGEADH E EUOIR *Rev.* IS AITHNE DO'N TIGHEARN II. TIM. II. 19 round edge; in centre, TARBERT | AN DREAM SIN | A'S LEIS *Ob.*, 19 × 13.

686. TARBOLTON. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | TARBOLTON. | - 1844. - ; first line arched over a representation of the Dove descending in radiance; ornament below TARBOLTON. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

Tarbolton and Stair formed one charge from 1843 to 1861; hence the similarity of their tokens.

TAYPORT. See FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG.

687. TEALING. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | TEALING | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

688. TEMPLE and CARRINGTON. *Obv.* TEMPLE & CARRINGTON FREE CHURCH. 1844. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, 19 × 16.

689. THURSO. *Obv.* THURSO | 1843 *Rev.* FREE | CHURCH *Ob.*, rd. c., 17 × 14.

690. THURSO (First). *Obv.* FIRST | FREE CHURCH | THURSO.; first and last lines curving with edge; line above THURSO. *Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | ST LUKE. XXII 19.; last line curving with edge. *Ob.*, 21 × 14.

691. THURSO (Sinclair St., later West). *Obv.* SINCLAIR ST | FREE WEST CHURCH | THURSO | 1860 *Rev.* EXAMINE | YOURSELF | WHETHER YOU | BE IN | THE FAITH *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 13.

692. TIREE. *Obv.* TIREE | FREE | CHURCH; first and last lines curving with edge. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, 18 × 14.

693. TOBERMORY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | TOBERMORY | 1847; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

694. TONGLAND. *Obv.* TONGLAND | FREE CHURCH. | 1844.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

695. TONGLAND. Similar to preceding token, but with date 1888 on *obv.*, and *rev.* Type B. TONGUE. See Stock Token No. 718.

696. TORRIDON. *Obv.* TORRIDON | FREE CHURCH | 1890; ornament above date. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

697. TRANENT. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND • on plain oval band; in centre, TRANENT | 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

698. TULLIALLAN. *Obv.* TULLIALLAN | FREE CHURCH | 1844 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 11.

699. TULLIBODY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | TULLIBODY | 1843; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

700. TUMMEL BRIDGE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | TUMMEL BRIDGE; last line sagging. *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

701. UDNY. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH UDNY round central oval containing 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF | ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

UIST, NORTH. See Stock Tokens Nos. 718, 723, 733, and 739.

702. UPHALL. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * UPHALL round edge; in centre, I COR. XI 28 *Rev.* MATH. XXVI 26 28 *Ob.*, 18 × 14.

703. URQUHART. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | URQUHART | 1843 | OF SCOTLAND; first line arched, last sagging. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

704. URQUHART. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | URQUHART | 1862 | 4; table-number incuse in ornamental panel; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR, on border. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

705. URRAY. *Obv.* URRAY | FREE CHURCH | ORD | 1844; at sides, N^o 4, incuse. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

706. VIRGIN HALL. *Obv.* VIRGIN HALL | 2 | FREE CHURCH | 1847; first line arched, third sagging; table-number incuse in oval. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 11.

WALLACETOWN. See AYR (Wallacetown).

707. WANLOCKHEAD. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | WANLOCKHEAD; last line curving with edge. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, 18 × 14.

708. WATTEN. *Obv.* WATTEN | FREE CHURCH | 1843 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 12.

WELLGATE MISSION. See DUNDEE.

709. WEST CALDER. *Obv.* WEST CALDER FREE CHURCH 1846 round outside of circle containing TABLE *Rev.* LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI 28 Octagonal, 16.

710. WESTERDALE. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | WESTERDALE | 1846 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 *Ob.*, c.e., 16 × 11.

WESTRUTHER. See Stock Token No. 718.

711. WHITBURN. *Obv.* DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1857 round four sides of beaded central rectangle containing WHITBURN | FREE | CHURCH *Rev.* BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF arranged similarly to *obv.*; in centre, I. COR. | XI. 28 *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 14.

712. WHITHORN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | WHITHORN | F. F. A. | 1843 F. F. A. for F. F. Anderson, minister 1843 to 1891. *Rev.* LOVEST THOU ME | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; ornament between texts; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD EDIN. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13.

713. WHITING BAY. *Obv.* WHITING BAY · FREE CHURCH · on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1874; ornament at each corner. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

714. WICK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF WICK | 1843 *Rev.* I. COR. XI. 23-29 *Ob.*, c.e., 18 × 11.

WICK. See Stock Token No. 718.

715. WIGTOWN. *Obv.* WIGTOWN | FREE CHURCH | 1843; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

716. WILSONTOWN. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | WILSONTOWN; first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

717. WISHAW. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | WISHAW.; first line arched over an ornament; ornament below WISHAW; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12.

WOODSIDE. See ABERDEEN (Woodside).

YARROW. See Stock Token No. 718.

718. STOCK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH * OF SCOTLAND * round edge; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. | I COR. XI. 28. *Ov.*, 19 × 13. Known to have been used at Assynt, Blairbeg, Brechin, Cambusnethan, Carlops, Carnock, Coigach, Coulter, Cowdenbeath, Culross, Dirlerton, Eaglesfield, Ecclefechan, Edinburgh (Grange, Guthrie Memorial, Holyrood, St. David's), Falkland, Farr, Golspie, Hawick, Inverness, Juniper Green, Kelty, Kettle and Cults, Kilmuir Easter, Kingussie, Kirkmaiden, Kirkurd, Leith, Logie and Gauldry, Maybole, Moffat, Peebles, Plockton, Portmoak, Reay, Resolis, Saline, Snizort, Symington, Tongue, North Uist, Westruther, Wick, and Yarrow.

719. STOCK. As preceding token, but slightly larger, and with larger lettering on both sides. On *rev.* there is no space between the last E of EXAMINE and the H of HIMSELF. *Ov.*, 19 × 14.

There are several other varieties of the preceding token differing from each other very slightly in size of lettering.

720. STOCK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH · OF SCOTLAND · round edge; in centre, 1843 *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ov.*, 18 × 14. Known to have been used at Edinburgh (Holyrood) and Kirkurd.

721. STOCK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF SCOTLAND | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13. Known to have been used at Evie, and (countermarked) at Boharm.

722. STOCK. *Obv.* FREE CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | 1843, the first line arched. *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with line between texts. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 13. Known to have been used at Edinburgh (Fountainbridge).

723. STOCK. *Obv.* FREE | CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND *Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Acharacle and North Uist.

724. STOCK. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.e., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Jura, Paisley (South), Raasay, Rosehall, Rothesay (Chapelhill), and South Hall.

725. STOCK. *Obv.* Type 1. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &C. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29.** *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Bracadale, Duirinish, and North Knapdale.

726. STOCK. *Obv.* Type 2. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

727. STOCK. *Obv.* Type 4. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Cockburnspath, Cromarty, Garve, Lochfyneside, and Polmont.

728. STOCK. *Obv.* Type 5. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Mauchline.

729. STOCK. *Obv.* **THE FREE | PROTESTING CHURCH | OF | SCOTLAND | 1843** *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Coldstream, Gordon, Morebattle, and Swinton.

730. STOCK. *Obv.* **FR. C. S. | 1843.**, for Free Church of Scotland. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 16 × 13. Known to have been used at Strathaven.

731. STOCK. *Obv.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME** on plain oval band; in centre, **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF**, with short line between the two texts. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 13.

732. STOCK. *Obv.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &C. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29.**; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Kinlochewe.

733. STOCK. *Obv.* **"LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF," &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29.**; inner border. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Lenimore, Lochranza, and North Uist.

734. STOCK. *Obv.* **I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. &c.**; floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; beaded border. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Port-Glasgow (Newark).

735. STOCK. *Obv.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF**, with ornament between texts; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD EDINR. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Edinburgh (Greyfriars, Buccleuch), Hawick, and North Bute.

736. STOCK. *Obv.* blank. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Isle of Whithorn.

737. STOCK. *Obv.* blank. *Rev.* Type B. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12.

738. STOCK. *Obv.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28.**; ornament below **HIMSELF** *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Lassodie.

739. STOCK. *Obv.* **THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS. | 2. TIM. II. 19.**; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev.* Type A. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Grimsay and North Uist.

740. STOCK. *Obv.* **BELIEVE, LOVE, AND OBEY.** on plain band round edge; in centre, **1843** *Rev.* **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** *Ob.*, 17 × 14. Known to have been used at Roslin.

741. STOCK. *Obv.* **FOR A | FRIEND OF | JESUS.** *Rev.* **LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF. | I. COR. XI. 28.**, with ornament at bottom. *Ob.*, 17 × 13. Known to have been used at Edinburgh (Tron).

742. STOCK. *Obv.* As preceding token. *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, 17 × 13. Known to have been used at Roslin.

743. STOCK. *Obv.* **1ST CORIN^S | XI 28 & 29.** *Rev.* blank. Hexagonal with incurved sides, 16. Known to have been used at Edinburgh (Knox, St. John's).

744. STOCK. *Obv.* **2^D TIM. II 19. | LET EVERY ONE THAT | NAMETH THE NAME OF | Christ | DEPART FROM INIQUITY** *Rev.* blank. *Ob.*, c.c., 17 × 14. Known to have been used at Aberlour. (Illustration 744.)

745. STOCK. *Obv.* Communion Table, set with bread and cup; below, **THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22. 19** *Rev.* **GOD FORBID | THAT I SHOULD | GLORY, SAVE IN | THE CROSS OF OUR | LORD JESUS CHRIST, | BY WHOM THE WORLD | IS CRUCIFIED UNTO | ME, AND I UNTO | THE WORLD. | GAL. C 6 V 14.**; line below **WORLD.** Rd., 14. Known to have been used at Methlick and Mortlach. This token was also used by certain congregations of the English Presbyterian Church; see Herdman: "Sacramental Tokens of the Presbyterian Churches in England," Nos. 41, 64, and 122.

746. STOCK. *Obv.* **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I. COR. XI. 24.** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF,** the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev.* Same as *obv.*, but with makers' name, **KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR.** on edge. Ov., 19 × 13. Known to have been used at Garve.



OBV. TYPES 1, 2, & 3.

TYPE 1 WITH NAME
CRAWFORD, GLASGOW.TYPE 2 WITH NAME
CUNNINGHAME, GLASGOW.

TYPE 3 WITH NO NAME.



OBV. TYPE 4.



OBV. TYPE 5.



REV. TYPE A.



REV. TYPE B.



13. ABERDEEN: ST CLEMENT'S.



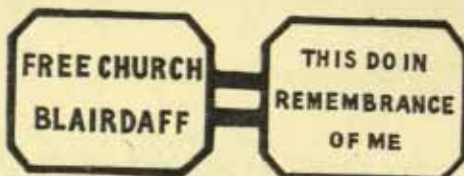
23. ABERFELDY.



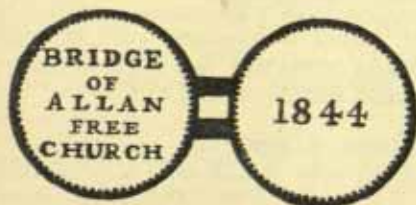
30. ABINGTON.



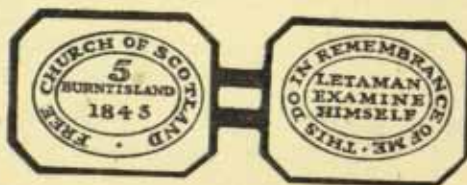
54. ARDNAMURCHAN.



82. BLAIRDAFF.



102. BRIDGE OF ALLAN.



111. BURNTISLAND.

TOKENS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.



120. CAMPSIE.



144. COLL.



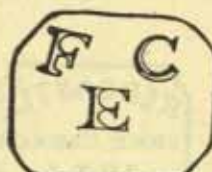
153. CRAMOND.



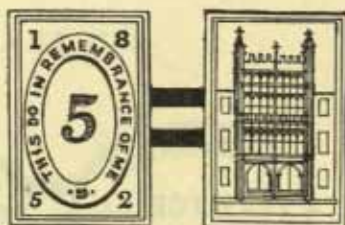
200. DUNDEE.



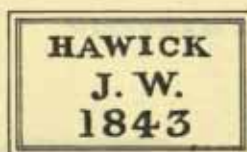
222. DUNOON.



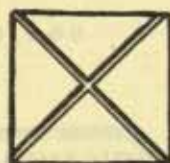
230. EAGLESHAM.

248. EDINBURGH:
LADY GLENORCHY'S.266. EDINBURGH:
ST LUKE'S.

393. HALLADALE.



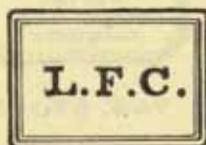
396. HAWICK.



416. IRVINE.



417. IRVINE.



478. LAUDER.



494. LINLITHGOW.



506. LOCHWINNOCH.

TOKENS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.



550. NAIRN.



571. PAISLEY.



602. PILMUIR.



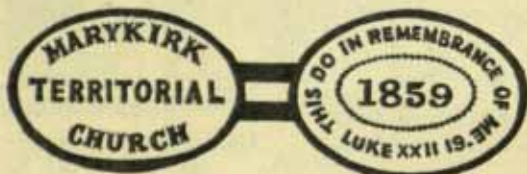
618. REDCASTLE.



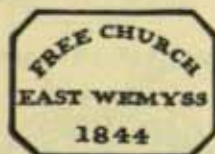
637. ST KILDA.



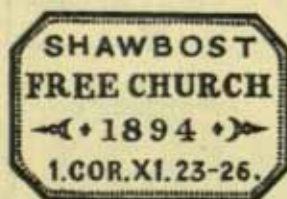
645. SELKIRK.



664. STIRLING: MARYKIRK.



231. EAST WEMYSS.

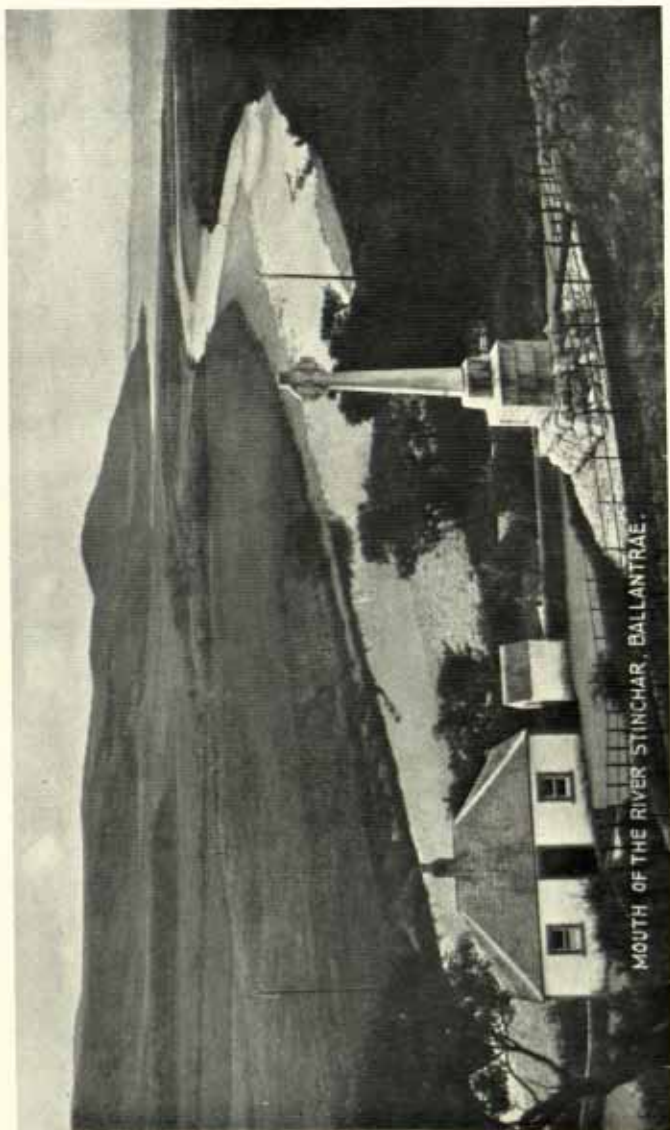


647. SHAWBOST.



744. STOCK.

TOKENS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.



(Photo. by Alexr. D. Henderson, Maybole.)

The early Post-Glacial raised beach south of Ballantrae.

IV.

THE STONE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RAISED BEACH AT BALLANTRAE. BY A. D. LACAILLE.

Read February 24, 1945.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The coastal and estuarine tracts of Wigtownshire and south Ayrshire are particularly interesting for their links with Ireland. Several of their prehistoric aspects have been so well studied lately that much is now known of the cairn-builders and their successors in this part of Scotland. Little has been said, however, of the forerunners and connexions of all these people. Hence, special importance attaches to those Scottish relics which have Irish counterparts and are referable to the first settlers on our south-west coast after the disappearance of the ice.

Glimpses of the primordial colonists have occasionally been provided by stone implements picked up on the so-called 25-foot raised beach, that conspicuous feature of the region. This archaeological material, which may lie in museums or collectors' cabinets, ought long ago to have been brought to notice if only to stimulate serious inquiry. Much of it could now be assigned to its true horizon because of the standards established on the Irish side of the North Channel and helped by recently published findings in Scotland. It should be easier also to place many future discoveries, since a large collection of stone artifacts from Ballantrae on the coast of Carrick now adds considerably to our knowledge. This assemblage points to as early an occupation as any in Scotland, and proclaims the successive arrivals of settlers in the area during the early Post-Glacial period.

Ballantrae has been mentioned in these *Proceedings*¹ in connexion with certain specimens in the collection of our late Fellow, Rev. Dr. Wm. Edgar. To him we owe a description² of some microliths from the locality, and but for his untimely death we should have expected further reports from his pen. That I am able to lay these notes on his unrecorded and most instructive series before the Society is due to the kindness of his sister-in-law, Miss J. H. M. Cullen, of Glasgow and Beith, who most generously lent me all his material. To the Trustees of the late Lord Leverhulme I am indebted for a grant which allowed me to survey the district.

2. The collection results from the gleaning of soil upturned by the plough on the top of the early Post-Glacial deposits lying below the 50-foot contour

¹ My "Scottish Micro-burins" in vol. lxxvi. (1941-42), pp. 103-19, *passim*.

² *Trans. Glas. Arch. Soc.*, vol. ix. pt. iii. (1939), pp. 184-8.

to about 20 feet above O.D. The implementiferous stretch averages a quarter of a mile in breadth and is approximately a mile and a half long (Pl. V). It extends south-westerly from near the Laggan Burn, a left bank

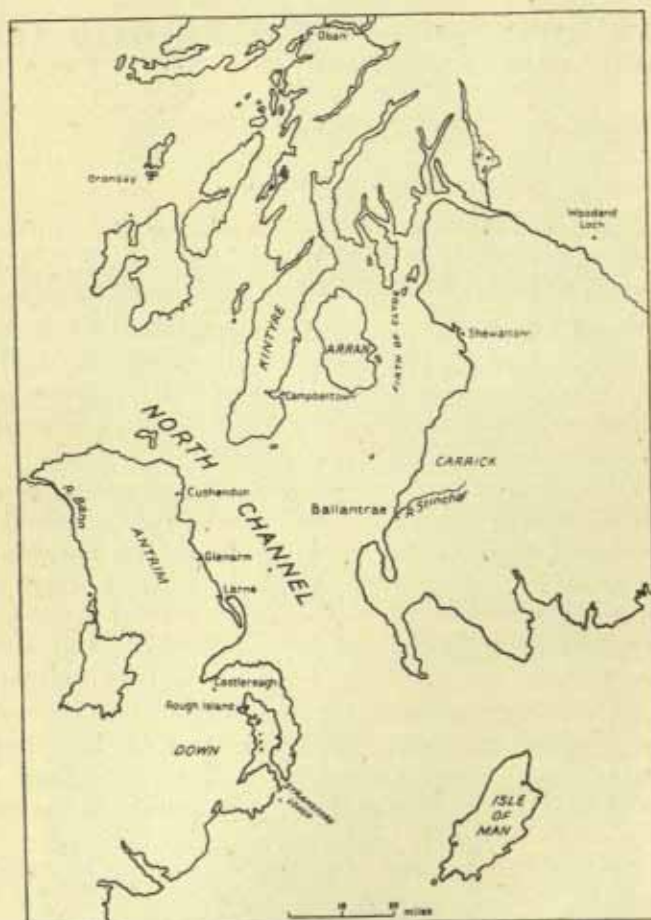


Fig. 1. Map showing the North Channel and some of the principal early Post-Glacial settlements.

tributary joining the River Stinchar three furlongs above Ballantrae Bridge, to near the Downan Burn which discharges into the sea near the headland of that name.

Between these limits the well-defined marine terrace indicates that the sea or an estuary extended inland during the Post-Glacial submergence. This phenomenon is equated with the transgression of the Littorina Sea which in Northern Europe dominated the Atlantic climatic phase, that

period when moist warm conditions obtained from about 5000 to approximately 2500 B.C.

3. To the south the ground rises sharply from the 50-foot contour and abounds in the drifts of the last glaciation of the region. Along the coast north and south of the Stinchar a phenomenon of the deglaciation is recorded locally in the traces of strand-lines above the early Post-Glacial beach or wave-cut platform. These denote the maximum of the Late-Glacial sea and stages in the land recovery which followed.

North of the Stinchar, up the Firth of Clyde, encroachment of the early Post-Glacial sea is registered in the coastal strip by a narrow selvedge cut in the boulder clay above the present beach, and between this and a steep cave-perforated cliff whose crest corresponds in places with the 150-foot contour. Ballantrae village (behind which rise the ruins of Ardstinchar Castle) stands on the early Post-Glacial beach at 31 feet above O.D. on the right bank of the river near its mouth. Whereas the surface of the raised beach on the north side of the Stinchar is flat, that of the equivalent formation on the south has been considerably eroded. East of the village the marine and low river terrace merge indistinguishably below the escarpated slope. This continues up the curving valley with its hilly background in the east. Thus, the lower Stinchar glen descending into a bay protected on three sides is well sheltered.

The river flows south-westerly to within a few yards of its old mouth which is now closed by a great bar of gravel, and about 1000 yards from the bridge. It then abruptly changes direction to north by west for about half a mile and joins the Firth of Clyde through an opening it has carved since 1859.¹

4. From the foregoing it will be inferred that Ballantrae provided an ideal environment for human settlement in early Post-Glacial times. The facies of most components of the Edgar Collection supports this inference, and indicates that the place was colonized by exponents of two cultures earlier than that of the chambered-cairn builders. Of the characteristic artifacts which permit us to arrive at this conclusion many are quite new to Scottish archaeology. Since their counterparts are abundant at littoral sites in Antrim and Down, it may be that we need look no farther for the point whence the early waves of immigration into south Ayrshire were impelled. These movements of peoples would be the forerunners of the many that served to link Ireland and Scotland so closely. In any case, around the mouth of the Stinchar the early colonists would find an environment reproducing precisely that afforded at so many places on the Irish side of the North Channel.

5. The distribution of the artifacts, as noted by Edgar, shows that the most prolific area is the seaward stretch between the Downan Burn and

¹ *Mem. Geol. Surv. Scot.*, sh. 7, Ayrshire: South-Western District, 1869, p. 15.

Greddock. There 3138 specimens were collected; near Greddock but 30 were picked up; and still farther upstream, towards the Laggan Burn, the Garleffin ground yielded 165 objects. Thus, no less than 3333 pieces rewarded Edgar's keenness. Of this number, 2011 are definable objects, and 1322 miscellaneous waste bearing signs of workmanship. It is highly satisfactory that the rejected struck pieces, fragments of flakes, and chips were not overlooked. Occurring in large concentrations with many cores and recognizable forms, they suggest working-sites. The analysis of the collection (Table I, p. 85) shows how discoveries from the different stretches compare.

6. Edgar's collection is made up of various groups. (i) One consists of artifacts which are exactly paralleled by Early Larnian (Mesolithic) products from littoral deposits in Northern Ireland and Kintyre. (ii) Another includes the counterparts of tools which are positively assignable in Antrim and Down to industries later than Larnian but earlier than those of the full Megalithic complex, and regarded as Neolithic in age. The size of the raw material is reflected by the implements referable to these two categories; compared with the Irish specimens ours are smaller. (iii) There occur implements of familiar Bronze Age type, characteristic workmanship and fresh appearance. Since these number only 38, the predominating aspect of the collection is archaic. (iv) A considerable microlithic element is present. It enhances the impression of antiquity conveyed by the notable assemblage.

MATERIALS.

The needs of the prehistoric knappers were met by flint almost to the exclusion of other stones. Though not all of uniform quality or (when exposed) shade, much of the flint represented by the artifacts is of the same high grade as that used in the littoral industries of north-east Ireland.

There is strong evidence from other sites on the shores of the Firth of Clyde that flint was imported from Antrim. It may be, therefore, that some of the flint used at Ballantrae was brought by man from across the North Channel. On the other hand, drifts at Ballantrae, and along the coast southward as far as Loch Ryan, contain flints. According to Professor J. K. Charlesworth¹ these were dredged and carried by ice from the

¹ *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. lv., pt. i. (1926), pp. 8-9. The flints become larger and more numerous as the drifts are examined south. They are found with chalk fragments along the eastern shore of Loch Ryan. It is in the complex drifts of the Rhinns, however, that they are largest and most numerous and mixed with a great variety of other erratics. They occur in the raised and modern beaches round the head of Luce Bay and in the sandhills of Torrs Warren (*ibid.*).

As might be expected, great numbers of the ice-carried flints bear scars testifying to their encounter with other stones in the course of transport. Naturally, countless flakes so struck off occur in the affected areas. It is such pieces which have given rise to the incautious speculations of enthusiasts who would see in these objects, core and flake, the work of man. Of course, I do not forget the much rolled flint artifacts which have occasionally been found in or upon the Post-Glacial raised beach in south-western Scotland. These belong to quite another category, for there is reason for assigning most to late Mesolithic industry. It is hoped to deal with these when opportunity offers.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF THE EDGAR COLLECTION (BALLANTRAE).

		MAIN SITE.					GREDDOCK.		GARLEFFIN.			Totals for Site.	SUMMARY.		
		Flint (patinated).	Flint (various).	Chert.	Pithestone.	Quartz.	Chalcedony.	Totals for Site.	Flint (patinated).	Flint (various).	Totals for Site.			Flint (patinated).	Flint (various).	Chert.
Flakes	primary (retaining crust), struck from pebbles do.	18	10	1	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	28
	do. flake-scarred	24	20	1	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	54
	struck from cores, under 1.5 cm.	84	90	1	..	..	..	175	6	1	1	20	21	179
	do. 1.5 to 2.5 cm.	121	204	2	1	..	..	418	1	1	1	4	4	446
	do. with trimmed edges	9	14	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	23
	do. 2.5 to 4 cm.	29	90	1	..	..	..	120	1	..	..	..	..	121
	do. with trimmed edges	8	7	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
	do. 4 to 6 cm.	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	do. with trimmed edges	28	50	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	78
	do. broken (butt-ends)	17	41	1	..	..	..	59	2	..	..	..	..	61
Scrapers	do. with trimmed edges	21	23	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	44
	do. broken (tips)	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	do. with trimmed edges	8	6	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
	do. end- "thumb-nail"	10	5	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	17
	do. side-	2	7	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
	do. compound	7	4	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
	do. round	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	do. concave	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	do. Notched flakes (<i>lames à coche</i>)	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	do. Performers	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gravers	do. "Larne picks"	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	do. Tanged points	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	do. <i>Tranchets</i>	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	do. "Fish-tail" scrapers	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	do. Microliths	33	97	..	..	..	..	131	..	1	1	1	..	133
	do. Micro-burins	29	39	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	68
	do. Notched flakes	11	19	..	..	..	..	30	1	..	2	..	..	32
	do. Flake-trimmings	87	172	1	1	..	1	262	..	..	..	..	..	263
	do. "single-platform"	14	46	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	61
	Cores	do. multi-platform
do. round		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
do. prismatic		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
do. Core-scrappers		5	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
do. Side-scrappers (on cores)		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
do. Picks		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
do. Celts		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
do. Angle-gravers		..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
do. Core-trimmings		63	62	1	..	..	1	127	..	..	..	19	3	147
do. end- (on flakes)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrapers	do. semi-circular	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	do. round	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	do. compound	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arrow-heads		..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals of definable artifacts		641	1169	9	2	2	2	1825	11	12	23	1	154	163	2011
Miscellaneous waste (chips; sundry flake-, struck core-, and pebble-fragments)		321	985	..	2	4	1	1318	1	6	7	..	2	9	1322
Grand totals		962	3154	9	4	6	3	3133	12	18	30	8	156	165	3333

Summary:	Artifacts Waste	2011 1322
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Specimens in collection	3333
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100. <i>...</i>	...

Cretaceous beds on the sea floor between Arran and the Rhinns of Galloway. It is a question, therefore, whether one is always justified in thinking of imported flint in this part of Scotland when it certainly seems more reasonable to suppose that locally obtained material was used. Indeed, a flint supply at Ballantrae would in itself be an attraction to bands seeking a spot to settle.

Arran pitchstone, the presence of which at any mainland site deserves attention, is represented here by 4 specimens from the principal tract. The native chert, however, seems not to have found favour. Only 10 artifacts made in it have been picked up at the main site and one in the Garleffin area. The much inferior quartz appears in the form of 6 struck specimens from south-west of Greddock. Chalcedony, that excellent material for the manufacture of flaked and retouched tools, is represented by 4 objects, three coming from the terrace between the Downan Burn and Greddock, and one from the Garleffin-Laggan Burn stretch.

Of the definable shapes fashioned in flint, 46 per cent. from the whole area explored exhibit varying degrees of patination. Surface alteration of this sort is not a sure guide to age. Yet it is a striking fact that all the oldest-looking forms in the Edgar Collection are heavily patinated chalky-white and the ridges and edges of most are dulled.

THE INDUSTRIES.

1. To assess the implications of the Ballantrae site and its most significant implement-forms, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Late-Glacial and early Post-Glacial geological history of the coastal grounds of Carrick and Ulster is one and the same. It records a succession of contemporary changes in the relationship between the land and sea. In both regions these changes are visibly registered in analogous littoral features. Hence, it would be expected that excavations in the estuary of the Stinchar should reveal deposits equatable with those disclosed by the methodical investigations of sites in north-east Ireland. This is already indicated by the circumstances in which the most telling items in Edgar's collection have been found.

The results obtained by the Harvard Archaeological Expedition to Ireland have proved illuminating.¹ They support some previous findings, solve many old problems, and provide bases for comparisons and correlations. Further, they have afforded the documents which permit us to include Campbeltown and, as I hope to show in due course, other centres of our earliest industries in the same cultural province as the coastal sites in Northern Ireland. Having these data we can assign to their place many of the Ballantrae specimens.

2. An ideal section in the early Post-Glacial raised beach in north-east

¹ Summarized by Hallam L. Movius, Jr., *The Irish Stone Age*, Cambridge, 1942, pp. 121-74.

Ireland reveals the following archaeological sequence (in ascending order): (a) Mesolithic (Larnian), early in the lower deposits, and late in the upper; (b) Neolithic in the overlying humus or sand. The Early Larnian antedates the transgression of the Post-Glacial sea and may therefore be referred broadly to the later stages of the Boreal climatic phase. Appearing early in the succeeding Atlantic climatic phase before the maximum expansion of the sea, the Late Larnian seems to have endured until late in that period. Neolithic culture reached the region as Atlantic conditions were giving place to Sub-Boreal and the land had recovered almost to its present height in relation to the sea. The great majority of Early and Late Larnian relics are in secondary position. They were carried by sea action during the period of land-sinking from sites occupied along the foreshore and incorporated in the beach formation during the emergence that followed. The Neolithic remains denote settlement on top of the beach and are *in situ*.

Of course there exist local differences, as for example the absence of one or other horizon. Such is the case at Rough Island, Strangford Lough, Co. Down,¹ which provides standards for Ballantrae. Excavations at that Irish site prove that deposits containing Early Larnian industries are directly capped by humus rich in Neolithic products. Investigations there disclose also that agricultural operations have in places disturbed the underlying implementiferous bed and mixed its archaeological contents with the characteristic artifacts of the topsoil.

3. The plough has revealed a similar state of affairs and archaeological succession on the left bank of the lower Stinchar, as my examination of sections confirms. Overlying the beach formation of gravel and sand containing Mesolithic artifacts, the agricultural soil with flints in its lower part consists of sandy material mixed with hillwash brought to fertility by long cultivation.

On the score of their occurrence, physical condition, typology and workmanship it may be postulated that Edgar's series point to an early Mesolithic settlement followed long after by Neolithic.² This was followed by later immigrations, to one of which we probably owe the setting up of the Standing Stones of Garleffin.³ The microliths and kindred forms indicate the early arrival and long persistence of specialized implements made to answer local needs.

The groups of larger artifacts which are assignable to Mesolithic industry are in the main indistinguishable from the Early Larnian assemblages of

¹ Hallam L. Movius, Jr., in *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), pp. 111-42.

² While it cannot be shown at this juncture that the Late Larnian or its equivalent is present at Ballantrae, yet it is quite possible that shell-heaps I have been told existed near the mouth of the Stinchar were late Mesolithic in age like the kitchen-midden at Rough Island. [*Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), pp. 111-42.] One of the Ballantrae shell-mounds must have been a feature of sufficient prominence to have dictated the place-name "Shell Knowe" for a cluster of houses (John Smith, *Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*, London, 1895, pp. 227-8).

³ "The Gray Stanes o' Garleffin" (Smith, *ibid.*, pp. 222-3).

north-east Ireland and Campbeltown. Ballantrae, on the opposite shore of the Firth of Clyde, therefore, is yet another station in the south-west where is represented the earliest expression of culture certainly known to have reached Scotland.

It is the comprehensive sets of Neolithic facies, such as is typified in Antrim and Down, which make the Ballantrae site especially important to Scottish archaeology. Since this complex includes neither pottery nor ground stone implements, it is held to antedate that of the cairn-building invaders with their full culture. It helps, therefore, to bridge a gap in our knowledge of the passage from the Mesolithic.

4. Flake-implements constitute the bulk of the tools used throughout the occupation represented by Edgar's collection. Cores, the residue from the fabrication of the basic flakes and blades, were pressed into service, but they fall rather into the category of accommodation-tools. Apart from these, there occur some implements improvised by trimming nodules or pieces of pebbles. A few well-defined shapes flaked in nodules are outstanding and belong only to the series that is linked with the littoral Neolithic of north-east Ireland.

5. Unless indicated otherwise, the specimens described in the following come from the main site.

(i) THE EARLY LARNIAN FACIES.

The presence of Early Larnian forms has been revealed by agricultural operations and by my examination of the beach material. A small group of typical specimens, therefore, has been drawn to show how closely these resemble the principal implements found stratified in the early Post-Glacial raised beach in north-east Ireland and Kintyre.

Flakes and Blades.—Corticed and scarred flakes, good parallel-sided and leaf-shaped blades are characteristic and the most abundantly represented of the implements. So many bear the signs of use as knives or scrapers, e.g. Nos. 1-4, and but few those of retouch, as No. 5, that it is clear the plainest of material was the mainstay of the early settlers. The flakes and blades run from 1.5 cm. to 6 cm. in length and their width is generally proportionate. The character of the basic material is not lost in the utilized and more simply trimmed objects.

Great care was taken in removing the small blades from their parent cores. No. 6, an excellent instance, is a trimmed form typical of the Early Larnian. Its right edge is worn and its left steeply dressed from the bulbar face, the lower end of which retains the bulb of percussion. In these respects and appearance the implement reproduces Creswellian and even more remote ancestors. Other examples with blunted edges assignable to the early range of artifacts from Ballantrae are considered later (pp. 102-3).

Whether or not the specimen No. 7 was intended to arm a light shaft, as

were doubtless some of its companions, it has a greater claim to notice as a possible forerunner of a classic form. Chipping on the upper surface at the lower end, to reduce thickness, has given the piece a sort of asymmetrical tang. The left edge of the scarred, corticed, and patinated flake displays fine retouch which involves the flank and carries round the tip. It is noteworthy as a Scottish example belonging to a distinctive category of implements which ranged from the Early Larnian to the Neolithic in Antrim and Down. In its simple Mesolithic treatment it is a prototype of forms figured (Nos. 31-36) among our later series. With their Irish counterparts these foreshadow the Bann point.

Scrapers.—This class of tool is the best represented of our older retouched pieces. The commonest sort is that made in portions of thick corticed or primarily scarred flakes. The extent of the treatment varies, and in most the retouch is crude.

1. In the main the "thumb-nail" scraper of irregular outlines (Nos. 8-9) predominates. Rounder and steeper tools, *e.g.* No. 10, are possible reminders of the Azilian influences so often stressed as present in the Mesolithic industries of the Hiberno-Scottish province. The rare, shapely and finely retouched end-scrapers on flakes and blades (*e.g.* No. 11) stand out from the coarse tools and recall Upper Palæolithic forerunners.

2. No true single-edged side-scraper can be recorded. The characteristic long lateral convex working-edge appears here only in combination with another, whether in thin material (No. 12) or in thick (No. 13). These compound tools feature prominently in the early range from Ballantrae, as they do elsewhere¹ in comparable series.

3. Besides various forms with more or less convex working-edges, there occur several concave scrapers characteristic of Hiberno-Scottish Mesolithic industries. Some are plain with the working-edge at the side or end. They are usually made in convenient pieces of flint rather than in complete flakes. A specimen, No. 14, in a complete flake points surely to a remote ancestry in the Aurignacian *lame à coche* and its derivatives. Like so many side hollow-scrapers produced in the early Mesolithic industries of the Ulster and south-western Scottish littoral, our No. 15 is so made that the piece could have served also as a perforator. Its thick point is slightly injured by use.

4. Upper Palæolithic tradition survives strongly in other steep scrapers made in thick flakes or well-flaked cores. The treated flakes may consist of portions of pebbles retaining much of the cortex, as Nos. 16 and 17, or core-trimmings as No. 18. In the first example the face is vertical, in the second inclined. Both pieces are made in injured flints, obviously ice-borne. The third object is actually a compound tool. In plan it appears as an

¹ *E.g.* at Albyn Distillery, Campbeltown [W. J. McCallien and A. D. Lacaille in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 73-5, and fig. 4, Nos. 38 and 39].

engrailed end-scraper, and, when set upon its side, as a narrow tool whose rounded working-edge has been achieved by most delicate short vertical fluting. It is easy to see in this trimming the Upper Palæolithic tradition manifest in Early Larnian industries.

Picks.—No. 19 is noteworthy because until analogous objects were identified in the early Mesolithic industry of the raised beach at Albyn Distillery, Campbeltown,¹ the type was unknown outside Ireland. It appears sporadically in Early Larnian contexts as the prototype of the "Larne pick". So common is this product in Late Larnian assemblages that it is regarded as the type-implement of the Irish Mesolithic which it survives. Our example is characteristically made in a plunging primary flake. At its pointed or bulbar end slight marginal retouch has been applied. The form recurs in somewhat more developed form in our later series (Nos. 53-54).

Despite arguments for an Iberian origin² it is more probable that the "Larne pick" was devised in the Irish part of the Hiberno-Scottish province.³ Until lately this long-persisting tool-form was thought to be restricted to the equipment of settlers on the coast. Recently, however, it has been found inland near Coatbridge⁴ in association with artifacts of a comprehensive industry thought to be later than Larnian, although Mesolithic in tradition. Since the Lanarkshire site lies on the shore of a loch, it seems that this sort of implement was made to answer a need common to early strand-loopers.

Gravers.—True gravers have not so far been recognized in the Early Larnian of north-east Ireland, but a few examples and waste spalls from their manufacture have been identified in the equivalent industries of Kintyre.⁵ As perfect a specimen as yet found at any Scottish site can be advanced from Ballantrae, No. 20. It is of the plain kind (*bec-de-flûte*) made in a thick complete flake, with two graver-facets on the left backed against two graver-facets on the right. In condition this graver is in keeping with the other implements referred to the older series from the lower Stinchar glen. Typologically as well as technologically it accords with the Upper Palæolithic standards which form the bases of the Early Larnian.

Cores and Core-Tools.—That flint was readily obtainable at Ballantrae is indicated by the fact that the cores resulting from the flaking down of nodules are nearly all of the plain or single-platform variety. Around Campbeltown, on the other hand, flint was not easily got and the knappers were compelled to extract the utmost from it. Hence, in the early Mesolithic industries of Kintyre oddly shaped and multi-platform cores are more

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 80-1.

² C. Blake Whelan in *Journ. Roy. Anthr. Inst.*, vol. lx. (1930), pp. 169-84.

³ H. L. Movius, Jr., in *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxxvii. (1937), p. 196.

⁴ "A Stone Age Site at Woodend Loch, near Coatbridge," report laid before the Glasgow Archaeological Society on April 22, 1944. (No. 24.)

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 82-4; H. Breuil in *ibid.*, vol. lvi. (1921-22), p. 263.

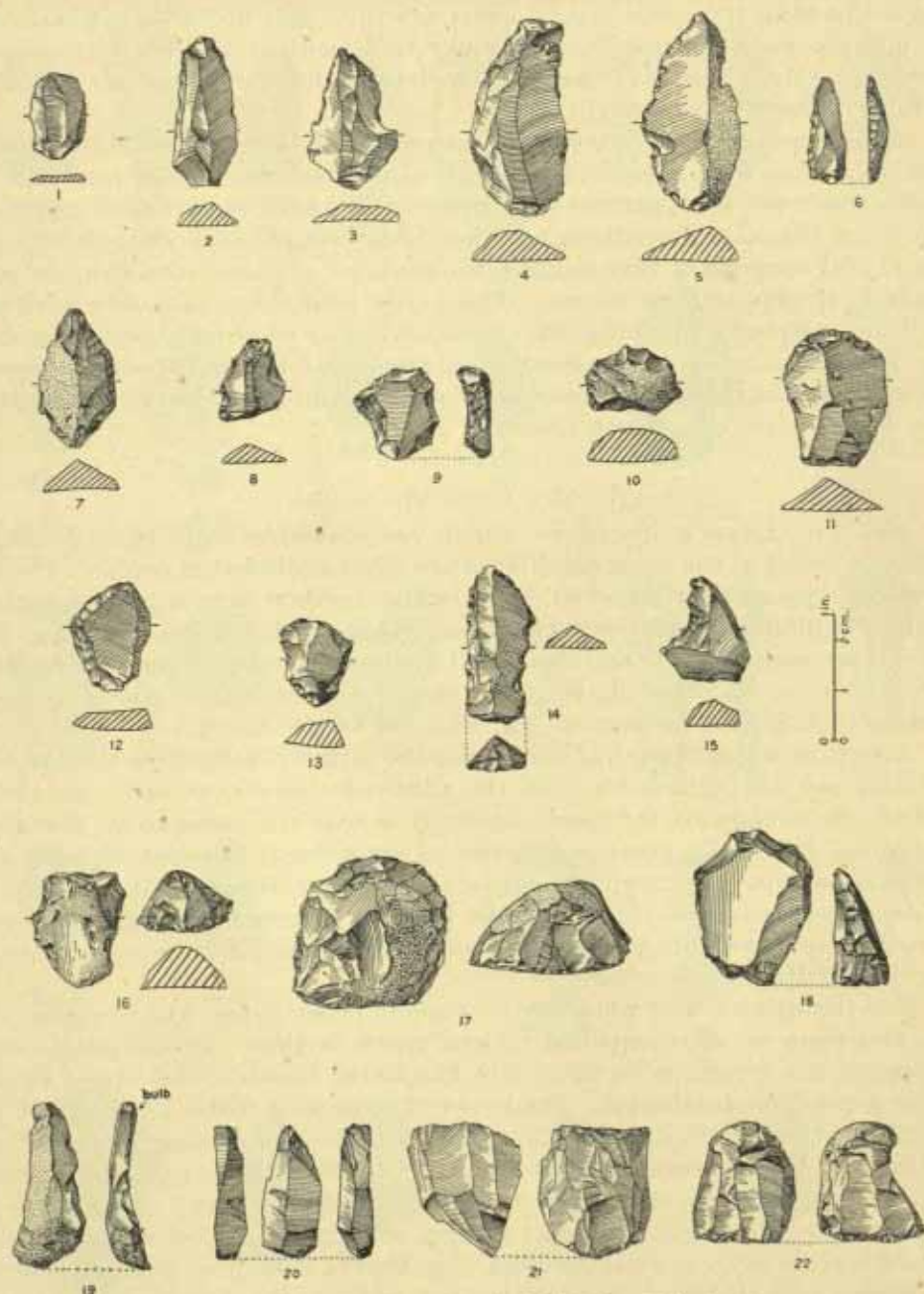


Fig. 2. Mesolithic (Early Larnian) flints from Ballantrae.

numerous than the simple kind. This dearth of flint probably explains why so many cores were used without any treatment or but the minimum of dressing. Most of these improvised tools, therefore, are atypical; but more definitive forms have been noted.

Some cores may have served as hatchets and wedges for splitting bone. Early Larnian examples from Kintyre have been commented on,¹ and the Ballantrae main site provides a counterpart in a heavily patinated specimen, No. 21. This single-platform core has been brought to a suitable edge by the skilful removal of tiny flakes from the top. Typical core-scrapers were made in single-platform pieces. This easily held shape naturally answered well for scraping or planing after the curvilinear edge had been retouched, *e.g.* No. 22. These objects further enhance that Upper Palæolithic aspect which so marks the earlier Mesolithic industries on the shores of the Scottish and Irish sides of the North Channel.

(ii) THE NEOLITHIC FACIES.

Many of Edgar's specimens which are classable with Irish Neolithic artifacts found in the same conditions are quite unaltered of surface. Some, however, appear as if bleached white, while numbers bear a greyish patination or exhibit a bluish-white incipient change. A few are ochreous, and several are stained as if with rust. All are unscathed and sharp. The large series includes reworked flints of the earlier industries, the later treatment cutting through the patination, *e.g.* Nos. 29, 44, 48, 57.

Apart from their physical condition, the artifacts assignable to Neolithic industry are distinguishable from the admixed elements of early Mesolithic facies. Since they are far more numerous, it is all the easier to see that they include a relatively greater number of secondarily worked objects and definitive forms. As might be expected, however, simple tools common in all developed industries, including the Larnian, feature in this series. Nor is it surprising that this comprises tool-forms devised by the exponents of the littoral Mesolithic culture.

For the origins and affinities of several other types which appear for the first time we are compelled to look much farther. In the groups considered in the foregoing to rank with the Early Larnian, the Upper Palæolithic aspect predominates. Could we illustrate a Late Larnian lot we should see therein the degeneration which denotes the passing of the ancient tradition. But the series before us marks a break with the past. Nevertheless, the absence of pottery, ground stone implements and other signs of revolutionary development point to the settlement of tool-makers whose domestic economy was little different from that of Mesolithic food-gatherers.

Flakes and Blades.—The settlers on top of the beach, whose most

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lvi. (1921-22), p. 265. This is discussed at greater length in *ibid.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), p. 76 and fn.

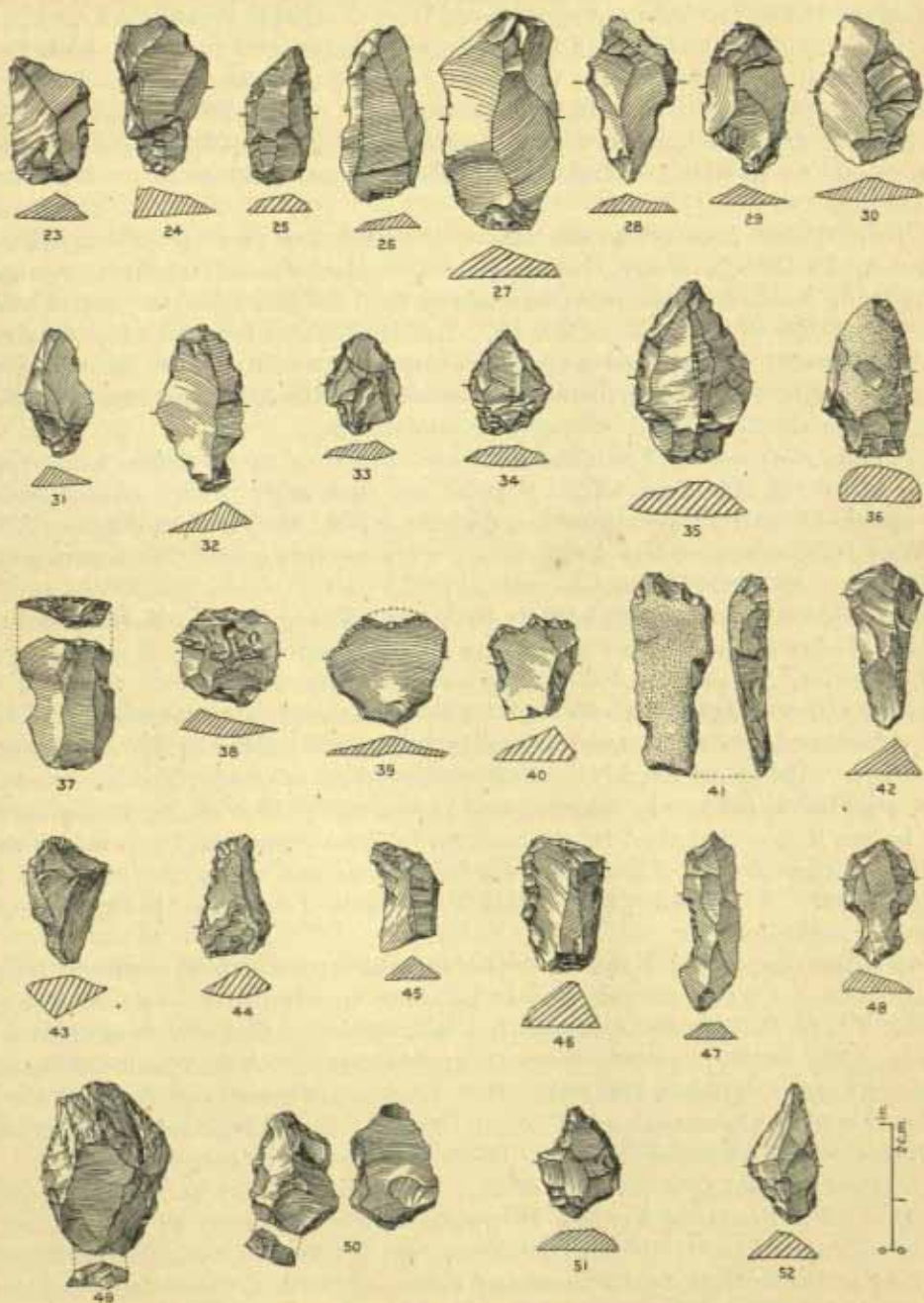


Fig. 3. Neolithic flints from Ballantrae.

distinctive tools are the counterparts of Irish Neolithic type-forms, knapped and used many more thick and wide flakes, blades, and pieces of stone than did the manufacturers of the artifacts of Early Larnian facies. Not only does this appear in plain, utilized or slightly retouched elementary tools for cutting or scraping, but also in well-defined implements. Shapes vary, but owing to the size of the raw material lengths range as in the other industries.

Nos. 23 and 24 are representative of plain, and Nos. 25-27 of utilized flakes and blades. Many similar pieces display retouch along the edges, most being worked from the bulbar face as Nos. 28 (Garleffin), 29 and 30, but some from the upper face as No. 50. Added interest is lent to No. 29 since this consists of a reworked heavily patinated specimen. Its late dressing along the right edge at the lower end bears a faint incipient patination which contrasts with the worked old porcellaneous coating.

Tanged Points.—1. The thickness and width of many flakes have been reduced by the trimming of an edge at the butt-end. Thus several pieces are provided with an asymmetrical tang, *e.g.* Nos. 31, 32 (Garleffin) and 33. Having Irish counterparts to go upon, we may range such specimens with crucial objects in the series.

The treatment imparting a more pronounced tang to some flakes involves the basal edge of the upper surface as well as the lateral margins at the lower end, Nos. 34, 35, and 36 (Garleffin). Besides bearing these indications of retouch, a few examples also exhibit more extensive edge-trimming. How the dressing appears in the different finished artifacts is shown by the drawings. The most attractive and symmetrical example, No. 35, is made in a large-flake, evidently selected and prepared by fine flaking at the lower end before it was detached from the core. When separated from this it was further trimmed at the butt and slightly retouched along the edges in its upper part. A tanged point from Ballymena bears the indications of identical technique.¹

All these implements fall into the category to which the classic Bann points belong. Their prototypes, as has been mentioned above in reference to No. 7, are found in the Mesolithic industries on the Irish and Scottish shores of the cultural province which embraces the North Channel and the Firth of Clyde. Hence, the series Nos. 31-36 is of great significance, for it is the first from the mainland of Great Britain which compares with a group of characteristic forms of the Bann River culture of Northern Ireland.

A close parallel to a product of the Neolithic industry at Rough Island, Co. Down,² is provided by No. 36 which may presumably be ranged with the foregoing. Like the Irish specimen, ours is trimmed to a thick tang by working at the butt along the base and sides. But since the roundly pointed

¹ *The Sturge Collection (Britain)*, British Museum, 1931, No. 505.

² *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), p. 131, and fig. 7, No. 62.

end of this implement, which is made in a corticed primary flake, is so thick, the example can hardly be regarded as a weapon-point. It is probably a scraper meant to be fixed into a haft.

2. Two points arise from an examination of these specimens: (a) the small size of the Ballantrae pieces; and (b) the fact that the Scottish objects are not quite so developed as the evolved Bann River artifacts. They are respectively accounted for by the raw material used at Ballantrae, and by the probability that our tanged and allied forms belong to an industry somewhat earlier than the full Bann River culture with its pottery and ground axes.¹ In the British Isles outside Ireland implements of this type were known until recently in the Isle of Man only.² Lately, however, I have recognized two poor examples in the Woodend Loch (Lanarkshire) industry,³ which are more advanced than the simple Mesolithic prototypes.

End-Scrapers.—These implements, as in the Neolithic industries of north-east Ireland, make up the largest group of well-defined tools turned up from the humus overlying the raised beach. The commonest sort is that manufactured at the end of short thick flakes complete with bulb of percussion, Nos. 37–40. Square (No. 37), round (No. 38), horse-shoe (No. 39) and engrailed (No. 40) working-edges appear. Usually the dressing is of the simplest and similar to that expended on our regional early Mesolithic scrapers. A few, however, are more finely executed on the end of longer flakes, as Nos. 37 and 41. Steep examples are also present, as No. 42, made at the end of a core-trimming. Similar material served for No. 43, a nosed scraper resembling a Neolithic example from Rough Island.⁴ An exceptionally narrow oblique end-scraper is illustrated, No. 44, for its unusual working-end and because it is fashioned in a trimming from a nodule bearing the deeply patinated scars of earlier knapping.

Side-Scrapers.—The likelihood that the long edges of many flakes served as side-scrapers would at least partly explain the absence of treated versions of such tools in thin material. But there occur a few good thick specimens which resemble Neolithic examples from Antrim and Down. A light form, No. 45, is dressed along the convex right edge.

Variants, having the characteristic long working-edge in combination with others, are well represented. A core-trimming served for a good example, No. 46. This embodies a double side-scraper and a steep working-edge at the wider end.

Hollow-Scrapers.—Tools with concave working-edges are not uncommon. They belong to two distinct classes. Only that following the old tradition need concern us now. It comprises implements with one or more edge-retouched wide notches, as Nos. 47 and 48. The first is fashioned in a fine

¹ H. L. Movius, Jr., *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xliii. (1936), pp. 17–40.

² J. G. D. Clark in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 74–7, and fig. 6, Nos. 1–5.

³ Report on the Woodend Loch site, *cit. supra*, p. 90. (Nos. 25 and 26.)

⁴ *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), p. 131, and fig. 7, No. 63.

blade, and the second in a fairly thick flake, with ferruginous stains, of a much older industry. A close Neolithic parallel to No. 48 has been recorded from the humus overlying the early Post-Glacial raised beach at Glenarm, Co. Antrim.¹

Flakes with Faceted Butts.—Another link with the Neolithic industries of Ulster is provided at Ballantrae by rather thick flakes with faceted butts. They recall Levalloisian products. Owing to the size of the raw material used in Carrick, however, our series boasts no such wide flakes as occur at Irish coastal sites.

Examples are afforded by Nos. 49 and 50. The first is of green chert, its shape and scars indicating removal from a well-flaked tortoise-core. In the second, a compound tool of flint, the original and bolder facets on the butt resemble those features in No. 50. They are slightly obscured by the finer retouch which was applied to give this specimen the additional property of a butt-end scraper. All these peculiarities parallel the pseudo-Levalloisian aspects which exist in the Neolithic industries on the Irish side of the North Channel, and which have been advanced with other evidences of Western European influences.² Artifacts treated in Levalloisian style occur at Woodend Loch.³

Perforators.—Hollowed implements with edges partly or entirely dressed and terminating in a retouched spur may be considered together with single-purpose instruments. These tools for piercing and reaming are but scantily represented by specimens which, as in the Neolithic industries of north-east Ireland, preserve the typology of the Hiberno-Scottish littoral Mesolithic.

No. 51 exemplifies a tool, the whole periphery of which has been dressed. It combines in the one short and thick flake the principal scraper forms and the perforator. The plain tapering perforator is perfectly represented by No. 52. This well-made implement is executed in an appropriately shaped flake, improved by fine retouch along all the edges and deprived of the bulb of percussion. It matches a Neolithic implement from Rough Island,⁴ but is more elaborately treated.

Picks.—Nos. 53 and 54 (both from Garleffin) represent two survivals from the littoral Mesolithic in the shape of "Larne picks". Made in plunging flakes struck from cores, these objects are more extensively retouched and worn along the edges near the thick, narrow working (*i.e.* bulbar) end than the specimen No. 19 assigned above to the Early Larnian facies. Though small compared with most Irish standards, these tools from Ballantrae are in keeping with recorded Scottish implements of this kind. Especially do they resemble an example in the industry of the raised beach at Albyn Distillery, Campbeltown.⁵

¹ *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxvii. (1937), p. 200, and fig. 7, No. 40.

² C. Blake Whelan in *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xlv. (1938), pp. 126-8.

³ Woodend Loch report, *cit. supra*, p. 90. (No. 34.)

⁴ *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), p. 132, and fig. 7, No. 71.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 80-1, and fig. 6, No. 60.

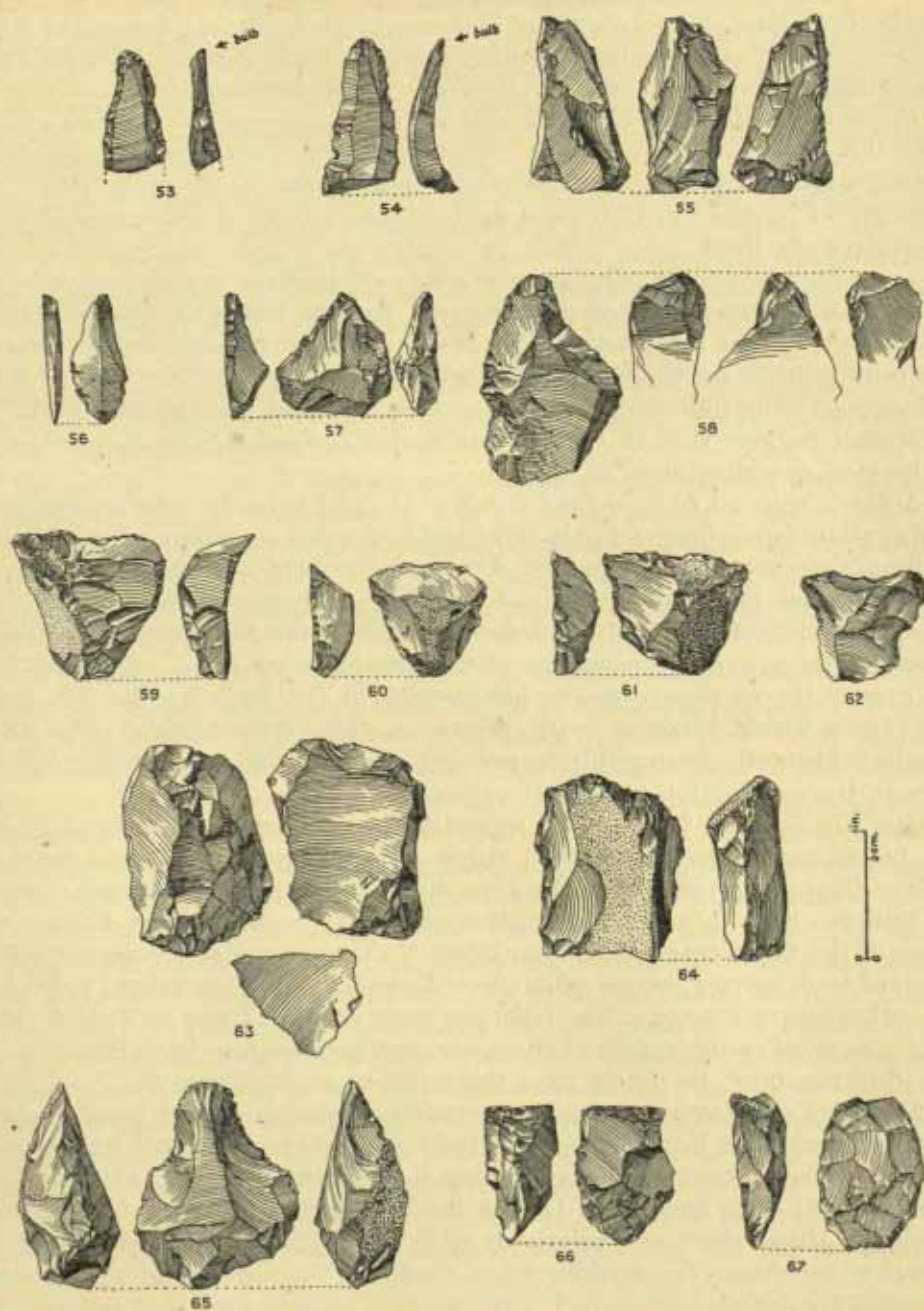


Fig. 4. Neolithic flints from Ballantrae.

The drawings show how these implements contrast with another pick, No. 55. Like a comparable Neolithic example from Glenarm, Co. Antrim,¹ the Ballantrae tool is made in an irregular core-trimming.

Gravers.—As in Irish Neolithic series, gravers occur in the similar groups from the lower Stinchar valley. The "ordinary" (*bec-de-flûte*) graver is typically represented by No. 56 on the bulbar end of a small flake. Its graver-facet on the left is backed against the convenient edge provided by the steep right flank.

An angle-graver, No. 57, is noteworthy. Consisting of a triangular flake struck in a deeply patinated flake-scarred flint, it has a narrow chisel-like end formed by the intersection of a graver-facet on the left backed against a trimming facet on the right. The graver-facet impairs the large sloping scar opposite the bulb of percussion. This scar and the appearance of the implement suggest that this tool is made on a discarded or miss-hit *tranchet* of the kind described later.

A thick spurred flake served for No. 58, which immediately recalls the Aurignacian *burin busqué*. Actually the tool owes its shape to the chance of flint fracture. As in many Upper Palæolithic instances, however, advantage has been taken of the fortuitous extension of the left side and the shouldering of the right to produce by skilful inverse faceting and edge-retouch what is in effect a version of the classic graver-form. Thus, as in a flat graver (*burin plan*), the nether surface of the beak on the left bears fine facets which intersect with facets on the vertical edge. The right margin is blunted, presumably to prevent injury to the user's fingers and to allow of the application of greater pressure.

Our No. 58 is so far without a parallel in Scotland, but objects like it, and belonging to the category of thick gravers, are known from an early horizon (Mesolithic) at Toome Bay on the northern shore of Lough Neagh.² An association is more apparent, however, with a much later site on the slopes of the Castlereagh Hills, Co. Down.³ Thence comes a comprehensive group of tools having strong affinities with the late Tardenoisian (Neolithic) of south-western France. The Irish industry shows a trend to similar thick tools. Several counterparts of these can now be shown to have reached and spread in Scotland, no doubt from the south-western part of the country.

Tranchets and Derivatives.—Representative Neolithic series from Cushendun, Glenarm, and Rough Island include *tranchets* and cognate implements made on flakes. Such tools are among the outstanding innovations which reached north-east Ireland in Late Atlantic—Sub-Boreal times. Executed usually on thick, short and relatively wide flakes, they are characterized by a bezel which forms the working-edge, made by the removal of a transverse

¹ *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxvii. (1937), p. 202, and fig. 8, No. 51.

² C. Blake Whelan in *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, xlv. (1938), pp. 128-9, and fig. 6, Nos. 6 and 7.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 133-5, and fig. 10.

flake, normally opposite the bulb of percussion. Due probably to regional specialization, these tools have a facies of their own, but they bear a generic resemblance to late Mesolithic and early Neolithic *tranchets* of Western Europe. Exactly the same types, similarly varying in surface change, are present in Edgar's collection.

1. Since all the *tranchets* on the end of flakes from Ballantrae are smaller than most Irish examples, we must consider ours to be chisels. Hence, the term "flake-axe" that is sometimes used for this sort of implement can hardly be applied to the typical objects illustrated here. One of these, No. 59, is still sharp; the edge of the other, No. 60, is slightly chipped by use.

Up till now but one comparable *tranchet* has been reported¹ from a Scottish site, namely Woodend Loch, Lanarkshire, where it appears in a comprehensive industry.

2. In Irish Neolithic industries a variant of the *tranchet* appears in the "fish-tail" scraper. Ballantrae has yielded identical specimens. The transverse bezel in the two tools figured is steeper than in the basic *tranchet* form (cf. Nos. 59 and 60). In No. 61 it is straight, in No. 62 concave. In both the retouch is fair. It has been applied also to the lateral edges of No. 61.

A prominent feature in our "fish-tail" scrapers, as in their Irish counterparts, lies in the widely separated angles of the expanded edge. Such are their convenience and dressing that these corners may be regarded as serviceable perforators and reamers. The characteristics of the expanded edge and the usefulness of its angles have been commented on by Comdt. E. Octobon.² He describes similar scrapers in an early Campignian industry which has also yielded *tranchets* on flakes at Champlat, Boujaucourt (Aisne).

Cores and Core-Tools.—The residual cores, which are assignable by their condition to the facies under review, call for little comment. Those with deep pits of percussion and pronounced flake-scars reflect the thick material which has been removed from them. In some, as No. 63, the lower rim and base testify to the preparation of the striking-platform, a feature in Irish Neolithic assemblages.³ The signs of such treatment are to be distinguished from the edge-retouch in ordinary core-scrapers (as No. 22), of which none can with assurance be relegated to the present series. Nevertheless, in this part of the collection cores are the base of noteworthy tools. With these can be marshalled implements manufactured in nodules.

1. Technically, the side-scraper No. 64 is a core-tool, and may not, therefore, be grouped with the flake-implement No. 45. It is made in a

¹ Woodend Loch report, *cit supra*, p. 90. (No. 27.) I hope to show that this and cognate forms occur elsewhere in Scotland.

² *Bull. Soc. Préhist. Franç.*, vol. xxviii. (1931), pp. 172-84.

³ As at Glenarm, *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxvii. (1937), p. 208, and fig. 11, No. 77.

broken tablet of flint, from the nether surface of which a flake has been detached. The patinated obverse owes its evenness to the accident of natural fracture. With the step-flaking displayed by its retouched edge this specimen closely resembles Neolithic wide scrapers from Cushendun, Co. Antrim,¹ and Rough Island, Co. Down.²

2. A tool flaked in an oval pebble, No. 65, introduces artifacts of a class as yet little known in Scotland. The natural shape of the raw material is retained in the finished implement. Bold working has produced a cutting-edge at the big end and a hollow on each side of the tapering extremity.

It is with the various post-Mesolithic thick tools with concave working-edges, including, as I think, the peculiar Y-shaped implements from the north of Ireland, that our No. 65 can be ranged. As such it can be linked with some of the heavier artifacts from Blake Whelan's Castlereagh site³ which has yielded so many objects comparable with south-western French Tardenoisian macrolithic forms.

3. Nos. 66 and 67, chisel-like tools improvised in cores, have a *tranchet* bezel resulting from a transverse blow dealt at the side of the parent. Slight treatment of the scar has improved the edge without disguising its character. No. 67, finely flaked from the sides of its face, is the more shapely specimen. These two implements recall the celts present in the comparable industry at Rough Island.⁴

In view of what has been said of *tranchets* and cognate flake-implements, the tools provided with a similar edge but made in cores and other thick material must be considered separately. The celt-like objects, Nos. 66 and 67, from Ballantrae point to Forest Culture influences. These influences appear strongly in the Neolithic of north-east Ireland where they are already manifest in comprehensive Late Larnian assemblages.⁵ They are glimpsed in the even earlier expression of Larnian culture at Albyn Distillery, Campbeltown,⁶ and they are evident in the much later bone work of the Argyll shell-mounds and caves.⁷

(iii) THE BRONZE AGE FACIES.

As already stated, Edgar's large collection is remarkably poor in artifacts assignable to Bronze Age lithic craftsmanship. These few late specimens come mainly from around the standing-stones in the stretch farthest up valley in the area scrutinized. The full possibilities that this fact suggests need not be discussed here. It may be, however, that a strand habitat was insufficient for the later settlers. Howbeit, since unmistakable Bronze Age

¹ *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xlv. (1940), p. 65, and fig. 19, No. 109.

² *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), p. 131, and fig. 7, No. 68.

³ *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, xlv. (1938), pp. 133-5, and fig. 10.

⁴ *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ire.*, vol. lxx. (1940), p. 132, and fig. 7, Nos. 74 and 75.

⁵ Summarized by Movius, *The Irish Stone Age*, pp. 196-8.

⁶ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), p. 81, and fig. 6.

⁷ V. Gordon Childe, *The Prehistory of Scotland*, 1935, pp. 16-19.

implements come from a terrain where relics of much older facies predominate, the opportunity is taken to show how Bronze Age technique contrasts with that evidenced in the artifacts referred to other industries. The differences can best be appreciated in the simplest types common to all the facies.

These most familiar of Scottish Bronze Age forms, with their close and running retouch, the roundish scraper, as No. 68, and the knife, as No. 69,

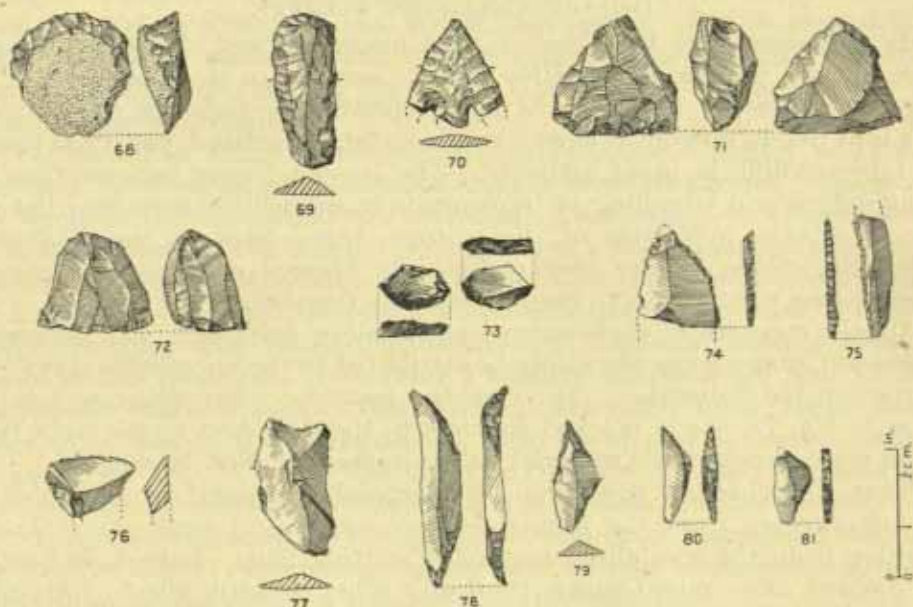


Fig. 5. Ballantrae: Nos. 68-71, Bronze Age flints; Nos. 72-81, Various microlithic forms.

are taken as our late standards. They may be compared with the scrapers and the worn and trimmed flakes and blades of the Mesolithic and Neolithic facies. A barbed and tanged arrow-head, No. 70, found by Miss Cullen, is also figured for comparison with the older flakes having an incipient or well-marked tang.

No. 71, although a rare form with us, is so treated and its condition such that it may be considered under the present heading. It is an angle-graver made in a thick triangular core-like piece of flint, and is simply formed by the backing of a facet on the left side against another on the right. The base has a scraper edge retouched against a bevelled scar on the reverse. The type is not fortuitous since it has counterparts at Ballantrae and elsewhere in Scotland. Analogous specimens of uncertain age have been found on the Mainland of Orkney,¹ and another has been noted at a Late Bronze

¹ A. D. Lacaille in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxii. (1937-38), pp. 187-8, and fig. 2, Nos. 2 and 4.

Age site in Strathearn.¹ Since the thick triangle occurs at places so widely separated, and considering that it probably reached Scotland from the north of Ireland, it is of particular interest. It has been recorded as the base of different tools at Castlereagh, Co. Down,² where the form is thought to derive from the late Tardenoisian (Neolithic) of the West European littoral as represented at Ségur, Plassac (Charente-Inférieure).³

(iv) THE MICROLITHIC ELEMENT.

So impressed was Dr. Edgar by the microliths and objects he thought were cognate that he devoted his report⁴ entirely to them, and called the site Tardenoisian. This term is inappropriate, for although the explored area is as rich in microliths as any known so far in Scotland, yet it has proved far more prolific in other artifacts. The present writer believes that the manufacture and trimming of implements in microlithic style was but one side in all the industries of the cultures represented in the Ballantrae collection. Some of the characteristically treated artifacts give rise to observations which serve to amplify Edgar's remarks.

On the strength of their narrow and shallow scars and faint hollows of percussion, many cores can safely be attributed to the microlithic side of the comprehensive industries. The essential features, which show well in the example No. 72, are in marked contrast to those evident in the cores from which more normal basic material was extracted (*cf.* Nos. 22 and 63).

That Tardenoisian technique was certainly favoured in the Stinchar estuary appears from the numerous implements and waste micro-burins resulting from the specialized method of cutting flint. Indeed, Ballantrae has yielded more micro-burins than any other Scottish site.⁵ Naturally, butt-ends are commonest, but a few characteristically scarred flake-tips occur. Plain (*langue d'aspic*) examples, many miss-hits and blades notched in preparation are present, as are discarded bulbar ends, *e.g.* No. 73, removed from flakes by a process allied to micro-burin technique.⁶

1. It cannot be asserted that any of the by-products of microlith manufacture are referable to the earliest industrial facies represented at Ballantrae. Of course, many of the steeply dressed implements are made in the Upper Palaeolithic manner and retain the swelling of percussion. Among them are objects assignable to the older group. As such they clearly bear the stamp of that Upper Palaeolithic ancestry which shows so well in the Early

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxvii. (1942-43), p. 182, and fig. 5, No. 8.

² *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xlv. (1938), p. 135, and fig. 10, Nos. 12, 20-23.

³ E. Octobon in *Bull. Soc. Préhist. Franç.*, vol. xxix. (1932), p. 376 ff.

⁴ *Trans. Glas. Arch. Soc.*, vol. ix, pt. iii. (1939), pp. 184-88.

⁵ Examples have been figured by Edgar (*ibid.*, Nos. 11-15), and by me in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxvi. (1941-42), fig. 3, Nos. 4, 9, 11, 12, 15.

⁶ Ed. Vignard in *Compte Rendu du Congrès Préhistorique de France, Xème Session, Nîmes-Avignon*, 1931, pp. 92-103.

Larnian. Two examples are figured as typical, No. 74, an obliquely truncated flake blunted along the right edge, and No. 75, a narrow blade steeply dressed along the left edge. They immediately recall some of the early Mesolithic specimens from Campbeltown¹ and north-east Ireland.²

2. It would appear that the settlers on top of the beach in the Stinchar estuary, who produced tools similar to those of the Neolithic folk in north-east Ireland, also manufactured microliths. The artifacts pointing to this are white or exhibit varying degrees of patination and discoloration which match the surface changes in the larger implements. In this respect they do not differ from microliths and objects suggestive of Neolithic influences collected some years ago by Rev. Ian Muirhead at Geddens³ near the Standing Stones of Garleffin.

The microliths which seem referable to Neolithic industry are not so developed in facies as some mentioned in a later paragraph. Rather do they resemble the microliths from Tweedside, Deeside and Woodend Loch.

Since so many of the microliths from Edgar's sites apparently belong to a Neolithic industry, it is interesting to find that the characteristic edge of two forms typical of the Ulster littoral Neolithic has been treated by delicate abrupt retouch. The decisive specimens are "fish-tail" scrapers, No. 76, broken in the lower part and having a slightly convex edge, and No. 77 a pronounced concave edge. The dressing expended upon them clearly differs from that of their companions, Nos. 59-61 and 62, and their Irish counterparts. No. 77 can be distinguished from the minutely trimmed Irish late concave end-scrapers or spokeshaves whose edge describes a considerable arc. Doubtless these advanced tools grew from Early Larnian prototypes.⁴ Our Nos. 76 and 77, combining the regional *tranchet* technique and microlithic trimming, may mark a stage in this development.

No. 78 is an interesting form without any known Scottish counterpart. Its surface is almost unaltered but bears ferruginous stains, and is steeply and rather boldly trimmed on the right edge at the ends. This dressing has removed the bulb of percussion. In facies and workmanship the specimen accords with flake-implements abruptly retouched at the ends in the Rough Island Neolithic industry.⁵

3. Judging from the evidence accumulated in and outside Scotland, I believe that many microliths collected by Edgar around Ballantrae are the products of users of stone implements later than Neolithic. The specimens in point exhibit no more surface alteration than the objects which are assignable to Bronze Age workmanship. Like these advanced artifacts,

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lvi. (1921-22), p. 263, and fig. 1, No. 2; *ibid.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 70-2, and fig. 3, Nos. 26 and 27.

² Examples from Rough Island and Cushendun, *The Irish Stone Age*, p. 152, and fig. 23, Nos. 1-4.

³ A. D. Lacaille in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxiv. (1939-40), p. 8.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv. (1940-41), pp. 75-6.

⁵ *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xlv. (1938), pp. 124-5, and fig. 4, No. 12.

the microliths are fashioned in flint so good as to suggest that the raw material was selected.

The most developed microlith types are geometric rectilinear shapes, among which isosceles triangles, as No. 79, and forms approaching the trapeze, as Nos. 80 and 81.¹ Both are manufactured in the central portion of flakes which were cut by micro-burin technique. They are particularly significant, because up till now Shewalton Moor, on the same coast nearly 40 miles to the north, is the only Scottish site where comparable objects have been found. There the microlithic industry includes, among other late forms, bifacially worked arrow-heads and a feebly tanged specimen edge-retouched in microlithic style.² That a similar association exists at Ballantrae is all the more remarkable because it provides a long awaited link³ with an important Scottish station.

CONCLUSIONS.

A.—After standing farther out than to-day, the coastal grounds on both sides of the North Channel and Firth of Clyde sank towards the end of the Boreal climatic phase. The sea then invaded the lower valley of the River Stinchar in Carrick. Its maximum transgression was probably attained early during the succeeding Atlantic climatic phase. The encroachments of the early Post-Glacial sea in the estuary of the Stinchar are registered by a raised beach which is most prominent seaward on the south side between Ballantrae Bridge and Downan Point.

B.—Some time before or early during the Post-Glacial (Littorina) marine transgression settlers occupied shore-sites on the south side of the Stinchar estuary. Their industrial relics were incorporated into the beach formation during the subsequent period of emergence. The implements recovered are mainly of flint, and belong to the Mesolithic facies which is represented by the Early Larnian of north-east Ireland and Kintyre. Thus, they demonstrate that Early Larnian culture had a place on the Carrick side of the North Channel. Moreover, they provide evidence of the earliest known human occupation of this part of Scotland. In this Mesolithic facies the Upper Palæolithic aspect predominates. It testifies to a Creswellian ancestry whose roots lie in the Aurignacian of the Continent.

C.—1. Stone artifacts of the same Neolithic facies which is represented at littoral sites in north-east Ireland occur in the agricultural soil overlying the raised beach deposits between Ballantrae Bridge and Downan Point. As in north-east Ireland they are *in situ*, and proclaim the introduction of a new culture into south-western Scotland about the time that the emergence

¹ It was not until I had examined Dr. Edgar's last finds that I was able to determine the presence of these advanced forms.

² A. D. Lacaille in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxiv. (1929-30), pp. 44-5, and fig. 2.

³ Sir George Macdonald, *Prehistoric Scotland* (typescript of the initial chapters of an unfinished work), pp. 54-5.

was almost complete. This took place at the end of the Atlantic or the beginning of the Sub-Boreal climatic phase, about 2500 B.C. Hence, this facies from Ballantrae, which is stratigraphically and typologically comparable to that of the north-east Irish littoral Neolithic, would be coeval with the full English Neolithic.

2. The Neolithic industry of Ballantrae is distinguishable from the Mesolithic by the condition of its products and the abundance of its retouched forms. It includes simple types surviving from the Larnian and implements characteristic of the littoral Neolithic culture of north-east Ireland. Numbers of its ingredients, therefore, are new to Scottish archæology. The outstanding objects are the following: (a) Tanged points which, regarded in the same light as their Irish counterparts, foreshadow the classic Bann River implements. (b) Flake-tools with butts faceted in pseudo-Levalloisian style; (c) *Tranchets* and their derivatives made on flakes. These two classes of artifacts point to a peripheral extension of the Mesolithic heritage manifest in certain Campignian types in the Western European Neolithic. (d) Celt-like tools made in the Forest Culture lithic tradition which became marked in the later Mesolithic industries of north-east Ireland.

3. Like that of north-east Ireland, the littoral Neolithic industry of Ballantrae included neither pottery-making nor the grinding of stone tools. The domestic economy of its exponents, therefore, did not differ much from that of the Mesolithic strand-loopers. This is indicated also by the facts that the Neolithic folk occupied shore-sites and that their equipment as a whole was similar to their predecessors'. Hence, the simple culture represented in the deposit overlying the raised beach at Ballantrae may fittingly be called *epimesolithic*.

4. Since the Neolithic facies occurs at Ballantrae in a deposit overlying the Post-Glacial raised beach, it may well be that in point of age its components do not differ greatly from the bone and stone artifacts contained in some of the shell-mounds and middens resting upon, and in caves behind, the equivalent formation in Argyll.

D.—A few implements worked in characteristic Bronze Age style testify to a still later settlement at Ballantrae. The fact that they come from a small area relatively far from the sea and near a setting of standing-stones strongly suggests that their manufacturers' economy differed from that of the strand-loopers.

E.—Microliths are well represented at Ballantrae. Judging by typology and condition they must have been produced at all stages of the early Post-Glacial occupation. A few are assignable to the Mesolithic folk. The majority, however, would be referable to the Neolithic settlers. Those attributed to Bronze Age industry are of the most developed types which have already been recognized farther north on the Ayrshire coast.

F.—The artifact evidence points to the early Post-Glacial settlement of

Carrick by colonists from the south, most probably north-east Ireland. This appears in the large Mesolithic and Neolithic groups, and also in the small Bronze Age lot. Certain elements referable to the Neolithic and Bronze Age industries, however, would have reached the district from other parts of the mainland of Britain. From Ballantrae the Irish types must have spread farther. Their introduction into Carrick belongs to the first chapter of the long human history which links Ireland and Scotland.

V.

CANOES, COFFINS, AND COOKING-TROUGHS.

By R. U. SAYCE.

Read February 24, 1945.

In a very interesting paper on the Loch Treig crannog (vol. lxxvi, 1941-42), Professor James Ritchie described a hollowed out tree-trunk (v. Pls. XV and XVI), which, he suggests, may have been a roughly shaped boat intended for floating earth and stones from the shore for the building of the crannog. In discussing the purpose of other hollowed logs he rightly says that "Similarity in design, where the sizes are so different, need not indicate similar purposes." We may add that, even where dimensions correspond, objects with very little difference of design may sometimes be used for quite different purposes. Kneading-troughs, watering-troughs, canoes, cradles, and even coffins may grade into one another without sharp lines of demarcation.

In the Manchester Museum there is another hollowed log the purpose of which is uncertain. Dr J. W. Jackson has given me the only reference to it that I have been able to gather:—

"Barton-on-Irwell. Hollowed log (? coffin), now in the Manchester Museum, Owens College, found in July 1889, in the Trafford Hall cutting of the Manchester Ship Canal, about six or seven hundred yards east of Barton Bridge. Information of Mr E. Ward, F.R.M.S." ¹ The two photographs (Pl. VI) and the diagrams (fig. 1) make it unnecessary to write a detailed description. The log shows some contortion which probably took place during drying. There is a hole through the side, which seems to be due to the removal of a knot. The V-shaped channel at the narrow end appears to have been caused by the accidental breaking away of a piece of the wood. One end of this log is thicker than the other; this could be explained by the wood being knotty, and by a large bough having branched

¹ *Trans. Lancs. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. x., 1892, p. 249.





Hollowed log, Manchester Ship Canal.

off here and so diminished the diameter of the rest of the trunk. The sloping ends inside the trough show adze-marks. The Manchester log is bigger than the one from Loch Treig.

For further comparison I should like to draw attention to another

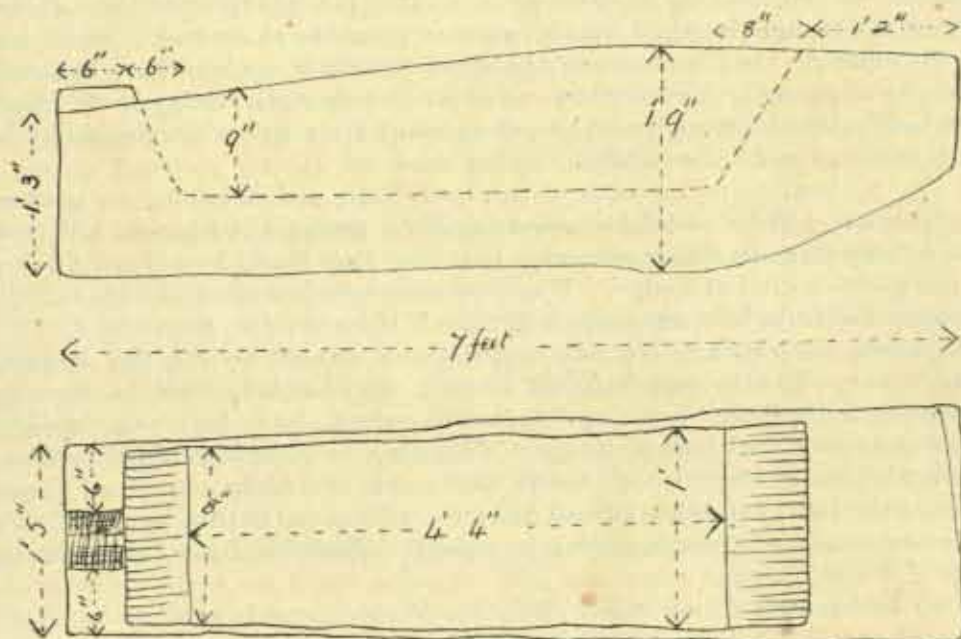


Fig. 1. Hollowed log from the Manchester Ship Canal.

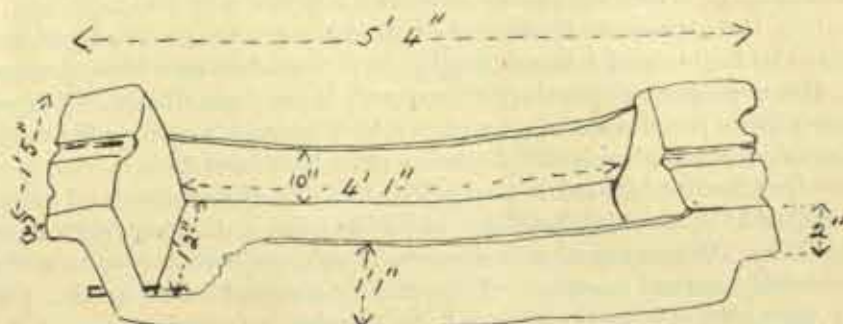


Fig. 2. Hollowed log from River Esk in Western Cumberland.

hollowed log (fig. 2), which resembled the Scottish specimen more closely in dimensions and design. It is referred to as an oak-trough, and is described in the *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Transactions*, volume viii, 1886, pp. 267-268. The Society has kindly given

permission for the drawing to be reproduced. Fig. 2 is a tracing of that illustration. The trough was found in gravel, 6 feet 3 inches below the surface, about 25 yards from the River Esk in West Cumberland, and approximately 20 feet above it. It had been cut out of the bole of a tree. "In one corner, near the bottom of the hollow, is a hole pierced through the end of the trough, in which was a spigot or plug, the thick end of which was to the outside. In the centre of the upper surface at each end is a hollowed channel apparently for overflow. Traces of two stone drains were found, one leading to the trough and the other away from it." The projection at both ends are said to have been 2 inches thick.

The projections at the ends of the Loch Treig and Eskdale logs need an explanation. They would have been useful if the logs had had to be lifted, but I cannot see in either specimen anything that could have been used in hauling it as a kind of sledge. The Samoyed-Ostyak dug-out sledge and the Finnish built-up boat-shaped sledge have holes at the fore end for the attachment of ropes.¹ No one would have wanted to lift the Eskdale trough very often to empty liquid from it, because this could be done by removing the spigot. Is it possible that there may have been some need to lift it and carry it with its contents? There is very little to guide us. When a scent is giving out, it is well to lift the hounds and make a good wide cast, even at the risk of starting a fresh quarry. It is possible that we may find a suggestion in Eire, though, owing to present difficulties, I must go there by way of Wales.

In *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1906, pp. 17-35, there is a paper by T. C. Cantrill and O. T. Jones, entitled "A Note on the Discovery of Prehistoric Hearths in South Wales". It deals with the heaps of burnt stones that are fairly common in Wales near to streams and especially to good springs. As is well known, the stones are thought to have been heated in a fire and dropped into water to boil it and to cook food. It is the container that concerns us, though the evidence concerning it does not come from Wales. The writers quote two Irish publications, one of which I have not been able to find in Manchester, and which might take some time to obtain.

John Quinlan published a paper on "The Cooking-places of the Stone Age in Ireland",² in which he described examples in County Waterford and County Cork. Wherever a strong spring develops into a rivulet a cooking place generally occurs near by. It is usually hemispherical in plan with the opening toward the stream. Across the opening a trough was placed; into it was put water and the meat to be boiled. In one instance burnt stones were found in the trough. Quinlan mentions that at one site which he investigated at Clonkerdon, County Waterford, the whole mound with the hearth and trough had a diameter of 52 feet.

¹ Gösta Berg, *Sledges and Wheeled Vehicles*, Stockholm, 1935.

² *Journ. R.H.A.A.I.*, Series 4, vol. vii. (1885-6), p. 390.

There is a still earlier paper by William Hackett,¹ who refers to these heaps of burnt stones in Kilkenny and says that such mounds are known in County Cork as "folach fia," and in Tipperary as "deer-roasts". On exploration some of these heaps are found to contain in the centre a wooden trough, some 6 feet long, formed of a hollow tree or planks, the use of which was manifestly to boil water by passing heated stones through it in rapid succession. Professor S. P. O'Riordain, who was so good as to look up Hackett's paper for me, has written to say that there appears to be no good description of the troughs from deer-roasts, but that Hackett, after describing a trough made of boards that was found at Middleton, County Cork, goes on to say:

"The average dimensions of the troughs already found may be given as 6 feet long, 2 feet broad and $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep except the hollowed tree trunks which are sometimes longer and narrower."

I regret that at present I cannot find more details of these cooking-troughs, but we shall have to keep them in mind when we are considering the uses of hollowed trunks. The date of the Irish deer-roasts has not been established. A mid-nineteenth century reference to a "druidical ring" of two or three circles having been built on a heap of cinders is too vague to help much, but it probably points to a fair antiquity. I have found flint flakes that had been struck off beach pebbles in heaps of these burnt stones in the moorlands of Central Wales. Such heaps appear to be quite common in the North. Mr A. O. Curle refers to "the numerous heaps of burnt broken stone to be found throughout the Shetland Islands, and to a less extent elsewhere." They are frequently found adjacent to water.² There is a full discussion of these heaps of burnt stones in the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Orkneys and Shetlands)*, which it is hoped will soon be published. I am indebted to Mr A. Graham for these Scottish references.

Cooking with hot stones probably goes back in these islands into pre-historic times. Shetelig and Falk record that rude vessels of burnt leather occur in Norway "in finds of the older stone age", and that boiling stones of the same period are found on dwelling sites.³ The custom certainly persisted into much more recent times. Keating mentions the use of hot stones in Eire, and "In the French wars of Henry VIII's time some of the Irish troops reverted to the ancient practice of stone-boiling, and cooked meat in water contained in a hide suspended at the four corners, heating the water by throwing into it red-hot stones."⁴ Sir John Sinclair reported that in Shetland, toward the end of the eighteenth century, when milk was being

¹ *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii. (1854-55), pp. 59 *et seq.*

² "An Account of the Excavation of a Dwelling of the Viking Period at 'Jarlishof,' Sumburgh, Shetland," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxix. p. 284.

³ H. Shetelig and H. Falk: *Scandinavian Archaeology*, p. 310.

⁴ T. C. Cantrill and O. T. Jones, "Prehistoric Cooking Places in South Wales," *Arch. Camb.*, 1911, pp. 253 *et seq.*

churned and the butter was about to separate, the dairy people put red-hot stones into it and churned until the butter floated on top.¹ The Icelanders in the Middle Ages also used hot stones in the treatment of milk.² Burt also has an interesting reference to this method of cooking. He says: 'I have been assured, that in some of the Islands the meaner Sort of People still retain the Custom of boiling the Beef in the Hide; or otherwise (being destitute of Vessels of Metal or Earth) they put Water into a Block of Wood, made hollow by the help of the Dirk and burning; and then with pretty large Stones heated red-hot, and successively quenched in that Vessel, they keep the Water boiling till they have dressed their Food.'³

ADDENDUM.

When the writer was reading the proofs of this paper, he received a copy of *Stavanger Museums Årshefte*, 1939-40, in which Dr Knut Fægri and Dr

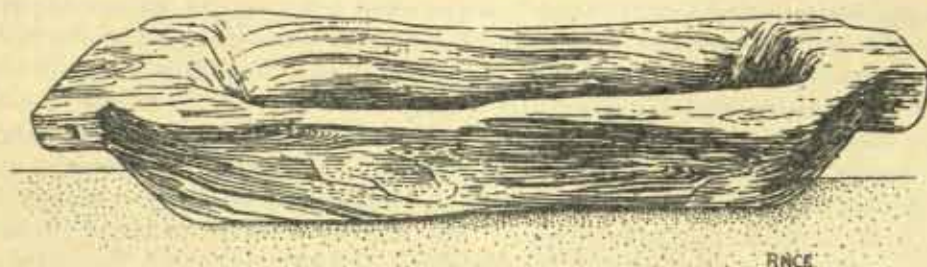


Fig. 3. Wooden trough, Nærbo, Norway.

Jan Petersen describe the discovery of a wooden trough⁴ and a wooden spear 80 cm. below the surface of a bog. My colleague, Dr R. M. C. Eagar, has, at my request, kindly made me a drawing (fig. 3) based on Dr Petersen's photograph. Pollen-analysis seems to point to a date for the trough "between the viking age and the Middle Ages proper." Dr Petersen is inclined, however, on archaeological grounds to favour an earlier date and to regard the finds "as remains of sacrifice from early iron age"; but he points out that oblong, steatite troughs of the same form, which are probably copies of wooden prototypes, are known from late Viking times, which would support Dr Fægri's pollen-analytic dating.

The Nærbo trough is much smaller than the Loch Treig and Cumberland specimens, but the resemblance in shape is interesting. The Norwegian example measures 39 cm. long and 13.2 cm. wide on the outside; the inside

¹ *General View of the Agriculture of the Northern Counties and Islands of Scotland*, 1795.

² Shetelig and Falk, *op. cit.*

³ *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland*, ii. 271-2.

⁴ *Myrfunne Tresaker fra Bo i Nærbo* (with English summaries).

dimensions are 18 by 11 cm. Dr Petersen refers to two similar wooden troughs from the same part of Norway. These are somewhat bigger than the new find, and one has perforations, possibly for carrying purposes, in the projecting ears. He does not quote the dimensions in this paper, but a previous volume¹ gives the outside measurement of one of them as about 50 cm. There appears to be further reference to similar troughs in *Oseberg-funnet*, ii, pl. xi, and figs. 77-79, but I have not been able to consult this work.

R. U. S.

VI.

THE ROBES OF THE FEUDAL BARONAGE OF SCOTLAND.

BY THOMAS INNES OF LEARNEY AND KINNAIRDY, F.S.A.SCOT.,
LORD LYON KING OF ARMS.

Read October 27, 1945.

The Baronage is an Order derived partly from the allodial system of territorial tribalism in which the patriarch held his *country* "under God", and partly from the later feudal system—which we shall see was, in Western Europe at any rate, itself a developed form of tribalism—in which the territory came to be held "of and under" the King (*i.e.* "head of the kindred") in an organised parental realm. The robes and insignia of the Baronage will be found to trace back to both these forms of tenure, which first require some examination from angles not usually co-ordinated, if the later insignia (not to add, the writer thinks, some of even the earlier symbols) are to be understood.

Feudalism has aptly been described as "the development, the extension of the Family",² or one may say *the organisation of the family upon, and in relation to, the Land*; and in Scotland, so fundamentally a tribal country, where the predominant influences have consistently been Tribality and Inheritance,³ *the feudal system was immensely popular*, took root as a means of consolidating and preserving the earlier clannish institutions,⁴ and the clan-system itself was, as modern historians now recognise, not only closely intermingled with feudalism, but that clan-system *was* "feudal in the strictly historical sense".⁵

¹ *Stavanger Museums Åarshefte*, 1916, p. 32.

² F. F. Brentano, *Old Regime in France*, p. 5.

³ G. G. Coulton, *Scottish Abbeys and Social Life*, p. 18.

⁴ Innes of Learney, *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, pp. 15, 25, 36.

⁵ A. Mure Mackenzie, *Scotland in Modern Times*, p. 41.

Feudalism being the "organisation of the family", had in principle nothing "oppressive" about it; on the contrary, it was the antithesis of the earlier slave-based social systems, and, whatever the original advantages and disadvantages of serfdom, in Scotland, which became perhaps the most perfectly feudalised country in Europe, serfdom expired sooner than elsewhere, and vanished by about 1330.¹

Scottish Feudalism—"Family-feudalism"—was in fact the same popular system as that of ninth to twelfth century France, and preserved its popularity simply because it retained the clan/family aspect² under which "the feudal baron was *chef de famille*" in relation to the occupants of his fief,³ and never evolved a "caste-distinction" which played havoc with the popularity of feudalism on the Continent.

On these grounds, and "because as an organisation it accorded so well with the national temperament, feudalism survived as a living force in Scotland, when it had become a worn-out institution in other lands".⁴

Indeed, as Professor Bell, the Scottish jurist of last century observes: "It may well be noticed not without a sense of wonder, and at the same time of gratification, that the system formerly so well adapted to times of war and internal commotion should now be so perfectly suited to times of peace and security,"⁵ whilst Professor Hume Brown points out that in Scotland, under its system of government, though there were many petty disturbances (the ebullition of local independence of character), Scottish history is a record of progress uninterrupted by any major breaks such as have occurred in England and elsewhere.⁶

In these circumstances, amongst the institutions which have survived in the tribal structure of Scotland, is the ancient *Baronage of Scotland*, of whom its first historian, Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, observes: "There is no nation in Europe where the Gentry, or lesser Barons and Freeholders, enjoyed so much liberty, or had such extensive privileges as those of Scotland."⁷ It is with these barons and not with the Peerage that the Baronages of the Continent always have been, and fall to be, equated.⁸

¹ Cosmo Innes, *Scottish Legal Antiquities*, p. 159.

² It was recently elicited in expert evidence (cross) that "Clan and Family mean exactly the same thing", vide, *Tartans of the Clans and Families*, 1945, p. 50; *Notes and Queries*, 15th August 1942, vol. 182, p. 94; Earl of Crawford, *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. I, pp. 117-119.

³ *Old Regime in France*, pp. 6, 73. Scott puts into the mouth of the "Baron of Bradwardine" the same doctrine—that the Baron is *in loco parentis* to all inhabitants of his barony.

⁴ I. F. Grant, *Social and Economic Development in Scotland*, pp. 52 and 198.

⁵ *Bell's Lectures on Conveyancing*, 3rd ed., p. 576. Bell, like others of his time, pictured feudalism as a "military" system, whereas it is now recognised that it was primarily a familial and economic one; and that its buildings, garments, and ceremonial are essentially related to that aspect—the daily life of a great family household.

⁶ Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, vol. I, p. 150.

⁷ Douglas, *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 1.

⁸ Woodward, *Heraldry, British and Foreign*, p. 12.

That a feudal barony confers what is termed a "title", the erection in *liberam baroniam* as a temporal fief, of the estates of the Bishopric of Moray, provides an example in explicit terms. This Crown charter, 6th May 1590, erecting the free barony of Spynie constituted a *Titulum, Honorem, Ordinem et Statum liberi Baronis . . . qui nunc et imperpetuum Barones de Spynie nuncupabuntur*.¹ This "title, honour, and rank of a free baron" was, however, held by Lord Mansfield and the Committee for Privileges *not to be a peerage*, but that the charter related to "merely an ordinary fief"; indeed the claimants' counsel also "give it up" as relating to the peerage.² This latter, the Honour of "ane frie lorde of parliament to be intitulat Lordis of Spynie" was indeed not created until three years later and by a subsequent charter of 17th April 1593.³

Not only *ex terminis*, but by resolution of the Committee for Privileges, and admission of the Claimant, this Crown charter of 6th May 1590 explicitly demonstrates that erection of a fief in *liberam baroniam* confers a "title, honour, order, and estate" of free-barony. The grantee and the heirs are entitled to be styled "Barons of Spynie", whereas the subsequent peerage—grant of 1593—created a dignity "intitulat" *Lord Spynie*, agreeably to Sir George Mackenzie's distinction between "Lords" and "Barons", which last, as we see, are those referred to as such, in the Lyon Court Act, 1672, c. 47.⁴ The precedence of the Baronage was defined in the Nova Scotia Baronetcy Patents, wherein the Baronets were placed before "omnes milites auratos . . . et prae omnibus baronibus *lie* Lairdis, armigeris *lie* Esquyris, et generosis quibuscunque *lie* gentelmen" (see *Douglas' Baronage*, p. 11), and the "Baronets, Knights, and Barons" were grouped together in the 3rd section of the first volume of Lyon Register. Their precedence was thus after Knights and before Esquires.

In examining the ceremonial robes of this Feudal Baronage it is necessary to consider the order, both in relation to the baronial fief and in relation to the King and Great Council; i.e. the internal economy and the external relationships of "the Baron", as Hereditary Representer of an organised community.

¹ *Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 1727.

² J. Riddell, *Peerage Law*, p. 635.

³ *A.P.S.*, vol. iv. p. 20; *R.M.S.*, vol. v. No. 2280. Riddell, at p. 655, failed to see the distinction between the feudal barony of Spynie of 6th May 1590 and the "dignity of a frie Lorde and Baron" conferred by the Cardross charter, 10th June 1610, *R.M.S.*, vol. vii. No. 1301, which last equates with the Spynie peerage erection of 1593 and not with the baronial erection of 1590.

⁴ Dr Woodward observes: "A British gentleman of coat-armour is usually at least the equal, and in nine cases out of ten the social superior, of the Counts and Barons whom he meets with at home or abroad, even if they happen to be the heads of their families, and not (as much more frequently) cadets more or less remote, who are careful to retain their courtesy title and the use of the coronet" (*Heraldry, British and Foreign*, p. 15). That is, of course, if the Scotsman be himself "of baronial race". It is, however, the case that the numerous continental "Barons" and "Counts", have not been so created as personal dignities, but that they are of feudal origin, and represent the projection, often long after loss of the fief, of a simple feudal land-barony, exactly similar to the many existent fiefs held in *liberam baroniam* throughout Scotland. Towards the close of this paper I shall, moreover, demonstrate the widespread use of the title *Baron* in Scotland, especially around the fringe of the Highland Line.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised (in view of the misrepresentations of fiction-writers, etc.) that the Barony was a peaceful self-governing social unit, and that the economic functions of the Baronial-Council, or court, were far more important than its judicial functions (which in their criminal aspect—as is usual of all court proceedings—attract disproportionate attention). The Barony was, like any other rural estate—only more so—both a co-operative and a communal unit.¹ These aspects were coloured, and galvanised into more than ordinary vivacity, by the operating of these units each as a natural family organisation whereby the State was able to “do more than make alliance with the Family, and to *assimilate itself to the Family*”. In ceremonial, tradition, and legal custom, this is just *what the feudal state effectively did*, and is why, as a system, it has proved so enduring, and so attractive, alike to students and tourists. It is always the *feudal state* which these crowd to see, or to study. In this lies what is called its “romance”, or “glamour” and the colourful variety, at once stimulating and restful, which characterises the life, clothing, art, and customs of the feudal state.

In emphasising that the baronial castle was not a robbers' den (like the strongholds seized by “Free Companies” during the Hundred Years War), but “the proper residence of a landed gentleman, *the centre of local Government*”, Mackay Mackenzie has exalted rather than lessened the status of the castle.² “The seigneurie, its spirit breathing within the stone-built donjon, became a fatherland which was loved with a blind instinct and devotion.”³

So indeed the Scottish Legislature regarded them, enacting that mansions be maintained by lairds “for the gracious governall of thair landis be gude polising” (*and as another statute puts it*), “Mak his ordinary duelling and residence at his awin hous with his familie . . . for setting forward of policie and decoratioun of their saidis duelling places, supporting of the puir and intertening of freyndship with nechbours be all guid honest means” (*A.P.S.*, iii. 222).

These things require an organisation, and picturesque ceremonial, if they are to “go”. This the Feudal System provided right down the ages,⁴ and the system *did* “go” with such vigour and success that it promptly incurred the jealousy of the central governments, whether monarchical or republican. Indeed it is *this* which explains why “feudalism”, and its organised basis, the *Barony*, in England the *Manor*, were unpopular in administrative circles. In England, moreover, the

¹ Cf. V. Sackville-West, *English Country Houses*, p. 38—part of what she says is applicable to any feudal unit, for even some English pre-Tudor establishments survive as living entities.

² *The Medieval Castle in Scotland*, p. 141.

³ Brentano, *Old Regime*, p. 75, only says more picturesquely what is true of every Scottish tower, cf. Innes of Learney, *Scots Heraldry*, p. 3.

⁴ Of the nineteenth century cf. *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*, pp. 22, 27, 187, 206.

system was introduced by a Saxon defeat, the Norman Conquest, and the existent Anglo-Saxon society (a *gylfne*-civilisation) was far less tribally knit than those of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, depended largely on *comites/gesith* related to their "master" by a transient "commendation" rather than clannish ties, and the English tendency was to ignore any relatives beyond first cousins. In England, therefore, writers assert, the decay of feudalism "was not only the failure of the military organisation, but was also its failure as a social system".

In short, *not the sort of military or social system which any central government wanted*. Ideal, no doubt, for defensive purposes; but no "aggressive" medieval statesman could "do" much to his neighbours with a feudal army bound only to provide 40 days service (hence the resort to "scutage" and other un-feudal subterfuges for hiring mercenaries); and in a system where each Barony or Manor was a constitutional "family" unit governing itself; and in which the holders of great titular fiefs governed along with the King; "statesmen" found great difficulty in imposing their ideas upon local communities with (usually very different) ideas of their own.

The history of Scotland, and the significance of so many of our Scottish antiquities down the ages, was the effective survivance of these local self-governing communities, of various sorts, not only down to 1747, but indeed later; in France, of their effective survivance down to the Richelieu period, and in a modified form for another 150 years. U.S.A. Ambassador Morris, interestingly records (13/7/1789) having urged La Fayette "to preserve if possible some constitutional authority in the hands of the nobility as the sole means of preserving some liberty to the people".

In England, popular dislike of a system imposed after defeat, the unforeseen effects of *Quia Emptores*, and finally the devastation of the Wars of the Roses, destroyed the organisation.

Even so, however, Englishmen never understood the principles underlying the feudal system, and when new laws broke down the integrity of fiefs, and again when faced with incorporeal hereditary dignities, their jurists seemed helpless, and, they say: "The law did not fit the new conditions, and there was no new law to apply; nor was there likely to be, for the King was the Fountain of Honour and was a law unto himself."¹

In Scotland, no such *impasse* staggered either Crown, jurists, or vassals;

¹ *Complete Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 677. Even by the fourteenth century the Crown had begun suppressing England's *Barones Minores*, and was substituting a system which the *Complete Peerage* suggests was a House of Lords composed of individuals personally summoned by the King, and on summonses creating no hereditary right. It, moreover, blames the English Court of Chivalry for having by a series of judgments converted these summonses into hereditary peers. Very likely the English Court of Chivalry did do that, could constitutionally have done nothing else; and thereby (through a sternly impartial application of the Laws and Principles of Chivalry and Feudalism) prevented England from being saddled with an "Upper Chamber" consisting of what would have been the most astonishing "House of Yes-men" in constitutional history.

and the law of "impartible tenures" (corporeal or incorporeal) was applied smoothly and scientifically. The Baronage, and the Baronial-Councils of each fief, continued to function both practicably and ceremonially—as indeed Douglas observed; and the title of *Baron* continued to be used in Scotland (and interchangeably with other countries, to which so many "wandering Scots" made their way) in the same sense, as this title is employed on the Continent.¹ It is a title superior to "miles" (Knight, in the feudal sense, which is to be distinguished from the later *Eques Auratus*), and whilst a Baron usually held his baronial fief feudally, instances arise of *Barons par le Grace de Dieu*—nobles who, of evident baronial status, held allodial fiefs, i.e. by ancestral family occupation, and by no grant from, nor as vassals to, any Prince, in respect thereof. We shall find this reflected in certain aspects of the robes.

It is noticeable on the Continent that not only many of the later feudal grants (of baronial, as well as other "noble" fiefs) were descendible to all members of the Family, partly. This was a feature of the *free-allod*; yet the *chiefship* (and in Baronial fiefs, the simple title of *Baron de X...* as compared with, e.g., *Baron Charles de X...*) went down with the principal mansion, or the principal "hearth" within it.²

Such considerations all bear out Craig's views that the title of *Baron* in Scotland was first applied to those who were *Capitani Tribuum*, and that Feudalism (or anyway an organisation which we would now recognise as synonymous with it) existed in Scotland prior to the Norman Conquest in England.³

Professor Dickinson, unlike too many previous writers, readily and amply recognises (a) the existence of *Barons* within Scottish Earldoms and, most accurately also, the "princely" character of these Earls,⁴ the *Ri* of provinces, so that our *Ard-Righ Albann* was verily a "King of Kings",

¹ In England, the allegation has been made that "Baron" was no name of dignity, just as other English writers (condemning their own confessed "Fountain of Honour") sometimes now assert that "Esquire" and "Gentleman" are not "names of dignity". Yet, utterly confuting this, the *Royal Letters of Visitation*, issued by that Fountain of Honour, expressly refer to the qualifying (where used of right) and suppressing the improper assumption, of "any name of title or honour or dignitie as Esquire or Gentleman or other" (*Shrevesbury Peerage*, Mins. of Ev., pp. 16, 181, 215). In Scotland, as on the Continent, however, "Baron" has always meant a person of a certain social status, to wit, invested with a jurisdiction, and having the function of advisor to a reigning Prince (the term "Prince" in the old sense includes Earls or Counts) or "representing" such a "Race".

² The relationship of Chieftaincy, or *Chef du Feu*, with inheritance of the "principal hearth", or *stone* (and the arms over it), and "the furniture of the hall" is most interestingly illustrated in the claim by Urquhart of Kinbeachy to the Armorial Fireplace lintel now in the National Museum of Antiquities (*Proceedings*, vol. lxi. p. 182) of the old Castle of Cromarty, family seat of the Urquhart chiefs. (This most interesting claim was brought to my notice by Miss H. Tayler, whose *History of the Urquharts* is in preparation.) As a claim, and in relation to the principle therein involved, all this carries us back far beyond the baronial castle of masonry, and to the archaeological "hearths" whereof so many have been examined and reported on for the Society of Antiquaries.

³ Sir T. Craig of Riccarton (*Jus Feudale*, 1-8-2); cf. Grant, *Social and Economic Development of Scotland*, p. 16, and J. Cameron, *Celtic Law*, p. 80.

⁴ *Carnweath*, p. xviii.

and the Crown of Scotland, in that—the technical—sense; “Ane Imperiall Croun”, as the Scots Ambassadors proudly informed the French Statesmen when negotiating the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots—and were duly poisoned for saying it (*Sc. Per.*, ii. 471) on their journey home!¹

Dickinson, however, whilst amply conceding the baronial status, did question whether, though holding *ut baro*, they held *in liberam baroniam*?²

On further investigation, my answer must be that they did both. They undoubtedly held territorial “baronies” *cum curiis* with lands over, and within, which they had “baronial” jurisdiction; but this jurisdiction, as I shall show, was more ancient and very different from that conferred by the subsequent erections *in liberam baroniam Regni Scocie*. The lands were undoubtedly held as and denominated “baronies”, *i.e.* more than *ut baro*, and actually “in baroniam”, in a very special sense, related to the Celto-Pictish social organisation; but some of them had interesting characters reminiscent of the Continental baronial *allods*; in that we find, *e.g.*, Moniak³ being held in divisions by portioners each designated “Baron”—a state of affairs which becomes far less “anomalous” when we look at what was occurring in the allodial fiefs of Europe, and baronial titles devolving on “all the descendants” (*in familia*) of the grantee. The point, however, would be that, as there, the terms of tenure of each barony were liable to be of special character. In the Feudal realm there was never the drab sameness which modern folk too often conceive as “order”. The “Family Law” in a Tribal Monarchy was capable of infinite variation, and healthy adaptability.

In examining the development of the Baron and his robes, we must turn next to the great “Family Council” of tribal Scotland as a National Family, *viz.* the Parliament of Scotland, in which the foregoing features are found symbolised in form, dress, and ceremonial. Fortunately a seventeenth/eighteenth-century print of this exists in the *Atlas de Chatelain/Gueudeville*, which has, curiously enough, been completely overlooked by

¹ J. H. Burton, *History of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 9.

² *Carnwath*, pp. xvi, l. lii. Similarly we find baronies, *e.g.* Muckart—certainly—and, it is said, Biebo, in the Archbishopric of St Andrews, held of and under the Prelate (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 4th Report, p. 484). That such fiefs gave baronial rank and title we have indeed a famous example in Montmerency, “*le premier Baron chrétien*”, a style which Woodward (*Heraldry, British and Foreign*, p. 404) observes is not so great as it sounds, for it merely denoted his being the first of the four barons of the *Chrétienté* (*cf. Scottice* “*halidoms*”) or Bishopric of Isle de France. That Scotland had such local baronages—as Dickinson has so amply illustrated—is only another example of its thorough legal organisation. The existence of *noblesse-en-vassal* really augments the pyramidal grandeur of our Monarchy. Barony on *arrière fief* is well known in numerous Bishoprics, Duchies, and Principalities all over Europe. In Scotland, as in other countries where sub-infeudation was never stopped, as it was in England by *Quia Emptores*, the Crown was not the “sole” Fountain of Honour, in the sense in which that term is used in England. It is important to remind historians, antiquaries, and jurists of these fundamental distinctions in jurisprudence.

³ Case for Fraser of Reelig, Lyon Court, 9th February 1932; *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxx. p. 22, and *Register of Petitions*.

our antiquaries and historians, and has indeed only once hitherto been illustrated or referred to in Britain—in the Court of Session Quater-Centenary Number of *The Juridical Review*, from which Plate XI is reproduced with the kind permission of the Editors and Publishers.¹ The plate provides a most interesting presentation of the robes, their setting and their significance.

What I have now to expound is the development of the ceremonial attire of these ancient Feudal Barons, and its relation to the underlying social organisation whereof they formed an essential part, and emphasising Craig's deduction, that the early Scottish barons were chiefs of clans, one observes at once that the "Wand" of the Officers of a Barony was the "white wand" associated with Chiefship, and indeed with the sceptre of an Ard-Righ,² and we thus realise at once the significance of the observations that "the feudal baron was a chef de famille"—and that "He reigned—that is the word used in documents of the period".³

¹ *Juridical Review*, June 1932, p. 87. "The Scottish Parliament, its Symbolism and its Ceremonial." Frontispiece. The plate, when examined in detail, will be found to be a most interesting composite collection of figures evidently "drawn in" from a number of other sources of very differing dates: fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth century. On this account they are of great individual antiquarian and sartorial interest, for they clearly preserve sketches from portraits of an age when few examples of originals now survive to illustrate Scottish fashions. The heralds, for example, wear precisely the sort of pre-Union Scots tabards noticed in connection with Mary Queen of Scots period and not the earlier "scutcheoned" tabards depicted in the Lindsay of the Mount woodcut of 1558, which were again used in the early seventeenth century. The hats appear to be the "Italian Hat" of 1553-8, and accordingly the Herald depicted appear to be of the period of Sir Robert Forman of Luthrie. The Lord Lyon's robe shows the ermine collar though, as in the case of peers, not so voluminous as those, including Lord Lyon's, shown in the plates of the 1685 Riding of Parliament (see *Juridical Review*, 1932, pl. p. 197). The Lord Lyon's golden chain or "collar" is seen curving across the ermine and from its rough detail seems more like the Thistle collar worn by the Erskine and Brodie Lyons, than a collar of SS. This golden "collar of Thistles" which still appears in the Kinnoull Lyon's matriculation of 1823 (*Lyon Reg.*, vol. iii. p. 1) is referred to as to be worn by Lyon at The Riding in 1681-85 (*Juridical Review*, 1932, p. 99) and thus anterior even to the revival of the Order of the Thistle in 1687. The whole detail of this group suggests that the original heraldic illustration dated from shortly before the Reformation, say 1555-59, whilst a Thistle Collar would be interesting as bearing on a "revival" of the Order towards the close of the reign of James V under catholic auspices and it no doubt subsisted throughout the Regency of the Queen-Dowager, Forman being then Lord Lyon. It will be noticed there are two "Lords Advocates". Their hats are "late", but their robes are of an earlier pattern than those so long associated with this office. It happens that there were two Lord Advocates in the early sixteenth century. Of Usher of the White Rod, it should be pointed out that he has been sandwiched into the place which Mackenzie says he was claiming circa 1672 (*Works*, vol. ii. p. 541); but which in fact he was never allowed to occupy, and from which claim he was evicted in 1685 (*Juridical Review*, 1932, p. 93). He may have had something to do with "assisting" Chatellain's informers. His white rod with a large thistle at the top corroborates the correctness of what became the bull of Sir Patrick Walker's synthetic "white rod", and confirms that the upper part of this latter (a unicorn bearing a shield of the tressured lion, and motto "Nemo me impune lacessit") is an "appropriation" off another rod, connected with the Order of the Thistle, wherewith the *Ordinaires Parliementari* had nothing to do.

² *Carnwath*, p. lxxvii; Bute, *Scottish Coronations*, p. 16; *Tartans of the Clans and Families*, p. 30, n. 2.

³ F. F. Brentano, *Old Regime*, p. 4. The tendency, stressed in a number of textbooks, to present "Feudalism" as a mere territorial-contract, of an essentially military character, and a development of the *beneficium* or personal grants of *feuda* in the Roman and Carolingian era, does not stand critical examination. Already, over a century ago, Hallam had pointed out that most fiefs could not have, and did not originate in *beneficia*, but in the conversion of allods into fiefs (H. Hallam, *Europe in the*

Of the manner and other symbols of his "reigning" we shall see more a little later; but of the operations of this feudo-tribal system, the uninterrupted progress enjoyed under it in Scotland is commented on by Hume Brown.¹ Miss Grant emphasises the non-existence, the absence in Scottish history, of the class-struggles usually from time to time noticed in other nations,² and, as Miss Mure Mackenzie tersely summarises: "Now this patriarchal Government could work".³ Indeed it "worked" both at home and abroad, and it was in no small degree the ceremonial organisation at home which enabled the "Scot Abroad" to make his way as he did in Continental countries. His feudo-Baronial system gave him an advantage which was not available to the wanderer from south of the Border—even when circumstances admitted the international relations which, however,

Middle Ages, 1938, i. p. 167; see *Juridical Review*, September 1940, p. 196), and from the start, hereditary fiefs. No doubt civilian lawyers adopted for their "styles" forms derived from the Roman and Lombardic treatises available. This should not lead us into imagining that the post-Roman organisation of Transalpine Europe was in any real sense that of the *beneficium* of the later Roman Empire, or some local prototypes developed on its collapse. Indeed the very contents of many early feudal charters warn us that they were recording, perpetuating, and formalising ancient local institutions, related, if not to "tribalism" (now a somewhat ambiguous term), at all events to "tribes", to which the "Feudal System" gave machinery for juristic consolidation—upon which indeed their survival depended (I. F. Grant, *Social and Economic Development*, pp. 502, 516; Innes of Learney, *Tartans of the Clans*, etc., 1945, pp. 15-16, 25, 39, 41). This is an aspect of importance not only to historians, but for the consideration of antiquaries and archaeologists in relation to many early objects and structures. It is only necessary to look at charters such as those including the Gaelic "*Kenynol*", fortunately defined therein as "*caput totius progenii*" (*R.M.S.*, vol. i. p. 509), and the capitancy of communities which the ancient Great Seal Indices give, in the vernacular, as "clan", and in the Latin as *parentela* (*R.M.S.*, vol. i., App. II, pp. 912, 913, 982); to realise such organising of loose "tribalism" is precisely what "feudalisation" was effecting (see Evidence of John Cameron, Ph.D., p. 102, *Maclean of Ardgour v. Maclean*, 1938), that "Feudalism" as developed in North and West Europe was something quite different from what it was in Italy, and that Brentano is sound in asserting that "in defining as accurately as possible the real meaning of this word, we should call it the development, the extension, of the family" (*Old Regime*, p. 5); though *familia* in early documents had, as he points out, an ambit which included all connected with the *mansuonia*, just as the "clan" (which Dr Mackay Mackenzie observed "is not old and it is not Celtic, it is feudal", *Ardgour Evidence*, p. 220—though the feudalisation, *per Cameron*, *supra*, preserved what was "old" and also "Celtic"), i.e. the *parentela* of David II's charters, is in later statutes set forth as including persons depending on Chieftains "be pretence of blude or place of their duelling" (*A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 464). The North European attitude to the tribe *familia* seems, moreover, to have been a far higher, and more kin-ly, one than that of the Roman, whose testamentary procedure by *familias-emptor* is like the *beneficium* sordidly "commercial" compared with the Feudo-chivalric attitude that *fiefs-ennoblesants* or *honorable*s, though transmissible by "conveyance", were not brutally "saleable" (though from their revenue-value *fiefs-nobles* indeed became so—though the form remained that of feudal transmission, however "sordid" might be the "contract" antecedent). Whilst *Baro* may indeed philologically just import "man", it acquired, like the gaelic *fear* (e.g. *fear-Tighe*), an "honorific" sense, e.g. "*Baron et femme*" in heraldry—where in original *Barones* were the earliest users of arms (*Law of Succession in Ensigns Armorial*, p. 48). I have also pointed out (*Tartans of the Clans*, etc., p. 37; *Law of Succession in Ensigns Armorial*, p. 35, n. 2; p. 47, n. 3; *Notes and Queries*, 24th February 1940, p. 132) that the British system of Courtesy Titles, and its armorial prototype the *differentiae consanguineum* are curiously equateable with the *finé* (*gùl-finé*) and, so, a feudally-perpetuated portion of early community organisation, of which I think archaeologists will find other instances deserving thought in such matters as "fire-houses" and "hearths" (*cf. note 2*, p. 116) which may cast light on early settlements, and the community-life therein.

¹ Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 150.

² *Social and Economic Development of Scotland*, pp. 52, 559; Innes of Learney, *Scots Heraldry*, p. 2; Crawford, *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 117.

³ A. Mure Mackenzie, *Scotland in Modern Times*, p. 41.

forms such a constant element of Scottish history. It has been said that the Scottish Parliament, in which as a Council, the Barons had place, consisted of five groups: (1) Officers of State, (2) The Clergy, (3) The "Nobility", (4) The "Barons", (5) The Burghs, and whilst it came to be termed the "Estaitis", and was represented usually as consisting of "three estates" (sometimes four), the true nature of its composition has not been recognised by our constitutional historians, whose views are usually tinged by looking at it from an angle of comparison with the English Parliament, to which it had no true analogy. Its actual and theoretical composition had, as we shall see, a bearing on the robes worn.

The Peers, originally an Order of Earls—and the Scottish Peerage contained more Earls than it did of Lord-Barons—had their seats on the *palatium*, or "Benches of the Throne" at the south end of the Parliament Hall, and wore velvet robes in Parliament; whilst the "Masters" (Tanisters of Peerages) sat on the steps of the throne.

The Earls—an "Estait" which grew out of the "Seven Earls of Scotland", who first appear to be mentioned as "Seven great Chiefs" in 760¹—represented the seven great provincial divisions of Ancient Alban, the "Kingdom of the Picts"; and were themselves *Ri* or provincial kings (we shall later on see that the great Earls had "baronages" of their own, like the Sovereign-Duchies of the Continent); and it becomes evident that they sat on the "Benches of the Throne" much like the Electoral princes of the Imperial Diet: they were there in a regal capacity, as *Righ*, beside and under, the *Ard-Righ-Alban* presiding in a Federal Kingdom.

The Baronage, at this stage, represented two ideas, in law, heads of the feudal fiefs in Council, of a feudalised realm; they were there, and entitled to be there, to represent land, and in theory all the land of Scotland was entitled to be represented in Parliament,² and that these were the *Proceres Regni* was vigorously maintained by Sir Aeneas Macpherson a century later,³ and such were evidently amongst the "other impartible tenures" referred to in the Tryours, report to Edward I's *Curia Centumvirale* of 1292.⁴

The above two ideas are, however, found on analysis to be identical, since the "family" and the "family fief" were regarded as integrated and indissoluble. The fief was a "family-community", a sort of beehive. The

¹ W. D. Simpson, *Province of Mar*, p. 105.

² Craig of Riecarton's Doctrine that the earliest barons were "Chiefs of Clans".

³ *Loyall Dissuasive*, pp. 21, 110.

⁴ Neilson, in *Scottish Historical Review*, October 1918, vol. xvi. p. 7. The full significance of Edward's adoption of the form of the "Court of the Thirty-five Tribes" of Ancient Rome, in adjudging a claim to the Kingship (*Ard-Righ*) of a highly tribal realm, was perhaps hardly present to Neilson at that date. The aspect has since been commented on in *Scottish Clans and their Tartans* (W. & A. K. Johnston, 31st ed.), p. 24, and s.v. "Bruce".

Baron was *Chef de Famille*. I suspect that in theory, though not in practice, we should find (and may yet manage to elicit) that amongst the other *Communitates Regni* were the "Freeholders", who ultimately, for reasons of which presently, we shall find get electorally grouped with the Barons, though technically distinct from the Barons.

The Burghs do not appear in Parliament until comparatively late. The first appear in Bruce's Parliament of 1326, but they do not regularly appear until 1455. They were, as Cosmo Innes pointed out, "recognised members of the body-politic of a feudal kingdom",¹ though they do not really appear so early as he imagined. The theory is that a Royal Burgh is a *pro indiviso* corporate Crown Vassal. Actually it is a communal freehold; whilst a few of the great Cities seem to have been regarded as in the nature of corporate baronies; and one, the City of Edinburgh, as in the nature, maybe, of a corporate peer; much as the City of London is stated to equal a corporate Earl.

The Parliament of Scotland was, as we know, a "single-chamber" Court, and there was in Scotland no such distinction as "Peers and Commoners". Professor Rait was quite wrong, and most misleading, when he described the Parliament of 1326 "the first complete Parliament containing Lords and Commons".² In the Scottish Parliament there were never "Commons" in the English sense; and in 1326 there were no "Lords"—in either the Scottish or English later senses of that word.³ It was, of course, no fault of James I that "Lords and Commons" were not invented in 1424-27 after his return from prison in London, where he picked up and acquired an enthusiasm for a number of constitutional ideas quite inconsonant with the feudo-tribal realm of which he had inherited the Crown; ideas which led directly to the tragedy of 1437 and acquired for him a character in contemporary opinion somewhat different from that which his untimely end—and the tendency of historians to assume that the "Governance of England" was perfect, and that of Scotland the reverse—subsequently endowed him with. More thoughtful historians are now pointing out that it was Scotland with its feudal regime which had the more uninterrupted record of social progress.⁴ The Feudal Baron was *Chef de Famille*, and the *familia* over which he ruled comprehended not only all his children, and cousins, but also the vassals, tenants, and servants.⁵ This explains why it has been observed of Feudalism in Scotland: "Such a form of social organisation accorded very well with the natural pugnacity

¹ *A.P.S.*, vol. I. (Introduction, pp. 6, 8).

² B. S. Rait, *The Scottish Parliaments before the Union of the Crowns*, p. 18.

³ Lord Lyon G. Burnett, *Red Book of Menteith Reviewed*, p. 47.

⁴ Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, vol. I. p. 71.

⁵ F. P. Brentano, *Old Regime in France*, pp. 5, 7, 73. Bearing in mind J. Riddell's advice that we should, in such matters, look to the French practice (*Peerage Law*, p. 1052), I gave several other instructive excerpts from this valuable work in *Proceedings*, vol. lxxvii. pp. 168-172.

and clannishness of the Scots . . . (and) made the feudal system in a strange sense ¹ a truly popular one." ²

I do not think the position of the feudal population has been better expressed than in a recent passage by one of our modern and popular historians ³ writing of a chieftain or baron:

"A man whose life and property depended on the willing service of his followers, and whose only police were these same followers, had to behave himself reasonably well so far as they, at any rate, were concerned. He might murder his wife, carry off his neighbour's, burn another chief's castle or rise against the King, but to do these things, or to prevent someone else from doing them to himself, he had to depend on the clansmen who were his tenants, who were Highlanders with a sense of their dignity, and as much right to the tartan as himself."

In Scotland, moreover, where the early tribo-feudalism was developed (instead of being narrowed into a "class" system), the Family-concept was spread and fostered, as Lord Crawford says:

"A peculiar element mingled from the first in the feudality of Scotland, and has left an indelible impress on the manners and habits of thought in the country . . . the blood of the highest noble in the land was flowing in that of the working peasant, at no great interval. This was a subject of pride." ⁴

The courtly habits and customs of the little baronial courts were again reflected in the farmhouses and cottages, where, says Eliz. Mure, in 1730, "Every master was revered by his family, honoured by his tenants, and awful to his domestics. . . . He kept his own seat by the fire or at table,

¹ There is really nothing "strange" about it. The astonishing thing is the manner in which later historians and constitutionalists have succeeded in misrepresenting the Feudal System. In England it was disliked because it (a) was imposed after the national defeat at Senlac, (b) was inimical to, and inconsistent with, the Tudor despotism, (c) functioned effectually apart from the central Government; and was accordingly viewed askance by both the English administrators and parliamentarians. (d) In Scotland it was associated with the Jacobite Risings and also a source of National strength. The Hanoverian Government consequently set itself to undermine, not only the system itself, but to inculcate anti-feudal propaganda. It is as a result of this that in the popular mind "Feudalism" has been made a sort of bogey associated with (1) serfdom: whereas Scotland, the most perfect example of a feudal state, was the first to abandon serfdom, and which serfdom was pre-feudal, and had nothing essential to do with the feudal system, or the "family" at all. (2) Peasant Risings, and Oppressions; and the brutal "Free Companies". These had nothing to do with "Feudalism" and were concomitants of the "Hundred Years War" and its train of accompanying misery. Each of these things arose from a breach of the feudal structure and principles. (3) The *Noblesse d'orée* of Versailles, which was a titular and financial Order built up by Mazarin and Richelieu, after the strength of the old feudal *Noblesse* had been destroyed in the *Fronde*. The old feudal *Noblesse Champêtre* continued in poverty alongside, and it was a grievance of the Court officials that these preferred to live amongst the peasants to coming to Versailles. Brentano, *supra*, pp. 107, and 85, 99.

² I. F. Grant, *Social and Economic Development of Scotland*, p. 195.

³ A. M. Mackenzie, *Scotland in Modern Times*, p. 42; cf. G. G. Coulton, *Scottish Abbeys and Social Life*, p. 128.

⁴ *Lives of the Lindsays*, pp. 117, 119.

with his hat on his head." ¹ The hat, we shall see, has a deep significance, for—in Spain—"The Family Hat" of each family descends along with the Chiefship, whether by succession or tailzie ² and in the Baronage we shall duly find heraldry and the hat figuring prominently.

Of the "domestics" I need only refer to the observation of foreigners that in a Scottish baronial menage, the footmen were referred to as "gentlemen", ³ and in the Highlands as *ghillies*; and this was no affectation, since many of them claimed kinship with the laird, or had pedigrees of their own, e.g. William Rose, of Gask, Lord Fife's factor, who, though a cadet of Rose of Ballivat—as in due course established in Lyon Court—began his career as a footman, "standing behind his Lordship's chair, and changing his plate". ⁴

We have, moreover, only to analyse (as I shall presently also do for another reason) Van Bassan and Father Hay's grandiose account of the St Clairs of Roslin, to perceive that its domestic and ceremonial details are not so much untruthful exaggeration as a process of presenting Roslin "geese" as "swans". None the less, a princely and most enlightened and artistic household it evidently was.

The Earl-Prince of Orkney and Caithness is represented as maintaining an establishment of 200 to 300 "rideing gentlemen" who accompanied the Countess (Lady Elizabeth Douglas) on her journeys from Roslin to the town house in Blackfriars Wynd, and she had also "serving her 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters to noblemen, all cloathed in velvets and silks with their chains of gold and other pertinents". ⁵

A glance at their duties, not to speak of their numbers, shows that the 75 fair Maids of Honour of this Princess of the Orkneys were—as we may also assume a number of the "rideing gentlemen"—simply the domestic staff of Roslin Castle, which was evidently an all (or almost) "all pedigreed" establishment. Presumably the 53 who were "noblemen's daughters" were actually the children of armigerous or landed men, whilst the remaining 22 were of remoter gentility—like Bailie Nicol Jarvie's "Leebie". The accounts of certain peers holding offices in the establishment are, when analysed, evidently related to certain feu-duties and feudal services connected with lands held *de me* of the Earl-Prince, and on which Father Hay and Van Bassan placed strangely magnified constructions. ⁶

¹ J. G. Fyffe, *Scottish Diaries*, p. 83.

² *Juridical Review*, vol. III. p. 220, note 1.

³ Hume Brown, *Early Travellers in Scotland*.

⁴ A. and H. Taylor, *The Rose Family Papers*, p. 7.

⁵ R. W. St Clair, *The St Clairs of the Isles*, p. 118.

⁶ I have not yet analysed all the instances, but Lord Fleming, the alleged "carver", was Bailie of the Barony of Herbertshire and other lands, with *inter alia* the service of a banquet at Pentecost; Lord Borthwick, the "cupbearer", held lands of Barnsraig in the Barony of Pentlandhills, evidently by a *servitium lavacri*. It would seem the services were here ceremonially performed on certain state occasions (*St Clairs of the Isles*, pp. 106, 107, 113). The family historian "developed" the subject in a manner which on first reading induces suspicion of his veracity, but when examined in the light of feudal law assumes interesting and reasonable dimensions.

This was the last Jarl-Prince of Orkney, and 1st Earl of Caithness, who, on 12th May 1471, at the command of James III, resigned the sovereign-jarldom of Orkney in exchange for the castle of Ravensheugh in Fife. He was, moreover, the founder of Roslin Chapel, where the magnificent "pillar" beside the altar—from which the whole carving in the building foliates—is in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 63, described as *The Prince's Pillar*. That is, it was in 1662, *i.e.* (within 166 years of the Earl's death) already (one might rather say "still") known, not by the sordid legend of the "prentice", but by allusion to the great Jarl-Prince—the founder of the building. It seems deplorable that a connection with such an illustrious noble, not to mention the traditional connection of the House of Roslin with Scottish Freemasonry, should have been replaced by a banal misrendering of the ancient name of the pillar. It is well recognised that the whole tracery of the Chapel flows upwards from the base of this "Prince's Pillar", which is accordingly the Foundation Stone of the whole marvellous edifice. Looking to this fact, I am quite ready to believe there is a gruesome grain of truth underlying the "prentice" legend; not the hackneyed fable of the master-mason's sudden passion, but, I am afraid, a ritual murder, or burying-alive beneath it of "the youngest brother". The "story" would *then* fall into line with a number of well-known instances of this practice, an animal having in "later" times been the victim. At Roslin I suspect legend preserves that the "old custom" was actually carried out. It is, however, most regrettable that the old title "Prince's Pillar" is not properly applied nowadays.

The parents of this Jarl-Prince, viz. Jarl Henry and his wife Egidia Douglas, the "Fair Maid of Nithsdale", kept a slightly smaller "indoor" establishment, *i.e.* in this case "his Princess (had) 55 gentlewomen, whereof 35 were ladies, he had his dainties tasted before him. He had meeting him when he went to Orkney, 300 men meeting him with red scarlet gowns and coats of black velvet." ¹

The ceremonial significance of this has, of course, never been noticed, and it is that I have been leading up to. We can hardly doubt that these three hundred were the *Odallers*, who, as freemen, held their lands by Udal Law, and that the "scarlet gowns" were their red mantles—no doubt analogous to the "franklin's mantle" illustrated in Herbert Norris's *Costume and Fashion*, ii., fig. 363, and described (p. 257) as "A circular or semi-circular cloke, with a hood attached, fastened on the right shoulder with three ornamental metal buttons, and according to the prevailing custom the front part is thrown back over the left shoulder." ²

This would disclose the black velvet undergarment, in the case of the *Udallers*. The franklyn, like the *Udaller*, was a country gentleman, who

¹ *St Clairs of the Isles*, p. 106.

² H. Norris, *Costume and Fashion*, p. 257.

held his land without feudal dues, and was entitled to be regarded as "gentle", i.e. noble, in the continental sense of the term. The circular mantles, split down one side and fixed by three ornaments, were of French origin, and began early in the fourteenth century. They were "worn by both sexes of the nobility".¹ During the course of the century, moreover, this form of "cloke" came to be the Parliamentary robe both in France and England, and, first in France, then in England, these "parliamentary robes" came to be worn, with the opening at the right shoulder, and with "guards" or bands of ermine edged with gold braid, to denote rank. A peerage-baron had 2 rank-bars, which in England were worn on either side of the slit, and in France were worn on the other (i.e. left) shoulder.²

We shall find that certainly from the middle of the fifteenth century, and no doubt a good deal earlier, similar round-mantles were worn by the Feudal Baronage of Scotland. Of this fifteenth century use there is at least one portrait, not indeed contemporary, but which we can regard as based on contemporary evidence of some sort. It is a portrait of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, Feudal Baron of Lochow, Craignish, and Melfort, and afterwards a peer as Lord Campbell from, anyway, 1445 (Pl. VII). His portrait appears on a page of the celebrated *Black Book of Taymouth*, the Baron of Lochow being represented between his younger son, Colin, 1st Laird of Glenurquhy, and his grandson, Archibald, 1st Earl of Argyll (cr. 1457). The portraits in this Manuscript have indeed been described³ as "fanciful and grotesque", which last is only what one would expect in such a manuscript; but they embody details which cannot be dismissed as "fancy" and are easily related to contemporary details of costume, and render them valuable historically, however crude as "Art".

The Baron of Lochow, Lord Campbell, is arrayed in a long robe of "cardinal" red, with narrow furring round the neck and edges, which fur is of a greenish and purplish hue, clearly an artist's rendering of "vair" (purrray), the blue-and-white alternations of the grey squirrel-skin conventionalised in this heraldic fur. The collar is a greyish-white, which might well be "grey-grege". It is worn over a camail of chain-mail, and hose below, whilst the headgear is a broad black hat, with convex brim, of the "bonnet" style, which is correct for his period, and the legend *Dom. Dun. Campbell de Lochow* seems to stress his feudo-baronial rather than his peerage rank amongst the new "Lord-Barons". In short one infers,

¹ *Costume and Fashion*, p. 210. Such a circular cloak-mantle was the robe worn by the King of Arms of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the *Toison d'Or* of 1549. Messire Antoine de Beaulincourt, Chevalier, Seigneur de Beaulincourt, wears such a mantle, of red, lined white; the shoulder fastening concealed by the great golden collar of 52 plates of the Knights coats of arms (Fox-Davies, *Art of Heraldry*, pl. i., fig. 3). This last was here, the only insignia worn as *Toison d'Or*, whilst the circular cloak is worn as a noble, and he was *chevalier, chef du Nom et d'Armes de Beaulincourt*.

² *Ibid.*, p. 389; *Chronicles*, Plate of Entry of Queen Isabel, G. G. Coulton, *Chronicles of European Chivalry*, pl. I. p. 9.

³ *Scots Peerage*, vol. II. p. 175.

both from the structure of the robe (which like its wearer, existed anterior to 1455) and the bonnet worn therewith, that the illustration has been reproduced from an earlier, and genuine contemporary source. This is not the sort of dress which a seventeenth-century artist would depict or invent for a fourteenth-century peer.

Another representation of him, in the Glenurquhy pedigree, will be referred to later. It shows him, I think, not in this robe, but in that which came to be allocated to the "Estate of the Nobility" in 1455, the year in which Duncan himself died.

Of the survival of the ancient circular robe—that illustrated in the *Black Book*—and its official recognition as an ancient and denominative, baronial robe, we have two seventeenth century examples, one an official representation of a more or less "conventional" baron, the other an actual portrait dating from slightly after the middle of the century. The former is in a reproduction of a formal document issued from the Lyon Office, namely, a *Seizequartiers* issued to Sir Henry Innes younger of that ilk (afterwards 4th Baronet) about the time of his marriage in September 1694 to Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and signed by Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, the Lord Lyon, the document (Pl. XIII, now extant so far as is known, only in a striking old copperplate engraving and a contemporary copy by the Lyon Clerk, to be hereafter mentioned)¹ is in many of its details an interesting example of such workmanship and of the manner wherein peers and feudal barons were intitled. For example: Lord Ross of Hawkhead, a peer, is *Baro Parliamentari*, whilst his wife, the feudo-baronial Laird of Raploch's daughter (Jean Hamilton), is, in accordance with the usual practice in such documents, duly styled "*filia legitima Baronis de Raploch*". In the case of Sir Henry himself (still "younger of that ilk")—though knighted as a Baronet's heir-apparent—the qualification "*junioris*" (as in formal documents, it should) follows the territorial title, "*ab Eodem*".²

¹ In which the ancient Innes "mullets" are represented as wavy estoiles, a fancy of the period as regards the representation of "stars", which is found in the official "*Historical Account*" of the Family, avouched by Lyon, 14th December 1698, though not in the "Memorial" entitled "*Ane Account of the Origine and Succession of the Familie*" "given in" along with Sir Henry's petition (cf. Spalding Club, *Familie of Innes*, with the print of the Official "*Historical Account*" as printed by the Duke of Roxburghe, 1820). I mention this simply to show the distinction between the two texts (a point not appreciated by Cosmo Innes) and that the embellishing of the mullets was a contemporary fancy of the then Herald Painter, and thus avouching the accuracy of the copperplate in relation to the draughtsmanship of the Birthbrief. Technically the "stars" should not have been shown as estoiles. See Nisbet, *System of Heraldry* (1722 ed.), p. 253, but Porteous, then painter, frequently did so.

² This Birthbrief has proved of more than ordinary historic-juristic importance, since a contemporary transcript of it exists in the Charter Chest of Sir James Innes of Balveny and Edingight, Bt. It bears the holograph attestation: *This is the Copie of my own sixteen Branches as done by Captain Porteous and signed by the Lord Lyon in the Book attested by me HARRIE INNES*. The existing "Public Register of All Genealogies and Birthbriefs" begins with that of Lord Lyon Brodie of Brodie in the year of his appointment, 1727. The foregoing proves that a similar register existed in the days of the Erskine Lord Lyons but, on mediæval principles, was retained (like early Sheriff-Court Books) by each successive

The preamble of an accompanying *Diploma Stemmatis*, moreover, narrates not only that Lyon's original functions were genealogical (to which Heraldry was subsequently added), but specially that it "especially concerns his *duty* to avouch, and in his archives to record, the "genealogies of all nobles who from any ancient Scottish stem legally deduce their descent".

There is, in addition to the genealogy and heraldry, (a) a small drawing of a feudal castle, which, on the same analogy as induced Dr Douglas Simpson to correlate the carving on the Macleod tomb at Rodil with the then form of Dunvegan Castle,¹ may well be regarded as a representation of the baronial "tower and fortalice of Innes",² which in 1646-54 was replaced by the present Innes House; (b) two long-bearded old men in long robes, over which are worn just the sort of mantles under consideration, and who respectively hold up a banner of the paternal arms of Innes of that Ilk, and a quartered banner of the arms of Innes and Aberchirder. (The latter figure is the more clearly drawn, and accordingly selected for enlarged illustration, Pl. XIII.)

The under-garment is a long dark robe (and thus reminiscent of the Orkney men (apparently Udallers) above-mentioned). The "cloke"-mantle, now extant only in the engraving, is lighter, and evidently red, lined with white. No shoulder "guards" are shown (but such details may easily be omitted by an engraver, just as the tying-bows of the tabard of Ross Herald, 1745, are omitted in the engraving of that functionary's portrait by Sir George Chalmers—the whereabouts of which original is not meantime traceable).

On the right shoulder, however, is a fastening consisting of *five large spherical buttons*. It has already been noticed that *three* buttons were the fastening for a "franklyn"—or *freeholder*, to use the Scottish term.

Judge. The transcript was, on being duly produced, recorded in the current Register (vol. iv. p. 25), Lord Lyon Grant pronouncing the following important interlocutor: Edinburgh, 23rd June 1942. The Lord Lyon, King of Arms, having considered the foregoing Birthbrief and relative Petition, FINDS in Fact (1) That the Public Register of All Genealogies and Birthbrieves in Scotland existed prior to the series of volumes commencing 3rd December 1728; (2) That the Birthbrief intitled *Perillustis Familia Innesiana Stemmatis Splendore ac Majorum Amplitudine Originis & Prosapia Parade Sedecim complectens ramos et usque ab Atavo D. Henrici Innes de Eodem, jam in vicia deductum* was recorded in a Volume of a preceding series of the said Public Register, about the year 1700; (3) That the entries in the said volume were authenticated by the subscription of Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Baronet, Lord Lyon King of Arms; (4) That the said volume is not now in the Archives of the Court of the Lord Lyon and is believed not now to be extant; (5) That the copy of the registered Birthbrief intitled in Finding Second hereof is attested in holograph of Sir Henry Innes of that Ilk, Baronet; FINDS in Law, (1) That the Lord Lyon King of Arms had, and has, *virtute Officii*, an Ordinary Jurisdiction in Genealogies; (2) That the Lord Lyon King of Arms had, and has, also a statutory Jurisdiction in Genealogy arising out of the provisions of the Statutes 1592 cap. 125 and 1672 cap. 47 and of his jurisdiction to "Visite"; (3) That the Birthbrief intitled in the second Finding in Fact hereof was issued in virtue of the Lord Lyon's Ordinary Jurisdiction in Genealogy; (4) That the said Birthbrief ought to be recorded of new in the current Public Register of All Genealogies and Birthbrieves in Scotland, THEREFORE Grants Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to record the said Birthbrief of new, Gratis, in the Public Register of All Genealogies and Birthbrieves in Scotland. (Signed) FRANCIS J. GRANT, LYON. (*Reg. of Genealogies*, vol. iv. p. 25.)

¹ W. Douglas Simpson, *Book of Dunvegan*, vol. i. p. xliii, and fig. 22.

² *Great Seal*, vol. iv. p. 3022.

It is also to be noticed that there is worn a *Cap of Maintenance*, which other evidence shows was the headgear appropriate to the feudal baronage, and which was duly awarded expressly as applicable to such feudal barons, by Lyon Court in 1836.¹

These then appear as the Lord Lyon's official ruling of the garb distinctive of a Feudal Baron (*Baro minor* as distinct from the Greater-Barons—the Peerage Lords) at the close of the seventeenth century.²

These robes were, as we have noticed, ancient nobiliary garments, worn (as in Lochow's case) over chain-mail, and adapted for travelling or *riding*, and thus no doubt worn by Barons attending Parliaments and "General Councils" both at these and in the initial "riding".

What had thus been the old mediæval Noble's cloak, became the subject of a sudden direction for use in Parliament pursuant to certain indefinitely recorded and hurried instructions issued following James VI's sartorial pronouncements of 1605-1610. Indeed the garment depicted may even have been acquired in connection with the riding of 1606, or preparatory to that of 1617, though Moray was not represented in the Parliament of 1606, nor indeed until some time later.

The robe thus depicted in the Official Innes Birthbrief (and it is significant that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Baronets of Innes all sat in Parliament as Commissioners for the Baronage) appears as an actual garment in the mid-seventeenth century portrait of another Northern baron (and necessarily *qua* Baron, not *qua* Commissioner), namely James Grant of Grant, 7th feudal Baron of Freuchie,³ at Castle Grant, a painting made in

¹ Ainslie of Piton, as Representative of the Baron of Dolphinton, 26th January 1836, *Lyon Register*, vol. iv. p. 2.

² The figures, evidently of the same man, presumably represent an actual laird of Innes, and no such beard would be worn after the Restoration. It must represent either Robert Innes, 19th of that Ilk (born c. 1594, d. 1605), or his son, Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, 1st Bt. (born c. 1586, d. 17th November 1658), the former dying aged about 41 and the latter 73. Such a venerable beard indicates the latter, but a similarly patriarchal one, of suitably greyish colour, is indeed applied to Alexander, Earl of Eglington (atol 42) in the little miniature of him drawn in the great *Indenture anent the White Horse* 27th February 1630 (*Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii., pl. at p. 288), a document, the real nature of which was a "calp of Kenkynis" by Viscount Montgomery of the Great Airdes in Ireland to Eglington, the heir female who had succeeded to the honours and chiefship of the House of Montgomerie. The taking of these *caulps* had been prohibited by Statute 1617, c. 21 (*A.P.S.*, vol. iv. p. 548) which contains a (tendenciously) harrowing account of competitive "upliftings" of them; but the "caulps" themselves are not in terms abolished, and subsequently appear in the form of "presents", and in politely vague documents like the above *Indenture*.

³ James Grant of Grant, 7th Baron of Freuchie, born 1616, died in 1663. It has become the fashion to state that the style "Grant of Grant" originated only on the erection of the Regality of Grant, 22nd February 1694; the *Scots Peerage*, vol. vii. p. 476, observing: "From this date the Laird of Freuchie changed his former designation and became the Laird of Grant". As a "designation" for use in litigation regarding landed property maybe, but as a nobiliary title, in the feudal noblesse, the Chiefs of Grant had long previously borne the title of "Laird of Grant", e.g. in the "Roll of Landlords and Bailies" of 1587, and a number of other early seventeenth-century entries in the Acts of Parliament (e.g. *A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 466; 1633, vol. v. p. 45). The fact is that the title "Laird of X . . ." was the normal style applied to the chief of any "honourable name", quite irrespective of land, and from the concept of the family itself being an incorporeal heritable subject—of course of a noble and chivalric nature—a *fief-noble*, not a commercial subject capable of sale or adjudication; yet capable of being

1658¹ (Pl. VIII, 1), who, though very much a Baron, was never a Commissioner to Parliament. This is interesting and significant, for it shows that baronial robes were kept and worn locally, and quite apart from mere use in Parliament. They were in fact used in daily "baronial" life, in the baron-court—as we have seen was the case at Lesswalt—and the Laids of Grant were, we know from their Acts of Court, particular about liveries, dress, and tartan. They realized that a large clan (*parentela*) family requires ceremonial, indeed "ceremoniousness", if it is to work smoothly; and accordingly just as Scotland was a clannish country, so was it necessarily, as Riddell observed, a ceremonious one, and traditional Highland and feudal courtesy has been aptly described as "the living survival of the courtly customs of Celtic royalty"—with which regime the Baronage, as representing the earlier *Capitani Tribuum*, has, as we see, been equated by Craig of Riccarton. The identity of the pattern of mantle worn by the Laird of Grant with that depicted in the Innes Birthbrief is unmistakeable. It is a crimson robe, the large bulbous buttons on the right shoulder being therein seen life-size, though the fifth button is hidden by the Laird's hair. There is in front, however, a sort of appliqué "guard" with other five bulbous buttons, the exact nature and purpose of which is not quite clear, as it is clearly a circular robe, but is probably related to the contemporary neckwear.²

At any rate, we here find the actual depicting by an artist, on a living baron, of the robe which some 30–40 years later is officially emblazoned, as the baronial robe of circa 1694–1700. It is now of additional interest to observe that amongst the robe-wearing County Commissioners shown in Chatellain's plate, is one Baron wearing just such a circular cloak-mantle, and we see it opening, and "flapped" apart just at the right shoulder, exposing his arm within. Here it is worn with a late seventeenth-century hat and wig, which last unfortunately covers the shoulder fastening. A page carries the train, which shows that such mantles could be fairly voluminous.

like a peerage or other honour, the subject of a Crown Charter (Innes of Learney, *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, p. 50, and Charters cited) and to which a person could be "heir" or "heretrix" (*Juridical Review*, September 1940, p. 205; and *Notes and Queries*, 15th August 1942, p. 92) and transfer, not like the Roman to a *Familiae Emptor*, sordid and unchivalric idea, but through the appropriate feudal channels, and "for grave and weighty considerations"—which sounds far better (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, 1933, p. 288). He was thus "Laird of Grant" (i.e. Chief of the Grants) and "Baron of Freuchie" and Mulbon.

¹ Sir W. Fraser, *Chiefs of Grant*, vol. i, p. 240.

² Mr James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot., suggests, and I agree, that this is connected with arranging for getting into the mantle notwithstanding the voluminous starched collar of the period, to which a normal head-hole could not possibly give passage. In early times the split on the right shoulder might have allowed of actual shoulder fastening. With increase of weight of the mantle, which came to require paces, not even a five-button junction could have stood the strain, but the Grant portrait suggests the flaps as permanently sewn together under the ceremonial buttons. In these circumstances, a buttoned slash (analogous to the "split" made in eighteenth century heralds' tabards for accommodating the "frill") was a natural and necessary provision at the time of the Restoration neck-collar.

We shall next consider the nature and provenance of what became the "State-robe" (though instituted as Parliamentary robe) of a minor baron, pursuant to a statute of James II. This Act of 1455 is indeed the first wherein robes are defined. The King—on the point of attaining the "perfect age" of 25—was evidently setting about the ceremonial embellishment of public life in the realm, and had just completed the overthrow of the House of Douglas. The preamble of the statute (4th August 1455) runs: "Item, as touching the habit of the Erlis, Lords of Plicament, Commisars of Burrowys and Advocatis, sall haif and use at all pliaments and generale consallis in tyme cuning."

The Act then dealt with the apparel of the temporal Estates, i.e. the Nobility (princely-comital, and baronial) and the Burghs, but noticeably not with that of the Clergy, their raiment being in pre-Reformation days an ecclesiastical subject. The statute, 1455, c. II.¹ provides that: "All Erles sall use mantells of brown granyt opyn befor furryt with quhyt and lynyt befor outwt ane hand braide to the belt stede with the samyn furring with litill huds of the samyn clath and to be usyt upon the schuldis, and the uther lords of parliament² to haif ane mantell of rede ryt sa oppinit befor and lynit with silk or furyt with cristy gray grece or purray³ together with ane hude of the samyn clath and furryt as such is. And all Commissaris of burrowys ilk ane to haif ane pair of cloks of blew furryt fut syde opyn on the ryt schulder furryt as effers,⁴ and with huds of the amyn as said is."

The first outstanding feature of these provisions is that the greater and lesser sections of the "Estait of the Nobility" were both to wear mantles *opening in front* and furred with white and grey-white (or in the case of the baronage, if desired, the lining might be white silk—such an extent of real fur being no doubt so costly that the smaller barons might well have been unable to obtain it).

The Free-burgesses of the Royal Burghs were to wear cloaks opening on the right shoulder, and, as we shall see, the appropriate fur for burgesses (normally craftsmen and professional men) was a "grave", in fact *brown*, fur. The cut of this cloak was, it will be observed, that of the "franklin" or freeman,⁵ but which, in more elaborate form and garniture, was also the ancient circular mantle of the Nobility.

¹ A.P.S., vol. ii, p. 43.

² This makes it clear that the Earls and the Barons were the "Lords of Parliament", for we shall see the Commissioners of the Burghs are assigned a different form of robe.

³ This is apparently meant for "vairray" or "verre" the iridescent furring of the blue-grey squirrel, which is blueish above and white bellied, and the use of which in sewn skins produced the heraldic furs known as "vair" and (when artificially cut) "potent".

⁴ That is *suitably*, in the phraseology of James VI, "some grave kynd of furring" (*Privy Council*, vol. viii, p. 512) which was actually brown, as still seen on the robes of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen and others; and which may well be considered to be represented by the heraldic fur "ermineois"—gold with black tails—and which was no doubt the golden-brown of martyn or martrick, *see below*.

⁵ N. Norris, *Costume and Fashion*, vol. ii, pp. 256-7.

The intention of James II was evidently to re-arrange the robes to be worn in Parliament, and at the riding, in such a manner as to make a clean-cut distinction between the *Estat* of the Nobility (Peers and Feudal Baronage) and the *Estat* of the Burgesses. The former were henceforth to appear in mantles opening in front, whilst the burgesses were to wear mantles opening on the right shoulder.

The assignment of blue to the Commissioners for Burghs is curious, for in mediæval chronicles it is found in many mantles both royal and noble. Perhaps it represented an attack on the livery-colour of the House of Douglas. Not only was blue the original heraldic livery of that house, but it was noticeably the colour of the Earl's *Cap of Estate* (as appears from his stall-plate at Windsor). We may therefore take it his robe of state was also blue. It was accordingly an astute move to associate this colour with the burghal robes—enough to spoil it, in mediæval life, as a "baronial" garment.

The Burghs, however, seem never, in fact, to have adopted the provision, which indeed was probably abandoned on the revival of the ancient Douglas colours, in the Angus line,¹ and Burgh-Commissioners and Provosts are accordingly found wearing the black robes usually associated with municipal office.

Reverting to the "*Estat* of the Nobility", this—then, and for another 1½ centuries—consisted of: (1) The Earl/*Comites* constitutionally derived from, and representing, the provincial Sub-Kings of early Scottish history,² the Provincial *Righ/Morair*, and even in mediæval and heraldic documents an Earl is described as "High and Mighty Prince". (2) The Baronage, or Crown vassals holding in *liberam baroniam*, or apparently *ut baro* in respect of some incorporeal baronial hereditament.³

Parliament came to be, however, conceived as a representation of

¹ The Angus, or "Red" Douglasses, had borne livery Gules, either from the comital colours of Angus or from the *Heart*, or both. Indeed *gules* would have technically become the Douglas "tincture" after the addition of the heart, but no doubt the older blue livery derived from the chief Azure subsisted.

² Dickinson, *Carnieath*, pp. xvi, lii, lv.

³ Since Dickinson wrote on this matter in the *Court Book of the Barony of Carnieath*, p. xviii, additional point is given to his observation by consideration of such persons as the "Baron of the Bachull" (Hereditary Keeper of the *Bachull Mor*, Pastoral staff of St Moluag (I. F. Grant, *Lordship of the Isles*, pp. 309, 315)), and the Chiefs of *Communitates*, found in early State Documents, and whom Sir Aeneas Macpherson correlates with the early *Proceres Regni* (*Loyall Disuasive*, pp. 22, 99, 110). This, and the patriarchal jurisdictions, and grants of supporters to "Chiefs of old families" and or "Clans", irrespective of baronial fief, go far to bear out not only Craig's view that the earliest Barons were *Capitani Tribuum* (Chiefs of Clans), *Jus Feudale*, 1-8-2, but also to explain the "other indivisible tenures" in the Report of the Scottish "Tryours" in *Bruce v. Baliol*, 1292; and are related to the heraldic view that a "clan" or "noble family" is an incorporeal heritable fief (see Sir Charles Erskine, cited *Juridical Review*, September 1940, p. 205, n. 7), as, moreover, evidenced by the fourteenth-century Great Seal Charters (*Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, pp. 25, 41)—"noble fiefs", which, however, in the chivalric concept, though negotiable for "grave and weighty considerations" (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, December 1933, p. 188) were not vendible to a "*Familiae Emptor*" in the venal Roman manner.

"lands" and as represented, in effect, either by the Baronage¹ or by the Earls, and accordingly we shall not find the sub-baronial "freeholders" until these were admitted by statutory Commissioners at a later stage.²

During the sixteenth century the English terminology of referring to the Peerage as "The Nobility", and the creation of the personal peerage *Barones Majores*, later denominated ("Lords of Parliament") "Baron-Banrent,"³ and the determination to constitute "the Baronage" a distinct "Estate" (to replace the clergy after the Reformation), led to a statute of 20th December 1567 providing for more effective baronial representation on the preamble that "Of law and reason *the barons* of this realm ought to have vote in Parliemant as a part of the nobility, and for safety of number at each parliament that a preept of Parliament be directed to the sheriff . . ."⁴

This clarifies the (obvious) nobiliary fact, that the Barons are a part of "The Nobility" in its constitutional sense, and as an "Order" or "Estate", and in the 1455 statute of Apparel we accordingly find both degrees, the Earls and the Baronage—great and small—provided with similar mantles opening in front.

The Earls, as of regal origin, representing the provincial *righ*, are given "brown" velvet, or blue-purple, mantles—and as evidenced by the Earl of Winton's robes (belonging to Sir Alexander Seton of Abercorn, Bt.),⁵ whilst those of the Baronage (great and small) were of "red ryt sa",⁶ which I suppose means (in reference to the preceding brown/purple cut-pile) *red* velvet, with furring of grey "gris", viz. grey-squirrel, or else "vairry," namely the grey and white furring formed by the backs and bellies of these squirrels.⁷ This fur, says Norris,⁸ "ranked with sable and ermine, and was much valued in the Middle Ages". It has, however, rather an interesting, possible, bearing on the early character of "The Baronage" as *Capitani Tribuum*, and holders of, originally, *allodial* fiefs; for the Scottish Parliament was careful, in 1556, to remind the Crown and Nation that the title "King

¹ The Scottish Parliament, *Juridical Review*, March 1933, p. 10.

² The Royal Burghs were present through their Commissioners as *pro indiviso* vassals of the Crown, holding directly *de Rege*, and not capable of being represented in any sense by the *Comites-Morair*. The "freeholders", in early times would, however, have been regarded as owing suit to the Earl/Morair, and not to the *Ard-righ*, and only gradually would the idea of "immediacy" and Crown-freehold supersede the concept of allod of land and service to the *Morair*.

³ As explained in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxvii, p. 162, n. 1, this term seems to mean "bannered" namely the Great Barons authorised to display square-banners, as distinct from the ordinary rectangular banners (longest side next staff).

⁴ *A.P.S.*, vol. iii, p. 40.

⁵ See *Juridical Review*, vol. xlv. (1932), p. 114.

⁶ Similarly the mantle of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon, was made of blue-purple, and furred with "pudenyas", i.e. *peau-de-nez*, that is ermine, as in the Inventory of his effects.

⁷ There seems a good deal of confusion about these grey and white "noble" furs, for "miniver" is popularly stated to consist of the white ermine-skin without the tails. The term, however, is evidently the same as *menuvair* (Norris, vol. ii, p. 283), which was a furring made from small squirrel skins (Fox-Davies, *Complete Guide to Heraldry*, p. 82 and fig. 28).

⁸ *Costume and Fashion*, vol. ii, p. 283.

of Scots" denoted that the Sovereign was essentially, and at Common Law, a personal *Ard-Righ*, and not territorially King of Scotland.¹

That is, whilst ermine was primarily related to Royalty, and by derivation to the high feudal nobility, there are hints, I think, that *vair*, the squirrel fur heraldically represented by blue and white "greys", was the fur associated with the allodial "Sire"² or "Baron par le Grace de Dieu", a fact perhaps rather pointedly emphasised by the arms, "barry of six, gules and vair" borne by Engerrard de Coucy, whose house proudly boasted

"Ni Roi, ni Price sui jy
Je suis le Sire de Coucy."

The story, moreover, related by Mackenzie regarding the origin of the Coucy Arms, though of the character of "family traditions" with which nineteenth century heralds came to look with a critical eye, is of simple nature which, taking the date coeval with the introduction of Armoury into consideration, is probably quite correct: namely that, in a campaign against the Hungarians, De Coucy, as yet not using arms on his shield, having apparently fallen, and his following likely to give way, detached his cloak (red doubled squirrel) and "pulling out the lining" hoisted it as banner upon a spear, when all was well.³ We thus certainly find a robe of red doubled *vair* strikingly associated with the early robes of an outstanding allodial "Baron par le Grace de Dieu".

Equally, we find in Scotland the *Earl-Righ* branch of the "Estate of the Nobility" employing purple velvet robes furred with white, *i.e.* ermine—which certainly in practice was used *with* the black ermine-tails—which, however, in due course came to connote itself "baronial status" or jurisdiction, at least as regards the cap, of which more hereafter.

In the first stage these robes were worn with the hood, which led to a brave display of the "furryt" lining, and in addition the *chapeau*, gules doubled with ermine, or other fur (to be hereafter referred to), or else a

¹ J. Hill Burton, *History of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 6 (quoting Bishop Leslie's history). The same theory is illustrated from such charters as those issued in the twelfth century commencing "Duncan, by the Grace of God, Earl of Fife" (*Scots Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 6), though as I pointed out in *Sources and Literature of the Law of Scotland* (Stair Soc.) *s.v.* Peerage Law, p. 427, even the Earls were not proprietors of the whole lands of the earldoms, but of a caput as the Crown held the Moot-Hill of Scone. There was a distinct theory of allodial possession, anterior to the organisation of the feudal system, which, however, accorded so excellently with the organisation of the clan-tribe system, that feudalism was readily and inevitably adopted in a clannish community (*Tartans of the Clans and Families*, pp. 15, 25; *Heraldry in Scotland*, pp. 1-3; cf. F. Funk Brentano, *Old Regime in France*, pp. 5-11).

² G. T. Clark, *Medieval Military Architecture*, vol. i. p. 477.

³ Mackenzie, *Works*, vol. II. p. 590. Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, 1722, p. 24, considers the use of furs in heraldry as one of several factors indicating that armory on shields was derived from previous use on clothing, thus corroborating the view set forth in my *Scots Heraldry*, p. 14; and emphasised by Stevenson, *Heraldry in Scotland*, p. 31, and Lord Jamieson in *Maclean of Ardour v. Maclean*, 1941 S.C., that Heraldry was primarily related to Civil Identification—and administration—rather than to warfare.

"chaperon" was worn; whilst later, and throughout the sixteenth century, a black chapeau-type of cap, the precursor of the judicial "Black cap", was worn. Later on the furred collar grew into the fur cape, which in the case of the robes of peers and the Lord Lyon had become a full cape by the close of the seventeenth century.

Of the foregoing state robe of the feudal baronage, as laid down by 1455, c. 10, we are fortunate in having (1) a portrait of "Black Duncan", 8th Laird, feudal Baron of Glenurquhy, by Jameson, showing him in a robe consisting of a darkish red mantle, having a bluish (*i.e.* grey) lining (not ill.). The headgear is again a black cap, in this case close-fitting. The pigment of the robe has evidently darkened, but the same mantle as previously observed is again represented about the commencement of the seventeenth century, in a miniature in the Glenorchy pedigree.

(2) A portrait of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, 2nd Bt. ("The Black Cock of the West"), who succeeded as Baron of Luss in 1646, and lived until 1676 (Pl. X, 1). Here the crimson robe is again furred with a small collar, and lining showing along the edges, but the robe has also a broad cape likewise furred along the edges, but not all over like that of a peer, and the fur has no ermine-tails, so is no doubt vair, as the Act of 1455 laid down. This portrait is interesting as showing the use of the baronial robe of state by minor barons even so late as the middle of the seventeenth century. We shall see that it can be regarded as an example of the robes used prior to, and (evidently with the usual Scottish determination) subsequent to, the post-union Orders anent Apparell of 1605 *et seq.* (which, however, do not specifically apply to the feudal barons).

(3) The Composite Plate of the Scottish Parliament, and procession (on foot) of those who normally took part in "the Riding of the Parliament" in the *Atlas de Gueudeville/Chatelain*, published 1721, and first reproduced in Scotland in June 1932, in the Court of Session Quatercentenary issue of the *Juridical Review*, 1932.

Although issued in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the plate was evidently compiled from much older sources, the dress of the heralds, for example, being drawn from some source of about a generation prior to 1603—for the tabards shown are of the form used prior to the Union of the Crowns, in fact the style of this heraldic dress is approximately 1555-60 or thereby. Lyon is seen wearing, along with his tabard,¹ the robe of crimson velvet with cords and tassels of silk and silver which he is recorded as having worn at Coronations as High Sennachie,² whilst the ermine cape, or collar, is not quite so ample as in the later engraving of the Lord Lyon in the plate of the Riding of Parliament. The pursuivants,

¹ For this, see portrait of *Louis le Beau*, Duke of Burgundy, in *Connoisseur*, 1911, vol. xxx, p. 214.

² Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, II, iv, p. 171. For the early style of this robe as worn by the Royal Sennachie when declaiming the genealogy at the Scots coronation, see Pl. XIV from *Fordun*.

moreover, are in the early mediæval cape-and-hoods, not in tabards. It would seem the "Heraldic contingent" has been copied in from some mid-sixteenth century drawing not extant, and represents Officers of Arms of about the time of Sir Robert Forman of Luthrie. The pursuivants would seem elicited from some still earlier, even late fifteenth century, source.

Along with these there are included in the procession bewigged men with tricorne hats of about the James VII period, say round 1685, for the presence of Bishops and Archbishops shows that Gueudeville's material was collected and sketched prior to the accession of William and Mary. The procession thus represents a composition of figures from the two centuries, roughly 1480-1680.

In this connection the robes of Alexander, 1st Earl of Huntly, upon his carved effigy in Elgin Cathedral (c. 1470), are of considerable interest, since they may well, especially when compared with certain of the sleeved robes, in the Gueudeville plate, bear some relation to what may have been the contemporary interpretation of the 1455 style of robes, though in their later development they were the more picturesque sleeveless flowing and ermine-caped front-opening robes. Huntly's robe shows hanging sleeves, each cut in several places, and opening in front, of a similar style to those seen in fifteenth century manuscripts, and indeed in the Seton Armorial, heraldic portraits of James III and James IV. Huntly's, however, are far more elaborate than those there illustrated, and his tomb is thus of very great sartorial interest.¹

For the purpose of the present investigation, in analysing Gueudeville, one examines the detail of the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, who (and we know from the Chalmers-Somers plates and the Order of Procession in the Lyon Court Precedency Book that the Burghs walked as an Estate by themselves, before the Estate of the Baronage) stretch along the row above the heralds, and the Lord Advocate intervenes between them and Estate of the Peerage, wherein the "Lord Barons" appear in robes, whilst the Viscounts and Earls, in this representation, are shown in ordinary dress.

The Burgh Commissioners are shown in a mixed selection of short cloaks and gowns, reaching for the most part to the knees, or half-way down the calf, some having no sleeves, some normal sleeves, and others the slashed, and drooping, gown-sleeves. At any rate we perceive the then Municipal gown was short and sleeved; namely, the black gowns worn in the Town Councils²—no doubt with "grave" brown furring, whilst, as

¹ A plate illustrating it is in H. B. Mackintosh's *Elgin Past and Present*, p. 88, photo by Mr Third.

² *Melrose Papers*, vol. i. p. 549; C. S. Terry, *The Scottish Parliament*, p. 100, is probably correct in concluding that "the Commissioners of Burghs probably continued to appear at Parliament in their civic black robes".

hereinafter noticed, the great burghs with "Lord Provosts" probably wore, as Aberdeen still does, the crimson robes sanctioned by James VI, with *brown* furring, *not* ermine, for the trimming of ermine on burghal robes properly belongs *only* to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh as the capital of Scotland.

We look next at the part where the Commissioners of Shires should (and do) appear. Here there is a marked distinction between (a) the portion walking first, which appear in ordinary clothes, without robes, and (b) the second part of this contingent who wear mantles, held up by pages.

The former are clearly those Commissioners who were only Freeholders, and the latter these Commissioners who, being Barons (*Barones Minores*), were still entitled to wear the mantles specified by 1455, c. 10, and shown in the Colquhoun of Luss portrait; whilst one, as already pointed out, wears the voluminous circular baronial "cloak" like those in the Innes birthbrief and Grant of Freuchie's portrait.

The Gueudeville plate therefore agrees with portraits such as that of Colquhoun of Luss, regarding the continued use, by some feudal barons, of these stately baronial mantles. Having thus shown the survivance down to a period of roughly the half-century before the Union, of the "State Robes" of the feudal Baronage, it falls to explore the development of a "Parliamentary Robe" both for peers and the feudal Barons, at the instance of James VI in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

It has already been pointed out that Parliament was always spoken of as "The Three Estates" (Clergy, Nobility, and Burghs), and that after the Reformation, at those times when "Prelacy" was banned, the "three" estates¹ were constituted by distinguishing the Baronage from the Peerage (which on English terminology got loosely called "the Nobility"), though, as we have seen, Parliament carefully and explicitly acknowledge in 1567 that the Baronage was "a part of the nobility"² in the sense of a *Noblesse*.

The distinction between the "Peerage" and the "Baronage", in that sense and at this time, was in Scotland an easy one, owing to the tradition of the Peerage as an Order of Earls, in origin the provincial *Righ*,³ whilst the Baronage (*Barones Minores*) were in origin the *Capitani Tribuum*, and holders of the larger *duthus*-allods within the comital provinces. The Earls (and consequently in due course all Scots *peers*) sat in Parliament "on the benches of the Throne",⁴ whilst the Masters (Tanisters of the

¹ Stair Society, *Sources and Literature of the Law of Scotland*, p. 426.

² *A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 40. This statute is confined to *Barons*,—not Freeholders.

³ The Scottish Peerage comprehended more Earls than Lord-Barons. *Sources and Literature of the Law of Scotland*, p. 426.

⁴ *Juridical Review*, vol. xlv. p. 114. After the expansion of the Comital Orders into a Peerage its accommodation was necessarily extended beyond the *palatium*, which by the time of Gueudeville's plate had come to be occupied by the Officers of State, whilst the Lord Lyon and Usher stood on the steps of the throne.

Comital and subsequently of all peerage-houses) sat on the *steps* of the throne. The vague recollection of this distinction between Rego-Comital Order and the feudal Baronage/*Capitani Tribuum* Order became useful to the Covenanted Parliament of 1640, for when Charles I pointed out the difficulty arising from the abolition of the Bishops (the *Estate* of the Clergy), that unconstitutional Parliament determined "that this present Parliament holden by the Nobility, Barons and Burgesses, and their Commissioners, the true Estates of the Kingdom, . . . to be a complete and perfect Parliament".¹

This matter had already arisen in 1585 when on account of the alleged "great decay of the ecclesiastical estate, and other most necessary and weighty considerations", a course of legislation was initiated which in due course, under the Shire-representation developments, eventually led to Freeholders other than Barons being elected Commissioners, and getting seats within what continued to be entitled the "Estate of the Baronage", which (hived off from the Estate of the Nobility) took the place of the vanished Estate of the Clergy.²

We, however, notice that in the "Riding", or procession, the Commissioners of Freeholder rank were ranked separately, and beneath, Commissioners of Baronial rank (*vide* Gueudeville's plate), and that the latter wore robes supported by pages. Moreover, in Sommers's plates there seems an error in marking *two* sets of "Commissioners for Burghs" (each pair with two "lacqueys"), whilst there follows *one* pair of "Commissioners for Shires" with *four* lacqueys (the "Lords" have *six* lacqueys). What was no doubt intended to be shown was (1) a pair of Burgh Commissioners, with the two lacqueys; (2) a pair of Freeholder Shire-Commissioners, also with two lacqueys; (3) a pair of Baronial Shire-Commissioners, with four lacqueys.³ This would agree with the analogous distinctions seen in Gueudeville's procession, though by 1685 all these Commissioners had ceased to wear their robes, whereof the distinctions and use were still set forth in Gueudeville.

Another statute of 1585, the "Statute of Apparells", had dealt with this robing aspect of the rearranged "Estaitis", providing that "every Estate shall have their several apparel in seemly fashion conform to the

¹ *A.P.S.*, vol. v. p. 288; J. H. Burton, *History of Scotland*, vol. vii. pp. 84-6; *A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 422. Since Professor Dickinson indicates in a recent article in the *Juridical Review*, vol. lvii. p. 140, that there seemed little difference—latterly—between Barons and Freeholders, it is proper to emphasise that apart from the occasional (and irresistible—for people will not colloquially use long terms) *informal* application of "The Barons" to the whole Shire-Commissioners; everyone concerned was most careful to reiterate "Barons and Freeholders". Freeholders were not Barons and everybody recognised that. Heraldically Freeholders are not allowed the insignia of Barons.

² *A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 422.

³ Agnew, *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, 1864, p. 268, gives an evidently earlier note of the numbers of lacqueys: Barons 2; Lords and Viscounts 3; Earls 4; Marquesses 6; Dukes 8. He noted that the Barons wore their mantles.

pattern thereof which the King's Majesty shall make and command to be observed".¹ This suggests that the new Estate of the Baronage was intended to have robes, and robes different from those of the peers, for use in Parliament. Hitherto, under 1455, c. 10, it will be recollected that the *Barones*, major and minor, both wore the same robes, and that these differed from the robes of the Earls.

Whilst it was easy enough, for the reasons already mentioned, to hive off the Baronage from the Peerage, and so divide the old "Estate of the Nobility" nothing seems to have been done about robes until after the Union of 1603, and apparel for the new Baronial Estate may well have presented some difficulty, since the Barons would be loth to accept a sartorial innovation which might affect their social status as "ane part of the Nobility" (see p. 132, n. 4, and p. 136, n. 2).

In practice it appears, from Gueudeville's plate, that both peers and Barons clung tenaciously to their "velvet and furret" robes, the front-opening mantles of 1455 with trains and pages, whereof we find a surviving example in the second half of the seventeenth century, in the Colquhoun of Luss portrait. Indeed Gueudeville shows that the only processional break between the *Lords* and the *Barons* was the interjection of the Lord Advocate, who wears, as he still does, the black robe trimmed with black velvet and fur.

Indeed we shall find a similar retention of nobility-standard in such apparel, both as regards the "velvet" and revived circular mantles, when His Majesty did in due course take up the matter shortly after the Union of 1603.

On 7th June 1605 James VI sent his commands to the Privy Council ordaining "that Dukes, Marquises, and Earls" should wear "red crimson velvet robes lined with white ermine and taffets" and that "Lords" should wear "red scarlet robes, lined after the same fashion".²

These robes were of course of the "front-opening" pattern with furred capes, shown in both Sommers and Gueudeville, and to which the Scottish noblesse reverted, after the Restoration, as being the more impressive. Examples of the actual garments are seen on the effigy of George, 1st Earl of Kinnoull (who died in 1634), in Kinnoull Old Kirk, and in the portrait of "William 8th" (more probably William 6th) Earl of Morton in *Scottish History and Life* (MacLehose, 1902), vol. xiii. This "statutory Command" of course superseded for the moment, and no doubt unconstitutionally, the ancient purple comital robes such as that worn at Holyroodhouse by Robert, 1st Earl of Winton, at his formal creation in November 1600.

By next year, however, James VI had seen the English House of Lords in its parliamentary robes, and on 8th April 1606 issued a contradictory

¹ *A.P.S.*, vol. iii, p. 445.

² *Privy Council*, vol. vii, p. 57.

order on the narrative of surprise that certain of the Scottish nobles were going to wear their velvet robes at the forthcoming parliament and (quite contrary to 1455, c. 10) stating that "velvet robes are never at any time worn by any Earls except at Coronations, creations and such public solemnities", and that parliamentary robes were to be of scarlet cloth with stripes of white fur as rank-bars" in the capes or hoods of the same". On 24th April 1606 the Council duly made an Act amending that of 7th June 1605.¹

Whether King James meant this to apply only to Peerage Lords, and not to the "Estate of the Baronage", or to both Orders, we have seen that under the existent statutory provisions (1455, c. 10) the *Barones Majores* and *Barones Minores* were robed alike, and that the latter had been again quite recently declared "ane part of the Nobilitie" (*supra*), so the Privy Council, in framing the Proclamation which followed, promulgating His Majesty's pleasure, adopted the foregoing statutory interpretation of the Royal Command. The text of this, like most such proclamations, is not officially recorded, but fortunately we have a contemporary account of it from *Birrell's Diary*:

"22nd June 1606; Proclamation that Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Lordis, and Barronis, should show their evidents to be placed² and robes to be made in red, lined white."

Birrell accordingly preserved the fact that the proclamation applied the Royal Command anent robes of "red, lined white" to both "Lords" and "Barons".

This meant that the newly acquired velvet robes were, for ordinary purposes (unless, of course, sitting in their own courts), useless—at any rate for the great ceremony of Riding of Parliament—the outstanding occasion on which robes were worn. For this they had now suddenly to acquire circular mantles of cloth, with rank-guards. In a sense, this was a reversion to the earlier travelling-mantle, as already explained, but in a state procession was no doubt far less effective than the velvet be-trained mantles which had so long been in use.

The Order of Council, made on 24th June, left only a week to go before the Opening of Parliament on 1st July, and for that day no one was ready. However, Scottish Statesmen met the situation in as practical a way as possible, and on the Opening day issued this pronouncement:

¹ *Privy Council*, vol. vii. p. 488.

² That is title deeds for determining their precedence. Actually the Feudal Barons also took precedence *inter se* according to their creation, or special provisions, as is well illustrated in Sir A. Agnew's *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, 1894 ed., p. 495, and cf. *A.P.S.*, vol. xi. p. 39. Such scrutiny would also be necessary for placing "the Commissioners for Shires in their respective groups as Barons and as Freeholders," as shown in Gueudeville's plate, and as indeed appears from the lacquey-numbers in Sommers's plates.

"The Lordis Commissionarie continewis this pnt. parliament . . . to therisday nextte cum the third day of this instant, the qlk day the haill Estaittis of pliament will convene and ryd with thair honors, with Croune, sword and sceptour."¹

The phrase "thair honors" refers, I think, to the insignia of each Estait, and not to "The Honours" which are thereafter specified.

By Thursday the peers had managed to get their new circular mantles ready, but the Barons had not been able to get theirs (probably were anything but anxious to incur the expense!), nor were the Commissioners for Burghs able to get those which had so recently been determined were applicable to them, and the official record of the Riding, kept by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, bears that

"Notwithstanding this Act (of Council) at Perth, nather Commissioners of Burows nor Barons rode, for vant of furnitur, to reasone of the untymous Varninge."²

In due course, the Barons, or some of them, did, as we have seen, duly acquire the new form of circular mantle, as depicted in Grant of Grant's portrait and officially by the Lord Lyon in the Birthbrief.

It will next be convenient to examine in somewhat greater detail the history of this circular mantle which thus came to be restored to use as a "working-garment", we might say, for the Scottish *haute noblesse*, and which, as in Lochow's representation in the *Black Book of Taymouth*, had already been in use by the early fifteenth century Scottish Baronage, and which, moreover, in an attenuated form, and with an inappropriate single-brooch fastening, purports to be depicted on the "Baron of Scotland armed cap a pie" (*circa* 1320) assigned by Lord Lyon Balfour Paul as one of Arbroath's supporters, 1900.³

Circular mantles, split down the right side, and fixed on the right shoulder, were an ancient French fashion, which early in the fourteenth century came to be worn "by both sexes of the nobility",⁴ and as we have noticed, were probably already worn by the udallers of Orkney in the

¹ *A.P.S.*, vol. iii. p. 279.

² Balfour's *Heraldic Tracts*, p. 67.

³ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xv. p. 73, and illustrated in Fox-Davies, *Complete Guide to Heraldry*, p. 432. The brooch-fastening, we now see, is not the correct five-button form appropriate to Barons.

⁴ H. Norris, *Costume and Fashion*, vol. ii. p. 210. Indeed such "cloaks" were worn as insignia of council, even by vassals *enarasseur* of feudal barons in baron-courts, for in no less than two "interruptions" of a legal contest regarding the baron-court of Leswalt, we find this effected by "spulzie" of "cloaks" (*Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, pp. 133, 134). Agnew mistakenly thinks they were "military" cloaks, but the record says nothing of the sort, and it was of the essence of the proceedings that they were "interrupting" a civil court. Such cloaks we find were not only worn in Parliament, but by the Orkney udallers, and, as we see, in the Courts of baronies, by the vassal-suitors. This illustrates the characteristic ceremoniousness of the Councils of these small family-states—such being the nature of every barony.

early fifteenth century, and, with a shoulder-fastening of *three* buttons, or ornaments, were the recognised dress of the franklyn or free-gentleman. In 1455 we find that whilst the peers wore their purple white-furred robes of velvet, and the Feudal Baronage their red velvet robes furred with *vair*, both open in front (evidently the test of the state-mantle of the *hoch-adel*) (and the feudal Laird-Baron of Scotland is still received as *hoch-adel* in Continental society), the statute of 1455, c. 10, provided just such "clokes" fastened on the right shoulder, for the Burgh Commissioners, and as a robe of parliament.

During the course of the fourteenth century, such "cloaks" had come to be the parliamentary dress both in France and England; and first in France, then in England, they came to be decorated with "guards" or bands of white fur edged with gold braid, the number of which denoted rank—as James VI's order of 8th April 1606 directed without being too specific. Actually a Baron had two such bars, which in England were worn on either side of the slit (and later on the loose hood),¹ whilst in France the guards were affixed on the left shoulder.²

Now the number of rows of ermine upon the State robes came to correspond with the number of "guards" on the parliamentary robes, and therefore, from an observation of Nisbet's:

"A distinguishing sign of the degrees of nobility in Britain is the number of rows or bars³ of ermine allowed to them by sovereigns to wear on their robes as signs of their degrees of nobility. A Duke in his mantle of state has four bars of ermine allowed him, a Marquis three and a half, the Earls, three. The Viscounts and Lords, say our present writers, have only their mantles and robes faced up with a white fur."⁴

In Scotland at this time the 2½ guards for Viscounts, and 2 guards for Lord-Barons, had not been assigned. Indeed as Mackenzie points out there were, until 1606, no Viscounts in Scotland.⁵

The point indicated is that these sub-comital peers were wearing robes trimmed with plain *white* fur; whilst the Feudal barons were, like Colquhoun of Luss, doing likewise, or else continuing to use (on their *robes*, though not on their headgear, of which later) the purple-grey furring formed either of "cristy grey gris" or the "purray" (fur *vairre*), as we see from the

¹ *Costume and Fashion*, p. 380.

² G. G. Coulton, *Froissart, Chronicler of European Chivalry*, plate of "Entry of Queen Isabel", p. 9.

³ This seems to allude to the Parliamentary robe as distinct from the "rows" on the State robe, though he makes confusion by using the term "bars" in the next phrase where we should expect "rows".

⁴ Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 18.

⁵ *Works*, vol. ii. p. 554. The premier Viscount of Scotland was Fenton, cr. 18th March 1606, whereas the "Decree of Ranking" was dated 5th March 1606, and the "several stripes" referred to in the Royal Letter of 8th April 1606 does not specify precise details, which appear indeed to have then existed only as regards the ranks of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls' robe-guards.

portraits already referred to. It was at no time the desire of the Crown pointedly to irritate the Baronage by peremptorily distinguishing between the *Barons majores* and the *Barones minores*, and Mackenzie in several passages points out that the Baronage maintained its status. He observes that notwithstanding the Acts for appointing Commissioners for Shires,

"it is observable that tho by that Act they may for their conveniency choose two, yet they are by no express law discharged to come in greater numbers . . . the Barons and Noblemen (peers) having been represented promiscuously, and that long after the Act of Parliament allowing them to send Commissioners, and this is the reason why our old Barons who are not Lords, and hold only their Lands in free Barony, have supporters in their Achievement,¹ and that with some reluctance they yield the Precedence to Knights Baronets, they being originally Heritable Counsellors to the King, as Members of Parliament² and not debarred.³

"The old Barons (or Lairds) amongst us, especially where they are Chiefs of Clans or the Representatives of old families that were Earldoms⁴ . . . have never ceded⁵ the precedency to Knights Baronets, much less to ordinary knights, tho the other pretend that a Baron is no Name of Dignity and that Knights Baronets have a special privilege . . . and though *militia non est per se dignitas*, yet generally it is believed that next to Knights baronets succeed Knights Bachelors, and next to them our Lairds."⁶

Barony, however, was, as he had observed at p. 549, much more than "*militia per se*"; and related to *jurisdiction*; and as he says in *Science of Heraldrie*, "such feus as had a jurisdiction annext to them, a Barony as we call it, do ennoble".⁷

¹ All the evidence is to the effect that supporters related to jurisdiction of the High Justice, and not to presence in Parliament. In the Isles, however, "High Justice" related not to *fura et fassa* but to Decrees adjudging "cow" penalties, etc.

² Rather as Feudal Vassals, who were entitled to protection, and bound to afford Counsel to their Superior.

³ Mackenzie, *Works*, vol. ii. p. 545.

⁴ Here he interestingly alludes to the quality of a precedence, or status attaching to representation of a "race" or "family" subsequent to the loss of the corporeal fief, an aspect bearing on the grants of supporters to the "Representatives" of Minor Barons long subsequent to the loss of the baronial fiefs.

⁵ This, as Agnew pointed out, was fiercely protested for in the seventeenth century. The Royal Warrants were quite clear, however, and were confirmed by Statute.

⁶ *Works*, vol. ii. p. 550.

⁷ *Works*, vol. ii. p. 583. Observe the phrase "had" in relation to jurisdiction, and "do" ennoble; thus again pointing to the baronial "character" like the right to supporters being an element continuant in the "representation" of the person in whose favour the erection was made, a principle very evident in a number of heraldic applications, and moreover in such documents as the Petitions for benefices recorded in Papal letters, e.g. vol. ix. p. 105, and see *Scots Peerage*, vol. ix. p. 421, where the applicants set forth ancestry "of Baronial race" on "both the father's and mother's side", thus showing that "baronial" attributes were present in the daughters of baronial families, and indeed in the younger sons of feudal barons.

Of course even hereditary Gentility is a "dignity",¹ even a coat of arms has a "*nomen dignitatis*"—the noble "name" of Gentility under which the "armigerous family" is made of record² in the person of its representor, i.e. Chief, and the Barony is incorporated and erected under a specific "name" which becomes the "title" (*sic* in litigations such as *Moir of Leckie* (*Scots Heraldry*, 88; *Morrison, Dict. of Decisions*, 15538)), and whereby *inter alia* the baron was called in the County Suit-Roll,³ indeed

¹ Norroy, King of Arms, in the 1912 edition of Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol. xxii. p. 289, para. 632, puts this concisely thus: "It is still the law that no man is entitled to the dignity of a Gentleman and to armorial insignia except by record, and that such record exists only in the College of Arms." For the technical distinctions involved in this "Gentility", hereditary and personal, see my *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, p. 29, n. 3, and *Encyclopædia of the Laws of Scotland*, s.v. Procedure, paras. 33, 34; where, however, the statement that Knighthood was the lowest recognised dignity (*Peerage*, para. 437) requires correction, for, as seen in the Royal Commissions of Visitation, the above jurisdiction of the Kings of Arms covers "any name or title of honour or dignity as Esquire or Gentleman or other", and Norroy thus most properly described Gentility as a "dignity", being as the Royal Commissions set forth are "justiciable by the Law of Arms". *Tartans of the Clans and Families*, p. 29, and *op. cit.*

² *Notes and Queries*, 2/9/1939, p. 164; 3/2/40, p. 76, n. 5; Innes of Learney, *Law of Succession in Ensigns Armorial*, p. 44.

³ W. C. Dickinson, *Court Book of the Barony of Carnethy*: "There is clear evidence that in Scotland no baronies were 'dignified' in the modern peerage sense, with a peerage *nomen dignitatis* until the fifteenth century, though the barons were always part of the nobility" (p. xx), and he observes that "in the broader sense of Nobility barons of that rank yet". Now whilst it is true that no baron was a peer in the "modern peerage sense" (i.e. in enjoying "peerage rights") and consequently "sense", for as Lord Lyon Burnett said to Sir W. Fraser (*Red Book of Menteith Reviewed*, p. 47) when Fraser had referred to Sir William Stuart, 1364, as "a Commoner": "Peers and Commoners! There were no more peers and commoners in those days than there were cavaliers and roundheads, steam engines, school-boards, or peerage-earldoms," and consequently, not being a "peer", could not have a "peerage *nomen dignitatis*". It nevertheless certainly is the case that the Barony had a Name in the Royal Suit-roll, that the vassals were, as Mackenzie explains, "named from their Lands" (*Works*, vol. ii. p. 578), and that this was the name or title under which he was "of record" in the *Liber Insigniorum*, and Suit-Roll of his County, and that the feudal baron accordingly had a baronial "title", as our legal phraseology widely shows, and the Spynie charter of 6th May 1590 (see p. 113, *supra*) so specifically sets forth. Indeed Dickinson, at p. xix, alludes to "any personal dignity conferred upon the Baron by virtue of that tenure", and in the footnote points out that the rank of Baron was then higher than Knight. The use by Sir James Balfour Paul, in an early twentieth-century birthbrief of the phrase "untitled nobility" (that birthbrief being in various other respects badly phrased, led to its recipient only making out a morganatic marriage, where with more skill she might well have established sufficiency of *ebenbürtigkeit* for a full marriage), coupled with the possibility of fatal misunderstanding over such phrases as that of Dr Dickinson (on p. xi), led to a demand that Lyon should, at the earliest opportunity, take this matter into decision in *curia militaris*, as a number of Scottish houses "indignated" into the continental titled noblesse in respect of Scottish feudal baronies, were interested, and important matters of "equivalent-nobility" might be involved. Lyon accordingly—upon the first suitable occasion thereafter—pronounced the following judgment:—

"Edinburgh, 26th February 1943. The Lord Lyon King of Arms having considered the foregoing petition" (in a birthbrief, the preparation whereof was then duly "authorised", being the *Signature* for such writ). "Further, with regard to the words 'untitled nobility' employed in certain recent birthbriefs in relation to the Minor Baronage of Scotland, Finds and Declares that the Minor Barons of Scotland are, and have been both in this nobiliary Court and in the Court of Session recognised as a 'titled nobility' and that the estate of the Baronage (i.e. *Barones Minores*) are of the ancient Feudal Nobility of Scotland" (*Reg. of Gen.*, vol. iv. p. 26).

In various matriculations it has also been Found and Declared, relating the Baronial character with the armorial insignia therewith associated, for example: *John Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie, Baron of Niddrie-Marshall and Lochtour* . . . "Declare that the Petitioner as Feudal Baron of Niddrie-Marshall and Lochtour is of Baronial Race and of rank . . . equivalent to the chiefs of Baronial Houses upon the Continent of Europe and that by demonstration of the foresaid Ensigns

so early as 1382 and therefore long anterior to the existence of "personal peerage" barons, it was set forth that *Baronia est nomen dignitatis et importat judicaturam*.¹ We can accordingly readily perceive the wisdom of not seeking, even in the early seventeenth century, to distinguish over-pointedly between the Lord-Barons of the peerage and the Feudal Barons who so late as 1672 successfully maintained, in claiming their supporters, that "they were as good Barons after that Act (1587) as before".²

Whilst James VI accordingly dealt with the Peerage Robes in 1605-6 in the sense of prescribing (a) the new crimson and ermine state robes, replacing the former Comital robes of 1455; (b) the new scarlet cloth peers' parliamentary robes, opening at the shoulder and embellished, at least for Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, with furred guards denoting rank.

King James does not seem to have dealt specifically with the Estit of the Baronage, but the Royal Command, as interpreted by the Privy Council, applied the new circular mantles also to the *Feudal Baronage*, a course duly followed by Lyon Court later in the century.

It will at this juncture be useful to examine H.M.'s directions regarding the Burghal Commissioners and certain officials:

"As first, our pleasour . . . is that the provestis of burrowis, aldermen, baillies and counsell of everie burgh ordinarlie weir blak gownis lynned with some *grave kynd* of furring" . . .

These they were to wear in their Councils, and at the Convention of Burghs, but it is added:

"Whilkis gownis, after the forme and schape of burgessis and citizenis gownis, and not of ministeris or divynes gownes . . . and . . . according to the shape proportion and model of a gowne heirwith sent."

But H.M. goes on to appoint that the Provost and bailies of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, Glasgow, Stirling, and Aberdeen "sall weare gownis of reid scarlatt cloathe, with furrings agreeable to the same" and that these were to be used at the Riding of Parliament, and whilst the list might be extended, H.M. clearly intended only the great burghs to wear these red gowns, and the remainder of the Royal Burghs were to wear their black gowns in Parliament.

armorial he and his son . . . and their successors in the same are to be so accounted, taken and received, Amongst all Nobles and in all places of honour" (*Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxv. p. 31; and cf. *Chisholm of Chisholm*, *ib.*, xxxiii. 12; and *Borthwick of Borthwick*, *ib.*, xxxv. 14).

¹ See Dickinson, *Carnwath*, p. xx, who duly says "A barony is a dignity", and the crux of the dignity lay in the jurisdiction, the "High Justice" of Feudal Law (*ib.*, lviii-lx), hence the symbolical and social importance of the gallows, if not for use, as an ornament, of what I must explain, proceeding slightly beyond Dr Dickinson, in the light of further research, was not the "King's Justice" but the *jus familiaris*, as indeed Mackenzie observes: cf. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 446, with F. F. Brentano, *Old Regime in France*, pp. 5, 73. See, further, under *Chapeau* (*infra*).

² *Sundry Barons v. Lord Lyon*, June 1673, Fountainhall's *Decisions*, No. 393; (*Brown's Supplement*, vol. iii. p. 6).

King James was evidently too busy to deal with the matter in detail, explaining that owing to pressure of business "we ar not permitted at this tyme to resolve fullie in the busynes yet . . . we haif thocht meete now only to send down this directioun to be obeyit by suche to whome it is enjoyed".¹

One deduces that he intended certain burghs which might more or less be ranked as equivalent to "corporate barons" to wear the red parliamentary gowns, the remainder—equivalent in a sense to corporate Freeholders—to wear black gowns. Whilst just as the Lord Mayor of London is supposed to be equivalent to an Earl, so the Lord Provost of Edinburgh has been treated as the equivalent of a Lord-Baron (Peer), and lined his gown with ermine.

The other burghs furred their gowns with *brown*—for from the fur which has ever decorated the red gown of *inter alia* the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, we learn that the "grave furring" appropriate to a municipal magnate was, and is, brown. This coincides with the brown fur caps borne above the heraldic achievements of London and Dublin.² This brown-furred cap, called a "cap of maintenance", which surmounts the City Arms of London and Dublin, is more like an hussar's busby. An early example is seen in Froissart.³

Of the analogous use of brown fur by professional personages there is also corroboration from portrait-evidence, *e.g.* Sir William Butt, M.D., 1543, in black gown with brown fur.⁴

Heraldically this municipal-professional fur is evidently that indicated as Erminois (a golden fur with black tails).

Of the legal dignitaries whose gowns were dealt with at this time, it is interesting to observe that the colour of the gowns of Lords of Session was then fixed as purple satin faced with crimson satin, the Lord President's (as such) being faced and lined with crimson velvet; but—and this is interesting—the Extraordinary Lords were to have black velvet gowns "lined with martrix or some other *black* lyming at their pleasour".⁵

We have no guidance as to whether the "pattern" gown sent down for Burgh-gowns was of the sleeved variety or the 1455 "cloke"; probably it was not, as these would have been too like the new parliamentary Noblemen's robes, and accordingly in Gueudeville's plate we find the Commissioners of Burghs wearing shortish sleeved robes, without trains.⁶

By the close of the seventeenth century, the Commissioners of Shires,

¹ Privy Council, vol. viii. pp. 612-14; Melrose Papers, vol. i. p. 343.

² Fox-Davies, *Complete Guide to Heraldry*, p. 382.

³ Harl. 4380/84.

⁴ *Connoisseur*, 1911, pt. ii. p. 126, and cf. *Costume and Fashion*, vol. ii. p. 294. I do not wish to imply that brown fur was not used in ordinary life, even by very exalted persons. I am here alluding to use on ceremonial robes.

⁵ Privy Council, vol. viii. p. 612.

⁶ Bailies of Burghs seem actually to have worn black gowns with facings of the heraldic "colour" of the burgh, *e.g.* portrait of Bailie Innes Brebner.

other than, it appears, those who were actually feudal Barons (see below), had, as we see from Sommers's plates, ceased to ride in robes, though the Innes birthbrief does show that officially feudal Barons were held entitled to robes, and in this case the recipient of the birthbrief being Commissioner for Elgin and Forres, was accorded the "parliamentary" form of robe,¹ and whilst the two Northern examples show this, two of the Western paintings, Glenurquhy and Colquhoun of Luss, show the 1455 pattern baronial Robe of State; and that both varieties are represented in Guedeuville's plate.

From Sommers's plates, however, constructed from Roderick Chalmers, Ross Herald's drawings, it appears that the Parliamentary scarlet robes prescribed by James VI after seeing the English Parliament had fallen into disuse, and the peers were again riding, as of old, in the stately velvet robes of their rank. This, as we see, had been the old principle in Scotland, also that provided for in the statute 1455, c. 10, and that the Scottish *Noblesse* clung to it tenaciously.

We are able to summarise the matter thus: (1) The Earls, who were originally *dynastien-adel*, virtually "princely" nobility, looking to the *right* origin of their Order, wore, under practice regulated (though probably not originated) by 1455, c. 10, purple-brown velvet robes trimmed and hooded with white fur, ermine, which very probably in practice included the black tails, though the Act does not say so. (2) The Barons, and the new "Lords of Parliament" (invented 1425-45), wore robes of red velvet furred with "grey grece" or "purray", i.e. vair, namely grey and white squirrel. The distinction, though not precisely laid down, may well have been intended to imply that the "greater barons" (the newly conceived peerage-lords) should fur with the grey squirrel, and the "smaller barons", the Feudal Baronage proper, with the vair (consisting of the grey and white back and belly fur), which in origin apparently went back to the allodial Chieftains, *Barons par le Grace de Dieu*. The mantles were lined with white.

Both these grades, which on the Continent—at least in some realms—fall within the ambit of "hoch-adel" (though in later times the tendency in England has been to distinguish the peerage alone as "High Nobility"; whilst in Scotland, where a Feudal Baronage still exists as a constitutional "Order", this—following the Continental usage—is officially recognised as *Hoch-adel*), wore their aforesaid "State" mantles "open before", i.e. in front. (3) The lesser *noblesse*, the Freeholders, had then no place in Parliament, and their robes were not specified in 1455, c. 10, but they appear to have worn circular cloaks of red, lined with white or grey taffeta, or perhaps furred vair, open at the right and fastened on the right shoulder with three buttons; and, if we may judge from those who seem to have been

¹ Even if the patriarch represented be Sir Robert, the 1st Bt., he also was Commissioner for the County of Moray.

the udallers of Orkney, worn in the fifteenth century over black velvet undergarments. (4) The Commissioners of Burghs were to wear, under the Act, blue circular cloaks—but actually always wore black ones—opening at the right shoulder, and fastened there, like those of the Freeholders, and furred with what transpires to have been brown fur. (5) In 1605-6 the Peers State robes of purple-brown were altered to crimson velvet with ermine capes and hoods; and the old Anglo-French circular-cloak pattern of parliamentary robe, of scarlet cloth, open at the right shoulder, and in the case of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls embellished with guards of gold lace and white fur, denoting rank. Just as the Lord-Barons had no rank-guards on their Parliamentary robes, they at this period got no ermine spots on the white ermine capes of their velvet robes. (6) The feudal-Baronage continued to wear the velvet State robes of 1455 right through to the second half of the seventeenth century, and also (though no specific award of it is extant but properly under the Privy Council's interpretation), probably because, like the freeholders' cloak, it existed beyond memory or record *and with official sanction* (the baronage being in terms of 1567, cap. 33, "part of the nobility"), the red circular robe of the revived "parliamentary" pattern opening on the right shoulder, and fixed there with *five* large bulbous buttons; being thus enhanced above the three-button fastening of the old freeholders-cloak. I have not so far ascertained what form of fastening applied to the Lord-Barons circular parliamentary robe, the main distinction of which evidently came to be the rank-guards.¹ (7) The Greater burghs were directed to wear red robes at Parliament, the lesser black robes, both to be furred with "grave" furring which transpires to have been brown, which was both the municipal and professional shade of fur; grey or white that of the baronage, and white or ermine that of the Earls and other "princely" ranks.² It becomes evident that the "professional and municipal" fur was brown, or that heraldically symbolised by "Erminois" (gold with black spots) which should accordingly be used for such persons and officials. (8) During the post-Restoration period, and down to the Union of 1707, the Baronage continued to wear both the velvet open-fronted mantle of State (developed from the 1455 style, and illustrated in its fully developed form by that of Colquhoun of Luss), and also the earlier representation, and which in its developed form was worn fixed by five round-buttons on the right shoulder; and this received official approval in the last decade of the seventeenth century. (9) Towards the close of the century, the use of "Parliamentary" robes in the Riding of Parliament

¹ The Innes official drawing is in monochrome and the Laird of Grant's portrait does not show much lining, and in war-time it has become impossible to re-check the piece of lining actually shown.

² The use of ermine by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh was like that of the Lord Mayor of London because the Mayor of the capital ranked as, and if he died was buried as, a peer, as indeed appears from considering the details of Lord Provost Kincaid's funeral (see Report concerning Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1938, p. 8, and Lyon Office Precedency Book).

was dropped, and the custom was resumed of riding in the State Robes of velvet and fur, in the old Scottish manner. (10) The Commissioners of Burghs, and such of the Commissioners of Shires at any rate as were only freeholders, ceased to ride in robes at all. The Commissioners for Shires who were Barons, however, appear to have ridden in red open-fronted fur-caped robes, of the "developed" 1455 pattern, as used by, and best illustrated in, the portrait of Colquhoun of Luss.

Gueudeville's plate shows the persons in "ordinary dress" as people in the dress of James VII's reign, consequently *circa* 1682-88, though most of his official robes, tabards, etc., are representations of sixteenth century models, round about 1540.

The Sommers-Chalmers plates, attributed to the 1685 Parliament, relate to the period, say 1685-1700, definitely to a period to the latter, for the Marquess of Douglas, named as carrying the Crown, died 25th February 1700.

These show that the gradual abandoning of robes by the Commissioners—even Freeholders and Burgesses—dated only from, say, 1685-90 decade, or some seventeen years prior to the Union, though as regards the Baronage, at this very period, the Lord Lyon was officially recognising the subsistence, in nobiliary law, of the ancient Baronial robe, as we find it in the pre-1455-style portrait of Campbell of Lochow.

The Feudal Baronage had thus, like the Peerage, both a velvet state-robe with furred cape, and the more ancient circular mantle, which, from its use in Parliament, was probably regarded as a more "working" (mediaevally speaking, should we say "effectively draught-proof") form of mantle, and probably went back to the time of primitive allodial provincial councils, and outdoor parliaments, such as the baron-court of Leswalt.

Whilst the Peers came to fur their capes with the princely ermine originally appropriate to Earls, the Baronage furred their robes of state with "grey-greec" and their circular mantles with the allodial vair-purray, use of which were optional alternatives under the 1455 Act. The former, the greyish "white fur" of records, came to be, at any rate in the State chapeau (and necessarily, as the only means of illustrating such a fur in heraldry), depicted as "ermine" when applied as the lining of the baronial chapeau, of whose history and development next fall to be examined.

THE BARONIAL CHAPEAU.

It now remains to consider the baronial headgear, which it will be found is also related to the doctrine that "every feudal baron was *chef de famille*" and that the baronial robes are essentially a formalised survival of the dress of the tribal patriarch.

Both in Scotland and France, the "Head of the House" was marked

out by his sitting in his Chair of State, *with his hat on his head*, and this feature was as noticed in the cottage as in the Palace.¹

In Spain the "Grandee's Hat" which devolves along with the Chiefship (on heirs-general, and which may be cumulative) is a marked feature of the social organisation of the patriarchal communities in that partly-Celtic realm,² and in Austria the exhibition of the Ducal bonnet for obeisance will be recollected in connection with the legend of William Tell, whose party had opposed "adoption" of his canton by the Archduke and accordingly declined to recognise his parentality.

In Scotland the Hat forms a feature of the Scottish coronation, and was worn by the *Ard-Righ Alban*, whilst sitting in state with the Crown on a cushion at his feet, to be "touched" by the vassals,³ and we should bear in mind that the *duine-vasail* was equally a feature of the Celtic regime.

In England an analogous "hatte of estate" is borne for the two duchies Guyenne and Normandy,⁴ whilst the King *comes* to his coronation, already wearing his fur-trimmed hat of furred velvet, *i.e.* he is already the "undoubted" hereditary "father" who is to be formally presented to his "children"—the people. In Scotland the essence of the whole coronation ceremonial, and of the familial character of the Monarchy, is demonstrated in the King's oath "To be a loving father to his people",⁵ and the whole ceremony in Scotland was that of the inauguration of the Tanister (or Successor-Designate) as High-Chief of a Celto-Pictish Tribe.⁶

The "Seven Earls" whose existence is traced, even as a body, down to 1237, indeed even until the Bruce and Baliol contest,⁷ and who were provincial Kings,⁸ are also duly found wearing the heraldic *chapeau*, at any rate in the case of Mar.⁹

Fox Davies, who errs in thinking the "cap of maintenance" is not borne at a coronation,¹⁰ duly notices that the long folded cap of red velvet trimmed with ermine forms the centre-piece of both Crown and coronets. He observes:

"Long before a coronet was assigned to the rank of baron, in the reign of Charles II, *all barons* had their caps of dignity, of scarlet lined with white fur, and in the old pedigrees a scarlet cap with a gold tuft

¹ J. Fyffe, *Scottish Diaries*, 1546-1746, p. 63.

² *North British Review*, 1838; *Spanish Heraldry*, p. 106.

³ Official Report, by Lord Lyon Sir Jerome Lindsay of Annantland, *Privy Council*, 2nd Series, vol. II, p. 394.

⁴ J. S. W. Legge, *English Coronation Records*, p. 223.

⁵ *Ibid.*, and Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, vol. II, p. 155.

⁶ *Sources and Literature of the Law of Scotland*, Stair Soc., p. 382.

⁷ *Celtic Scotland*, vol. III, p. 43; *Tartans of the Clans and Families*, 2nd edit., 1945, p. 38.

⁸ W. C. Dickinson, *Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath*, pp. xvi-xvii, lii.

⁹ *Armorial de Gelré*, *Scots Heraldry*, frontispiece.

¹⁰ Cf. *English Coronation Records*, p. 223, regarding use at coronation; also n. 4 *supra*.

or tassel on top, and a lining of fur will be found painted above the arms of a baron."¹

He goes on, however, to expound, somewhat rashly, as will appear, even on the English evidence, that "The cap of maintenance was inseparably connected with the Lordship and overlordship of Parliament."²

This proves erroneous. No doubt *chapeaux* were worn "in council" by Barons, even in early days in England, for all barons-by-tenure were originally Councillors. In Scotland, as on the Continent, however, the feudal barons retained their title, status, courts, and character, in a manner which constitutional developments obliterated in England. Even so, however, certain representatives of the older feudal houses continued to bear their baronial caps, even though they never became "peers of Parliament" under the English parliamentary bi-cameral system.³ Fox-Davies himself notices the use of a chapeau by Sir John Grey, K.G., before he became a peer.

¹ *Art of Heraldry*, p. 266. For feudal Barons see *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxiv. p. 24, and Dr. Douglas Simpson notices the baronial scutcheon of Forbes of Tolquhon ensigned with an early seventeenth century hat, on a carving at Tarves kirkyard.

² The following comment on observations by Legge, excerpted from Hallhead's case, seems of sufficient importance to further research to be appropriately cited for reference: "In Legge's *Coronation Records*, lxxvii., in an article examining the nature of the Cap of Maintenance in England it is suggested that it originated with Edward III's claim to the Crown of France in 1339-40, that it subsequently extended to Dukes, and then to Earls, although Legge has to admit that he finds it used by other people who were neither Dukes nor Earls, and suggests that these people may have done it without authority and applies the same criticism to crest-coronets regarding which English commentators, including Legge, appear to have been inconvincant with the definite statements of the sixteenth-century writer, Jehan Seohier (*L'Etat et Comportement des Armes*), which satisfactorily accounts for many of those crest-coronets anciently in use. Legge's suggestion is not only incompatible with the maxim *omnia rite acta esse in antiqua presumuntur*, but also incredible for it is preposterous to suppose that Knights of the Garter, whose Stall-plates display *chapeaux* and crest-coronets were doing this without (a) meaning, (b) any right, and (c) contrary to the authority of the Officers of Arms. Had that been so, such Stall-plates would never have been allowed in St George's Chapel where they came under the eye both of Garter and the Sovereign. . . . It is therefore necessary to seek, as in the case of the crest-coronet, an historically consistent explanation of the *chapeau*, which is indeed not far to seek. . . . The *chapeau* was not the rare or unique insignia supposed by Legge and others from their restricted researches in English precedent, for if the 1339-40 seal of Edward III is the first seal-evidence (*of it*) in England (there is a wide selection of *chapeaux*) in the almost contemporary MSS. of the celebrated Geiré. . . . In Continental Arms at this period the *chapeau* is found to be widely used in all sorts of colours and furs, usually by people designated "Sire". Occasionally, but not markedly by *Comtes* (and the usage suggests it), "had an indication of baronage, or jurisdiction". . . . In *Coronation Records*, Legge is at some pains to associate the *chapeau* with the inauguration of Dukes, Earls, and Viscounts, but his suggestion that the cap was confined to these ranks, and the distinguishing of them, falls to the ground in face of the records he quotes, for each and every one of these refers to a cap with a circlet, i.e. a *coronelled cap*. Legge then quotes Sadler's account of the first post-Restoration investiture by Charles II, when it is said the Barons appeared in red caps lined with miniver, which were supposed to be the first time Barons had ever appeared with such caps, but none the less on His Majesty being asked, the Barons were allowed to wear them. No doubt on the first formal occasion after the interregnum, newly appointed officials made a fuss. It was extremely unlikely that the Barons would have appeared in a cap to which no Baron had right before, or that the King, who in the circumstances was more likely to know the customs than his new officials, would have sanctioned a departure from precedent. Fox-Davies (*supra*) had more accurately noticed its association, long prior to Charles II's time, with "all barons".

³ St John Hope, *Heraldry for Craftsmen*, p. 155, pl. xiii. f.

On examining the history of the cap from a somewhat broader angle, we find H. Norris observes that such caps, of red, with brim of ermine, as those described by Fox-Davies in baronial pedigrees, "appear in the twelfth century",¹ that it "developed tails in the early fourteenth century", when the top became flatter, and the brim divided at the back.²

Such chapeaux were worn in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI, and whilst this old cap was still worn with State dress by royal and noble persons in the early part of the reign of Edward IV, the ermine brim upstanding all round the velvet brim, when it was called an "abacot" or "cap of estate"; it came about this time to be superseded for fashionable wear by the "French bonnet" which was usually of black velvet.³

This indeed is the style of "bonnet" worn by Lord Campbell in the *Black Book of Taymouth* (Pl. VII), so that the same fashion extended to Scotland. The ancient and formal "cap of dignity" had, in fact, about this time, passed into a "state" headgear, employed rather to denote a specific noble rank, and was becoming related rather to record and heraldry than to everyday wear, save that the baronage still wore it with their state robes in Parliament—also no doubt in their own courts—and in Scotland, as on the Continent, "Baron" meant not merely peers but the feudal baronage as a whole, the "Fathers" of the great families under the *Ard-righ* as "Father of all the Fathers".

We can trace the history of the cap in Scotland, in this very sense, "baronial" as distinct from "peerage" only, from the thirteenth century onwards. In Barbour's *Brus* the poet alludes to Sir Ingram de Umphreville on taking possession of Galloway, then a feudo-baronial, and *not* a "peerage" fief, having:

". . . gert aye ber about
upon a sper a red bonnet
unto tokyn that he was set
into the hycht off chevalry,"⁴

whilst Sobieski Stuart quotes its use by Highland chiefs and "like the *baronial caps* of other countries", instancing its attribution in a Gaelic description of *Mac mhic Ailean a Mhuidart* (who acquired from the Crown a charter of the fief of Moydart and Ellan-Tirrim, 1531) in these lines⁵:

"Le bonaid dhearg mar abhairt nam flath
A' seillseach nin cheann an loach"

¹ *Costume and Fashion*, pp. 118 and 136.

² *Ibid.*, p. 351.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 431, 435, 436.

⁴ *Spalding Club*, Ed. lxxiii. p. 34.

⁵ *Costumes of the Clans*, p. 95. Unlike the *Vestiarium*, this volume, which contains considerable interesting information, duly authenticated by references, has never been criticised. Unfortunately its unwieldy size prevents it being readily consulted. The plates are indeed far from "accurate" and can now be compared in most cases with the originals which were copied, so that the extent of the "artistic licence" can be measured.

("the red bonnet, as was the custom of the noble, glowing on the head of the hero"¹).

In the Glenorchy Genealogy, by Jameson, we also find the *chapeau* worn both by Lochow and Glenorchy, and much in the form, with slightly spread doubling, as shown in the Lyon Office version upon the Birthbrief towards the end of the century.

As regards actual use of this ancient baronial cap, and as a ceremonial headgear, in the Lowlands, and in the same century, we find an actual instance of use of the *red cap furred ermine*, by a *Laird-Baron* on 3rd September 1650, in the funeral panoply of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, Baron of Roslin, the last of the "twenty of Roslin's barons bold" to be laid to rest uncoffined, "sheathed in his iron panoply". Father Hay, the family historian, recording what was discovered when the vault was opened for the interment of Sir William's son in 1650, states that Sir William's remains:

"Seemed to be intire att the opening of the cave, but when they came to touch his body it fell to dust; he was laying in his armour with a red velvet cap on his head, on a flat stone, nothing was spoiled except a piece of the white furring that went round the cap."²

Here, then, was a contemporary feudal Baron of Roslin, so late as the mid-seventeenth century, actually (and in accordance with the custom of that house) ceremonially arrayed for interment, in what was evidently the baronial cap, and, as Father Hay's description shows, in the early form of the "abacot", or completely upstanding brim of fur.

In the figures upon the Innes of that Ilk Birthbrief, 1698, we find in addition to the robes already described, that the representations of the two feudal barons wear flat caps with the slightly scalloped brims usual in the later "caps of maintenance" and that the brims are duly shown in the lighter tincture, denoting a red cap and white-furred brim. The use of cap by the baronage, and with official sanction, is thus traced into the dawn of the eighteenth century.

In Lyon Register, following the Act of 1672, a few baronial lairds obtained chapeaux, but those who had been using the chivalric wreath or the crest-coronet, evidently adhered to these.³ Ross of Auchlossan, Baron of that fief, a number of Homes, Bruces, and Douglasses, are found with chapeaux-matriculations.

Whilst the conventional *chapeaux* (usually surmounted by a crest) are shown flat-topped and with no tassel, the traditional Scottish version

¹ I should rather read *flath* as "chief", cf. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 145.

² *Genealogie of the St Clairs of Roslin*, p. 154; *The St Clairs of the Isles*, p. 292. Mr F. A. Greenhill, F.S.A.Scot., informs me that a number of Scottish effigies exist in which Barons in armour are shown without helmets and with a cap with turned-up brim on their heads. The corpse of "Roslin's Baron bold" was thus an actual instance, fortunately seen in fact, of what other effigies illustrate elsewhere.

³ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. i. p. 297.

retained the early nobiliary character of a higher crumpled cap, and with a golden tassel. Such is the chapeau illustrated in *Nisbet's Heraldry* (1742 ed.), ii. pt. iv. p. 1), in the plate of "External Ornaments", where it follows *after* the "Lords" coronet, and prior to the "mural crown". This very significantly corroborates its place, in correct precedence, amongst heraldic insignia, as well as showing it in the early form used before the fifteenth century¹ and in Old English baronial pedigrees. It is in this tasselled form that it was officially allowed by Lyon Court to Chisholm of Chisholm.²

In 1771, Archibald Douglas of Douglas, victor in the "Douglas Cause", as lineal heir and representative of the ancient and illustrious families of Douglas and Angus, obtained a re-matriculation to the undifferenced Arms of Douglas, and his Crest (which had been borne by the previous Earls and Dukes, upon a chapeau, and accompanied by their coronets of rank) upon a helmet: "instead of a wreath, is set thereon a ducal coronet proper surmounted of a chapeau gules turned up ermine".³ The point of this Crest-coronet is that the Laird of Douglas was *Chef de Nom et d'Armes*, to which such Crest-coronets are appropriate in Scotland, as laid down by Nisbet⁴ and agreeably to the definition of that character by Johan Sculier, which in Scots terminology is simply those who are "of that Ilk" (i.e. having their surname and title the same).

Again in 1835, the matter was directly raised by George Robert Ainslie of Pilton, as "heir and representative of the Feudal Barons of Dolphinton", his Petition for a re-matriculation of arms running: "With the following addition to the Crest . . . namely . . . issuing out of a Cap of Maintainance all proper . . . the cap as being indicative of his descent from the ancient barons of Dolphinton".

The matriculation following, pursuant to Interlocutor of Lyon Court 28th November 1835, records that the Lieut.-General having prayed for his Lordship's Authority to have the same (arms) matriculated of new in his own name *with the addition and alteration set forth in his said Petition and which his Lordship was pleased to ordain accordingly*, Bears, Or a cross florée Gules . . . and for Crest a man's arm, embowed grasping a scymitar issuing out of a Cap of Maintainance all proper, and over the same this motto . . . Supporters, two knights in chain armour armed at all points, the one on the dexter having . . . the other . . . holding a spear with a flowing pennon Azure on which in a canton argent is the abovementioned crest . . . (*Lyon Reg.*, vol. iv. p. 2.)

No textbook has referred to this decision of the Lyon Court⁵; however,

¹ Norris, *Costume and Fashion*, vol. ii. p. 177.

² 29th March 1938, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 12.

³ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. i. p. 143.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 207.

⁵ *System of Heraldry*, II. iv. p. 69.

it is evident that down to this time, and in what was regarded as a period of most strict heraldic administration, the relationship of the chapeau to the feudal baronage was recognised in Scotland, as we have seen it was in practice during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The occasional granting of chapeaux continued, Fox-Davies observing:

"In Scotland and Ireland, Lyon and Ulster have always been considered to have, and still retain, the right to grant crests upon a chapeau and or issuing from a crest-coronet; but the power is exceedingly sparingly used, and except in the case of arms and crests matriculated as of ancient origin and in use before 1672, the ordinary ducal crest-coronet and the chapeau are not now considered proper to be granted in ordinary cases."¹

Nevertheless both chapeaux and crest-coronets were granted more freely than Fox-Davies supposed, and with no definite meaning.² Such grants as those of *chapeau to Playfair*, 4th June 1917³; *Fortune*, 30th August 1910⁴; and *Brook* (two), 17th and 19th July 1913,⁵ were both meaningless and indefensible.

Investigation having shown that the true nature of the chapeau was baronial, and (though quite appropriate to peers) related to the feudal baronage; a formal application for it, with pleadings in support, was made in the Petition of *Gordon of Hallhead, Baron of Esslemont*, when, after consideration of the evidence then adduced, the Lord Lyon, on 4th September 1934, found the claim established, and awarded the *chapeau*.⁶

It was subsequently a matter for satisfaction to find that the Lord Lyon's decision in 1934 agreed with the (then unnoticed) precedent decided by Lyon Court 28th November 1835, in the equally specific petition of *Ainslie of Pilton*, already mentioned, and matriculated 26th January 1836.

It had in *Scots Heraldry*, 1934 ed., p. 24, been tentatively suggested that the colour of chapeaux might be varied according to the date of the erection, but subsequent consideration demonstrated that no social distinction arises as between the dates of erection, all are equally, and in the European sense, "Barons" in a "Feudal Baronage", and constitute a "titled nobility" in the feudal sense.

The distinction, if any, appeared to be rather that where the Baron is in possession of his fief, the colour of the chapeau was Gules, and that

¹ 26th January 1836 (*Lyon Reg.*, vol. iv, p. 2). "Heir Male" is in such terminology a distinct term from "Representative", and it is from the latter character (cf. *Maclean of Ardgour v. Maclean*, 19th December 1938) that baronial exterior additaments descend (*Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 42).

² Criticism in *Tartans of the Clans and Families*, p. 34, n. 1.

³ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxiii, p. 28.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xx, p. 74.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xxii, pp. 13, 14.

⁶ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxi, p. 20. The Petition was by Hallhead as Tutor, and on behalf of Hallhead younger, his eldest son, so that the judgment also decided the right in this insignia, of the heir-apparent of the reigning Baron, and that formed precedent for Baemoir's in xxxv.

when he was not, it was Azure, or the colour of his armorial livery. This is deducible from the two early instances of Lord Beaumont, titular "Earl of Buchan", and "Count James de Douglas" (whose Earldom of Douglas was forfeited in Scotland at the time his Garter-plate was erected).¹

Unfortunately neither of these instances forms a conclusive precedent regarding colour. Beaumont's livery being Azure, could be construed as "of his liveries". This was also the ancient Douglas livery, though the augmentation of the heart made Gules the normal livery-colour. This, coupled with loss of the fief, would have gone to establish the point, save that the plate-label *Comte James de Douglas* may suggest that it was assumed by the Heralds at Windsor that he was not actually "*James, Comte de Douglas*", Chief of the House. In *Ainslie of Pitlochy*, likewise, the territorial barony of Dolphinton had been lost, yet the chapeau was Gules. In this case, also, the armorial livery was Gules, as it is in Chisholm of Chisholm where the cap was allowed to the heir of line and representative of the baronial race, who was duly declared equivalent to the *Hoch-adel* of the Continent, and of the Chiefs of Continental Baronial Houses.²

It seems therefore premature to conclude that a blue chapeau did not pertain rather to "the heir" than denote a landless representative of a baronial house. Meantime Lyon Court accords the chapeau tinctured Gules, where the Petitioner has, himself, been connected with the fief, either as infect or heir-apparent of the infect baron; and such chapeau, once it is matriculated, descends to the "heir and representative" of such "baronial race"—who in the Continental sense is of course a "Baron". The baronial chapeau is also awarded to females³ so succeeding to the feudal fief, or honours, or to the Representation.

It has also been decided that where the escutcheon of a feudal Baron is shown without helmet and crest, the shield may be ensigned with the appropriate chapeau, which is shown frontwise.⁴

Investigation of these details of baronial insignia has added considerably to our knowledge regarding the social aspect of the feudal barony in mediæval Scotland, thus supplementing the information already collected by Professor Dickinson, whose examination (as he explained) did not extend to the nobiliary aspect of such tenure.⁵

In one juristic aspect, however, the further examination and investigation of West Highland title-deeds has led to important fresh light on the

¹ W. St John Hope, *Garter Stall Plates*, plates xv (Beaumont); lxxii (Douglas).

² *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 12.

³ *Charlotte Douglas of Brighton* (Baroness of Brighton), 21st May 1941, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiv. p. 33.

⁴ *Carnegy of Lour*, *ibid.*, vol. xxxv. p. 37. There need be no apprehension that Lyon Register will be swamped with chapeaux (or the various forms of crest-coronet). It was calculated in Gordon of Hallhead's case that Baronial registrations amount to about 7½ per cent. and restriction of relative insignia to such, in place of development of the *Brock* and *Playfair* and *Leadbetter*, type of grants has been timely.

⁵ *Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath*, p. xx.

jurisdiction of Barons within, and holding *de me* of, Earldoms. These transpire to be of a very ancient and primitive character indeed. Though *cum curiis* and of course vassals sitting in the council of the Earldom, their courts and jurisdiction did not relate to "pit and gallows", but to the far more ancient jurisdiction under the Scoto-Pictish codes of Law, wherein the function of the Court was to find the crime established, the rank of the victim, and then to assess the "Bote" or penalties in the appropriate number of cows. That this was the original character of the "High Justice" of the ancient Scottish Baronies is corroborated by such incidents as Douglas's taunt that the Barons of Galloway made no great use of their capital jurisdiction,¹ and that a hanged criminal was rarely seen, and the capital penalty treated there as a dead letter. In short the "baronial" tradition in this province was the *older* tribal variety of the jurisdiction.

Realising that here the Lyon Court has to deal with a most ancient, but primitive, baronial status, which though possessing what was quite clearly a primitive form of the highest of "high justice" (yet essentially different from the later concept of criminal jurisdiction and service under the Crown of Scotland as comprehended in the later *Baroniae Regni Scocie*), Lyon did consider that some alteration in the relative chapeaux should be made, and accordingly in the case of such baronies, or representatives of such, Barons, of and under the old provincial *Ri* (or under great Earls, and in the Lordship of the Isles), it has been settled that the appropriate chapeaux be furred *ermine*s, viz. a black fur, with white tails² ("contre-ermine").

We thus find that not only are the robes of the Scottish feudal Baronage illustrated by historical evidence still extant, but included in official representations; also that the baronial chapeau, the ancient and primitive patriarchal hat, has (as was surmised before full investigation confirmed the matter) survivant in the heraldic "Cap of Estate" and that its allocation to the feudal baronage of Scotland had already been the subject of judicial decision, which has now been, again, and in quite a number of cases³ added to arms in the course of re-matriculation; and it may now be affirmed that, in Scotland, it will be retained for this specific purpose, and not extended to individuals who are not either the holders of corporeal Baronies, or incorporeally Baronial as the Representatives of Baronial Houses.

Although the subject is thus yet a matter of living law and practice

¹ *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, pp. 85-86.

² Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Baron of Phantlands, 11th November 1943, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 71. Chisholm of Chisholm, 29th March 1938, *qua* Baron of the Airl, as distinct from the Crown Barony of Comer-Mor, 30th March 1944, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 12.

³ In several cases where armigerous Barons have been bearing their crests on wreaths, and the crest has become known in this form, and alteration would be costly or inconvenient, the baronial chapeau, in appropriate tinctures, has been incorporated with the Badge, or depicted on the standard only, as a vehicle for establishing the right to this ancient and historic insignia.

regarding a subsisting yet very ancient "Order" in the Realm of Scotland,¹ still the subject is one of such a little-investigated character and remote antiquity, that its exposition from ancient examples down through the centuries, and official confirmations in the Court of the Lord Lyon, wherein so many aspects of ancient Scottish history still survive as *living* features of the National culture, and spirit of tribality, renders an examination of these mediæval garments a matter of appropriate and indeed most interesting antiquarian investigation.

USE OF THE BARONIAL TITLE IN SCOTLAND.

A matter of practical interest to antiquaries, as instanced by the tombstone investigations of Sir George Macdonald in *Proceedings*, vol. lxix. pp. 44-47, is the extent to which the title of "Baron" was used in Scotland. An impression seems recently in philological quarters to have been formed that it was not used at all and contrariwise that it was applied to any large landowner! Both these views are wrong, as indeed Sir George's observations make clear, and Sir Walter Scott was quite correct when he characterised his laird of Tully-veolan as "The Baron of Bradwardine".

Examination shows that the title of (feudal) Baron was actually very widely used in daily life, and the language of the people in a broad belt round the "Highland line", and as *An Baran* and the feminine *Ban-Baran* throughout the Highlands. In these parts there persisted more of the old ceremoniousness, whilst we shall also find the character and title of feudal Baron continued in the formal documents of Lyon Court.

In the Lowlands proper, no doubt "Laird" was, or very nearly became, the dominant title, but even so, Sir George Macdonald notices at St Andrews an inscription relating to *Dni Joannis Praeston equitis ac Baronis de Ardry*,² showing that the style was used in Fife, whilst in the case of Kennedy of Kermucks he points out that the Baronial title was carried on a generation after the fief had been lost and in quite a different part of the country.³

As I have already pointed out, Sir George Mackenzie, who, as Lord Advocate, had good reason to know about such matters, laid down categorically that "Barons in England are Lords with us",⁴ and that Baron means in Scots Law a *feudal* Baron; and this distinction is carefully observed in all the old Lyon Court Records.

Similarly in the Sheriff Courts, where the Crown Vassals had to answer the Roll at the three head-courts, the entry of *praesentes* was in the form

¹ For the importance under modern "shorthand" forms of ancient Scottish procedure and organisation, and the survival therein of ancient forms and feudal offices and titles, see Lord Dunedin, in *Argyll v. Campbell*, 1912 Session Cases, 471, 474 (Dunstaffnage Castle case).

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxx. p. 101.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lxix. p. 44.

⁴ *Works*, vol. II. p. 549.

"*Intrat A, Dominus de B*" or "*Intrat A, Baro de B*", just as an Earl was marked "*Intrat A, Comes de B*" and not (as Lord Hailes emphasises) ever "*Intrat A qui tenet terras de B in liberi comitatu*".¹

Where a peer held a feudal barony (as well as his dignities of *Baron-Banrent* ("Lord"), his feudal Baronies are added to his style in the form "Baron of the Barony of X——".²

As regards the feudal barons who were not peers, it will now be shown from a variety of examples, of the highest authority, that when the rank of a free baron fell to be described in such baron's style, the actual description used was indeed, as Scott has immortalised it, "Baron of Bradwardine", or, as in actual fact, "Hugh Rose, Baron of Kilravock". This family is indeed one in which, from generation to generation, the right to the style of baron has been consistently asserted and recognised with the highest authority, for Mary Queen of Scots addressed letters to "Our traist friend the barroun of Kylrawak".³ He is similarly addressed by the Earl of Huntly, Argyll, and other great public men, and colloquially referred to as "the Baron".⁴ Whilst the description in formal writs was "Hutcheon Rose, Baron of Kilravock".⁵

Of popular use in the speech of the countryside, and in Scottish ballad literature, it is only necessary to refer to "The Baron o' Brackley", "The Baron of Rivernie", "The Baron o' Towie", "The Baron o' Drum", "The Baron of Leys" (Burnett), "The Baron Ban" of Monaltrie (Farquharson), all on Deeside; "The Baron of Kinchardine" (Stewart); "Baron of Mulben" and others on Speyside; and further south "The Baron Ruadh" (Reid) of Straloch; whilst the tomb of Alexander Innes of Sinnahard, Baron of Towie in Strathdon, is still pointed out at Migvie, 200 years after his death, as that of "the Baron", variously named of Towie and Culquoich, whilst in Inverness (Macewens and Frasers) came to be described as "the Barons of Moniak", as occurs in Continental baronial families.⁶ In Argyll "Baron McCorquodale" is found as a non-peerage description in 1427.⁷ The "Baron o' Brackley", renowned in Aberdeenshire ballad fame, is, however, a matter of some legal interest because the estate of Brackley was *not* a

¹ *Additional Case for Countess of Sutherland*, p. 84. Lord Hailes, like Lord Lyon Burnett, ridiculed "peerage-earldoms" of the type propagated by Sir William Fraser—see S. Burnett, *Red Book of Menteith Reviewed*, p. 40.

² *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv. p. 11; *Burnetts of Leys*, p. 158, re Earl of Fife's barony of Coull; and without this distinction being then appreciated Fraser of Reelig in his matriculation, 10th February 1932, gave the designation "Baron of the Barony of Moniak", *Lyon Rep.*, vol. xxx. p. 22, a form now corrected from verifying the old practice as simply "Baron of X——" down to late in the nineteenth century, and since resumed, in Lyon Court documents and Registers, where Barons are being recorded or referred to.

³ *The Roses of Kilravock*, p. 220.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 216, 217.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁶ This is interestingly analogous to the Continental baronies devolving on "all descendants" and the territorial custom of equal division of the allod in certain countries.

⁷ Sir Bruce Seton's *Gordon Peerage Case*, p. 15, and down to the nineteenth century, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.*, vii. p. 604.

barony. It happens, however, that on 25th February 1481 Thomas Gordon of Brackley had a charter of the *Barony of Kennerty*, and was thereupon legally described in writs, "Thomas Gordon, Baronis de Kennerty",¹ and it has been pointed out that the barons of Brackley were really Barons of Kennerty.² "Baron" was their highest feudal rank, though "Brackley" was the Territorial designation, or title, they used. To this the Baronial title was therefore popularly prefixed. In this case we have a combination somewhat similar to "Gordon of Hallhead, Baron of Esslemont". Here *Hallhead*, his oldest property and ordinary designation, though it is only a feu-holding in the Barony of Cushnie, whilst at *Esslemont* he holds a barony in his own right.

According to the practice of Lyon Court during the rule of Sir Francis Grant, following that of George Burnett and preceding Lord Lyons, a Petitioner who establishes his baronial status is, whether in the Register of Arms, in which Lyon is specially directed to take cognisance of and to record feudal tenures,³ or the Register of Genealogies, duly recorded as "Baron of X—" and Baronial ancestors duly numbered in the usual manner.⁴

Instances of Barons of the Isles have also come under the jurisdiction of Lyon Court, as those of Barons in Earldoms did under Lord Lyon Burnett,⁵ and raise many interesting aspects of jurisprudence (see p. 156, *supra*), as well as explaining certain problems of the Duchess of Atholl regarding vassal-landowners (e.g. the Baron of East-Haugh) in Atholl, who were nevertheless denominated Barons,⁶ and which it will now be seen were not mere titular "compliments", whilst her observation that the title of Baron is there found associated with the inheritance of "some local jurisdiction" is one which involves comparison with the West Highland "Baron of the Bachull" (Keeper of the Crozier of St Moluag),⁷ and high social status which in early Scotland attached to the "fief" of holding, or being the "Keeper" of a holy relic, along with which, of course, normally devolved a property, great or small, which nevertheless, and irrespective of its *size*, possessed a certain nobiliary status of *fief-noble*. These things are in themselves worthy of far more detailed examination than they have yet received from Antiquaries and Jurists. Amongst the aspects of their practical value, and influence in even European history, was the astonishing,

¹ Deed of 1424, *Records of Aboyne*, p. 23.

² *Invercauld Papers*, p. 38.

³ *Nisbet's Heraldry*, vols. ii.-iv. p. 172.

⁴ *Carnegy of Lour*, 28th February 1945, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxv. p. 24, is a good and very artistic example, including many subsidiary shields, each ensigned with coronets in the case of peers, and the baronial *chapeau* in the case of feudal barons.

⁵ *Baron of Balhaggarty*, 10th March 1868, *Lyon Reg.*, vol. vii. p. 90 (a barony in the Earldom of Mar); and for a Baron of the Isles see *Maclean of Ardgour*, L.R. 35, p. 15.

⁶ Marchioness of Tullibardine, *Military History of Perthshire*, pp. 399, 406. The Duchess did not realise, what has now been shown by Dickinson, and was already recognised by Lyon Court, that Baronies *en vassal* of the old Earldoms was a feature of Scottish feudal law, and that these were Baronies "of" the Earldom of Atholl.

⁷ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xii. p. 159.

but quite justifiable, resultant position and influence acquired by Scots abroad amongst the great houses of the Continent.

The Laird of Hallhead led a lengthy proof upon the use of the baronial title and was in his re-matriculation duly described as *Baron of Esslemont*¹ and awarded the baronial *chapeau*, as above-mentioned.

The Innes of that Ilk Birthbrief, now in the Duke of Roxburghe's charter chest,² is another important document since it dates from before the extant Register of Genealogies (having been recorded in a volume proved to have formerly existed, (see p. 127). It is important not only since it describes the Petitioner and his ancestors as Barons, but refers to their marriages with daughters of "the Baron of Fyvie" and "the Baron of Gight". Still more important, the Lord Lyon, Sir Alexander Erskine, officially describes himself as "*Baron of Cambo*". Examination of the succeeding and existent volume of the *Public Register of Genealogies* showed the same practice and that Lord Lyon Brodie styled himself *Baron of Brodie*.³ Such indeed is found to have been the usual practice, namely that in almost every birthbrief where the ancestors were feudal barons, whether in the paternal or maternal lines, they are described as "*A.B. Baro de C.*", and this we find continuing into the nineteenth century, as in the pedigree of Leslie of Balquhain, 18th January 1861.⁴ Here the laird—in a document which was required for production in a lawsuit over the Dietrichstein estates in Austria—is officially described as "Colonel Charles Leslie of Balquhain in the County of Aberdeenshire, twenty-sixth Baron of Balquhain, by descent from John Leslie, sixth Baron of Balquhain, anno 1570", whilst a few pages further on the Laird of Lochgarry is recorded as *Joannes MacDonell, Baro de Lochgarry*.⁵ Coming to current times, we find the same practice continuing in, e.g., the re-matriculation—with Baronial *Chapeau*—for the present *Wauchope of Niddrie*, wherein the Lord Lyon (Grant) officially declares *—

"That the Petitioner, as feudal Baron of Niddrie-Merschell and Lochtoure is of Baronial Race, and of rank equivalent to that denominated *Hoch Adel*, and equivalent to the Chiefs of Baronial Houses, upon the Continent of Europe, and that by demonstration of the foresaid Ensigns Armorial, he, and his son and heir-apparent and their successors in the same⁷ are to be so accounted, taken, and received amongst all Nobles and in all places of Honour."

¹ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxi. p. 20.

² Printed in *Famille of Innes*, 1864, p. 45.

³ *Reg. of Gen.*, vol. i. p. 1.

⁴ *Reg. of Gen.*, vol. iii. pp. 20 and 24.

⁵ *Public Reg. of Genealogies*, vol. iii. p. 44.

⁶ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxv. p. 31, 19th April 1945 (Lord Lyon Sir Francis Grant).

⁷ That, be it observed, is in the Baronial Arms, a pronouncement to be related to grants of supporters and *Chapeaux* to "Representatives" of Baronial Houses—a practice already referred to s.v. *Ainlie of Pilton*, and bearing on Sir George Macdonald's observations, see p. 157, *supra*; and on the Continental Baronages, see pp. 113, n. 4 and 142, n. 4 *supra*.



Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, Knight, Baron of Lochow (*d.* 1453), in the robe of a feudal baron.

Black Book of Taymouth.

THOMAS INNES.

[To face p. 100.



James Grant of Grant, Baron of Freuchie
(d. 1663), red robe, with five-button fastening on
right shoulder.

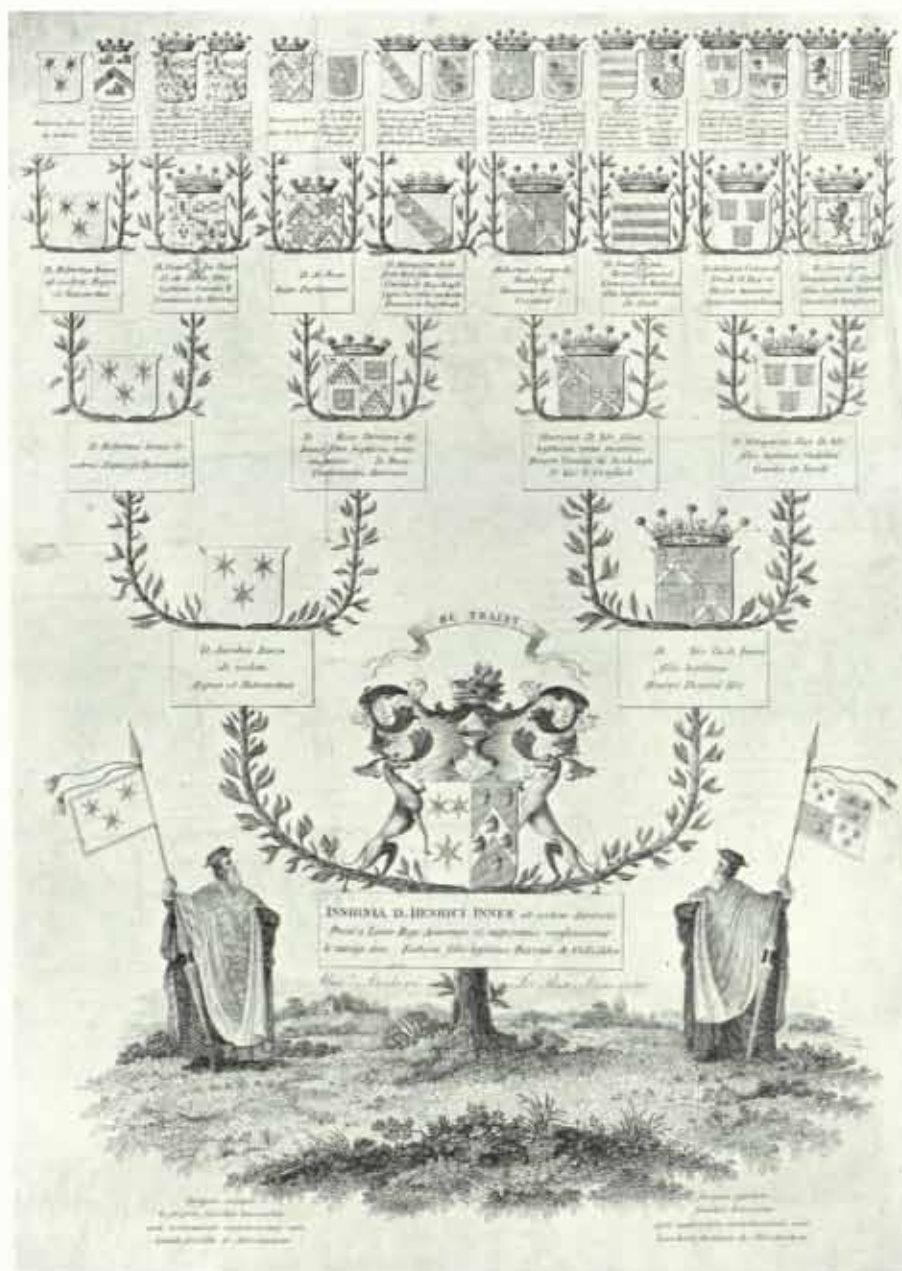
Portrait at Castle Grant.



Feudal Baron in Scottish
Parliamentary procession
(*Atlas de Chastellain*) showing robe
opening on right shoulder and
trésu carried.

Examples of the circular Baronial Robe, with five-button fastening on right shoulder.

THOMAS INNES.



Birthbrief of Sir Henry Innes of that Ilk, ygr.

(afterwards 4th Baronet), issued by Sir Alexander Heskine of Cambo, Bt., Lord Lyon King of Arms about 1695; showing official representation of two feudal Barons of Innes, in robes and chapenix.

THOMAS INNES.

Innes Charter Chest, Floors Castle.



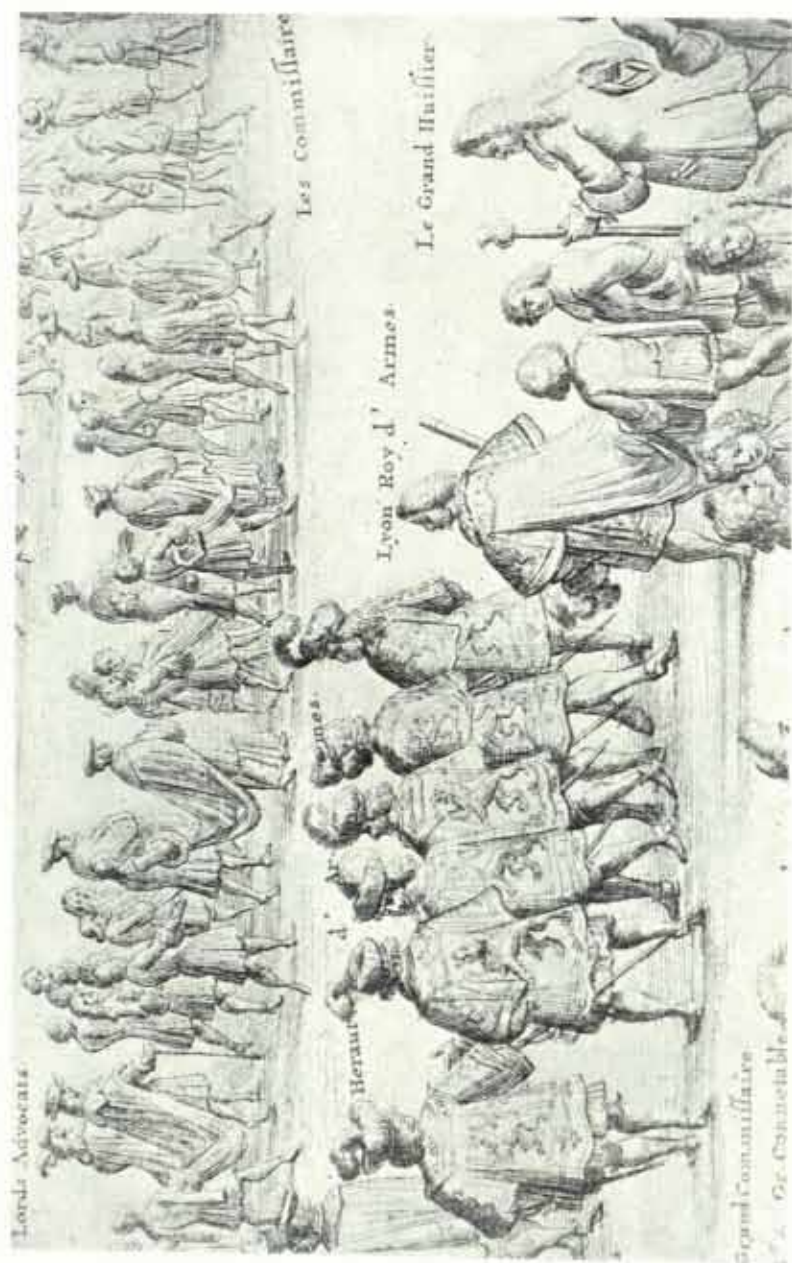
Sir John Colquhoun of Lass, 2nd Bt.
Baron of Lass (1650-76), in front-opening state-robe of
feudal Baron.



Lord Provost of Aberdeen,
dark red robe furled brown; ancient and
correct Lord Provost's robe.

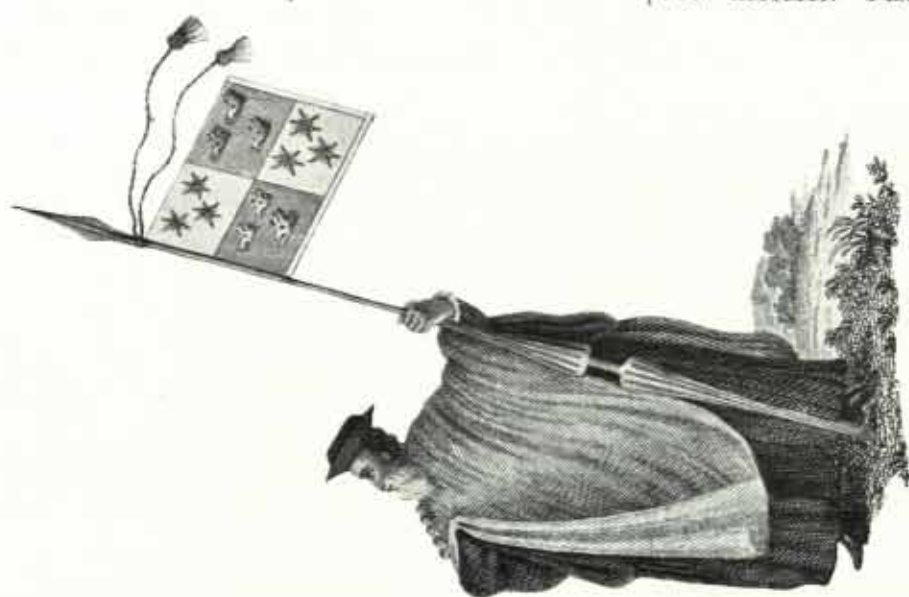


Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, Knight and feudal Baron of Lochow
(afterwards 1st Earl Campbell). The same person as Pl. VII in a robe presumably intended to represent front-opening
baronial state-robe, also chapman.



The Lord Lyon King of Arms and Heralds, mid-sixteenth century

(enlarged from Chaudeland's "Scottish Parliament"). This section of the composition plan is from a drawing, 1688-74.



Earl of Innes,
from *Birthright circa 1615*, showing five-barton shoulder-bastoning.
James Charter Chest.



The Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, 2nd Bt.,
from *Sommers' plates of the Riding of Parliament, 1643*, showing the Lord Lyon in state robes of velvet and
ermine, also seen over tabard in Chastellain's plate of a sixteenth-century Lord Lyon.



The High-Sennachie of Scotland,

declaiming the Royal Genealogy at the Coronation of Alexander III, arrayed in the red robe, which subsequently devolved, along with the Sennachie's jurisdiction, and function of Royal-Inaugurator, upon the Lord Lyon King of Arms.

From illumination in Fardun. Block by courtesy of S.M.T. Magazine.

In *Lyon Register* the use of the term *baron* is not so freely found, but for a perfectly obvious reason, viz. the structure of the *Register* as drawn up in 1672 by Sir Charles Erskine, in which, conform to the Act which particularly refers to "the arms of noblemen, barons, and gentlemen", a special section is apportioned to the arms of the lesser barons, and it was therefore unnecessary to qualify each as baron. Merely the name¹ of each baron entered in the section is given, just as in the Rolls of Parliament, and much as in the list of witnesses of 1300, *William de Fedderach et William de Ynes, Baronibus*, so every laird recorded in that section of Erskine's *Register* was *ipso facto* a "baron", and to add the term *baron* in each case would, as in the Rolls of Parliament, have been superfluous.

It became, however, no longer superfluous to use the title *baron* in later matriculations, after the sectional system has been departed from, and entries became consecutive, and chronological. Therefore an entry in the second and subsequent volumes of the *Register* will contain no evidence of barony unless the averment is made and entered, and in these cases where it falls to be entered, as in the similar consecutive *Register* of Birthbrieves, the proper form is shown to be: *Alexander Areskinus, Baro de Cambo*, the Lord Lyon's own ruling upon the appropriate form of description, and conform to the style used by Mary Queen of Scots in writing to "the Baron of Kilravock". There are, however, a number of instances in *Lyon Register* where the description was inserted: John Ross "descended of the Baron of Auchlossan"²; "Sir Alexander Colquhoun, Baron of Colquhoun"³; Sir George Brisbane, Baron of Brisbane⁴; "Aylmer Hunter, Baron of Hunterston"⁵; "John Erskine, Baron of Balhaggarty".⁶

It will be noticed that it is not considered necessary to add the word *esquire*, and that in no instances are the terms *esquire* and *baron* conjoined. This is conform to the order laid down in the baronetcy patents wherein the *barones lie-lairds, armigerus lie-esquires, et generosis quibuscunque lie-gentlemen*, are distinct degrees. The baron is greater than the esquire, and the fact that a man is qualified *baron* necessarily infers that he is in a higher degree than *esquire*, and consequently the word *esquire* should not be applied to a baron, and accordingly was not so applied by Lyon Court where the individual was a feudal Baron.

Further instances of the use and form of style of the lesser barons and their families are found in, e.g., a certificate from the Kingcausie charter chest, 2nd June 1757, granted to Thomas Irvine of Auchmunziel by his chief, "*Alexander Irvine, baro de Drum, nominis et gentis Irvinorum princeps*", deducing his own and his kinsmen's descent from the "*barones de Drum, majores nostri*", and from "*Gulielmum primum baronem de Drum, anno*

¹ The "Name" including territorial designation in accordance with Scots Law.

² *Lyon Reg.*, vol. i. p. 339. These instances occur in the portion of vol. i. filled after the sectional system had been superseded by that of chronological entries recommended by Lord Coulston in 1764.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 528.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 529.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 507.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 90.

1323", and again "*Titulus et haereditas baronum de Drum*". In the Records of the Scots College at Douai are found:—

Roger Lindsay, *filius baronis de Mains* (p. 9).

J. Gordon, *fratri baronis de Cluny* (p. 26).

Baroni de Meldrum (p. 32).

Margaret Fraser, *filia baronis de Philorth* (p. 35).

H. Maxwell, son of the Baron of Kirkeconnel (p. 47).

Gilbert Menzies, eldest son of the Baron of Pitfodels (p. 418).

G. Johnston, *ex baronibus de Caskieben* (*Ibid.*).

A son of *Baronis de Skene* (p. 51).

A student, *filius baronis de Garlton*, by Christian Hume, *filia baronis de Renton* (p. 53).

Sir Thomas Nicolson, Baron of Kemnay (p. 56).

Margaret Abernethy, daughter of the Baron of Barry (p. 80).

Patrick Duguid, *filius baronis de Auchinhove* (p. 92).

Whilst on p. 277 is reference to the death, 25th May 1676, of Frances Hay, *Baronis de Delgaty*.

In the house of Skene of Skene (New Spalding Club) we find that the young laird of Skene was known as "the Baron of the Letter" (*Ibid.*, p. 29), whilst one of the Skene MSS. refers to the marriage of Robert Skene of Skene with Marion Mercer, "daughter of the Baron of Auldrie". J. Grant Smith, in *Records of Banffshire* (p. 16), quotes the entry on the *Rolls of Freeholders*, 1st June 1672, of "Mr James Gordon, Baron of Zeochrie"; whilst in 1713 the Sheriff Depute orders production of charters, "That it may be known who are barons and who have power to vote" (*Ibid.*, p. 131). It will be noticed that the Sheriff in making up his suit-roll is to determine not only *who are barons*, but *also* who "have power to vote", meaning who are qualified, viz. other voters as freeholders, who are not barons. Again, in 1720, "A meeting of barons and freeholders was holden by the barons following, to wit . . .", and then follows a list of "names of barons" (*Ibid.*, p. 140).

Gordon of Hallhead, Baron of Esslemont's Memorial then set forth:

"It is therefore respectfully submitted that it has been satisfactorily shown that the Baronage of Scotland is a subsisting baronage by tenure, whose privileges, though now negligible, do not interfere with its constitutional existence, and amongst the few privileges left is that of being known upon the most formal occasions by the style and title of *baron*, so that they may on matrimonial and other occasions not be prejudiced in their relations with the much inferior 'baronages' of the Continent. Their right to be known and described, where requisite, upon fully formal occasions, as, e.g., '*Baron of Bradwardine*', has been recognised by the highest authorities, namely by the Crown and Parliament, and by the Lord Lyon King of Arms as recorded in the

Registers of the Lyon Court, and it is respectfully submitted that it would be most unfortunate if, merely because it happens that the title of *baron* is preferred for formal purposes by English and British lords, that the right of the Scottish Baronage to be designated as '*Baron of Bradwardine*' should be allowed to fall into desuetude or—as it now transpires—'peerage-conveyancing description' *Baron of the Barony of B*—substituted, thereby conveying to the public and to foreigners that the feudal Baronage of Scotland are not truly constitutional barons, whereas they are, being indeed the only remaining example of the original feudal and territorial baronage by tenure, and the fact that their ancient title may be a source of annoyance to mushroom political 'barons' under the English peerage system is no reason why the rights of the Order of Baronage in Scotland, guaranteed by Art. 22 of the Treaty of Union, should be one atom abrogated, and it is therefore respectfully submitted that in formal documents such as Letters Patent, matriculations and birth-briefs, where a petitioner establishes as required by the Sheriff Depute in 1713 (if need be by production of charters) that he is in fact a 'baron', then he ought, in accordance with all the solemn documents, certificates, and others before recited and in particular the certificates of the Lord Lyon King of Arms himself, to be duly qualified 'baron of', e.g. '*Baron of Bradwardine*', according to the custom of the Kingdom of Scotland."

The Baron of Hallhead-Esslemont duly received both *chapeau* and designation,¹ consistently with the statute and the ancient precedents of Lyon Court.

VII.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION "FROM THE STONE AGE TO THE '45" IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM. ADDRESS BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD NORMAND, P.C., K.C., 21ST MARCH 1945.

My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must disclaim any qualification for occupying a pulpit, and especially a pulpit associated, however conjecturally and uncertainly, with John Knox. You need be under no apprehension that I shall, on this occasion, be infected by his gift for copious invective. When the war began, almost all the unique and most of the important treasures of this Museum were put out of the way of the Hun's fury. But some, such as the Celtic Symbol Stones, which could not be safely or conveniently removed, remained here. Now, as the Lord Provost has said, men serving in Dominion or Allied forces

¹ *Lyon Reg.*, vol. xxxi. p. 20.

are knocking at the doors and asking to see the collection which the care of the members of the Society of Antiquaries has amassed. It is indeed a great collection, second in Europe only to the collection at Copenhagen, and we may be proud to show what we can of it to these visitors from the Empire and from allied countries. And surely we may hope that before long great numbers of our own countrymen will be passing through Edinburgh on their way home from Germany, and will be glad of the opportunity of examining some of the antiquities of their native land. It was, then, on the initiative of Professor Gordon Childe that this exhibition, which I am to have the honour of declaring open, was arranged, in order that the fighting men should be able to see something of our national treasures. But it may be hoped that others too will come, for it is too little known even in Edinburgh what wealth of treasure we possess.

Since so many of the exhibits were elsewhere, those that still remain have been supplemented by casts and by many generous loans, of which I shall give you details presently. Great care has been taken to arrange the exhibition, so that it shall be readily understood. You will find that plans and photographs have been prepared and placed beside the cases so that the historical setting and context of the various items are made plain. Explanatory labels too will help the visitor to appreciate the meaning of individual exhibits.

The Lord Provost has described the general lay-out, and I may supplement what he has said by reminding you that the collection housed here in peace-time has long outgrown this building. But advantage has been taken of the removal of so many items to space out the cases more widely, so that the contents can be more comfortably examined. The arrangement is simple and provides the visitor with a clue to the whole, if only he has intelligence enough to walk round in the right direction. In the South Aisle you have the Early period, from the Late Stone Age to the Vikings, with special emphasis on the tools that men then used, and it is most interesting to see in primitive form the tools that men still use to-day, and to feel the continuity of human labour. The Lord Provost has mentioned the exhibits which have come down to us from the period of the Roman occupation, and he has referred to the small influence that the occupation had on the life of the natives of Scotland. To people like myself whose knowledge of history is mainly derived from literary histories, the real evidence, as the lawyers say, as opposed to the tradition and written record, is a valuable corrective. So much has been written by scholars and historians about the Roman occupation, and their work has been so well done, that we are apt to get a wrong perspective and to have a mistaken idea of the effects of the impact of Rome on the social and domestic life of our primitive and remote ancestors. There, however, is the real evidence, which we can all see displayed in the cases and intelligibly arranged for us.

In the North Aisle, on the other hand, you will find the cases devoted to the Christian Church, from the Early Celtic Church and the Mediæval Church right down to the Reformation, with fine examples of stone, metal, and woodwork; and here you will find evidence of the profound influence that the Christian religion has had on the inhabitants of Scotland, on their daily lives, and on their art. If the Roman occupation was superficial, the Christian Church has been of fundamental importance. The exhibition does not stop short at the Reformation. It carries us on into the eighteenth century and there are many most attractive items reminding us of the '45.

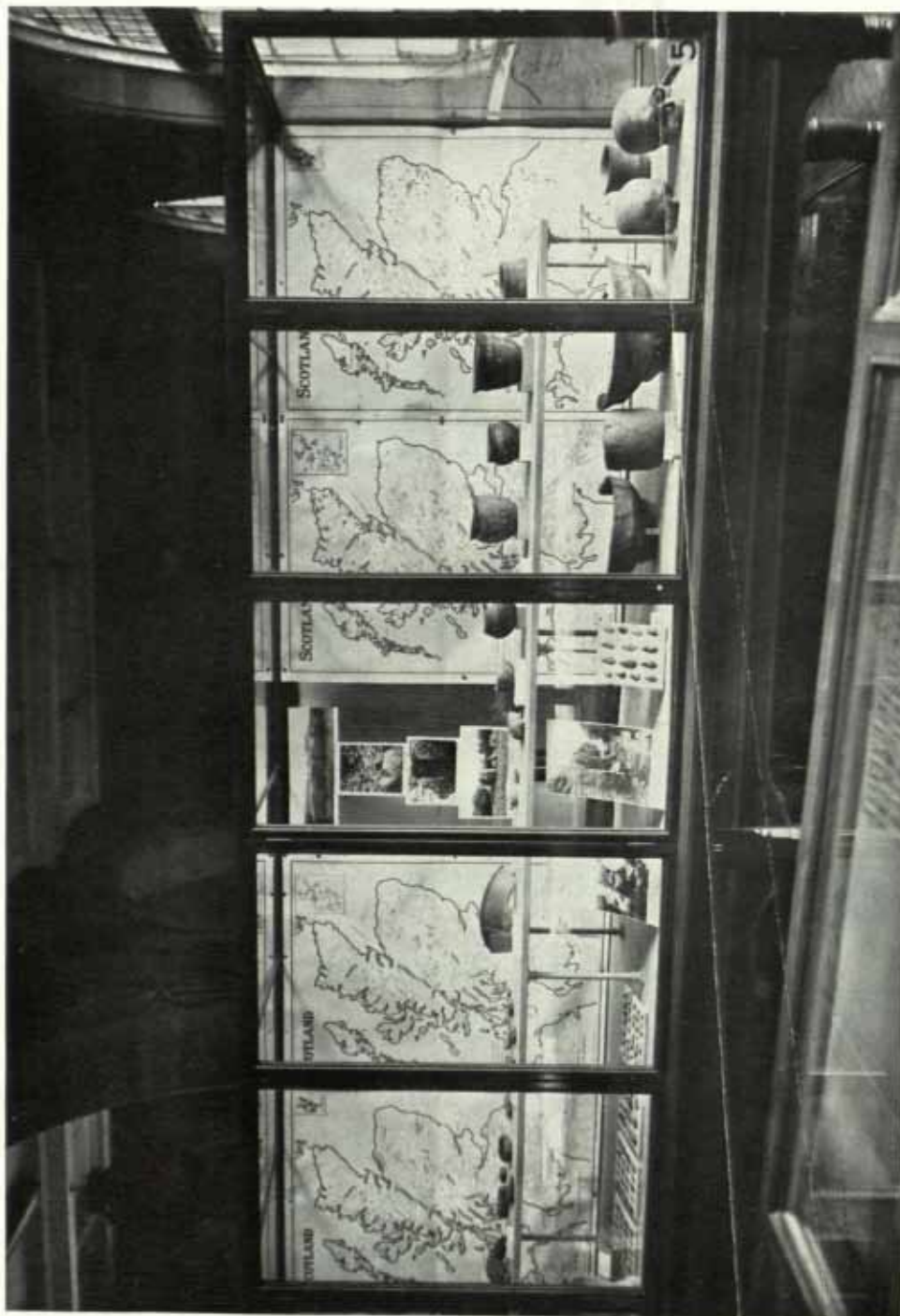
I am the merest amateur, and I know that among you there are many who are real experts, and I therefore have much diffidence in speaking to you of these things. But to me, and I suppose to many like me, it is affecting to see the concrete evidence that mankind in so many ages has changed so little. Always the woman has been busied with her household, from the time that households were, with cooking the family meal and looking after the children, and always she has shown a lively interest in personal adornment. So too the man has always had to bring in something to fill the pot and to support the family. And these things they were trying to do always better and with greater art. Then too there is the perpetual interest in the tomb and its furnishings. That is something which among simple people links past generations with the present, and with the children, the whole family which has been or is to be and which all comes ultimately to the grave. And we see simple people still in this era spending more on funeral pomps than is thought prudent or good for them. So that even in the much discussed scheme of Sir William Beveridge, it seems a place may have to be found for a generous expenditure on the funeral. I confess that I find in a troubled uncomfortable age like this something encouraging in these proofs of the persistence of mankind in man's ancient ways.

It is proper that we should gratefully acknowledge the loans which have been made to the Exhibition. His Majesty The King has lent the carved figure of a Highlander, showing dress and accoutrements; the Royal College of Physicians, the Medicine Chest of Prince Charles Edward; Mr Donald Steuart Fotheringham of Murthly, the Toddy Ladle and Snuff Box belonging to Prince Charles Edward; the Clan Donnachaidh Society, Part of the Robertson Tartan Plaid worn by Prince Charles, three Silver Forks said to have been used at a banquet to Prince Charles in Lude House, and a Crystal Ball reputedly attached to the Robertson Clan Standard at the Battle of Bannockburn. Mr Donald Noel Paton has lent the Mirror used by Prince Charles on the Culloden Campaign and a Commission signed by the Prince. Mr D. P. MacLagan has lent a Highland Targe of Deer's Hide and a Culloden Musket; Miss Maria Steuart, the portrait of Prince Charles Edward. The Ministry of Works has lent Stained Glass from Glasgow

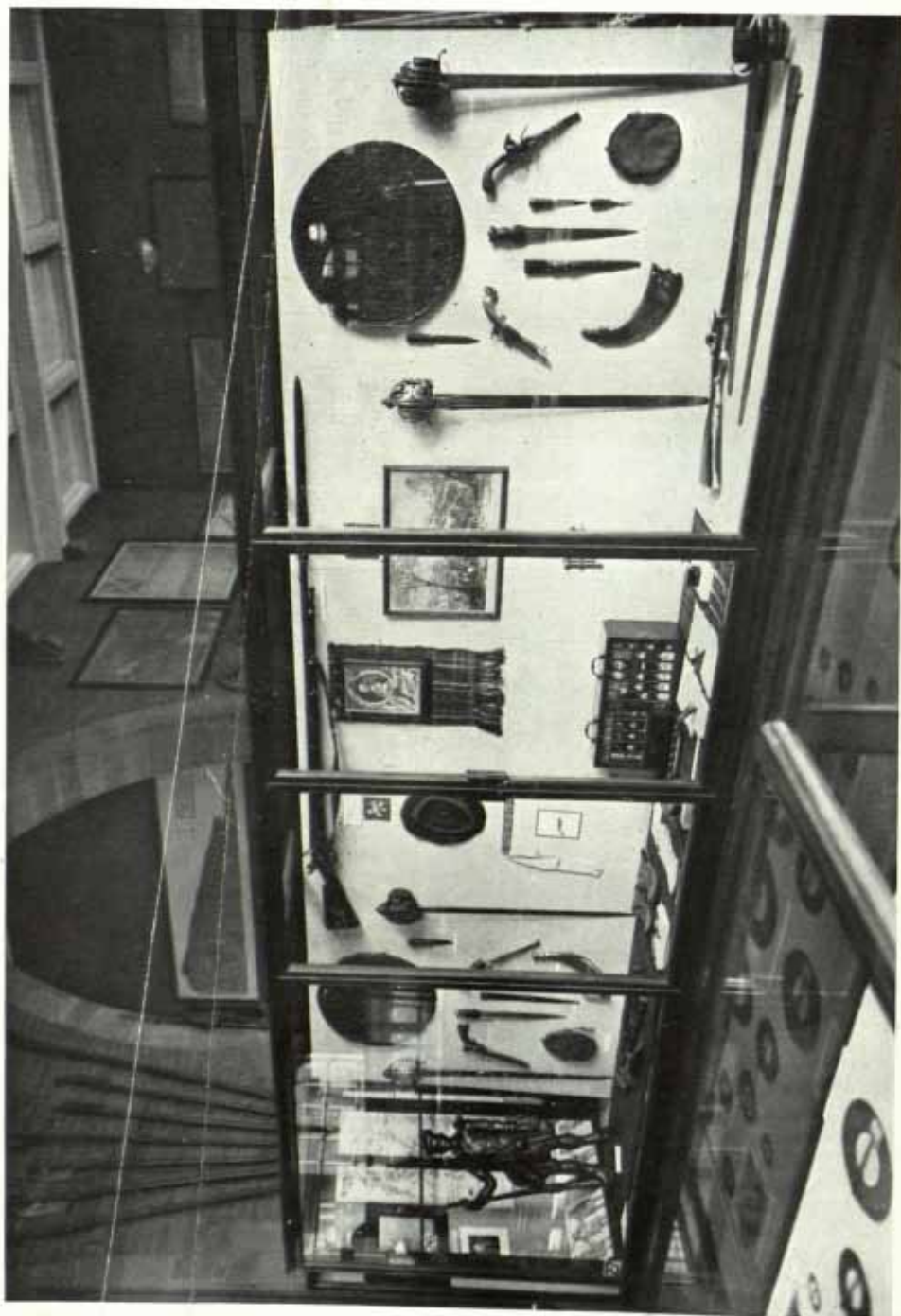
Cathedral and relics from Aikerness and Jarlshof. Mrs J. Storer Clouston has lent the Silver Brooch from the Skaill Hoard; the Anatomy Department, the University of Edinburgh, the cast of an Antler Axe found with stranded whale above Stirling; Messrs Brook & Son, replicas of Traprain Silver, while Mr James S. Richardson has lent a very large number of articles illustrating early and late mediæval art and craftsmanship.

We must also express our indebtedness to those who have worked to make the exhibition a success. Besides Professor Gordon Childe, Mr J. S. Richardson, one of the Curators appointed by the Society of Antiquaries, has devoted his spare time to the arrangement of the North Aisle with the approval of Mr D. L. Macintyre, V.C., while Mr W. Kirkness has very effectively arranged the textile appliances. The whole work of cleaning, mounting, and labelling the specimens exhibited has fallen on the shoulders of Mr Darroch, the Museum's Technical Assistant. Mr Young, working single handed till 5th March, has removed to storage many heavy objects that obstructed the Gallery, and prepared it for the public. But without the cordial co-operation of H.M. Office of Works, the re-arrangement of the cases, symbol stones, and carved panels that so greatly enhances the attractiveness of the display would have been impossible.

In declaring the Exhibition open, I dare to express the hope that many Scotsmen will come to appreciate the great value of this National Collection, and that they may resolve that it shall be displayed in a building more suitable than this building ever was, and commodious enough to contain what we now have and the accessories which time will bring.



"From the Stone Age to the '45." One of the cases illustrating the New Stone Age.



"From the Stone Age to the '45." Case of Jacobite Relics.

NOTES.

1. PREHISTORIC CEREALS FROM SCOTLAND.

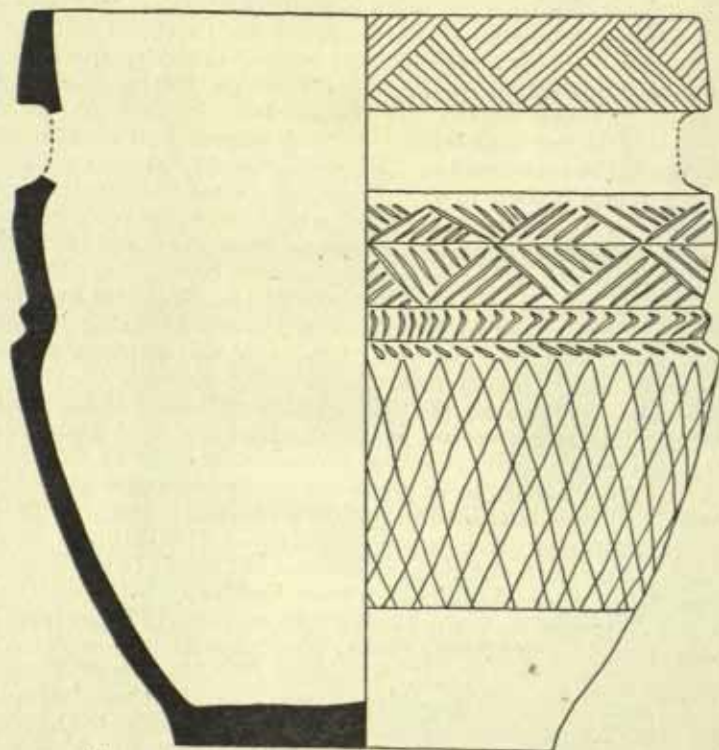
In the eighties of last century a Danish school teacher, Frode Christensen, observed that ancient potsherds preserved impressions of seeds and grains that constituted precious documents for the early history of agriculture. His discovery was systematically followed up as far as pottery from Denmark was concerned by G. Sarauw after 1895. Since 1937 a group of Danish scientists has been engaged in applying Sarauw's methods to secure material for a comparative history of prehistoric agriculture in north-western Europe as a whole. In consequence Hans Helbaek visited the British Isles in the summer of 1939 to examine the pottery in our collections for seed impressions and to secure casts of them for botanical determination. He published the results of his studies in conjunction with Knud Jessen in *Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Biologiske Skrifter*, iii. No. 2 (1944), copies of which have just reached this country. They are of such interest that the outstanding facts relevant to Scotland must appeal to Fellows, and are accordingly recapitulated here.

The only cereal found on well-dated sherds of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Scotland was barley, naked or hulled. (In Denmark during the same stages wheat is much commoner than barley.) Grains of this genus were observed in typical Western Neolithic pottery from Easterton of Roseisle (EO.351) and from the chambered cairns of Unstan (EO.170), Orkney Mainland and Calf of Eday (EO.621). While the determination of the species from such imprints is always very difficult, the grains from Unstan probably belong to *Hordeum vulgare* (nodding barley or bere). Grains of *Hordeum* (probably *vulgare*) were recognised further on "Beaker" sherds from the middens at North Berwick (EGA.90) and Archerfield (HR.563), and from graves at Turriff (EQ.140), Upper Boyndlie (EQ. 295), Chapel of Garioch (EG.57), Broomend of Crichtie (EQ.23), and Gardentown (BM.1911, 7.19.4); on Food Vessels from Cadder (EE.130), Doune (EE.86), and Carmylie (EE.33); and on many Cinerary Urns, namely those from Wetherhill (EA.192), West Kilbride (EA.197), Largs, Newlands (Glasgow EA.176), Bankfield, Glenluce (EA.113), Windyhall, Rothesay (EA.58), Strathblane (EA.159), Musselburgh (EA.143, EA.117), Magdalen Bridge (EA.38), Craigentiny (EQ.442), Dean Bridge (EA.9), Arniston (EA.23), Outerston Hill (EQ.448), Lintlaw, Berwickshire (EA.203), Spottiswood (EA.181), Westwood, Newport (EA.59, 60 & 63), Balbirnie (EP.26) (EA.33), Glenballoch, New Rattray (encrusted), (EA.2), Crichtie, Inverurie (EA.137). The imprints on an Urn from Brackmont Mill are also diagnosed as barley from the photograph (*Proceedings*, lxxi. p. 271). Flax seeds were observed in the walls of one Cinerary Urn from the Westwood urnfield (EA.62), while two weeds were similarly attested—Black Bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*) on the urn from Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, and crowfoot from the fragmentary Food Vessel buried under Brownhead Cairn, Arran (EO.238). Emmer (wheat) is represented by imprints on a sherd and carbonised grains from Glenluce Sands that probably belong to the Bronze Age.

Roman sites have yielded, besides various kinds of wheat and barley, also oats (Birrens, Castle Cary) and rye (Castle Cary), as well as several weeds.

2. AN UNUSUAL CINERARY URN FROM DROUGHDOL, NEAR DUNRAGIT, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

In January 1945 Mr Grant of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland informed the Museum that sherds had turned up in digging a drain at Droughdool, near Dunragit, sending at the same time specimen sherds. These were so unusual that I asked Mr Grant to suspend digging at the site till I could go down in person—it was snowing at the time—which he kindly did. With the approach of warmer weather, I repaired to Dunragit with Mr Eoin MacWhite, a graduate student in my Department.



Cinerary urn from Droughdool (hypothetical reconstruction $\frac{1}{2}$).

The sherds had been found just on the crest of a low ridge of sandy soil some 25 feet above O.D., less than one-third mile north of the estuary of Piltanton Burn. There the Department had built a guardian's cottage. The trench for a drain, just west of the cottage, had cut right through the burial, and the diggers had broken the urn. Portions had already been brought to the Department's office with bits of burnt bone. By sifting the spoil heap beside the spot, we found a few more sherds and bits of bone and a flint scraper. There was no sign of any cist, nor did examination of the walls of the trench, which was still open, disclose any additional features or sherds.



1. Cinerary Urn from Droughdool.



2. Bronze Finger Ring.

The urn displayed unusual characters, but unfortunately is very imperfect. The clay being badly fired, the fragments were in a very friable state, and portions must have been totally destroyed by the tools of the diggers. What survives does not suffice for a reliable reconstruction of the whole vessel. Enough of the base survived to show that it was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Unhappily, none of the surviving fragments of the walls join on to the bit of base. The lower part of the urn is shaped like an inverted cone slightly curved and rises for somewhat over 6 inches to a sharp shoulder $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide which is encircled by an applied moulding and surmounted by a bulging neck at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Only a fragment of the upper part of this bulge is preserved to show that the "neck" was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and that it did not then terminate in a finished rim, but in a groove or concavity, the margin of which has crumbled away. But the sherds collected do include two fragments of an undoubted rim. These fragments, in texture and in the technique of their decoration, agree perfectly with the rest of the indubitably connected sherds, but in form are nothing more nor less than the "overhanging rim" of a typical Cinerary Urn of that family. These segments for size would fit in quite well with the rest of the vessel, and it has been reconstructed in fig. 1 on the assumption that they did so fit, with the reservation that no actual join could be effected, so that the interval between neck and rim is quite unknown. On this assumption the urn must have stood between $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, but only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches of this height is directly attested by connected sherds. (Pl. XVII, 1.)

The urn is composed of the coarse clay usual in the Bronze Age, comprising large angular grits, which has fired black, but the surface inside and out is covered with a layer of somewhat finer clay which burned brownish red externally and brown to black inside. But even on the outside there are dirty brown blotches notably on the neck. The body is decorated with a net of criss-cross scorings, very negligently executed with a rather blunt implement. Oblique jabs with a similar tool adorn the shoulder, while rather deeper jabs form a herring-bone pattern along the moulding. The neck is decorated with two bands of alternating filled triangles separated, and bordered below (but not above), by horizontal lines. The wide collar of the rim's overhang bears a similar pattern, while its flattened lip is ornamented with oblique jabs crossing one another. The lower part of the urn could pass for a large and ornate version of a type E Food Vessel—a distinctively Hibernian type represented, however, in Scotland by a specimen from the rather early urnfield of Brackmont Mill. Another specimen, albeit considerably smaller (about 5 inches high), was found with other urns in an irregular oval "cist" under a small cairn on the farm of Cairngaan, Kirkmaiden Parish, Wigtownshire. From the engraving in the *Archæological and Historical Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, vol. v. (1885), p. 45, fig. 45, the decoration of this little vessel resembled ours in the irregularly scored net pattern on the body, the jabbed herring-bones on the shoulder, and the erect triangles on the neck. But it bore in addition horizontal cord impressions, not only on the outside, but also inside the rim, as do some Irish Food Vessels of type E and that from Brackmont Mill. In any case the applied moulding is unusual in this class and looks forward rather to the pie-crust ornament of Highland Iron Age pottery than backwards to Skara Brae and the Eneolithic Urns. Of course the superposition on such a Food Vessel derivative of the collar appropriate to the English family of Overhanging Rim Urns is an unique example of hybridization (assuming the collar really did once join on).

This unique vase once more emphasizes the individual blending of traditions that could occur on the populous territory of the Glenluce Sands. In the spoil

heap from the drain we unearthed a thick irregular flint, probably derived from a pebble, with a maximum length of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, one end of which has been roughly trimmed by the removal of five little flakes to a rather steep scraper-edge. The implement shows no evidence of exposure to fire and need not have formed part of the burial deposit.

The Department of Agriculture for Scotland has kindly donated the urn to the Museum, which is particularly indebted to the Department's officer on the spot for notifying the find and for help in recovering the relics. Emeritus Professor Alexander Low has very kindly examined the cremated remains with results reported below.

V. GORDON CHILDE,
Director of the Museum.

REPORT ON THE INCINERATED BONES.

The larger pieces of cremated bone can be identified as belonging to an adult human skeleton.

There are pieces of bones of cranium—parietal, occipital, and also one piece of right temporal and one piece of left temporal, each showing the articular surface for condyle of lower jaw; eight pieces of vertebrae and three fragmentary ribs; fragment of upper articular end of a humerus and two pieces of lower articular ends of humeri—one right and other left; two fragments of forearm bones and proximal phalanx of right thumb; several pieces of shafts of femora and tibiae and upper articular surface of a tibia.

The weight of the cremated bone is one pound seven ounces.

ALEXANDER LOW.

3. A NEW SECTOR OF ROMAN ROAD EAST OF LYNE.

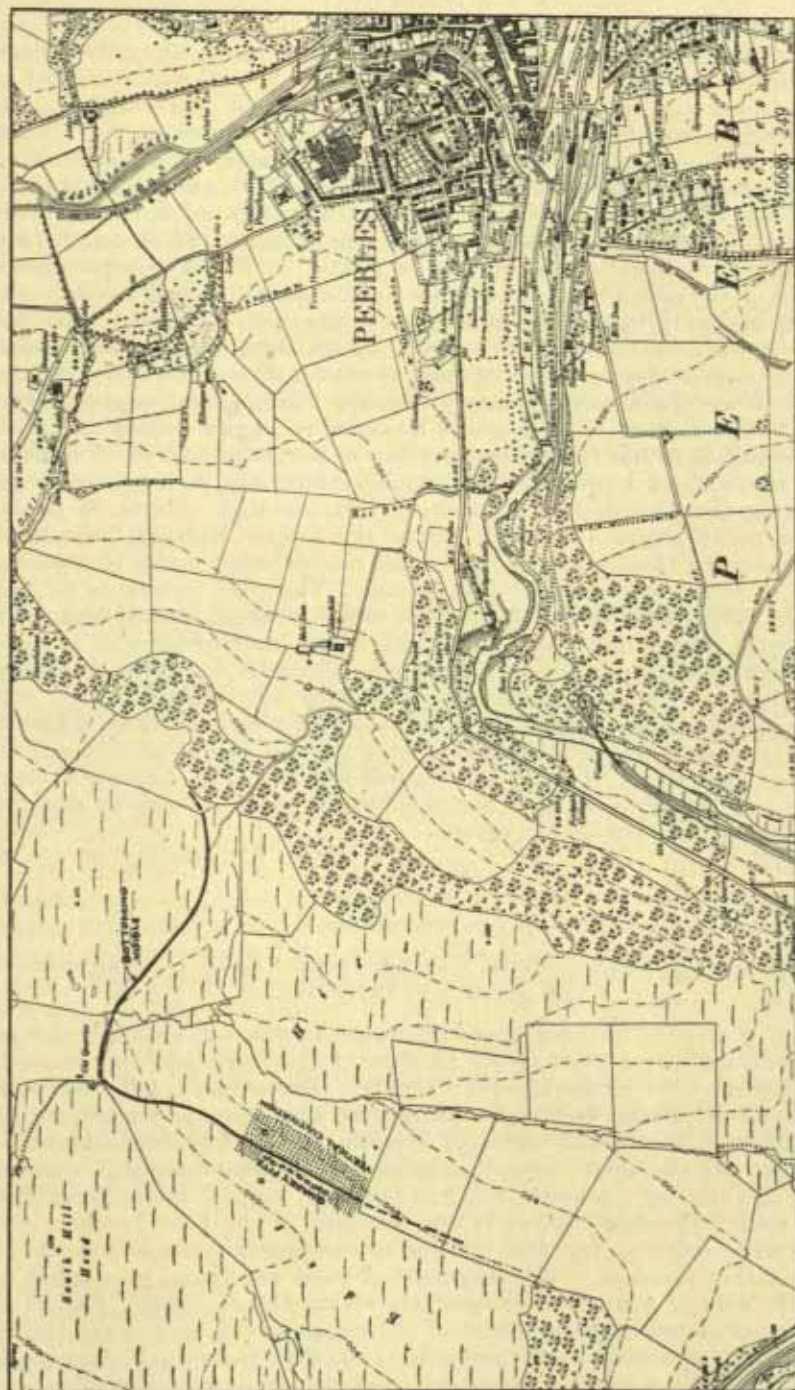
Previous knowledge of the Roman road-system associated with the fort of Lyne is summarized in a brief but important observation made by the excavators of the fort in 1900,¹ who verified by excavation the observations of Horsley² and the Rev. Andrew Handyside³ that the fort was approached by a road from the north-east. They further established that this road "joined at right-angles another road coming up the valley from the south-east", probably Horsley's "visible military way". It is thus evident that Lyne, as its position suggests, lay on a transverse route in the upper Tweed valley, and was placed at a point where that route abandons the Tweed and swings north-west by the Lyne and Torth Waters towards the valley of the Medwin and Clydesdale. Whether there was a road-junction here and further roads ran northwards or north-eastwards, and even southwards, as the natural traffic-lines render possible, remains uncertain. But the fort was clearly placed at this point in order to watch the junction of these natural routes.

The road leading down the Tweed valley was not traced far by the spade and visible remains are lacking. But there is no obvious obstacle to a course along the north side of the river until the Neidpath gorge is reached, half way between Lyne and Peebles. Here the river banks become precipitous, and the modern

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiv, pp. 182-183.

² *Britannia Romana* (1732), p. 357.

³ *Stat. Aec.*, vol. xii. (1794), p. 564.



*Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the sanction of
the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.*

Fig. 1. Roman road east of Lyne (Scale 3 in. to mile).

road takes to a long cutting through the rock while the railway is driven to the south side of the river and into a tunnel. A direct course along the river bank is thus precluded.

The fact that the Roman road here took to a little side-valley on the north bank of the river was first discovered by the second author on New Year's Eve, 1942. This valley (fig. 1) is the small double-headed valley north of Edston farm, dominated by high ground, known as Edston Hill, on west, north, and east. The lower end of the valley is cultivated and no remains of the road are there visible, but in the open moorland beyond the enclosed fields on the west side of the valley a bold cambered mound, at least 20 feet wide, becomes visible. For the first 100 yards it is considerably flattened and spread by old cultivation rigs running across it, up and down hill, but a more perfect stretch some 250 yards long then appears accompanied on the upper side, where the causeway has evidently been provided with a drainage ditch, by a row of quarry pits for road-metalling. More than twenty quarry pits are visible, some separate but many coalescing. The mound then becomes less distinct, again owing to rigs, but can be traced swinging round the north-west bay of the valley, where it coincides with the boundary wall of Upper Kidston farm and is still in use as a rough track running along the protuberant shoulder of Edston Hill. Some 80 yards south-east of the point where the track leaves the Upper Kidston boundary-wall a streamlet has worn through the surface and has revealed much of a solid, kerbed bottoming of large and carefully laid stones. The road continues to follow the track to the north-east head of the valley, where it breaks away from all modern tracks or paths and is last seen, just short of the north-west end of Jedderfield plantation, as a bold mound pointing north-eastwards towards the valley of the Eddleston Water. How it crossed this valley, or whether its further course lay by Peebles, is not now apparent. But the sector now described, which extends for a mile in length, ingeniously avoids the first of the great natural obstacles in the Tweed valley east of Lyne by a course which is well engineered and graded throughout. The discovery is a useful addition to knowledge at a point where a fresh discovery was hardly expected.

I. A. RICHMOND; A. GRAHAM.

4. ROMAN FRAGMENTS FROM CASTLE DYKES NEAR COCKBURNSPATH AND FROM ST ABB'S HEAD.

The two scraps of Roman material described below, although insignificant in themselves, deserve a brief notice in view of the rarity of dated material from early non-Roman sites in the Border districts. The writer is indebted to Mr I. A. Richmond and Mr Philip Corder for dating the fragments as far as possible.

The first item is a small piece of Roman glass from Castle Dykes,¹ a promontory fort on the coast about a mile north-north-west of Cockburnspath. The fort is enclosed by a massive earthen rampart, topped with a very dilapidated dry stone wall. The last feature is not recorded in the East Lothian inventory. It appears to be original, but this method of combining stone and earth construction seems rather unusual. The fragment of glass was found at a depth of about a foot in the side of a modern excavation within the enclosure, a short distance north of the north end of the southern of the two surviving sections of the rampart, the central part of which is obliterated. It is 0.07 inch thick, transparent and

¹ R.C.H.M., E. Lothian, No. 126.

colourless, and formed part of the straight side of a vessel of about 1·9 inch external diameter. It has a rim of the same thickness, slightly rounded, extending 0·1 inch perpendicular to the side. It is Roman, but cannot be dated more exactly.

The second fragment was picked up on the surface at the east end of Kirk Hill, St Abb's Head,¹ the more easterly of the two ecclesiastical sites on the headland. It is a small piece of rim of hard grey ware, dating between A.D. 150 and 250. It is of interest as suggesting early occupation of this hill, which appears to the writer a more probable site for "Cair Golud" than the western church site with the mortared wall. Some slight rectangular hollows, perhaps hut sites, are visible near where the sherd was found, and the top of the hill, which has at some time been partly cultivated, is surrounded by the remains of a much ruined wall of earth and stone, not apparently related to the cultivation. The wall does not appear defensive, but the hill is almost precipitous on most sides.

Neither of these fragments is necessarily associated with any visible remains near. But no Roman site is recorded in either district, and relics are generally so scarce that it seems more probable that there is some connection in date than that their occurrence on these sites is fortuitous.

A. H. A. HOGG.

5. AN EARLY BRITISH BRONZE FINGER RING FROM FORFAR.

The finger ring (Pl. XVII, 2) was found in a garden in Forfar some years ago. It is made of bronze, cast, and little effort, if any, has been made to remove the traces of casting. The hoop is plain, very nearly circular, and measures $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in external diameter. The bezel is circular, being $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter, and contains a triskele ornament in openwork design. The ring does not fall into line with any known examples, but the fact that the material from which it was made is bronze, and the unusual openwork triskele decoration, suggested an early date. The triskele has, however, lost the animation of the earlier Celtic design such as one can see in the rondels of an early Celtic tankard from Trawsfynydd,² and one must therefore look to something later for comparison.

Although it is perhaps stretching the analogy too far, the triskele on the rondel from the native fort at Seamill in Ayrshire³ has a closer resemblance to the triskele on the ring. The use of the object found at Seamill is not known, and although it has a shank on the back similar to those from Wood Eaton, Oxon., Stanlake, Oxon. and Berkshire, figured by Leeds on p. 55 of *Celtic Ornament*, it is an inferior production to any of those, and is therefore likely to be later in date. Both the ring and the rondel from Seamill are decadent examples of the earlier Celtic art, and are but poor shadows of the rondels on the Trawsfynydd tankard.

One cannot, therefore, state an exact chronological period to which the ring belongs, but a guess at somewhere between the second and fourth centuries A.D. may be near the mark.⁴

A. J. H. EDWARDS, *Director*.

¹ R.C.H.M., Berwick, No. 75.

² Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, fig. 20 (a).

³ *Archæological and Historical Collections of Ayr and Wigtown*, vol. iii. p. 63, fig. 3.

⁴ The ring was submitted to Mr T. O. Kendrick of the British Museum for inspection, and I am indebted to him for the reference to the Trawsfynydd tankard and other valuable suggestions.

6. BURIALS NEAR BLACKNESS CASTLE.

In digging a ditch on the crest of the ridge at the extremity of which stands Blackness Castle, two burials came to light. Some of the contents thrown out were rescued by the Castle's guardian and eventually sent to the National Museum. One grave contained cremated remains, the other unburnt bones. From the custodian's report it seems that the latter were accompanied by a bowl-shaped Food Vessel (type A). The human remains were sent to Professor Alexander Low who reports as follows:—

No. 1.—*Inhumation Burial.*

Skull Bones.—Base of skull represented by the sphenoid and basioccipital and showing basilar suture quite ossified; a further piece of occipital joined with pieces of right and left parietals with lambdoidal and parietal sutures united; in addition seven more pieces of parietals; frontal bone showing parts of orbital margins with frontal sinuses exposed; right and left temporal bones with petrous portions fairly complete and showing suture between it and occipital still open. From the condition of the sutures one would judge that the skull bones belonged to an adult individual, say, over fifty years of age and under sixty. The left half of the lower jaw is almost complete and in the tooth sockets there are the two incisors, the canine, the two premolars and the first and second molars; there is also a piece of right half of lower jaw showing the canine, two premolars, and the second molar tooth.

In addition there are also present the right and left petrous bones and two incisor teeth. The enamel of all the teeth is much ground down, probably due to the gritty nature of the food. The presence of two pairs of petrous bones is evidence of two adult individuals, so that it is not possible to say to which individual the various bones belong.

The vertebral column is represented by three cervical vertebræ, one of which is the atlas or first cervical; three thoracic and the bodies of four lumbar vertebræ and the laminae of four lumbar vertebræ; seven fragments of ribs; an almost complete left clavicle; a piece of the left scapula with the articular cavity; the separate head of a left humerus and about two-thirds of the shaft of the left humerus.

No. 2.—*Cremation Burial.*

In this cremation interment we are again faced by the fact that there must have been two individuals, for there are five very thin pieces of a young skull and a temporary second molar tooth indicating a child of between two to six years of age. Of the adult skull there are present seven pieces of covering bones of skull and the articular surface of condyle of right lower jaw. There are also fragments of the bodies of three vertebræ; two fragments of ulna; two pieces shaft of femur; an almost complete left patella; two pieces shaft of tibia, and the distal end of the metatarsal of the big toe.

In addition there are many small fragments which cannot be identified. The weight of the cremated bone is approximately ten ounces.

ALEXANDER LOW.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1944-45.

(1) Beaker Urn found in 1855 in Roman Camp, Kirkbuddo (Pl. XVIII, 1). The urn of reddish-brown clay stands $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the brim and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the base. The surface is reddish-brown, lightly burnished, and covered with a (?) mechanical slip in which grains of mica gleam. It bears three zones of hyphenated ornament, separated by plain zones and executed with the usual "cog-wheel" or toothed stamp. Immediately below the rim a zone of deeply stamped chevrons is bordered on either side by three horizontal hyphenated lines. Below a blank zone $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, come two zones of horizontal herring-bones bordered above by 3, but separated and limited below by 2, pairs of hyphenated lines. After a second blank zone $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide the first pattern is repeated, terminating $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch above the base. The horizontal hyphenated lines in the borders are not parallel but form a continuous spiral.

Thirty-two fusiform lignite beads, from a stone cist in a wood near Burnside and Kirkbuddo Station. The wood occupied the summit of a low natural hillock and covered the remains of a much denuded cairn, doubtless once heaped over the grave. The beads range in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. They are not completely symmetrical, but the maximum diameters approximate to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The stringholes, nearly cylindrical, are just under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across.

Food Vessel Urn from a cist in Gallows Hill, Kirkbuddo (Pl. XVIII, 2). In 1905, for the construction of a tank, the remains of a cairn, already almost entirely denuded, were removed from Gallows Hill on the Mains of Kirkbuddo Farm. In the course of operations a cist was discovered containing a Food Vessel Urn and traces of decayed (presumably unburnt) bone. The cist was removed and set up in the garden of Kirkbuddo House. The urn, now presented to the Museum, stands 4 inches high, but is only $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. It measures externally $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the rim, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the shoulder, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the base. The vessel is made of coarse clay and is light brown in colour on the surface, which though smoothed bears no sort of slip. The core is black. The urn belongs to Abercromby's type 2, biconical with grooved shoulder, but the groove is merely vestigial, being exceedingly shallow and bearing the horizontal imprint of a twisted cord. It is interrupted by 6 or 7 equally vestigial stop-ridges, none of which is perforated. The rim, externally everted, is bevelled on the inside and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide. The base is formed by a solid pedestal $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, but the undersurface is slightly convex. The interior

of the rim and the outside of the neck are decorated with cord impressions arranged in each case to form 7 panels of horizontal impressions separated by groups of three or four vertical imprints.

There were also found on Gallows Hill, near the cist, two fragments of a Beaker Urn presumably derived from another burial beneath the quondam cairn. Both sherds belong to the rim of the same vessel, but they do not join. The vessel had walls about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick and was reddish-brown externally, grey in the core and greyish-brown on the inside. The exterior is covered all over with zones of patterns executed with the toothed stamp or "cog-wheel": three horizontal hyphenated lines, a band of cross hatching, three horizontal hyphenated lines, a band of close-set vertical imprints, each showing 3 teeth, three more horizontal hyphenated lines, a second zone of hatching, hyphenated lines, a second zone of vertical imprints like the first, three more hyphenated lines, and a third zone of cross hatching at the constriction between the neck and the missing body. The interior too is decorated along the brim with a horizontal chevron made by deep jabs from a toothed stamp.

All presented by G. ERSKINE JACKSON, O.B.E., M.C., W.S., 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

(2) Cinerary Urn of the cordoned type, turned up by the plough on the home farm at Ardoch on the north shore of Loch Etive, near Connel (Pl. XIX, 1). The urn's base was destroyed, but the surviving portion stands $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the lip and $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the top cordon. It is made of coarse clay, is black in the core, but reddish-brown on the surface, save near the rim where it is blackened. The outside is plain save for two cordons encircling the urn 3 inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively below the mouth. The rim is bevelled internally. The urn apparently stood inverted over cremated bones, reported by Professor Low to be those of an adult. This is the northernmost representative of the Overhanging Rim Urn family so far reported from the West Highlands, its nearest relative, also a late cordoned urn, being that from Oban Hospital. Presented by Mrs LEES-MILNE, Ardoch, Connel, Argyll.

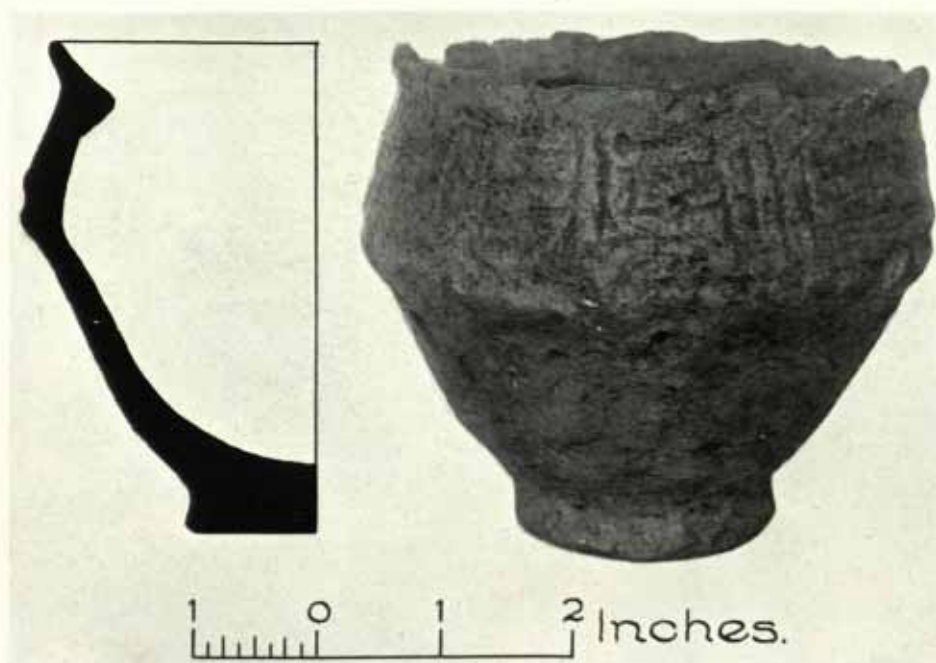
(3) Globular Bead of pale bluish translucent glass, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, string hole $\frac{5}{16}$ inch across. Fragment of Bronze Slag, from site of a hut circle destroyed by military operations on the summit of Kaimes Hill Fort, Ratho Parish, West Lothian. Presented by WILL GRANT, F.S.A.Scot.

(4) Microlithic core of chalcedony, found just above the path on the north-west spur of Whinny Hill, Queen's Park, Edinburgh. (The first microlith from Edinburgh.) Presented by JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

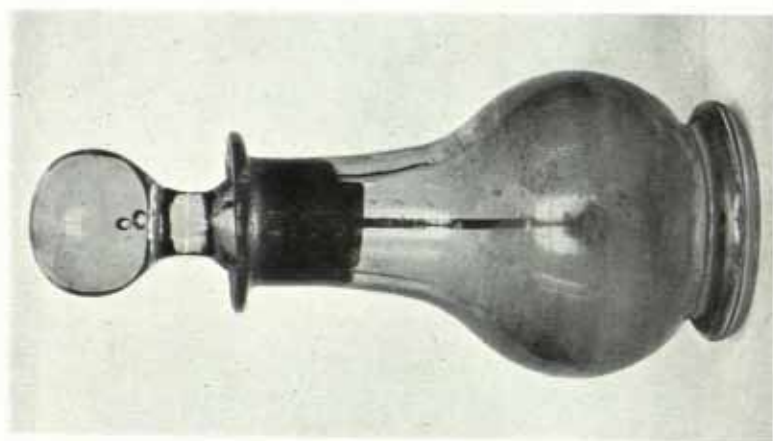
(5) Triangular Flint Flake $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide near base, from the Lowther Hills, Lanarkshire. Presented (through the Royal



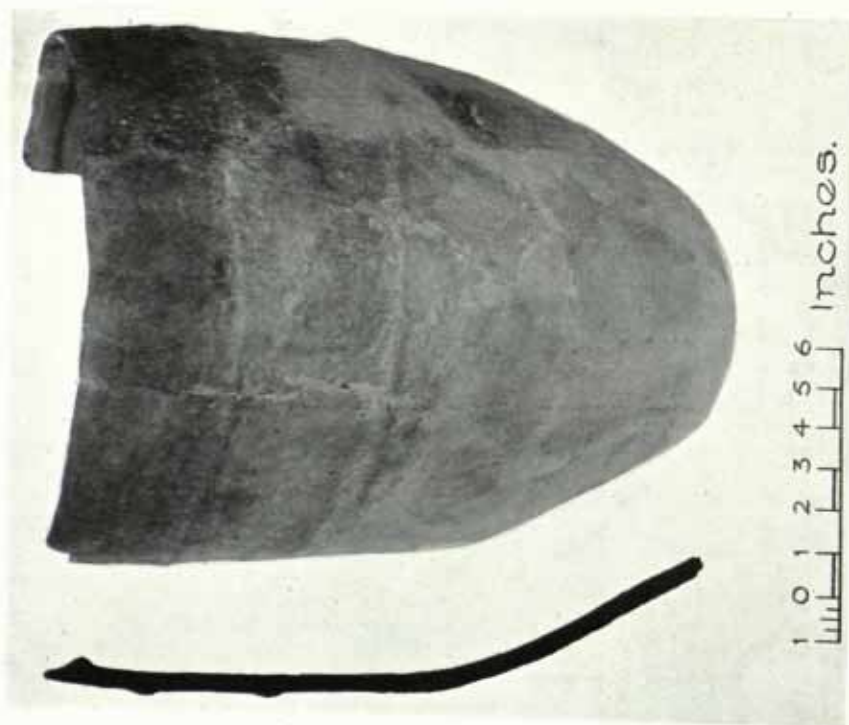
1. Beaker from Kirkbuddo.



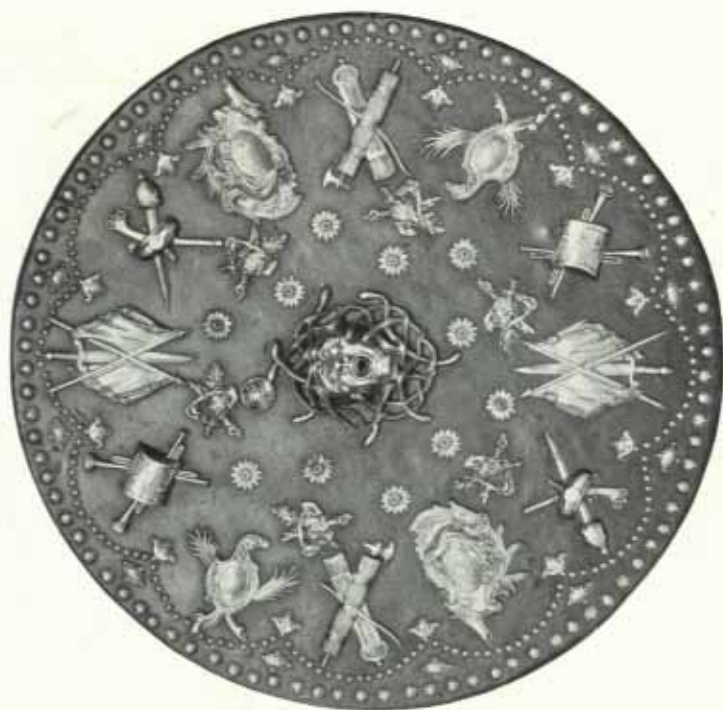
2. Food Vessel, Kirkbuddo.



2. Phosphorus Bottle.



1. Cinerary Urn from Ardoch.



2. The Prince Charles Targe.

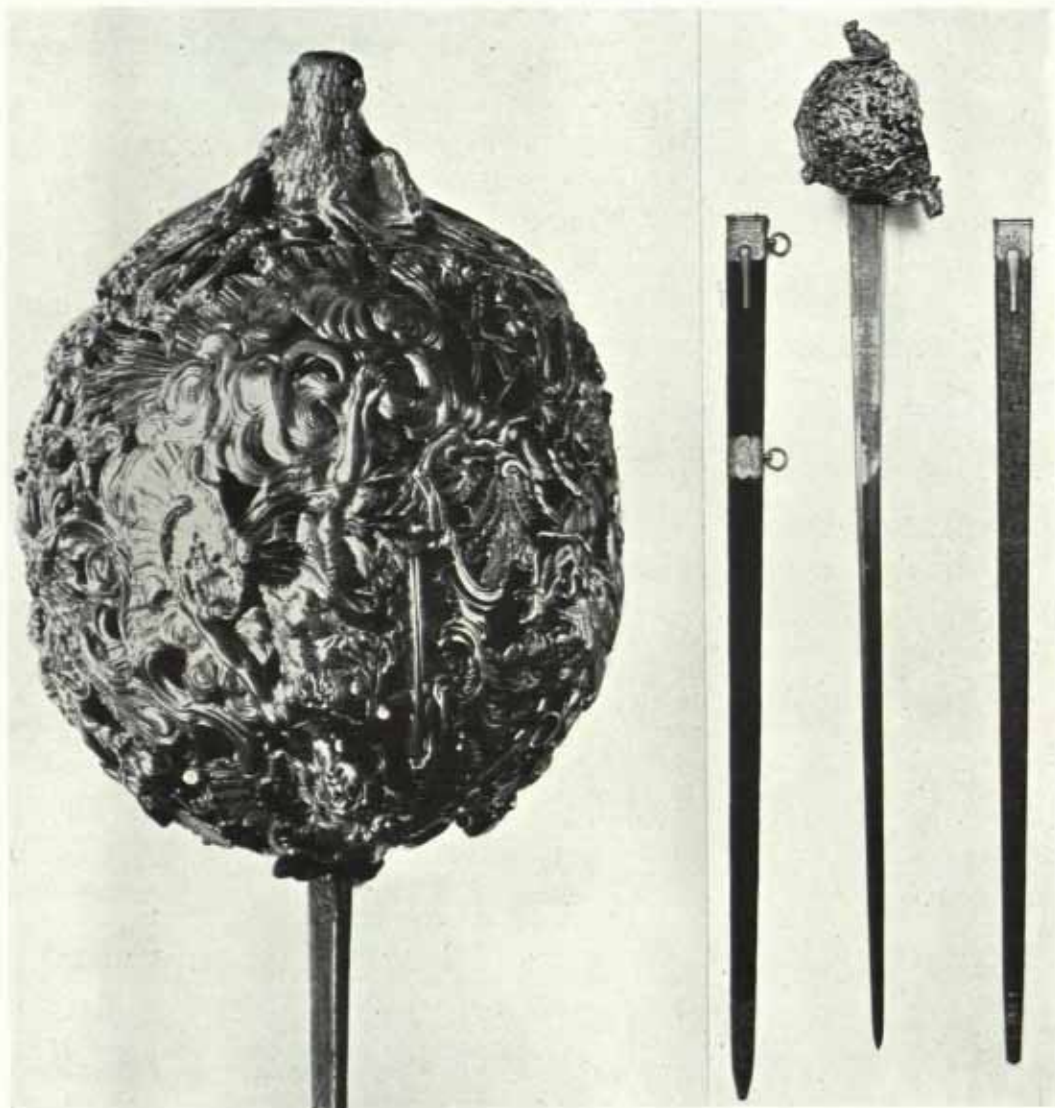


1. Court Dress of Ninth
Earl of Rothes.



Sword with Inlaid Basket Hilt.

Clanranald Collection of Jacobite and Family Relics.

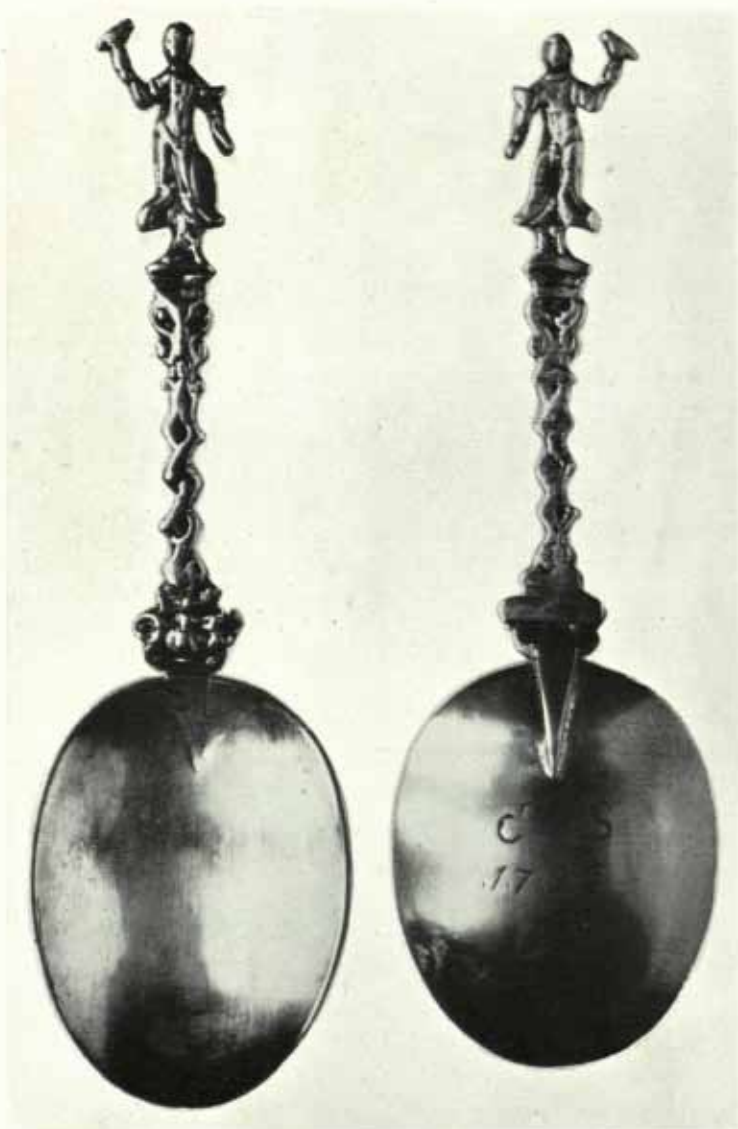


Backsword with Chased Silver Basket Hilt.

Clanranald Collection of Jacobite and Family Relics.

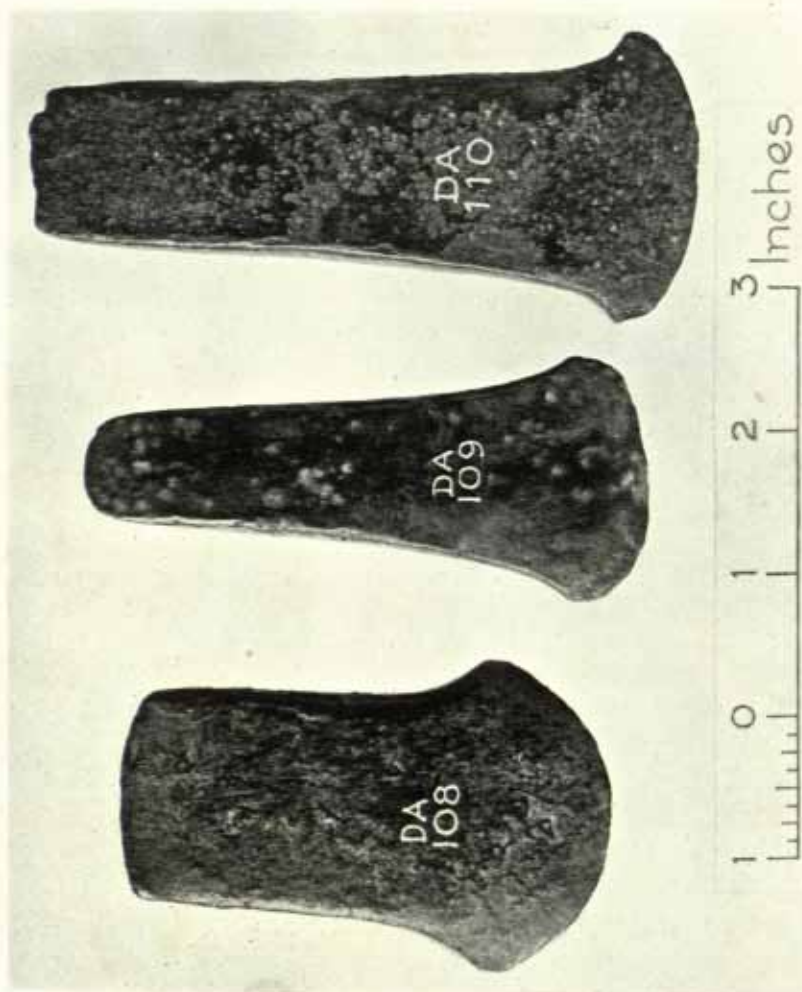


Smooth bore Fowling Piece.



Silver Spoon belonging to Prince Charles Edward.

Clanranald Collection of Jacobite and Family Relics.



Flat Axes from Cairness.

Scottish Museum) by Pte. J. A. MASTERTON, Riccarton House, near Currie, Midlothian.

(6) Communion Token of the Free Church. Presented by A. W. MARSHALL, Gartartan Cottage, Gartmore.

(7) Sixty Communion Tokens from the Collection of the late Mr Alfred W. Cox, F.S.A.Scot. Presented by E. H. M. Cox, The Cottage, Longforgan, Dundee.

(8) Communion Token of the Established Church. Presented by J. R. LOCKIE, F.S.A.Scot.

(9) Food Vessel Urn of coarse clay of a dirty reddish-brown colour, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter at rim, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the base. Found at Luffness in 1802. See *Arch. Journal*, vol. xv, p. 287.

Fragment from the rim of a Food Vessel Urn of reddish clay, from Luffness.

Eighteenth century bottle of greenish glass 10 inches high. Found in the garden of Saltcoats Castle. Presented by Mrs HOPE of Luffness, Luffness House, Aberlady.

(10) Lay figure wearing the dress of the 9th Earl of Rothes, c. 1710 (Pl. XX, 1), consisting of jacket with 9 glaze buttons of French workmanship on the front and 2 on the back, 3 on each arm and 3 on each pocket. Trousers of same material with 10 buttons. Lace cravat. Thistle Star. Silk waistcoat embroidered with flowers. Hose and shoes modern. A second similar waistcoat. Three-cornered silk hat. Lady's evening gown of flowered silk—second half of eighteenth century. Made by Huguenots at Macclesfield, formerly belonging to a Countess of Rothes. Presented by the Hon. JOHN WAYLAND LESLIE of Kininvie, Banffshire.

(11) Lock with iron key in original wooden block, from Tealing Home Farm, Angus, as used till 1937. Presented by Major THOMAS STEUART FOTHRINGHAM of Fotheringham, Angus.

(12) Iron Cash Box with key belonging to the Fishermen Sailors' Society of Musselburgh, dissolved in 1889. Bosun's Call Pipe inscribed: To Sailors Society 1839: J. S. WILLIAMS, R.N. Presented by JOHN RAMSAY, Royal Bank House, February 19th, 1908.

(13) Forty-four Relics, including a barber's bleeding dish of brass taken from a barber's pole near the Tolbooth, High Street, Edinburgh. Horn Book with short handle of wood. Horn book with perforated wooden handle. Phosphorus bottle, glass with glass stopper, into which a metal rod terminating in a five-pronged holder for the phosphorus, has been inserted. c. 1830 (Pl. XX, 2). "Glasgow Apprentice Lantern" of stamped brass with 3 glass panes folded in a metal case. Presented by W. G. ARCHISON ROBERTSON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., F.S.A.Scot., in 1942.

(14) The Clanranald Collection of Jacobite and Family Relics comprising

72 articles including a single-edged sword with iron basket inlaid with silver, with the signature of the maker engraved on the pas d'ane John Allan Stirling 1716. The blade is single edged with two flutes and is engraved ∴ ANDRIA ∴ (Pl. XXI). Back sword with elaborately chased silver basket made in France, said to have been presented to the Prince by Western Jacobites (Pl. XXII). Smooth bore fowling piece, flint lock, the stock beautifully carved and decked with chased silver mounts (Pl. XXIII). Silver quaich with two lugs with engraved decoration on the top and initials M MD and R MD. Oval tortoise-shell snuff-box, silver mounted, $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in cross diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth with portrait of the Old Chevalier in silver and mother-of-pearl on the lid. Silver spoon with an angularly twisted stem surmounted with a human figure holding a bird in the right hand, and terminating below in a broad-rat-tail (Pl. XXIV). On the back of the bowl are the initials C.S. and date 1725, with the monogram (?) JR surmounted by a royal crown. Small oval tortoise-shell snuff-box, silver mounted, with initials FMD on plate on lid, $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, which belonged to Flora Macdonald. Oval pewter tea-caddy said to have been at Kingsburgh House when Prince Charlie was there. A Broadsword, known as the Clanranald Claymore, with a fine fluted Ferara blade and a silver basket added to it in the early nineteenth century. The Red Book of Clanranald. The Black Book of Clanranald. Impaled Star, and Cross, and Ribbons of the Order of the Bath. Bequeathed by ANGUS RODERICK MACDONALD, 23rd Chief and Captain of Clanranald.

(15) Tobacco or Snuff-box of ivory, made by French prisoners detained in Greenlaw Barracks, Glencorse, from 1810 to 1815, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch thick at the centre. The convex lid attached with brass hinges is carved in low relief with a crude figure of ? Britannia riding over the waves in a four-wheeled chariot drawn by a winged horse. Presented by JAMES ANDERSON, 34 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh.

(16) Dress Targe (popularly known as "The Prince Charlie Targe"), 19 inches in diameter, of wood covered with pigskin—one handle on back in upper quarter. The back is covered with leopard skin, now rather decayed, the front elaborately decorated with chased silver work in French style (Pl. XX, 2). In the centre is a Medusa's head in whose mouth is the threaded socket for a screw-in spike now missing. Around it are arranged 11 sunflower rosettes in irregular rings of 5 and 6 respectively. In the place of the 6th rosette in the inner ring just above the Medusa head, a silver stud, ornamented with filigree work in a style quite different from the rest of the decoration, has been roughly tacked on. According to the donor it is identical with the studs on Prince Charles Edward's sporran belt, also at Cluny Castle, from which one stud is actually missing.

In the outer ring the sunflowers alternate with 6 scroll trophies. Outside in a wider circle occur in pairs: broad-sword and pistol in a ring; bow and fasces; trumpets and drum; banners crossed over a sword; and four shields bearing Jacobite slogans. The inner tip of one of the bows is broken off. Bezels on the lower rings clasping the sword and pistol bear legends. On the upper is the Andrew. The lower is battered, if not deliberately defaced, but a hound on a ducal coronet and the legend GANG WARILY—the emblem of the Duke of Perth—are just discernible. Near the margin are 12 inverted palmettes linked by arcades of 16 or 15 studs, 12 small shields, and finally 47 scallop shells and 46 studs with oak-leaf decoration. Presented by JOHN G. MURRAY of Clava, Culloden Moor, Inverness-shire, and of Coles Park, near Buntingford, Hertfordshire, to this Museum for public inspection and in memory of his Grandson, Captain John Michael Gordon Dill of the 16th/5th Lancers, killed in Action near Perugia, Italy, on 16th June 1944.

(17) Four hundred and sixty-nine Relics constituting "THE POLTALLOCH COLLECTION" and including the celebrated funerary vessels from cairns in that vicinity excavated by Canon Greenwell in 1864, and the relics from Dunadd secured by Mr J. Hewat Craw in 1929. Presented by Colonel GEORGE I. MALCOLM of Poltalloch.

(18) Iron Tirling Pin removed in 1857 from Skinner's Close, Canongate, Edinburgh. Presented by Mrs JAMES VEITCH, Greenwells, Gattonside, Melrose.

(19) Ceremonial Axe of greenstone, over 9 inches long, mounted in carved knee shaft of dark wood. Handle $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, prong $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The end of handle is carved with conventionalized parrots on both sides. From New Guinea. Adze from New Guinea, mounted in conical wooden sleeve bound with basketry—total length 12 inches—with knee shaft 30 inches long. The fork $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches is concave on underside and bound with basketry. Presented by Mrs GORDON FLINT, 14 Moray Place, Edinburgh.

(20) Fragments of Cinerary Urn and translucent Flint from Droughdool, Dunragit, Stranraer. Presented by the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND. (See Note on p. 168.)

(21) Basal portion of a Food Vessel Urn $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the base, and presumably over 4 inches high. It was probably bowl-shaped with a slightly everted rim bevelled internally. On the exterior it is decorated with a zone of triangular stabs round the bottom, five horizontal hyphenated lines made with a very coarse-toothed stamp, a single zone of rather clumsy false relief and then further hyphenated lines. Found apparently with a skeleton on the crest of the isthmus ridge of Blackness, and presented by the MINISTRY OF WORKS.

(22) Flat Axe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across splay, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide

at butt, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick at centre. Flat Axe (adze) 4 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across splay, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch near butt, which is rounded, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, but tapering to butt. Axe with hammered edges and rudimentary stop ridge $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, 2 inches wide across the splay and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across butt, which is straight, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick at stop ridge and tapering off to butt (Pl. XXV). Thick Axe of flagstone $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide at edge. Axe of old red sandstone $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide. Axe of metamorphic rock (probably silicified serpentine such as occurs in Orkney), $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide. All found in Caithness. Presented by Dr JOHN C. SIMPSON, Gracemount Farm House, Lasswade Road, Liberton.

(23) Over 7 disconnected fragments from a large round-bottomed Urn with club rim over 10 inches diameter at mouth. Three disconnected rim fragments from a club-rimmed, probably round-bottomed Urn, about 8 inches overall diameter. Four small fragments of a delicate Urn including one rim fragment. Fragment of perforated vessel. The fragment, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, shows remains of 7 biconical perforations $\frac{5}{32}$ inch wide. Fragment of large Urn probably round-bottomed, but wanting rim and base. The walls are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Scraper on flake of translucent flint showing much cortex. Scraper on split pebble of flint. Four flint chips without secondary working. From round stalled Cairn at Craie, Rousay, Orkney. Presented by WALTER G. GRANT of Trumland, F.S.A.Scot.

(24) Quadrant from an irregular disc of micaceous schist once perhaps 7 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick, broken across an approximately central perforation that must have been about an inch and a half diameter. Maximum dimensions are now $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Found near the house at Garve, Wester Ross. Presented by Lt.-Colonel Sir MICHAEL PETO, Bt., Dundonnell House, by Garve, Wester Ross.

(25) Cast of socketed hammer of bronze $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch \times $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the striking surface. Cast of anvil of bronze from the body, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, two beaks project $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, one being conical and the other prismatic. The originals, now in Inverness Museum, were found with other bronze objects on the edge of Inshoch Wood, 4 miles from Nairn, and the casts were presented by the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM.

(26) Scraper $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches along worked edge, made from tabular flake of flint with cortex as upper surface, worked on both edges. Pointed flake of grey chert $\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, worked along one edge, from a circular trench under cairn covering cremated human bones and much wood ash 80 yards N.E. of Linburn Wood, Muirkirk. Worked flint, charcoal, etc., from cairn near Cameron's Stone, Airs Moss, Muirkirk. Flint core, sherd, charcoal, etc., from Grasshill burial cairn, Muirkirk. Sherds of wheel-made pottery, part of iron knife, 2 scrapers and 9 flakes of flint and pieces of ? lignite,

from hut remains, bordering S.E. end of Airs Moss, Muirkirk. Sherds of wheel-made pottery, glass, flint scraper, flint chips and lumps of red keel, from earth and stone hut remains N.E. of Netherwood. Sherds of glazed wheel-made pottery and 2 flints, from upper level of Hut Circle No. 2, Muirkirk. Sherds of glazed wheel-made pottery from mounds at Blackside. Bequeathed by ARCHIBALD FAIRBAIRN, F.S.A.Scot., Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lvi. pp. 128 ff. and vol. lxi. p. 276.)

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Edinburgh. Written and illustrated by Gordon Home.

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(6) On the Significance of Place Names in Dundee and its Neighbourhood. By G. Guthrie Roger, M.A., B.Sc. Presented by The Author's Widow, Mrs AGNES ROGER.

(7) Embroidery, December 1938. Presented by Miss F. B. KNEEN, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.

(8) The Lewis Association Reports, No. 1.

The Lewis Association Reports, No. 2.

(9) Archaeological Ages as Technological Stages. Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1944. By Professor V. Gordon Childe, D.Litt., D.Sc., F.B.A., V.-P.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

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Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, N. XIII, "The Tombs & Moon Temple of Hureida." By G. Caton Thompson, F.S.A.

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The Domesday Monachorum of Christ Church, Canterbury. Edited with an introduction by David C. Douglas, M.A.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Saturday, 27th January 1945, Sir FRANCIS J. GRANT, K.C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: John B. Gair; George Jaffrey; James Johnston, M.A.; Miss Margaret Oliphant MacDougall, Assistant Curator, Public Library and Museum, Inverness; James Rhys Stuart MacLeod, M.A., LL.B.; George McTurk, J.P.; Archibald Mutch, B.L.; J. K. S. St Joseph, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., F.S.A., Fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge; John Westwood.

The following Communications were read:—

- I. Old Windmills in Scotland, with special reference to The Windmill Tower at Dunbarney, Perthshire, by THOMAS McLAREN, F.S.A.Scot.
- II. Hatton House, Midlothian, by W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Saturday, 24th February 1945, WILLIAM ANGUS,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: H. M. Gillett; Captain James Houston, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.(Scot.), etc.; James F. McKellican, B.Sc.; Gordon M. Mackley; Ebenezer James MacRae; Douglas William Service of Torsonce; Frank Smith, B.Sc.; Alistair Comrie Stevenson; David Scott Wishart, A.M.I.C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.I.Struct.E., M.T.P.I.

The following Communications were read:—

- I. Canoes and Hollowed Logs, by R. U. SAYCE, M.A., M.Sc.
- II. Stone Industries of the Raised Beach at Ballantrae, by A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Saturday, 24th March 1945, Sir FRANCIS J. GRANT, K.C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: Leonard Maxwell Craig; Berowald Fortescue Innes of Inverisla.

Professor V. G. Childe, Director, and Mr J. S. Richardson, Curator, conducted the Fellows of the Society round the exhibition "From the Stone Age to The '45."

Saturday, 27th October 1945, Sir FRANCIS J. GRANT, K.C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: Robert Gordon Duke; Archibald Forrest; Colin A. Gresham, B.A.; The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington, M.C., T.D.; Samuel Henry Vaughan Hammett; Daniel Clark Henderson; George Lindsay Auldjo Jamieson, F.R.I.A.S., L.R.I.B.A.; Norman Miller Johnson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Rev. Duncan Stuart McAlpine; Reay Robertson Mackay; Miss Dorothy N. Marshall; Miss Nora E. E. Moore, M.A.; Frederick Alexander Ritson, C.A.; David Francis Oliphant Russell, M.C.; Theodore Stewart, M.A.; Robert Jamieson Troup, M.A.; Colin William Walker, M.Inst.B.E.; Frederick Walter Wilson.

The following Communications were read:—

- I. The Robes of the Feudal Baronage of Scotland, by THOMAS INNES of Learney and Kinnairdy, F.S.A.Scot., Lord Lyon King of Arms.
- II. Scottish Incised Slabs (II), by FRANK A. GREENHILL, M.A.(Oxon), F.S.A.Scot.

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