

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHERY MEDALS BELONGING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ABERDEEN. BY ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK, F.S.A. Scot.

Archery does not appear at any period in Scottish history to have taken root and flourished so vigorously and spontaneously as it did in England, and neither for sport, hunting, or warfare did the bow and arrow occupy the position in Scotland that it did south of the Tweed.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the great battles lost by the Scots were decided by the English bowmen, the lesson seems to have been lost upon the Scottish warriors, for with the exception of a few of the Borderers, they never learned to handle the bow with sufficient skill to oppose the English.

Ascham, in his *Toxophilus* (published in 1545), refers to the admitted superiority of the English over the Scottish bowmen. Alluding to Textor's quotation from Petrus Crinitus in praise of the "very excellent shoters" among the Scots, he admits that "they be good men of warre in their own feate as can be," but he denies their skill with the bow, and adds: "The Scottes themselves prove Textor a lyer both with authoritie and also daily experience, and by a certayne proverbe that they have amonges them in theyr communication wherby they gyve the whole prayse of shotyne honestlye to Englysshe men saying thus: that every Englysshe archer beareth under hys gyrdle xxiiii Scottes." ¹

Acts of Parliament are not wanting to show that the importance of the weapon was fully realised by the Scottish kings.

As early as the time of William the Lion it was enacted that all between the ages of sixteen and sixty should provide themselves with arms in accordance with their position, among the weapons enumerated being "ane bowe and arrowes."

James I., impressed doubtless from his English education with the importance of archery, endeavoured by every means in his power to encourage its practice among his subjects. In his first parliament (1424)

¹ Arber's edition, pp. 83, 84.

it was enacted,¹ "that all men busk thame to be archaris fra thai be xij yeris of eilde And that in ilk x lii worth of lande thar be maid bowmerkis and specialy nere parochie kirkis quhar vpon haly dais men may cum and at the lest schute thriss about and haif vsage of archary And quha sa vsis not the said archary the lorde of the lande sal raiss of him a wedder and gif the lorde raiss not the saide payne the kingis schiref or his ministeris sall raiss it to the king."

By another statute in the following year (1425) it was ordained² that different ranks were to be armed according to their station, and that all "yemen (yeomen) of the realme betuixt xvj and sixty yeris salbe sufficiandly bowit and scheffit withe suerde buklare and knyfe." Probably on account of the difficulties encountered in subduing the Highland Chiefs, James I. was still further impressed with the usefulness of the bow as a military weapon, for in 1429 he again practically repeats, with some further details, the same statute³ :—"Item that ilk yeman that is of xx lii in gudis haif a gude doublat of fence or ane habergeone ane yrn hat withe bow and scheffe suerde buklar and knyfe And all vther yemen of x lii in gudis haif bow and scheffe suerde and buklarre and knyff And the yeman that is nane archerre na can not deyll withe a bow sall haif a gude souer hat for his hede and a doublat of fence withe suerde and buklar and a gude ax or ellis a brogit staff."

James II. was more precise and exacting in his enactments than his father, for, by the statute of 1457, weaponshawings were to be held four times a year, football and golf were forbidden, and bowmarks were to be set up in each parish⁴ :—"Item it is decretyt and ordanyt that wapinshawingis be haldin be the lordis ande baronys spirituale and temporale four tymis in the yeir And that the fut ball and the golf be vtterly cryt doune and not vsyt And that the bowe merkis be maide at ilk parroch kirk a pair of buttis and schuting be vsyt ilk sunday And that ilk man schut sex schottis at the lest vnder the payne to be raisit apone thame that

¹ Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi I., 1424, *Acts P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 6, cap. 19.

² *Ibid.* p. 10, cap. 17.

³ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 18, cap. 12.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 48, cap. 6. In the previous year (1456) it was also ordained "that men worth twenty marks come to wapenshaws armed with a bow and a sheaf of arrows or, if they cannot shoot, with an axe," &c.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 45.

cumis not, at the lest ij \bar{d} , to be giffin to thame that cumis to the bowe merkis, to drink And this to be vsyt fra pasche till alhallomess efter And be the nixt mydsomer to be reddy with all ther graith without failze And that ther be a bowar and a fleger in ilk hede towne of the schyre And that the towne furnyss him of stuf and graithe efter as needis him wherto that he may serve the cuntre with Ande gif the parochin be mekill that ther be iij or iiij or fyue bow merkis in sik placis as ganyis therfor And that ilk man within that parochin that is within fyfte and passit xij yeris sall vse schuting and that men that is outwith and past thre scoir yeris sal vse vther honest gammys as efferis."

It may be noted in passing that in the reign of James III. the uniform of an archer consisted of a "brigandine" or jacket made of small plates or rings of metal sewed on leather or quilted between folds of canvas. In the same reign, 1471, football and golf are again forbidden, butts are ordered to be put up and shooting practised: yeomen that cannot handle the bow are to furnish themselves with targes of hide¹:—"Ilk yeman that can not deil witht the bow, that he haf a gud ax and a targe of leddy to resist the schot of ingland, quhilk is na cost bot the valew of a hide."

In 1491² weaponshaws were again ordered to be held four times in the year, and penalties for non-attendance were prescribed.

In 1513 the battle of Flodden was fought. Although the defeat was in a great measure due to the attack of the English archers, which caused the Scots to give way to avoid the death-dealing shower of arrows, it is rather remarkable to find the victor and not the vanquished profiting from the lesson of the battle. While Henry VIII. passed a fresh statute in 1515 enforcing the use of the bow and increasing the qualification for using a crossbow or hand-gun to 300 marks, subsequently raised to £100, no Scottish enactment is found pointing in the

¹ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 100, cap. 6.

² James IV. in 1491 ordained that weaponshaws be held four times in the year, and that the different ranks attend armed according to their station, "and yeman of the Realme betuix sextene and sixty sall haf sufficient bowis and schaffis swerd buklare knyff spere or gud ax in sted of the bow." Of the penalties attached to the different ranks for non-attendance at the weaponshaws that "of Ilke bowman at the first falt x̄s at the second x̄s and at the thrid x̄s And sa furthe also oft tymmes as he beis fundin faltj tharefter." *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi IV.*, *Acts*, vol. ii. p. 226, cap. 13.

same direction, and the bow is only incidentally mentioned in the two subsequent Acts of James V.

In 1535¹ an Act was passed making it imperative on the lieges having land to the extent of £40 and upwards to appear at weapon-shawings with hagbuts and culverins: but the bow is only mentioned in the preamble of the Act. In 1540,² however, among the different weapons to be borne by yeomen at "wapinschawingis" are "hand-bowis and arrowis corsbowis."

This appears to be the latest notice of the bow in the Acts of Parliament; but from other sources its history may be continued.

In 1542 it is mentioned that the army of James V. at Fala, immediately previous to the defeat at Solway, consisted of sixty thousand men, "twenty thousand of whom carried pikes and spears, and twenty thousand were armed with bows, habergeons, and two-handled swords."

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the competition for the Silver Arrow at St Andrews was instituted, the bow had been for some time rapidly falling into disuse as a military weapon, yet it was by no means entirely discarded. Several instances may be found of its use, both in England and in Scotland, during the Civil War. In 1642 a party of the king's troops are stated to have been met armed with bows: at the sieges of Devizes and Lyme, bows are mentioned as having been used: in 1644 Lord Kilpont commanded the bowmen who were on the left of Montrose's army at the battle of Tippermuir.³ The last instance of the use of the bow in this country as a weapon of war appears to have been in 1688, at a great clan-battle between the Laird of Macintosh and Macdonald of Keppoch.⁴

As an offensive weapon it was used as late as 1791, when two gentlemen fought a duel with bows and arrows at Edinburgh.⁵

¹ *Acta Parliamentorum Jacobi IV.*, *Acts*, vol. ii. p. 345, cap. 19.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 362, cap. 23.

³ Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, vol. ii. p. 429.

⁴ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 251.

⁵ "On the 10th of February 1791 two gentlemen met in the Meadows, Edinburgh, equipped with bows and arrows, to decide a point of honour. They were accompanied by seconds, and had a surgeon in attendance, in case their Indian artillery should by any chance prove effective. After a harmless exchange of three shots, the

It must not be supposed that the practice of archery as a pastime commenced when the bow ceased to be used as a military weapon. In England, it has been said, that it was at its zenith as a pastime when it was most formidable as a military weapon. If in Scotland it was not equally popular, there is at any rate abundant evidence to show that it was practised to a considerable extent.

Pitscottie records an interesting match which took place at St Andrews between six Englishmen, part of the retinue of Lord William Howard, the English ambassador, and six Scotchmen, in which the latter were victorious.

In 1530, he states,¹ there "came an ambassador out of England, named Lord William Howard, with a bishop with him, with many other gentlemen, to the number of threescore horse, which were all able men, and waled men for all kind of games and pastime, shooting, louping, running, wrestling, and casting of the stone: But they were well sayed ere they past out of Scotland, and that by their own provocation; but ever they tint: Till, at last, the queen of Scotland, the king's mother, favoured the Englishmen, because she was the king of England's sister; and therefore she took an enterprize of archery upon the Englishmen's hands, contrary her son the king, and any six in Scotland that he would wale, either gentlemen or yeomen, that the Englishmen should shoot against them, either at pricks, revers, or buts, as the Scots pleased. The king hearing this of his mother, was content; and gart her pawn a hundred crowns, and a tun of wine upon the English-men's hands; and he incoun- tinent laid down as much for the Scottish-men. The field and ground was chosen in St Andrews, and three landed men and three yeomen chosen to shoot against the Englishmen, to wit, David Wemyss of that ilk, David Arnot of that ilk, and Mr John Wedderburn, vicar of Dundee; the yeomen, John Thomson in Leith, Steven Taburner, with a piper called Alexander Bailie. They shot very near, and warred the Englishmen of parties retired, the "point of honour" doubtless being thus satisfactorily arranged. If similar weapons were always employed in duelling, this amusement would speedily become unfashionable, seeing that the seconds would run quite as great, if not a greater, risk than the principals."—*The Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, &c.*, vol. i. p. 96.

¹ Pitscottie's *History of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1778, pp. 229-30.

the enterprize, and wan the hundred crowns and the tun of wine ; which made the king very merry, that his men wan the victory."

It is recorded that archery was a favourite pastime of Mary Queen of Scots, who had butts in her gardens at Holyrood and St Andrews. In one of the inventories of her effects, mention is made of a velvet glove which she used when shooting. In April 1562 Randolph writes to Cecil from St Andrews, how the Queen and the Master of Lindsay shot at the butts in her privy garden against Mary Livingston and the Earl of Murray. In February 1567, Drury writes to Cecil from St Andrews how the Queen and Bothwell won a dinner at Tranent in a shooting match against the Earl of Huntly and Lord Seton.

That archery was a favourite sport among the students at St Andrews, long prior to the institution of the Silver Arrow, may be gathered from several references to it in the diary of James Melvill, who entered as a student there in 1569.

In his diary he notes¹: "Ther also we haid the aire guid, and fields reasonable fear, and be our maister war teached to handle the bow for archerie, the glub for goff, the batons for fencing"; and again²—"For archerie and goff I haid bow, arrose, glub and bals, but nocht a purs for catchpull and tavern."

From the same source we also learn that the practice did not always take place at the butts at the east end of the links, but occasionally at any rate within the grounds of the College.³

"Ther war a certean of Students in Theologie," he narrates "wha weireing to go out of the Collage to thair exerciese of bodie and gham causit big a pear of buttes in the Collage garding, joyning to a wynd and passage of the town. Wharat a certean of tham shooting a efternoone, amangs the rest was Mr Jhone Caldcleuche, then an of the Maisters of Theologie, bot skarse yit a schollar in archerie, wha missing the butt and a number of thak housses beyonde, schouttes his arrow down the hie passage of the wynd, quhilke lightes upon a auld honest man, a

¹ Autobiography and Diary of Mr James Melvill, Edinburgh, 1842, p. 17.

² *Ibid.* p. 30.

³ *Ibid.* p. 308.

matman of the town, and hurts him in the crag (throat)." This incident led to a serious disturbance, which at one stage threatened to be dangerous to the College, but by the courage of Andrew Melvill, Principal, with the assistance of the Masters and Scholars of the University, it was happily suppressed, or as it is worded "efter lang vexation, and mickle adoe, the peiple's insurrection was sattelit."

Throughout the world, both among savage and civilised nations, it will be found that wherever the bow had to be depended on as a military weapon every effort was put forth to cultivate its practice as a juvenile recreation.

England and Scotland prove no exception in this respect, and it is probable that in most of the public schools of the seventeenth century archery was practised. It certainly was at St Albans, at Eton, and at Harrow.

John Lyons, who founded Harrow School in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, included in the rules the following injunction addressed to the parents of scholars, "You shall allow your child at all times bow, shafts, bow-strings, and bracer, to exercise shooting."¹

The contests for the Harrow Silver Arrow can be traced in the records for over a century, and the competition appears only to have been suppressed in 1771, on account of the time required for practice interfering with the regular school work, and also because some undesirable characters were attracted to Harrow on the occasions of the competition, which was of the nature of a regular show, the competitors wearing green and silver-spangled dresses with sashes and caps to match, and trumpeters being retained to blow a merry blast on French hunting horns when the target was hit.

In Scotland Silver Arrows still exist which testify to the existence at one time of archery competitions in the University of St Andrews and the Grammar School of Aberdeen. Other bodies in various parts of the country possessed similar arrows, but to a description of those mentioned and the medals attached to them this paper is confined.

¹ *The Book of Archery*, by G. A. Hansard, p. 65.

THE SILVER ARROW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

The precise date at which the competition for the Silver Arrow belonging to the University of St Andrews was instituted is uncertain, but the date of the oldest medal is 1618. It is possible although unlikely that it was much earlier than this, for all archery, as well as shooting, racing, and golf trophies appear to have been instituted during the seventeenth century—many of them in the early portion of the century.

No records have been preserved which throw light upon the origin of the Arrow or on the regulations which governed the competition for it, and it is not referred to in the College Minutes till late in the first half of the eighteenth century, when enthusiasm for the pastime was rapidly decaying.

The earliest reference to the medals I have met with will be found in Macky's *Journey through Scotland*, published in 1723.

"In St Leonard's," he writes,¹ "is also kept a silver arrow which is shot for by Bows and Arrows by the students every year, to keep up that noble ancient exercise of archery, and he that wins it appends to it his coat of arms on a silver plate. This was brought to such a height by the emulation of the scholars, that some plates are as large as salvers; which discouraging the poorer sort, who, although good archers, durst not shoot their best for fear of winning and so exposing their poverty, the University suppressed this ponderous arrow and set up another, with a rule that no plate appended to it should exceed an ounce."

The period during which the medals were of such dimensions as to lead to the trophy being described as the "ponderous arrow" was from 1676 till 1707, the last medal of the series being that of David Scot of Scotstarvit, which weighed originally 10 oz. 8 dwt.

A similar tendency to an increased size of medal appears about the same period in the Edinburgh and Musselburgh Arrows of the Royal Company of Archers. It is curious to note also, that the first winner of the Edinburgh Arrow in 1709 was David Drummond, Advocate, who had in 1675 won the St Andrews Arrow, and it is

¹ *A Journey through Scotland*, by J. Macky, London, 1723, vol. iii. p. 88.

further worthy of remark that both in design and size the medal he attached to the Edinburgh Arrow is very similar to several contemporary medals of the St Andrews Arrow.

The medals and arrows, as will be seen from the account of them in Macky's Tour, were kept in St Leonard's College, and in the minutes of that College in 1740 occurs the first brief reference to them,¹ when it was decided that in place of making a collection for repairing the butts, the College should give three pounds Scots annually for that purpose.

At the union of the Colleges in 1747 they were removed to the Hebdomadars' Room in the United College.

Between 1739 and 1749 there appears to have been only one competition for the arrow, and the butts were evidently in a bad state of repair, for in the minutes of the United College in 1749 there is found a resolution of the Principal and masters to have them repaired.²

There cannot, however, have been much done to them, for in 1751 a representation was made to the Principal and masters of the United College, showing that the butts might be easily repaired and kept in good order if they were supported at the back by two stone walls, which it was agreed to have done at the expense of the College.³ If the repairs were effected, the labour was evidently lost, for after 1754 no further medals exist to testify to the continuation at that time of the competition.⁴

¹ Minutes of St Leonard's College, January 18th, 1740 : Resolved, *inter alia*—That no collection hereafter be levied for cleaning the Latrins, seeing that is provided for already : nor no collection for repairing the Butts, but in place thereof the Colledge shall give three pound Scots yearly.

² Minutes of United College, April 7th, 1749. The Principal and Masters appointed the Old College Butts to be repaired, if the students intended to shoot for the silver arrow, by William Smith, and that he be paid therefor.

³ Minutes of United College, March 26th, 1751. It being represented that the Old College Butts might easily be repaired and kept up if they were supported on the back by two stone walls, it was agreed to be done at the College expence.

⁴ In 1833 the practice of archery was revived in St Andrews. A club was formed, the ground was again enclosed and butts erected, and the pastime was carried on with all the enthusiasm of by-gone days. The club had a membership of about seventy, and appeared to have considerable vitality ; but it expired about 1838, evidently unable to survive the founding of the St Andrews Literary and Philosophical Society by Sir David Brewster.—Grierson's *St Andrews*, pp. 161, 162.

In 1780 a resolution of the masters was minuted that a list of the archery medals should be made out, of which there were to be two copies—one to be placed in the Charter Chest and the other to lie on the table in the Hebdomadars Room. Neither of these lists, if they were ever compiled, is now to be found, which is the more to be regretted, as it is probable that even more of the medals have gone amissing than we are aware of. Lyon only mentions two arrows in his list,¹ whereas now there are three. This is easily explained from the circumstance that the small arrow with three medals attached to it was found in the College Safe among some old papers, long after his list was published. Two of the medals mentioned in that list—J. M., 1619, and W. Dundas, 1620—are now missing.

The competition was held, as may be gathered from several of the inscriptions on the medals, at the end of June or the beginning of July. This was about the close of the session, which usually ended in June, except for the magistrands, who left in May, and sometimes earlier.

Several of the medals are presented by students who won the arrow one or two years previous to their matriculating at the University, several by alumni of the University, but most by students during their College term. Whether the competition was open to scholars preparing for the University (or to students who had not matriculated), and to old as well as to present students, it is impossible, from the absence of all records, to discover. It is worthy of note that all the winners belonged either to St Salvator's College or St Leonard's College. No student of St Mary's College is found in the Roll of successful archers.

Two medals are found in several instances presented in the same year. This might be held to indicate that the competitors were equal, but as there is no reference to such a result in any of the inscriptions, this explanation is at least doubtful. The more probable reason is that the medals were not presented until the year following the victory, probably on the student's return to college the next year. In most of the instances the year preceding or following is blank, and it seems likely that the error in date was nothing more than an inadvertence of the donor or the engraver.

¹ Lyon's *History of St Andrews*, vol. ii. pp. 202-3.

That the medals were sometimes presented long after the victory is evident from the medal of Lord Elgin, which bears the date 1751, but is stamped with a thistle and the sovereign's head, indicating that it could not have been made earlier than 1784.

One curious circumstance, unique, it is believed, in the records of archery competitions is, that on the victory of Lord Leslie in 1715 his two younger brothers—though not themselves victors—attached medals of their own to that presented by their brother. The fact can be easily made out from the details of the engraved figures, and is confirmed by the inscriptions, that of the eldest showing the figure of Mercury uttering the words *VINCERE PERGAS* (Mayest thou go on and conquer), while in his, Thomas frankly declares that it is wretched to lean upon the reputation of another—*MISERUM EST ALIORUM INCUMBERE FAME*.

In the medals themselves, and specially in the eventful careers of their donors, the greatest interest will be found.

While some were doubtless "youths to fortune and to fame unknown," the great majority are of honourable and well-known families. The oldest, which include those of Argyll, Leslie, Elcho, and Montrose, are unquestionably the most interesting, and the vision their youthful pastimes and after-fate call up brings to mind the well known lines of Gray:—

"Alas! regardless of their doom
The little victims play!
No sense have they of ills to come
Nor care beyond to-day:
Yet see how all around them wait
The ministers of human fate
And black misfortune's baleful train."

Little probably did the two champions of the Crown and Covenant think, as they succeeded each other at St Andrews, of the epoch in Scottish history they would help to make, or of the irony of fate which would cause their heads in succession to adorn the same gibbet in Edinburgh.

All the four mentioned took a prominent part, and opposed each other with varying success during the troubles of that period. Montrose, because of his false accusation against Argyll, was warded in Edinburgh

Castle for a time; Argyll was signally defeated at Inverlochy, and Lord Elcho at Tippermuir, by Montrose; and Leslie completely routed Montrose at Philiphaugh. Another winner of the arrow about the same period, Lord Morton, is associated with Montrose in permitting him to recruit and gather his troops in Orkney for his last ill-fated expedition.

Notes more or less full are appended to the description of each medal, and in most instances the exact designation of the winners as they appear in the Matriculation Roll is given, so that it is unnecessary here to say much about the history of these youthful archers: still a few general observations may not be out of place.

Peers and their sons figure prominently in the list of winners. Among them may be noted representatives of the families of Wemyss, Morton, Southesk, Crawford, Stormont, Rothes, Lauderdale, Northesk, Elgin, and Moray.

In some cases skill in archery appears to have been hereditary, particularly so in the case of the Rothes family, where we find a father and four sons all appending medals to the arrow.

Among other notable families represented will be found many of strong Jacobite proclivities—William Murray (Marquis of Tullibardine) who unfurled the Pretender's Standard at Glenfinnan, Robertson of Strowan, Bethune of Balfour, "the honest laird of Fife," Graham of Gorthy, and others.

There are many others whose names are still familiar to us, while others are now only a memory of the past. Sharp of Strathtyrum, a descendant of the murdered Archbishop, Bethune of Kilconquhar, Scrymgeour of Tealing, Patullo of Balhouffie, Macleod of Muiravonside, Henderson of Fordell, Macleod of Talisker, Scot of Scotstarvit, Dempster of Dunnichen, and many others, principally representatives of Fifeshire families.

It is interesting to observe that some of the winners of the St Andrews Arrow afterwards continued their interest in the sport of archery: their names will be found in the Roll of the Royal Company of Archers and frequently among the winners of the Royal Company's prizes.

The engraving of the arms presents few features which call for special remark. But it may be noticed in passing that the crest is omitted from many of the coats, apparently indicating that the donor was a mere boy.

The engraving of the figures on the reverses is, however, full of interest. It would be too much to expect exactness of detail in matters of dress on medals such as these, yet the more they are examined the more evident it is that in most cases they are intended for realistic reproductions of the figures they represent. Even such a detail as the bracer is not omitted, and on many of the figures it may be seen fastened with straps to the left wrist. The costume in general will be found to follow the prevailing fashion with as much faithfulness as might be expected from the goldsmiths' engravers of the time.

The youthful archers in their gallant and picturesque costume call for special admiration. Dressed in doublets of silk or of tartan, belted and armed, with sash and rapier, and with cocked beaver hats adorned with plumes of feathers, they present us with a vivid and interesting picture of the students of the old University in the Cavalier period.

Rapiers appear to have been worn up to 1707, but a more formidable weapon will be observed on the medal of Charles Maitland in 1717, which shows on the reverse the figure of an archer with a drawn claymore attached to the right wrist by a strap or cord, the arrangement being somewhat suggestive of a Highland method of attack.

The figures on the medals are not all different. It appears to have been the custom to adopt one figure as a style and pattern for a few years, as it also appears to have been customary for successive winners to employ the same goldsmith for a time. We accordingly have a succession of types in some features perpetuating curious errors. For example, for three years in succession the winner, it may be noticed, was a left-handed archer. Two of the engravings are similar, which leaves room for doubt as to the accuracy of the representation.

It could hardly be expected that much could be learned from these engravings about the purely technical questions, such as position, drawing, loosing, &c., customary at the period they represent, and far less can they be relied on to illustrate the form and character of the bows then used.

In a great many of them the bow shown is that known as cupid-shaped, still with artistic license so frequently adopted. Some are, however, good representations of the modern bow.

The pull is sometimes to the breast, at others to the ear, and in most

cases the string is correctly grasped ; but the arrow is very frequently shown lying on the wrong side of the bow. Sometimes it rests upon the thumb, but often it is represented lying across the palm unsupported. Two of the medals show very accurately in detail different methods of holding the arrow : in fig. 81 it is grasped by the fore-finger, a fashion followed by the Andaman Islanders, and in fig. 140 it is held by the thumb, a practice still common to young archers.

The position of the archers is still more varied. Some are easy and natural, but that from 1705 and onwards, with the left foot twisted round the right leg, although an attitude possible to a dancing-master, seems peculiarly unsuitable for an archer.

It is unnecessary to go into further detail in these matters, as each medal is figured and full descriptions are given of the dress and any other interesting features in these engravings.

The inscriptions on the medals are deserving of a few observations. In most cases they are redolent of youth and savour of the university. Even if we did not know, we should have no difficulty in determining whence they emanated.

They abound in quotations from the classics—from Virgil, Ovid, and Horace—frequently most incorrectly rendered, a result probably owing to the engraver and not to the student.

Many curious bits of information may be gleaned from them. For instance, John Patullo of Balhouffie, after dilating upon the honour rather than the profit he gained, adds the information that the victory was celebrated by a procession through the streets, and concluded with a wine supper :—

Scilicet excelsus celebrat per strata triumphos
Et pompam vitis munere claudit ovans.

This was also the way in which Montrose signalised his victory, only, in his case, we obtain the information from his tutor's account book and not from his medal.

Some possibly fearing that posterity might find it difficult to identify them, give us elaborate details of their pedigree. The case of Colin Campbell, in 1678, may be cited, where he describes himself as the

eldest son of Duncan Campbell of Edramucca, of the illustrious family of Lawers, of the clan Breadalbane—notwithstanding which information it has been found impossible to identify him.

The inscription of Thomas Aytoun of Kinaldie tells, in the language of poetical hyperbole, of careful training for the contest—“*sudavit et alsit.*”

The magnitude of the victory of Alexander Sharp of Strathtyrum is not left for us to imagine, for he informs us “that after a keen contest of three days, I conquered for the second time”; nor does he conceal the motives that nerved him during the contest—“not to raise up new glory for myself, but to revive the glory of my sainted forefathers.”

Lord Elcho suggests in his inscription that he must have been young in years or small in stature, and that therefore his victory was unexpected by his fellow competitors—“*His olim parvis componere magna juvabit.*”

Alexander Haldane views his victory as a small thing—a youth’s attempt—“*juvenilis nisis*” and prophesies future achievements—“*dignior hoc jaculo præda necanda manet*”—regarding which history is silent.

Those who admit the element of chance form not a small minority, but a mere remnant—*NEC OPINATO VICTOR* (Unexpectedly winner), *CASU NON ARTE* (By chance, not skill), *NON IN HOC GLORIABOR* (I shall not boast of this)—tell of modest youths, and perhaps of some strokes of good luck.

Most of these young men take their victory as the result of their prowess, and proclaim their sense of their own greatness on their medals. Very different was it with the archers of the Royal Company, who, knowing more of life and of archery than the youthful students at St Andrews, were more modest and distrustful of their skill. In the legends on their medals they may be found repeatedly ascribing their victory to chance—“*NON ARS SED FATA DEDERE*”; “*ARS FELIX CUI FATA FAVENT,*” &c. In their consideration also for their defeated antagonists they showed somewhat finer feelings and boasted less openly of their skill. For instance, none of the St Andrews medals bear such a remarkable confession as appears on the medal of Mr William Dundas, an Edin-

burgh advocate, who, after magnifying the victory by recording the fact that he had won the arrow in competition with other sixteen archers, appends as a kind of solace to the feelings of his defeated brethren, as well as a confession to satisfy his own conscience, the significant words—"The race is not to the swift, nor the batall to the strong."

The medals call for few observations of a technical character. A medal is not difficult to make, and both the earlier and the later specimens in the St Andrews Collection are exceedingly simple in their construction.

At the end of the seventeenth and in the early years of the eighteenth century will be found the most ornate specimens. Many of them bear the name-punches of Edinburgh and Dundee goldsmiths—most frequently the former. It is possible that a few may have been made in St Andrews, for there are records which show that there were at some periods silversmiths there, but the absence of any marks or other data renders it impossible to ascertain this.

Only one medal appears to have passed through the assay office and been properly stamped. This may in a measure account for the fact that the quality of the silver is much debased. The medals have not been separately tested, but an assay taken from the seventeenth century medals and another from those of the eighteenth century show the same result—an average quality of 9 oz. 19 dwt. of pure silver to the pound troy, which is considerably below the old Scottish standard of 11 oz. to the pound troy. Low though this is, it is still higher than that of the medals of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, which have only 9 oz. 15 dwt. 12 gr. to the pound troy.

This debasing of the standard was a common feature of Scottish silver work, and notwithstanding repeated Acts of Parliament and continual endeavours on the part of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths to maintain the standard, it will be found that most of the silver plate of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is debased in quality, although rarely of such low quality as the archery medals of St Andrews and Aberdeen.

The embossing, chasing, and engraving of the medals is a good deal varied, as might be expected. Some of it is unquestionably fine and

equal to the work of the present day, while in other medals it is very poor and primitive. The difference can easily be explained. It was then, as it is now, undoubtedly a matter of price; when the price was low it is probable that the goldsmith did both the making and the engraving or chasing—for many of them possessed a certain amount of knowledge of these branches of the trade. When the price admitted of it, the goldsmith appears to have employed some of the skilled picture and armorial engravers of the day. If a comparison be made between the coats of arms on the medals and some of the book plates of the period, it will at once be evident that they are from the same hands. A few of the medals are signed by Archibald Burden, and there are many book plates bearing his signature still preserved which show precisely the same quality of work as the medals exhibit. There are others which are unquestionably the work of engravers of similar, and in some cases of even greater skill, although they have not appended their names to their work.

With these observations it may be desirable to proceed with a detailed description of the arrows and medals at St Andrews.

The shortest of the three arrows (fig. 1) is the oldest. It measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and weighs 1 oz. 4 dwt. 6 gr. In construction it is simple, being made from a silver tube with a barb of plate at the one end and three silver plates, engraved to represent feathers, at the other end. About the middle it is encircled with a silver collar having attached to it a loop, from which originally the medals have been suspended. It bears neither inscription nor date, nor is it stamped with any maker's or hall-mark.

To this arrow were attached eleven medals, ranging in date from 1618 to 1642.

The arrow next largest in size (fig. 2) is also next in age. It measures $15\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and weighs 4 oz. 15 dwt. 12 gr. In construction it is similar to the oldest arrow, but the medals have been attached to a series of twelve numbered rings, soldered to it at equal distances from each other; while on the other side are two rings, one at each end, for suspending the arrow. Along the shaft is engraved this inscription:—*Ter premia primus Accipiet, flavaque caput nectetur Oliva.*



Fig. 1 ($8\frac{3}{4}$ in.).

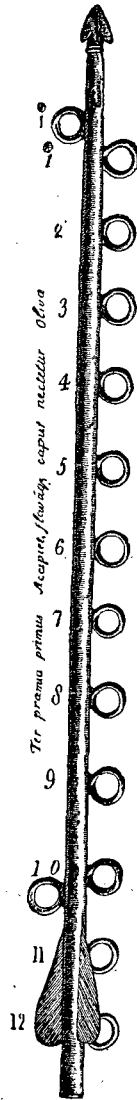


Fig. 2 ($15\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

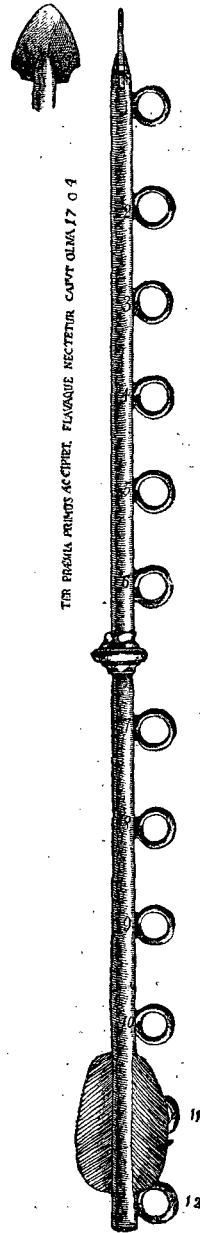


Fig. 3 (17 in.).

Silver Arrows belonging to the University of St Andrews.

To this arrow were attached twenty-four medals, ranging in date from 1675 to 1703.

The largest arrow is the newest (fig. 3). Its length is 17 inches, and its weight 7 oz. 6 dwt. In design it partakes of a combination of the two older arrows. In the middle it has an ornamental moulded collar, and to the shaft are attached twelve numbered rings. Along the shaft is engraved this inscription :—TER PRÆMIA PRIMUS ACCIPIET, FLAVAQUE NECTETUR CAPUT OLIVA 1704.

To this arrow were attached thirty-five medals, ranging in date from 1704 to 1754.

When Lyon wrote his *History of St Andrews*, there were only two arrows and sixty-nine medals. Thirty-nine medals were attached to the older arrow and thirty to the newer. Two medals have been lost, and the small silver arrow with three medals attached to it has been discovered since he wrote, so that now there are three arrows and seventy medals.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Medal of John Cunningham, 1618 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

I. Silver medal, in the form of a heater-shaped shield, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{6}$ inch, formed from a sheet of plate, with a light silver wire chain attached, weighing in all 1 dwt. 21 gr.

Obverse (fig. 4) engraved with the arms of John Cunningham of Barns :—a shakefork in chief a mullet pierced.

Reverse (fig. 5) engraved I. C 1618.

John Cunningham of Barns was a son of Alexander Cunningham of Barns, who married, in 1596, Helen Myrton, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo. The arms of the father are carved on a panel of oak in the church of Crail,

with the motto *SALUS PER CHRISTUM*, the initials A.C. and the date 1605. John Cunningham (Joannes Cunynghame) matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College in 1618. He had a charter to West Barns in 1627. In 1641 he obtained a ratification of an impost on wine for erecting and maintaining a light on the Isle of May,¹ and in 1645 a ratification of the Barony of West Barns and the Isle of May for the same.² In 1647 he obtained a further ratification to exact an impost on ships for the erection of a light on the May Island.³ He married, in 1620, Margaret Mercer, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died before 1648.⁴

II. Silver-gilt medal, in form of a shield; $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt. 11 gr.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

Medal of Robert, Lord Dalkeith (Earl of Morton), 1622 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 6) engraved with the arms of Robert, Lord Dalkeith, afterwards eighth Earl of Morton:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown on a chief three mullets; 2nd and 3rd, on a chief two mullets; over all an escutcheon of pretence three piles issuing from a chief charged with two mullets; above the shield an earl's coronet surmounted of a helmet mantled, dividing the initials R D; crest, a boar passant behind a tree; motto—*SICKKER*, with fetter lock on the ribbon in front; supporters, two savages wreathed about their head and waists, each carrying a club over exterior shoulders.

¹ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, vol. v. p. 494.

² *Ibid.* vol. vi. part i. p. 413.

³ *Ibid.* vol. vi. part i. p. 655.

⁴ Beveridge's *Churchyard Memorials of Crail*, 1893, p. 41; Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., p. 398.

Reverse (fig. 7) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, short doublet with neck ruffle, short full stuffed breeches, hose to above knees, garters with rosettes at sides, shoes with rosettes, wide-brimmed hat Cavalier style, three arrows in waist-belt—drawing a bow, with a dog at his heels, a rabbit in front of him, and the remainder of the shield filled with a seeded rose and floral scrolls and the date 1622.

Robert, Lord Dalkeith, eldest son of William, seventh Earl of Morton, matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College (Robertus Douglasius D^{ns} Dalketh) on January 15th, 1622. He was allied by marriage with many of the great barons of his time. He was a staunch Loyalist, but not being apparently possessed of any great ability, he never rose to a position of eminence. Notwithstanding this, he appears to have been quite capable of looking after



Fig. 8.

Medal of Archibald, Marquess of Argyle, 1623 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 9.

his own interests. Previous to Montrose entering on his last ill-fated expedition, he made an agreement with Morton whereby, in consideration for the gift of the Bishop's lands in Orkney, to be bestowed on him by the King, he gave permission for the forces intended for the invasion of Scotland to recruit and make their *rendezvous* in the islands. On the arrival of the Royalist officers, Morton joined them with a considerable force, but not obtaining the command he expected, it is said that he took it so much to heart that he sickened and died on 12th November 1649, a few weeks afterwards.¹

III. Silver-gilt medal, in form of a shield; $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwt.

¹ Chambers' *History of the Rebellion*; Balfour's *Annals*.

Obverse (fig. 8) engraved with the arms of Archibald, Lord Lorn, afterwards Marquess of Argyle:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley; above shield an earl's coronet surmounted of a helmet mantled, with a ribbon bearing the motto—I BYD MY TYM, dividing the letters LA L; crest, a boar's head; supporters, two lions sejant affronté.

Reverse (fig. 9) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, similar to fig. 7, except hat, which is higher in crown and has a wider band with the addition of a feather, breeches slightly longer—drawing a bow, with a floral scroll behind and a seeded rose with the date 1623 in front.

Archibald Campbell, Marquis and eighth Earl of Argyll, was born in 1598. He matriculated as a student (Archibaldus Campbellus D^{ns} a Lorne), in St Leonard's College, on January 15, 1622, and succeeded to the earldom in 1638. It may seem unnecessary to give an account of one so well known as "the Great Argyll." Nevertheless a recapitulation of the main events of his career may not be out of place. In November 1638, at the meeting of the General Assembly held in Glasgow, he openly took the side of the Covenanters, and was two centuries later aptly described by Sir Walter Scott as the "Presbyterian Ulysses." In 1640 he commanded a military expedition through Angus, Atholl, Badenoch, and Mar, against the Earl of Atholl and the Ogilvies, who had taken up arms in the king's favour, and forced them to submit to the Scottish Parliament. In the same year the Marquis of Montrose, apparently actuated by jealousy, sent in a false accusation against Argyll stating that the earl had declared in presence of the Earl of Atholl and several others that the Estates of Parliament intended to proceed to the deposition of the king. As a result of the investigation, Stewart, Commendator of Dunkeld, was executed, and Montrose was for a time warded in the Castle of Edinburgh. In 1641 the king visited Scotland, and appears to have been particularly gracious to Argyll, and advanced him to the dignity of a marquis. On the outbreak of hostilities in 1644, Argyll took the field against the Marquis of Huntly, dispersed his followers, obliged the marquis to fly to Strathnaver, and sent Sir John Gordon of Haddo to Edinburgh for execution. Argyll next turned his attention to Montrose, who, with the Earl of Antrim, and a body of Irish papists, were harrying and burning his paternal estates in Argyllshire. In the engagement, however, at Inverlochy, on the 2nd of February, Argyll sustained a most crushing defeat, his forces being totally routed, and upwards of 1500 of his followers left for dead upon the field, he himself only escaping with difficulty in a boat "from which he had contemplated the battle at a secure distance on the lake." Argyll's patrimony

had suffered so severely from the ravages of Montrose that, in 1647, Parliament voted a sum of money to make up his loss, and collections were likewise ordered throughout all the churches in Scotland for the relief of the people of Argyllshire plundered by the Earl of Antrim's Irish levies. In August 1646, he accompanied the Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor, and the Earl of Dunfermline to London to treat with the English Parliament for a mitigation of the articles which they had presented to the king. He was, moreover, charged with a private mission from the king to confer with the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hertford on the expediency of getting the Scottish Parliament and army to declare for him, and what effects they judged this would have. As a result of the conference he opposed the "engagement" to rescue Charles I., foreseeing that in case of invasion the English would immediately unite against Scotland. In the Parliament of 1649 Charles II. was proclaimed king, and on the 1st January 1651 at Scone, according to Nicoll, the crown was placed on his head by Argyll. As leader of the Committee of Estates, Argyll vigorously opposed Cromwell's invasion of Scotland, and, so pleased was the king with his services, that he delivered to the marquis a written paper offering to make him Duke of Argyll, Knight of the Garter, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and to see him paid £40,000 sterling, alleged to be due him. After the rout at Worcester Argyll retired to Inveraray, where he held out for a twelvemonth, till, falling sick, he was surprised by General Dean, and sent a prisoner to Edinburgh. He refused to submit to the government of the Commonwealth, but took an engagement to live quietly at Inveraray, a promise which he honourably kept. On the Restoration he immediately repaired to Whitehall, induced thereto by a flattering expression from the king to his son Lord Lorn. The king refused to see him, and caused him to be committed to the Tower, impeached with the crime of having submitted to the Commonwealth. He was afterwards sent to Scotland, and brought before the Scottish Parliament on the charge of treason, where, notwithstanding an able defence, he was condemned as guilty. On hearing his sentence read, he lifted up his eyes, and said: "I had the honour to set the crown upon the king's head and now he hastens me to a better crown than his own." On the 27th May 1661, he was beheaded by the maiden, and, in terms of his sentence, his head succeeded to the place formerly occupied by that of his great opponent Montrose, on the top of the Tolbooth, where, in accordance with the barbarous custom of the times, it remained for a period of over three years. His talents were more adapted to the cabinet than the field, his personal courage being doubted from his conduct at Inverlochy, so that Clarendon likens him to Drances in Virgil:—

*"Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello
Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor."*

IV. Silver-gilt medal, in form of a shield; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch; weight, 3 dwt. 6 gr.

Obverse (fig. 10) engraved with the arms of Robert, Lord Dalkeith, afterwards eighth Earl of Morton:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown on a chief three mullets; 2nd,

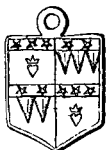


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Second Medal of Lord Dalkeith, 1624 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

three piles issuing from a chief charged with two mullets; 3rd, two piles issuing from a chief charged with two mullets.

Reverse (fig. 11) engraved L R D 1624.

This medal was given on the second occasion on which Lord Dalkeith was victorious, and appears to have been attached to the bottom of that dated 1622, at the base of which a small hole for the ring will be observed.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

Medal of David Leslie (Lord Newark), 1626 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

V. Silver-gilt medal, in the form of a shield; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; weight, 3 dwt. 8 gr.

Obverse (fig. 12) engraved with the arms of David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend (couped?) charged with three buckles; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant.

Reverse (fig. 13) engraved with D L 1626, surrounded with scrollwork and stars.

David Leslie was the fifth son of Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, Commendator of Lindores, and matriculated as a student (David Leslie) in St Salvator's College on January 6, 1623. He was one of the most distinguished military officers of his day. Early in life he entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and having highly distinguished himself in the wars of Germany, rose to the rank of colonel of horse. When the civil wars broke out in Britain he returned to Scotland, and was appointed major-general of the army which, under the Earl of Leven, marched into England to aid the parliamentary forces in January 1644, and greatly contributed to the defeat of the Royalists at Marston Moor in 1644. In 1645 he was recalled with the Scottish horse from the siege of Hereford to oppose the progress of the Marquis of Montrose, whom he overthrew after a sanguinary engagement at Philiphaugh in 1645. He suppressed the civil war in Scotland in 1647. He was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar in 1650. Being joined by Charles II., who himself assumed the command, he marched with the royal forces to Worcester, escaping after the defeat, but was captured subsequently and committed to the Tower. After the Restoration in 1661 he was created Lord Newark, and died in 1682.¹



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

Medal of John Stirling, 1627 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

VI. Silver medal, in the form of a shaped shield, very frequently used at this period; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch; weight, 5 dwt. 14 gr.

Obverse (fig. 14) engraved with the arms of Stirling of Keir:—on a bend three buckles.

Reverse (fig. 15) engraved I S 1627.

John Stirling, eldest son of Sir John Stirling of Garden, knight, was born on the 23rd July 1614. He matriculated as a student (Joannes Sterlinus) in St Leonard's College in 1626. He must have died without issue before 1639, as he was not confirmed with his brothers an executor of his sister Anna; and his next brother, Archibald, succeeded his father in Garden.²

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 305.

² Fraser's *Stirlings of Keir*, 1858, p. 59.

VII. Silver-gilt medal, in the form of a shield; 3 inches by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight, 19 dwt. 5 gr.

Obverse (fig. 16) engraved with the arms of David (eldest son of Sir John Wemyss), afterwards second Earl of Wemyss:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory; helmeted and mantled; crest, a swan ppr. dividing the initials D W; supporters, two swans ppr.

Reverse (fig. 17) engraved with the figure of an archer drawing a bow, —dress, hat, doublet, and ruffle similar to fig. 7, breeches as in fig. 9—surrounded by floral scroll-work and the date 1627.



Fig. 16.

Medal of David, Lord Elcho (Earl of Wemyss), 1627 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 17.

David, Lord Elcho (only son of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, who in 1628 was raised to the peerage as Lord Wemyss, and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of Earl of Wemyss), matriculated as a student (David Wemyse) in St Leonard's College in 1626. At the battle of Tippermuir he led the right wing of the Covenanters, besides commanding the whole of their forces, and was signally defeated by Montrose. He succeeded his father in 1655. In addition to building a commodious harbour at Methil he greatly improved his fine seat at Wemyss. He married first, in 1628, the Hon. Jean Balfour, eldest daughter of Robert Balfour of Burleigh, and by her had three daughters; he married secondly, Lady Eleanor Fleming, eldest daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, who died without issue: thirdly, Lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes, and by her had one son and one daughter. Lord Wemyss died in June 1679.¹

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 621.

VIII. Silver-gilt medal, oval in form ; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; weight, 17 dwt. 18 gr.

Obverse (fig. 18) engraved with the arms of James, fifth Earl and first Marquess of Montrose :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chief three escallops ; 2nd and 3rd, three roses ; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet ; crest, an eagle preying on a stork ; supporters, two storks ; motto, NON OBLIE ; engraved below the shield,—JAMES . EARLE . OF . MONTROES 1628.

Reverse (fig. 19) engraved with the figure of an archer drawing a bow—dress, short doublet with padded shoulder-wings, loose breeches, shoes and hose with ribbons at knees, flat bonnet, arrows at left side.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.

Medal of James, Marquess of Montrose, 1628 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

James, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose, was the only son of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, and Lady Margaret Ruthven, eldest sister of the Earl of Gowrie. He was born in 1612 at Old Montrose, and in 1627 was sent by his guardian and brother-in-law, Archibald, Lord Napier, to the University of St Andrews, where he matriculated as a student (*Jacobus Gramus Comes Monterouse*) in the College of St Salvator on January 26th, 1627. He was then a boy of fifteen with long curls, his hair parted on the left side, with a ruff coming up to the chin and covering his neck. From the account book kept by his tutors during his two years at College we obtain some interesting glimpses of his life in the old town. While there, he does not appear to have been a very diligent student, though he did succeed in imbibing a love for literature. The bulk of the entries refer to the purchase of numerous golf balls and clubs, to supper parties, shooting at the butts, and innumerable payments to caddies, grooms, "violers" or fiddlers, &c. When seventeen years of age, or in 1629, he married Magdalene Carnegie, daughter

of the first Earl of Southesk, and appears to have resided until obtaining his majority at Kinnaird Castle, the seat of his father-in-law. About the end of 1632 or beginning of 1633 Montrose went abroad, and travelled through Italy, France, and the Low Countries. On his return, meeting with a cold reception at Court, he came North, and immediately joined the Covenanters and became one of their most zealous supporters. After three military expeditions in 1639 in the North of Scotland, he accepted the invitation of Charles I. to meet him at Berwick, and from this meeting appears to date Montrose's disaffection towards the Covenant. On the rupture between the Covenanters and the King, after the dissolution of the Parliament of 1639, Montrose accompanied the army under Leslie, and was the first man to ford the Tweed. On the Treaty of Ripon soon after, Montrose's disaffection came to a head, and he entered into a secret correspondence with the King, and with nineteen other nobles drew up the "Cumbernauld band." In June 1641, Montrose was accused of plotting against the Marquis of Argyll, and was confined in Edinburgh Castle till the beginning of the following year. On his release he went into retirement till March 1643, by which time he had completely broken with the Covenanters. In 1644 he openly joined the King, and was created Marquis. Disguised as a groom Montrose made his way to the Highlands, and at Blair-Atholl met a body of Highlanders under the famous Colkitto, who had made his way to that place in hopes of meeting Montrose. Montrose at once assumed leadership, and shortly after his army, increased to 3000, encountered the Covenanters under Lord Elcho at Tippermuir, and inflicted on them a severe defeat. The same night he entered Perth, and a few days after defeated another body of Covenanters under Lord Burleigh at Aberdeen. Montrose then entered Aberdeen, which for four days was given up to the pillage of his savage soldiery. On the advance of Argyll with a body of 4000 men, the Marquis retreated to Forfarshire, where his army robbed and plundered. Returning north he narrowly escaped defeat at Fyvie; but making his way to the lands of Argyll, he ravaged and plundered to the utmost. Montrose then made for the North with the design of attacking Inverness, and at Inverlochry fell in with Argyll, whom he routed with frightful loss. Abandoning his design on Inverness, he made for Dundee, which he took and plundered, and afterwards had two successful engagements with the Covenanters at Auldearn and Alford. After another victory at Kilsyth his Highland followers began to desert, with the consequence that at Philiphaugh the Marquis sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of General David Leslie. Escaping abroad, Montrose spent some time in Germany and Holland; and on his return was reinvested by Charles II. with the dignity of Lieutenant Governor of Scotland. He undertook a fresh invasion, and in 1650 went to Orkney and thence to Caithness. Few, however, responded to his call, and at Corbiesdale his force was cut to pieces by Strachan's cavalry. Montrose fled to Assynt, and after a series of hardships fell into the hands of Hector Macleod.

by whom he was sold to General Leslie, who brought him to Edinburgh. After being treated with every species of ignominy, he was sentenced to be hung on a gibbet 30 feet high, his head and limbs to be afterwards distributed among different towns. On the 21st May 1650 the sentence was carried out in all its details. Eleven years later the scattered remains were collected and finally interred in the family vault in St Giles'.



Fig. 20.

Medal of David Forrester, 1628 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 21.

IX. Silver-gilt medal, in the form of a shaped shield; $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch; weight, 7 dwt. 4 gr.

Obverse (fig. 20) engraved with the arms of Forrester :—three hunting-horns stringed, with the initials D F above and the date 1628 below.

Reverse (fig. 21) engraved with the figure of an archer drawing a bow—dress similar to fig. 7.

David Forrester (Dauid Forrester) matriculated as a student in St Salvator's College in 1628. It has been found impossible to trace him definitely, but from the arms it seems likely that he was one of the Forresters of Strathendrie.

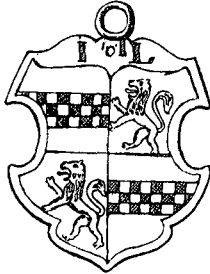


Fig. 22.

Medal of John Lindsay, 1630 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 23.

X. Silver-gilt medal, in the form of a shaped shield; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 13 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 22) engraved with the arms of John Lindsay:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess chequy; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant; and the initials M I L above.

Reverse (fig. 23) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 19, with the date 1630 above.

John Lindsay (Joannes Lyndsay) matriculated as a student in St Salvator's College in 1629. The arms might be attributed to any Lindsay who had no other definite coat; but from the date and other circumstances it seems likely that they are those of John Lindsay, son of Alexander Lindsay of Canterland, afterwards John, Lord of Edzell. He was born between 1609 and 1620, so that his age would agree with what we would expect that of the winner in 1630 to be.

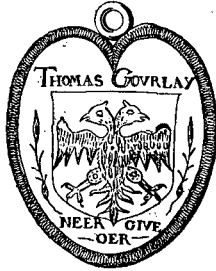


Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.

Medal of Thomas Gourlay, 1642 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XI. Silver-gilt medal, in the form of a heart; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight, 17 dwt. 10 gr.

Obverse (fig. 24) engraved with the arms of Thomas Gourlay:—a double-headed eagle displayed, with the name THOMAS GOURLAY above, and the motto—NEER GIVE OER—below.

Reverse (fig. 25) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 19, with the date 1642 above, and the following inscription in modern characters round the rim:—*M. Gourlay, dono dedit 1823.*

Thomas Gourlay, eighteenth of Kincaig, was the only son of Sir Thomas Gourlay by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Andrew Bruce of Earlsball. Thomas Gourlay married in 1657, in his father's lifetime, Margaret Forbes, a daughter of Rires.

Lamont in his *Diary* mentions the circumstance that on 22nd July 1663, when Archibald Johnston of Warriston was convicted of treason and hanged at the cross of Edinburgh, there was an archery competition held on Leith Links, among the competitors being Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig.

It will be noted that this medal was not presented till 1823. The name of Thomas Gourlay does not occur in the Matriculation Roll of either of the Colleges at St Andrews until Feb. 16th, 1674, and it has been surmised that possibly this medal should belong to some of the Arrows in possession of the Royal Company of Archers, but neither is his name found in their roll.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.

Medal of David Drummond, 1675 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XII. Oval silver medal; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch; weight, 8 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 26) engraved with the arms of David Drummond:—three bars wavy in chief as many mullets, within a bordure on which is engraved the following text:—*Isay 48: 18 Thy Peace be as ane river and thy Righteousnes as the waves of the sea; above the shield are the initials D D, and below—ὑπομνήμα hoc appendit.*

Reverse (fig. 27) engraved with the following inscription:—*David Drummondus filius Pastoris Ecclesie Monedensis pro sagitta argentea certans in Colledgio Leonardino Victor Evasit Julii 4º 1675 Terque simul celeri recteque volante sagitta cujus victoria υπομνήμα hoc appendit.*

David Drummond, eldest son of the minister of Monedie, matriculated as a student (David Drummond) in St Leonard's College on February 21, 1673. The minister's name was also David, and he was the third son of John Drummond of Colquhalzie. The minister married Catherine Smyth of Methven, and had by her two sons, David and John, described in the genealogy (1681) as "both hopeful youths."¹

¹ *Genealogie of House of Drummond*, p. 54.

XIII. Silver medal of shaped oval form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches, made from a sheet of plate engraved on both sides with a mask above and below ; weight, 1 oz. 9 dwt. 15 gr.

Obverse (fig. 28) engraved with the arms of John Ramsay :—an eagle displayed charged on its breast with six drops of blood within an orle of eight mullets ; helmeted and mantled ; crest, an etoile out of a crescent ; motto—*SUPERNA SEQUOR* : below the shield the date—20th of June 1676, and on a cartouche below—*M^r IOA. RAMISCEUS*.



Fig. 28.

Medal of John Ramsay, 1676 (scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ linear).



Fig. 29.

Reverse (fig. 29) engraved with the figure of an archer left-handed drawing a bow—dress, jacket with wide belt, full breeches, shoes and hose with ribbons at knees, round bonnet with button on tuft of crown, long hair, sword with slings suspended from under jacket—with a trophy composed of a bow and open quiver filled with arrows below, and the following inscription round the edge :—*M. I. R. PASTORIS . ECCLESIE . METHUANENSIS . FILIUS . COLLEGII . SANCTI SALVATERIANI ALUMNUS MONUMENTUM HOC APPENDIT*.

John Ramsay (Joannes Ramsay) matriculated as a student in St Salvator's College on February 24, 1673. His father was Hugh Ramsay, who was

laureated at the University of St Andrews in 1646, called in June, and admitted before 11th October 1653 to Caputh; he was taken prisoner at Alyth with many others in June 1651, and carried to England; he returned and was translated to Methven in 1667. He died in March 1674.

XIV. Silver medal of shaped oblong form $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{6}$ inches, decorated on each side with an engraved border of griffins above, and a mask below, with scroll and leaf ornament between; weight, 2 oz. 11 dwt.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

Medal of William Cockburn, 1677 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 30) engraved with the arms of Cockburn of Cockburn:—three cocks, a masle or lozenge for difference; helmeted and mantled; crest, a cock ppr.; motto—*PLVS VIGILA*.

Reverse (fig. 31) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress, loose jacket with gauntlet cuffs and slit with three buttons behind, full breeches and hose to knees with ribbons, cap with round crown and brim sloping upwards from face in front, and the following inscription:—*Guilielmus Cockburn D Jacobi Cockburnj de eodem equitj auratj*

Barronetij filius primogenitus, Collegij D Leonardj alumnus Julij victor evadens hoc numisma appendit Anno Domini 1677.

William Cockburn (Gulielmus Cockburnus Baronis a Cockburno filius primogen.) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 28, 1676. He was the son of Sir James Cockburn of that ilk and Grissell Hay. He was baptized at Edinburgh on 11th September 1662. His father was a well-known goldsmith in Edinburgh. He was an alumnus of St Leonard's College, when he won the arrow.



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.

Medal of Colin Campbell, 1678 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XV. Silver medal of shaped oval form, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, engraved on both sides with a mask above and below, connected with a border; weight, 1 oz. 14 dwt. 19 gr.

Obverse (fig. 32) engraved with the arms of Colin Campbell:—gyronny of eight (charged with a crescent) within a bordure probably meant for gyronny; helmeted and mantled; no crest; motto—ARTE ET MARTE; a cartouch below the shield empty.

Reverse (fig. 33) engraved on the centre with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 29, with a trophy of a bow and a quiver of arrows

below, and round the border the following inscription:—CALEVVS .
 CAMPBELLVS . D . DVNCANI . CAMPBELLI . AB . EDRAMVCCA . ILLVSTRI .
 LAVERLE . FAMILIA . ORIVNDI . FILIVS . PRIMOGENITVS . GENTE .
 BRAIDALBANVS . DIVI . LEONARDI . COLLEGII . ALVMNVS . QVINTILIS .
 CONSORTIBVS . PALMAM . PRÆRIPIENS . HANC . LAMINAM . SVÆ . FAMILIÆ .
 INSIGNIIS . INSCVLPTAM . APPENDIT . ANNO . ÆRÆ . VVLGARIS . 1678.



Fig. 34.

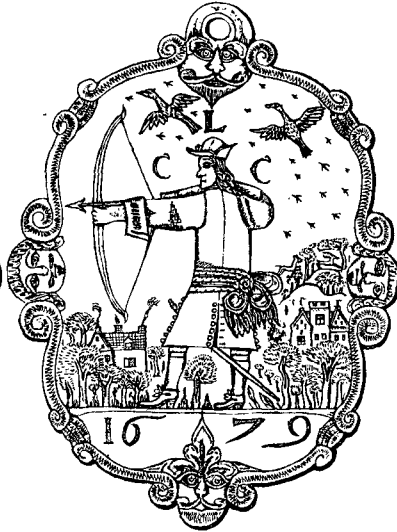


Fig. 35.

Medal of Charles, Lord Carnegie (Earl of Southesk), 1679 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Colin Campbell (Colinus Campbell) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 28th, 1677. He describes himself on the medal as the eldest son of Duncan Campbell of Edramucca, of the illustrious family of Lawers, of the clan of Breadalbane. Doubtless he was related to Sir John Campbell of Lawers, descended of the noble house of Breadalbane, who made a great figure in the reign of James VI., and married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, fourth baron of Glenurchy.¹

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 57.

XVI. Silver medal of shaped oblong form, $5\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches, engraved on both sides with a border composed of four grotesque masks connected by scrolls; weight, 3 oz. 18. dwt.

Obverse (fig. 34) engraved with the arms of Charles, Lord Carnegie, afterwards Earl of Southesk:—an eagle displayed; above the shield an earl's coronet, surmounted of a helmet mantled; crest, a thunderbolt; supporters, two talbots collared and chained; motto—DREAD GOD—on a ribbon below.

Reverse (fig. 35) engraved with a curious scene depicting an archer—dress, long doublet to knees, slits at back and sides, with seven holes and buttons, loose gauntlet cuffs, high-heeled shoes with rosettes, hose with garters at knees, wide fancy sash round waist fastened at back, with large fringed ends, cap similar to fig. 31, sword slung under skirts of doublet—with drawn bow, surrounded by houses among trees, with stags running up a hill in the background, and with birds in the sky. The initials L C C are engraved above the archer.

Charles Carnegie (Carolus D. Carnegy Comitiss de Southeske, filius primogenitus), eldest son of Robert, third Earl of Southesk, was born in London on the 7th April 1661. He matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College on 28th February 1677. On the completion of his education he was appointed by Charles II. captain of a troop of horse in the Forfarshire Militia; and, under the direction of the Privy Council, he was employed to prosecute various parties in Forfarshire for holding house and field conventicles. He succeeded his father in 1688. After the Revolution of that year, it is said he never attended Court and seldom attended Parliament. He appears to have always remained a firm adherent of the Stuarts. He was one of a number of noblemen fined on the 10th July 1689 for non-attendance on Parliament, his fine being £300 Scots. He took the oath of allegiance and the oath to Parliament in the session of 1690. Having made his own peace with the government, Lord Southesk appears to have successfully exerted himself to obtain the same benefits for his friends. Soon after his succession to the earldom he appears to have fallen passionately in love with Lady Anne Wemyss; but the young lady married instead David, Earl of Leven. In a year or two after the young Earl got over his disappointment and married Lady Mary Maitland, second daughter of Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, on the 18th July 1691. He died in his castle of Leuchars on the 9th August 1699.¹

¹ *History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk*, vol. i. pp. 160-164.

XVII. Silver medal of shaped oblong form, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, engraved on both sides with a border composed of four grotesque masks connected by scrolls; weight, 3 oz. 14 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 36) engraved with the arms of David, Viscount of Stormont:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, three mullets within a double tressure flory counterflory; 2nd and 3rd, three crosses patee; over all on an escutcheon, within a double tressure flory counterflory a heart; helmeted and mantled out of a viscount's coronet; crest, a stag's head, between



Fig. 36.

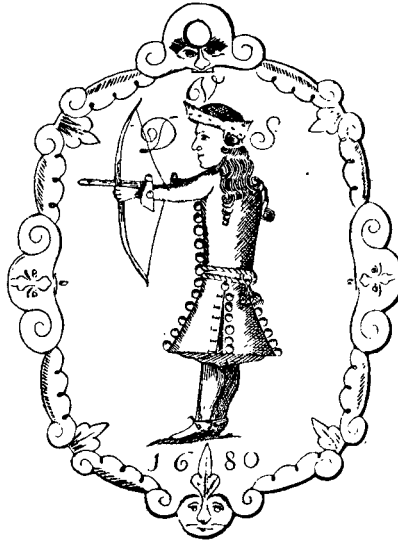


Fig. 37.

Medal of David, Viscount of Stormont, 1680 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

attires a cross patee; supporters, two lions rampant; motto—SPERO MELIORA—on a ribbon below.

Reverse (fig. 37) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress, long doublet reaching to knees, large ball buttons up front and on slits at back, double cord girdle with two tassels at back, shoes and hose, round crowned cap with turned-up brim pointed back and front and faced

with ermine, long curled hair—with the initials V D S above and the date 1680 below.

David, fifth Viscount of Stormont, succeeded to the title in 1668. He matriculated as a student (David Murravius vicecomes de Stormont) in St Leonard's College on February 27, 1680. He gave a decided opposition to the Treaty of the Union; was one of those summoned to surrender themselves at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715; and, after possessing the title upwards of sixty-three years, died in 1731.¹



Fig. 38.

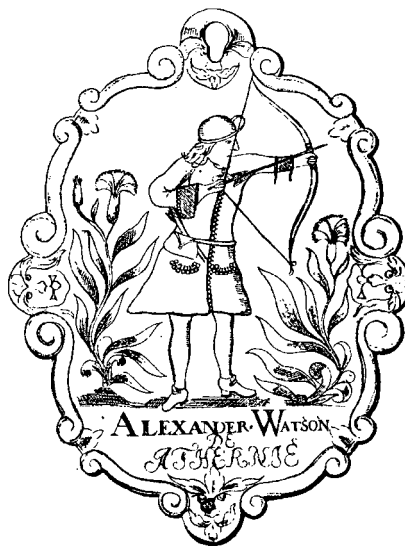


Fig. 39.

Medal of Alexander Watson of Aithernie, 1682 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XVIII. Oblong silver medal of similar form to the last; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 38) engraved with the arms of Alexander Watson of Aithernie:—on a mount a tree debruised by a fess; helmeted and

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 543.

mantled ; crest, the trunk of a tree sprouting ; motto—AUGETUR SEDULUS—and the date 1682 below.

Reverse (fig. 39) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress, long full doublet reaching almost to knees, closely buttoned down front, pocket on each side of skirt with buttons, large pointed gauntlet cuff on right sleeve, shooting brace on left wrist, belt round waist with wallet at right side, long hose, high-heeled shoes, two arrows in belt, with the name below—ALEXANDER WATSON DE AITHERNIE.

Alexander Watson (Alexander Watsone) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 26th, 1679. He was the eldest son of James Watson of Aithernie, who purchased that estate in 1670, and whose family was long connected with St Andrews. Alexander Watson married Margaret Lindsay, second daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell, remembered in tradition as “the proud lady of Edzell.” A mournful and interesting story of her has been rescued from oblivion by the author of the *Lives of the Lindsays*. “Her brother David was the last laird of Edzell, having been forced by his extravagance to part with all his estates in 1714. Years passed away, and the castle fell to ruin. The banner rotted on the keep—the roofs fell in—the plesaunce became a wilderness—the summer house fell to decay—the woods grew wild and tangled—the dogs died about the place, and the name of the old proprietors was seldom mentioned, when a lady one day arrived at Edzell in her own coach, and drove to the castle. She was tall and beautiful, and dressed in deep mourning. When she came near the ancient burying-place, she alighted and went into the chapel, for it was then open ; the doors had been driven down, the stone figures and carved work were all broken, and bones lay scattered about. The poor lady went in, and sat down among it all and wept sore at the ruin of the house and the fall of her family : for no one doubted her being one of them, though no one knew who she was, or where she came from. After a while she came out, and was driven in the coach up to the castle ; she went through as much of it as she could, for stairs had fallen down, and roofs had fallen in, and in one room, in particular, she stayed a long while weeping sadly. She said the place was very dear to her, though she had now no right to it, and she carried some of the earth away with her. This was Margaret of Edzell, the Lady of Aithernie.” She returned home sad and sorrowful, and just lived to see the ruin of Aithernie, which her extravagance and folly had brought on, for the laird was a good-natured man, and would deny her nothing. They both died leaving their family in penury.¹

¹ Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2d ed., pp. 43, 44.

XIX. Oblong silver medal, of similar design to the last; $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 3 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 40) engraved with the arms of Alexander Yeaman:—two darts ppr. points downwards saltire ways and thrust through a man's heart placed in the middle fess; helmeted and mantled: no crest.



Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.

Medal of Alexander Yeaman, 1683 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Reverse (fig. 41) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 39,—standing between two flowering carnations, with the name and date below—ALEXANDER ZEAMANE 1683; stamped with the punch of Thomas Lindsay, admitted a goldsmith in Dundee in 1663.

Alexander Yeaman (Alexander Zeamon) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on March 14th, 1683. Nothing is known definitely about him, but it has been surmised that he may have been a relative of Patrick Yeaman, who founded the Yeaman bursaries in the University of St Andrews.

XX. Shaped oval silver medal, engraved on both sides; $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 42) engraved with the arms of John Kendall:—on a bend three mullets between two doves (?); helmeted and mantled; crest, on a mount a dove: below the shield the date—1684.

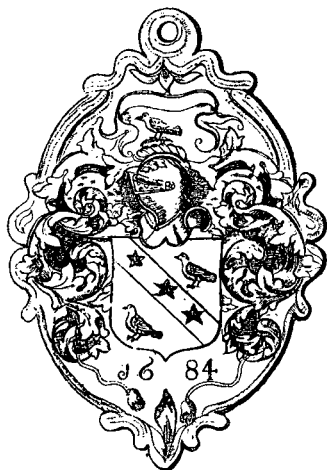


Fig. 42.



Fig. 43.

Medal of John Kendall, 1684 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Reverse (fig. 43) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 39—standing among flowers, with the initials I K, one on each side, the cypher I K above, and over all the name—JOHN KENDALL—on a tablet; stamped with the punch of James Penman, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1673.

John Kendall (Joannes Kendall) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on March 14th, 1683. Nothing is known about him. The name suggests that he was an Englishman, and this seems probable, for occasionally English youths were to be found attending the University of St Andrews. Lamont in his *Diary* mentions two—Allan Lawmonth and Colin Lawmonth from the county of York—who were students of the University in 1664.

XXI. Shaped oval silver medal with a border of masks and scrolls; $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 44) engraved with the arms of Drummond of Cultmalindie:—three bars wavy on middle bar a heart; helmeted and mantled; crest, a hand pointing to a heart; motto—*CVM CORDE*.



Fig. 44.

Medal of David Drummond, 1685 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 45.

Reverse (fig. 45) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 39—standing between flowers, with—*DAVID DRUMMOND 1685*—engraved below.

David Drummond of Cultmalindie was the son of Mr James Drummond, first Laird of Innermay. His mother was Elizabeth Stuart, daughter to Mr Harry Stuart, brother to Sir Thomas Stuart of Garntullie. He matriculated as a student (David Drummond) in the College of St Leonard on March 2, 1682. He is described in the genealogical account of the family of Drummond, compiled in 1681, as "yet a minor, but very hopeful." He was served heir to his father on the 6th October 1676.¹

¹ *Genealogie of the House of Drummond*, Edinburgh, 1831, pp. 128 and 285.

XXII. Silver medal of octagonal form, embossed in high relief on the obverse and engraved on the reverse; 5 inches by $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 18 dwt.; with the maker's mark of John Lawe, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1662.

Obverse (fig. 46) embossed within a leaf border, the figure of a cherub with a quiver at left side, suspended by a sling over right shoulder, drawing a bow.



Fig. 46.

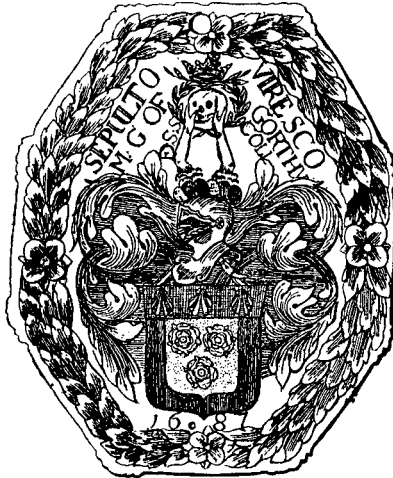


Fig. 47.

Medal of Mungo Graham of Gorthie, 1687 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Reverse (fig. 47) engraved with the arms of Graham of Gorthie :—or, three roses within a border gu. on a chief sa. as many escallops of the first; helmeted and mantled; crest, issuing from a cloud two arms erect, and lifting up a man's skull encircled with two branches of palm, and on the skull a marquess's coronet all ppr.; motto—SEPULO VIRESCO; the date—1687—below the shield, and above mantling—M.G OF GORTHY E.S.S. COLL.

Mungo Graham (Kentigernus Græmus Dom. de Gorthie) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on March 27th, 1634. The Grahams
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of Gorthie, in Perthshire, are descended from the family of Inchbrakie, a branch of the house of Montrose. Graham of Gorthie, an ancestor of the donor of this medal, took a leading part in the ceremony attending the interring in St Giles' of the scattered remains of the unfortunate Montrose. He it was who ascended the scaffold and removed the skull, and in the procession the "Head-piece" was carried by him on the point of a lance (hence the origin of the crest borne by the family). Graham, the Covenanted writers note, died within "ane hour" after. The donor of the medal married Mary, daughter of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre. He appears to have taken an active part in politics, representing Perthshire in the Scots Parliament 1702-1707, and in the Union Parliament 1707-8. He died probably shortly after 1710, in which year he was unseated as Member of Parliament for Kinross-shire.

XXIII. Octagonal silver medal of similar design but of larger size than the last; $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwt.; stamped with the punch of James Penman, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1663.

Obverse (fig. 48) almost exactly the same in design and treatment as the last.

Reverse (fig. 49) engraved with the arms of Alexander Robertson of Strowan:—three wolves' heads erased (across the shield 1687); below the base of the shield a savage man with wolf's head in profile chained; helmeted and mantled; crest, a hand holding an imperial crown; motto—VIRTUTIS GLORIA MERCES; below the motto—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, OF STROWAN E.S.S. COLL.

Alexander Robertson of Strowan, born in 1670, matriculated (Alexander Robertsons) in St Salvator's College on March 26, 1686, and succeeded to the family estates in 1688 while a student in St Andrews. Being a younger son, it is said he was intended for the Church, but his inclination appears to have lain in another direction. He served with distinction in the French army for a number of years, and afterwards returned to Scotland under a pardon granted by Queen Anne. As a staunch Jacobite he sided with the Stuarts, and took part in the Rebellion of 1715, when he fought at Sheriffmuir at the head of 500 of his clan. Sometime after the battle he sought refuge in France, where he appears to have remained for about ten years, during which period he seems to have seen much service in the French army, and is alluded to as Colonel Alexander Robertson of the Scots Brigade. He was permitted to return to Scotland in 1725. He settled down to the duties of his property, and carried on a considerable business in the sale of timber

grown on his estate. On the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1745, being too old to take an active share in the fighting, he caused a number of his clansmen to join the Pretender. On account of his advanced age, and the absence of proof regarding his appearance under the Pretender's banner, his name was passed over in the proscription which followed the suppression of the Rebellion. He died in his house at Carie in 1749, and was buried in the family tomb at Struan.¹



Fig. 48.

Medal of Alexander Robertson of Strowan, 1687 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

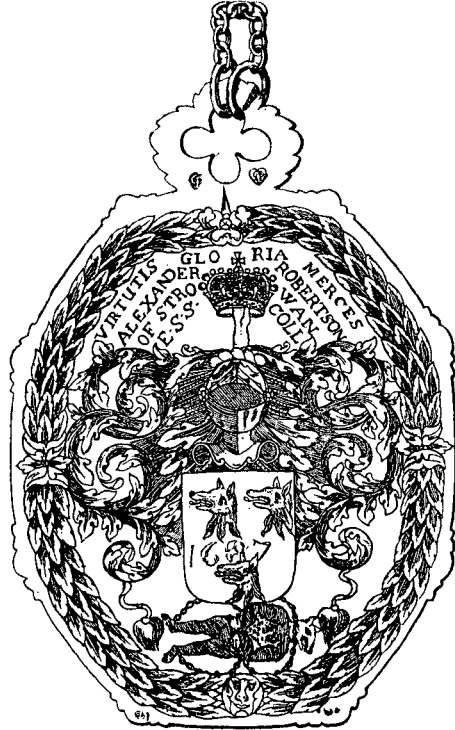


Fig. 49.

Shortly after his death a volume of his poems was published, which Lord Macaulay described as "always very stupid and often very profligate." Pennant states of him that "he died as he lived, a most abandoned sot, notwithstanding which he had a genius for poetry."²

¹ *Brief Account of the Clan Donnachaidh*, 1894, pp. 23-29. See also *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxi, pp. 233-235.

² Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 108.

XXIV. Shaped oval silver medal, with a border of masks and scrolls, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 8 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 50) engraved with the arms of Andrew Graham of Bracknes:—a lion's paw erased and erected between three roses on a chief as many escalloped; helmeted and mantled; crest, a lion's paw

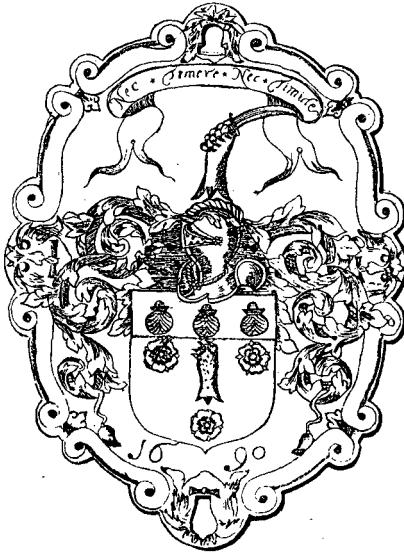


Fig. 50.



Fig. 51.

Medal of Andrew Graham of Bracknes, 1690 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

erased, holding a scimitar; motto—NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE; below all—1690.

Reverse (fig. 51) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 39—standing between flowers; above figure—*Te Duce Perrumpo florentes are Phalanges*; below all—ANDROW GRAHAM OF BRACKNES.

Andrew Graham (Andreas Grahame) of Brackness matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 22nd, 1689. He was the son of Henry Graham of Brackness who was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Orkney in 1696 and for Orkney and Zetland in 1704.

XXV. Oval silver medal, engraved on both sides; $4\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 2 oz. 8 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 52) engraved with the arms of John, Lord Lindsay, afterwards Earl of Crawford:—gu., a fess chequy az. and arg. in chief three mullets pierced of the third; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet; crest, a swan; motto—*LOVE BUT DREAD*; supporters, two griffins.

Reverse (fig. 53) within a border engraved with floriated scrolls, the



Fig. 52.

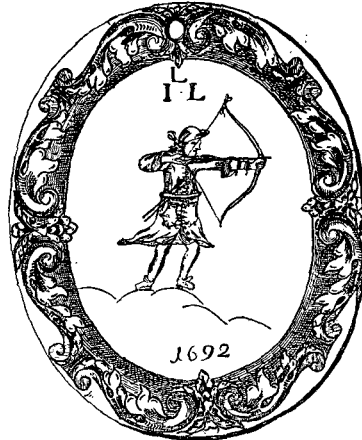


Fig. 53.

Medal of John, Lord Lindsay (Earl of Crawford), 1692 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

figure of an archer—dress, long doublet to knee, buttoned down front, wide turned-back open cuffs, shooting brace on left wrist, short breeches, shoes, long hose to above knee, waist-belt with two arrows at right side, cap same as fig. 43—standing on a mount, with the letters—*L I L*—above and—*1692*—below.

John, Lord Lindsay (Lindsay) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 30th, 1692. He succeeded his father in 1698 as nineteenth Earl of Crawford. "He hath neither genius nor talents for business," says Macky: yet he had a seat in the Privy Council; and a curious letter by him yet extant seems to imply a taste for genealogy and antiquities. As a soldier he

rose high in the army, and died a Colonel of the Horse Guards and a Lieutenant-General in 1713, leaving one son, Earl John, surnamed the Gallant Earl of Crawford, and two daughters.¹

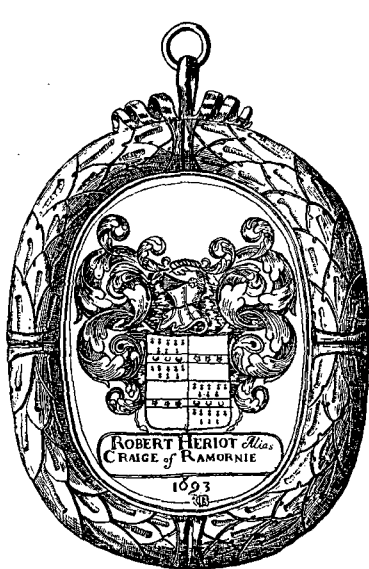


Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.

Medal of Robert Heriot *alias* Craige of Ramornie, 1693 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XXVI. Oval silver medal, with a chased laurel border in relief on both sides; $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 2 oz. 15 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.

Obverse (fig. 54) engraved with the arms of Craig:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, ermine, on a fess three crescents; 2nd and 3rd, a fess charged with three mullets; helmeted and mantled; no crest; in a cartouche below the shield—ROBERT HERIOT *alias* CRAIGE OF RAMORNIE 1693.

Reverse (fig. 55) engraved in the centre, with the figure of an archer affronté—dress, long doublet reaching almost to knee, V-shaped opening

¹ *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. ii. p. 193.

from neck, terminating with a point at waist, gauntlet-cuffs, and hatchet-shaped pockets in each skirt, narrow sash round waist, with two fringed ends at right side, breeches, hose to knees, and high-heeled shoes, cravat round neck with two fringed ends in front, hat with small round crown and brim sloped upwards, long curled hair—with the following lines below :—

—primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
Concedit laudem & paribus non invidet armis.

George Heriot of Ramornie, who died in the year 1678, left an only daughter who was married to John Craige, advocate, of which marriage Robert was a son. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother in 1688, and adopted the name of Heriot.

XXVII. Oval silver medal, 8 inches by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with an embossed border of oblique fluting on both sides ; weight 9 oz. 13 dwt. ; stamped with the punch of Thomas Cleghorn, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1689.

Obverse (fig. 56) engraved with the arms of John, Lord Leslie, afterwards seventh Earl of Rothes :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend charged with three buckles ; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant debruised by a ribbon ; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet : supporters, two griffins : crest, a demi griffin : motto—GRIP FAST ; below the arms—1694.

Reverse (fig. 57) engraved with a hunting scene in which is shown an archer dressed in Roman tunic and mantle, with leggings and with a quiver worn behind suspended from sling over left shoulder, shooting at a stag pursued by hounds ; in the background a small town, and a wounded stag lying in the foreground.

John, Lord Leslie, afterwards seventh Earl of Rothes, second son of Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, matriculated as a student (Leslie) in the College of St Leonard on March 30, 1694. He succeeded his mother, and took the oaths and his seat in Parliament in 1700 ; was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1704 ; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage in 1708 ; was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1714 ; had the government of Stirling Castle conferred on him in 1715 ; took a considerable part in suppressing the rebellion of 1715, and died in 1722.¹

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 433.

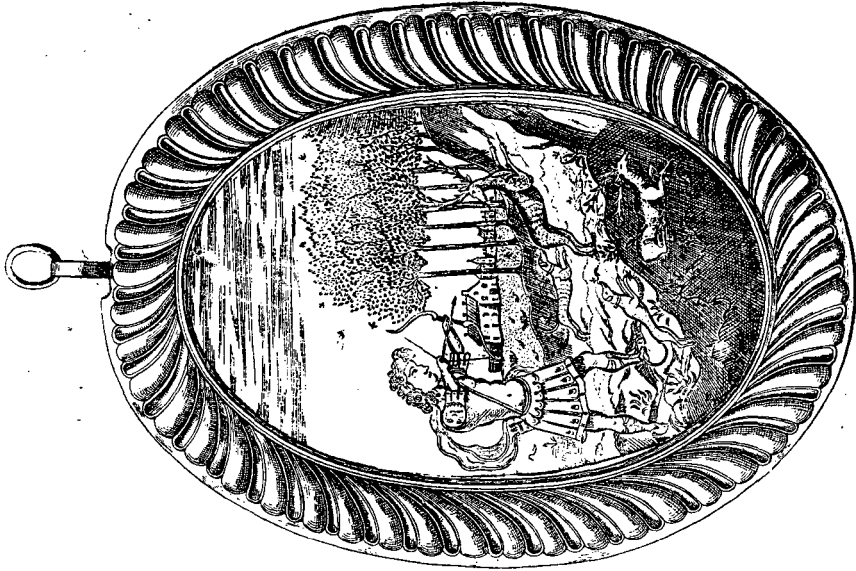


Fig. 57.
Medal of John, Lord Leslie (Earl of Rothes), 1694 (scale linear).

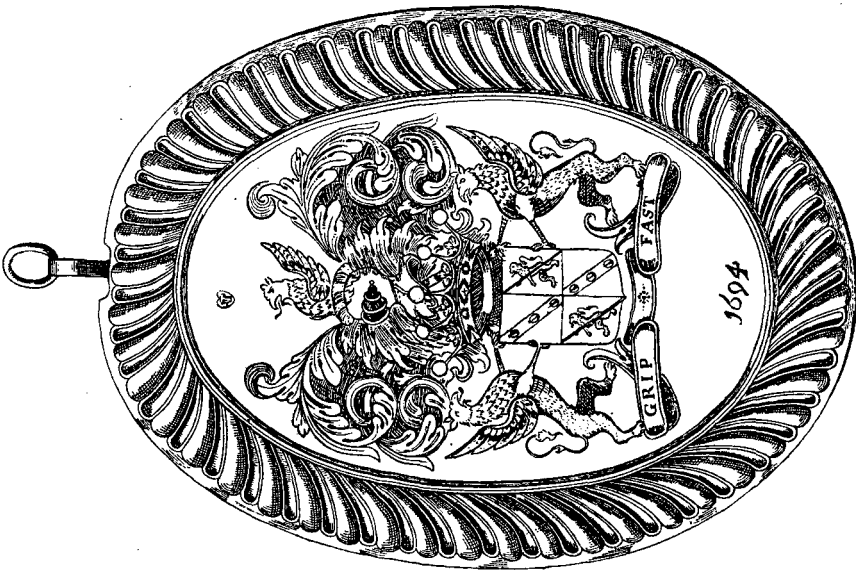


Fig. 56.

XXVIII. Oval silver medal, with a richly embossed laurel border on both sides, with a shaped edging of plate on the outer edge; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 inches; weight, 3 oz. 18 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Andrew Law, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1694.

Obverse (fig. 58) engraved with the arms of Patrick Nairne of Sandford:—parted per pale sa. and arg., on a chaplet four mullets all counter-

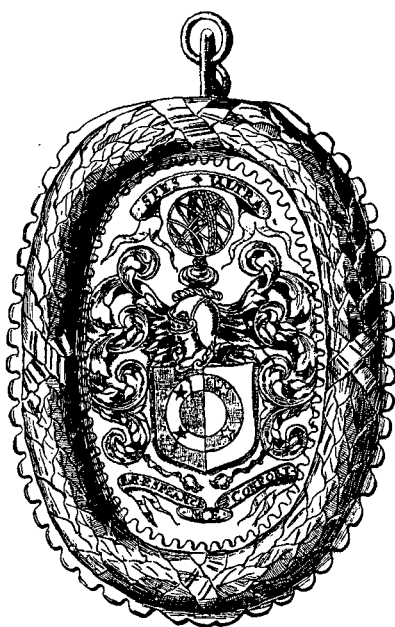


Fig. 58.



Fig. 59.

Medal of Patrick Nairne of Sandford, 1695 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

changed; helmeted and mantled: crest, a celestial sphere standing on a foot: motto—SPES ULTRA—above the crest, and—LE ESPE[R]ANCE ME CONFORT—below the shield.

Reverse (fig. 59) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress, except the hat and sash, similar to fig. 43—and below—*Patrick Nairne of Sandford 1695.*

Patrick Nairne of Sandford (Petrus Nairne) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 25th, 1695. The Nairnes of Sandford were a family of considerable antiquity. There was Michael de Nairn, who flourished in the reign of Robert III.: John Nairne in 1426, styled in a royal document "Nobilis Vir Johannes de Nairn": and Alexander Nairne, who was Comptroller of the Household to King James II., and was also appointed one of the Ambassadors to England in 1451. The genealogical records of the family are not very complete, but it would appear that Patrick Nairne was one of the last of the name connected with the estate.¹

XXIX. Oval silver medal, with a border of embossed oblique fluting on both sides; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 7 oz. 3 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 60) engraved with the arms of James Bethune of Balfour:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a fess between three lozenges or; 3rd, and 4th, arg., on a chevron sa. an otter's head erased of the first; helmeted and mantled: crest, an otter's head erased: motto—DEBONNAIRE: supporters, two otters: in escutcheon below the arms—*Insignia Clarissimi D. Jacobi Bethune D. de Balfour 1697.*

Reverse (fig. 61) engraved with the scene from Book V. of the Æneid, in which Æneas invites those who are willing to try their skill with the arrow by shooting at a dove attached to the top of a mast taken from Serestus' ship. While the treatment of the scene is quaint in the extreme, it gives a very primitive and curious conception of the figures of Hippocoön, Mnestheus, and Eurytion, the competing archers. Below are engraved the lines from the Æneid referring to the scene:—

Protinus Æneas celeri certare sagitta
 Invitat qui forte velint & præmia ponit
 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
 Pro se quisq' viri & depromunt tela pharetris.
 —Virgil: Æneid: lib: V.

James Bethune of Balfour, son of David Bethune of Balfour, who was married in 1669 to Rachel, daughter of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, matriculated as a student (Jacobus Bethune a Balfour) in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1696. He was a leading man among the Jacobites of Fife, and was known as "the honest laird." His share in the rising of 1715 cost him dear, for he was compelled to emigrate, and died without issue at Reims in 1719, when his estates passed to his sister Ann.²

¹ Playfair's *Baronage*, Appendix, p. cccxiii.

² Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., p. 378.

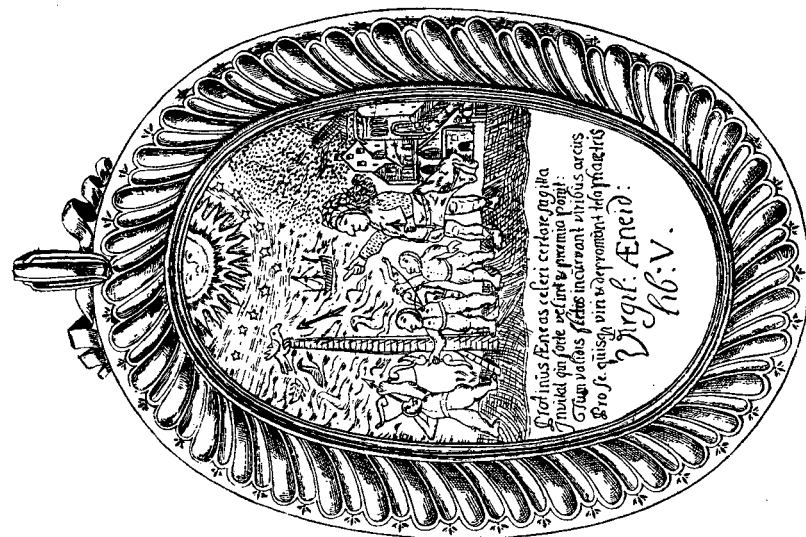


Fig. 61.

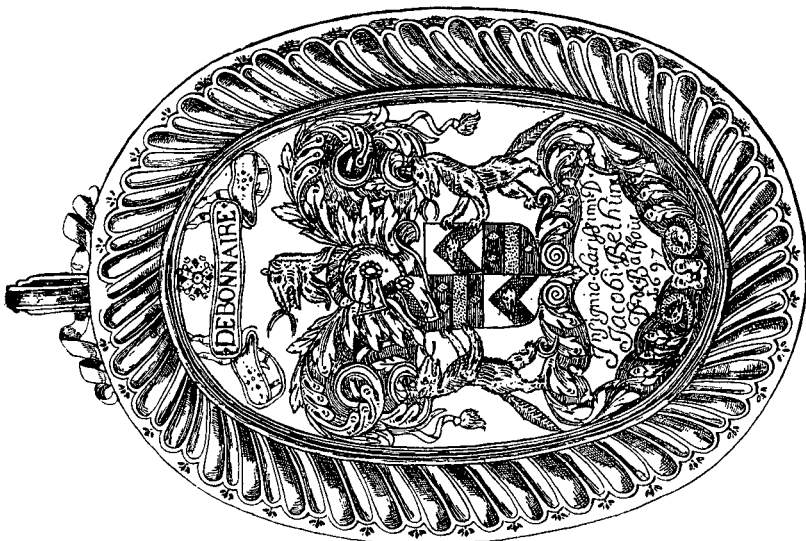


Fig. 60.

Medal of James Bethune of Balfour, 1697 (scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ linear).

XXX. Oval silver medal, with a richly embossed laurel border on both sides, and a vandyked edging of plate on the outer edge; $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 9 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.

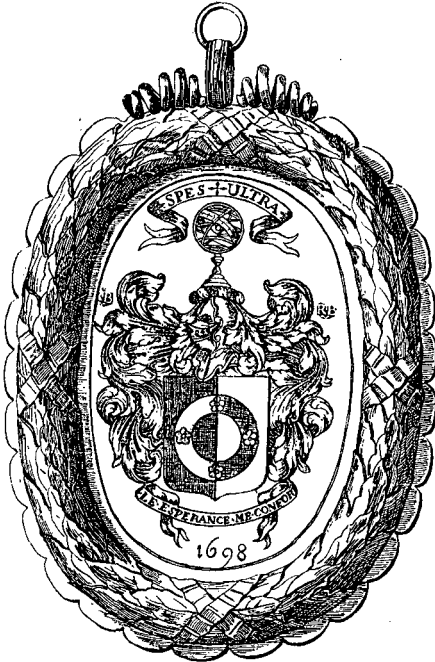


Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.

Medal of William Nairne of Baldovan, 1698 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 62) engraved with the arms of William Nairne of Baldovan (almost the same as those of Nairne of Sandford, fig. 59):—parted per pale sa. and arg., on a chaplet four cinquefoils all counter-changed; helmeted and mantled: crest, a celestial sphere standing on a foot: motto, in ribbon above—SPES ULTRA—and in ribbon below the shield—LE ESPERANCE ME CONFORT;—below the arms,—1698.

Reverse (fig. 63) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 59—and below the following lines :—

Provida Magnanimæ Si sit Prudentia dextræ
Dic Mihi quæ Rerum Gravior esse queat
William Nairne of Baldovan.

William Nairne of Baldovan (designated in the Matriculation Roll—Gull. Nairne a Dynsynan) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19th, 1696. He was probably the second baronet of Dunsinan. His father, who was created a baronet in 1704, was served heir to his father in the lands of Baldovan in 1697. Sir William, the donor of the medal, died at an advanced age at his house at Scoon in 1754.¹

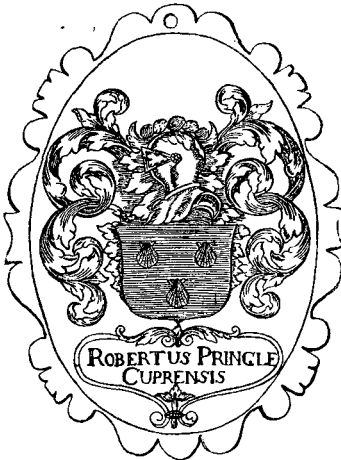


Fig. 64.

Medal of Robert Pringle, 1698 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 65.

XXXI. Shaped oval silver medal, engraved on both sides ; $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 2 oz. 12 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 64) engraved with the arms of Robert Pringle :—az., three escallops ; helmeted and mantled : no crest : in a shield below—ROBERTUS PRINGLE CUPRENSIS.

Reverse (fig. 65) engraved within a border of floriated scroll-work, the figure of an archer—costume, long doublet to knee, holes and

¹ Playfair's *Baronage*, Appendix, p. ccxciv.

buttons up front, pocket in each skirt with buttons, open gauntlet cuffs, band on left wrist, breeches to above knee, high-heeled shoes and hose, skull-cap with single peak in front sloping upwards, waist-belt with arrow—with the motto—VINCENTI DABITUR—above, and the date—1698—below.

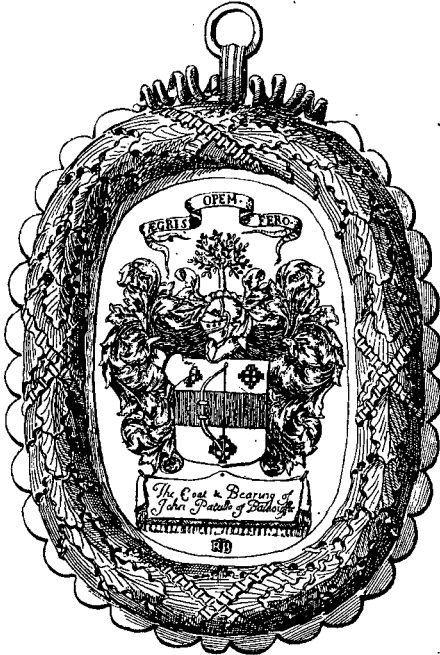


Fig. 66.



Fig. 67.

Medal of John Patullo of Balhouffie, 1700 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Robert Pringle (Ro. Pringle) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on April 30th, 1697. The arms on the medal are the same as those of the Pringles of Stichel: but the designation "Cuprensis" would suggest that he was not immediately or closely connected with that family. In 1690 there is mentioned in Thomson's *Retours* a Robert Pringle who was served heir to his father James Pringle, an Apothecary in Cupar. It is not unlikely that it was a grandson of the latter who was the donor of the medal.

XXXII. Oval silver medal, with embossed laurel borders and outer vandyked edging of plate; $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 6 oz. 3 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.

Obverse (fig. 66) engraved with the arms of John Patullo of Balhouffie:—arg., a fess gu. between three cross crosslets of the second, over all a stringed bow; helmeted and mantled; crest, a tree: motto, ÆGRIS OPEM FERRO; in a cartouch below—*The Coat and Bearing of John Patullo of Balhouffie.*

Reverse (fig. 67) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 63—and the following lines below:—

Certius alata qui figit arundine metam
Huic non turpe lucrum sed cadit altus honos
Scilicet excelsus celebrat per strata triumphos
Et pompam vitis munere claudit ovans.
1700.

John Patullo of Balhouffie (Jo. Pattullo a Balhouffie), son of George Patullo, M.D., and his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Gibson of Durie, matriculated as a student in the college of St Salvator on February 22, 1699. He married in 1700, Rachel, daughter of David Campbell of Keithhilk, by whom he had James, and a daughter, who died in 1768. He died *circa* 1735.¹

XXXIII. Oval silver medal, with a domed up border, flat chased with laurel leaves on both sides; $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 19 dwt.; stamped with the punch of William Burtoun, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1700.

Obverse (fig. 68) engraved with the arms of Andrew Gallaway, a cadet of the house of Dunkell:—arg., a lion rampant az. in chief point a mullet; helmeted and mantled; crest, the sun in its splendour; in a cartouch below the arms—*Andreas Gallaway Germanus Domino Jacobus Gallaway d Dunkell*, and the date—1701.

Reverse (fig. 69) engraved with the figure of an archer affronté—dress similar to fig. 55—and the following lines below:—

Integer Vitæ steterit, &c.
Non eget Mauri, &c.
Acrior nec arcu, &c.

¹ Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., pp. 338-9.

The lines are evidently an abbreviation and corruption of Horace, *Odes*, xxii. 1-4.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu
Nec venenatis gravidâ sagittis Fusce pharetrâ.



Fig. 68.



Fig. 69.

Medal of Andrew Gallaway, 1701 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Andrew Gallaway (And. Gallaway) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 28, 1700.

XXXIV. Oval silver medal, with embossed laurel borders and outer vandyked edging of plate; $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 12 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.

Obverse (fig. 70) engraved with the arms of George Paterson of Dunmoore:—arg., in three nests as many pelicans feeding their young; helmeted and mantled: crest, out of clouds a hand grasping a laurel branch: motto—HUC TENDIMUS OMNES; in a cartouch below arms—*Atchivement of George Paterson, Baron of Dunmoore.*

Reverse (fig. 71) engraved with the figure of an archer—dress similar to fig. 67, except the hat, which has the brim turned up—and the following lines below :—

*Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis
Cingere Venatū saltūs.*

1702.

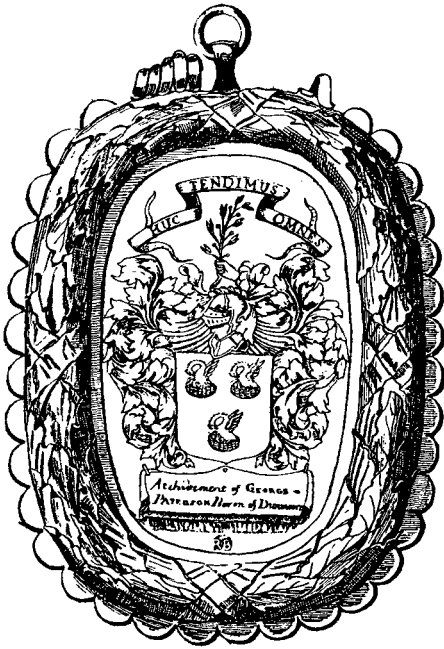


Fig. 70.

Medal of George Paterson of Dunmoore, 1702 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 71.

George Paterson (G. Patersone) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 28, 1700.

The lands of Dunmure were gifted by King James III. to James Paterson, his servant, and remained in the possession of his descendants until comparatively recent years.

XXXV. Oval silver medal, with embossed borders of laurel leaves and an ornamental outer edging of plate; 7 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 oz. 4 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.



Fig. 72.



Fig. 73.

Medal of Thomas Aytoun of Kinaldie, 1703 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 72) engraved with the arms of Thomas Aytoun of Kinaldie:—arg., a cross engrailed gu. charged with a lance blade between four roses barbed and seeded: helmeted and mantled: crest, a rose: motto—*QUÆ SURSUM SUNT*; in a cartouch below—*Thomas Aiton third Son to the Laird of Kinnaldie 1703.*

Reverse (fig. 73) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 63—and the following lines:—

Qui studet optatem cursu contingere metam
 Multa tulit fecitque puer sudavit et alsit
 Invia virtuti nulla est via
 Hic Jaculo insignis et longe fallente sagitta.

Thomas Aytoun (Tho. Ayton) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1703. The family of Aytoun of Kinaldie was at one period one of the best connected and most extensive proprietors in the eastern district of Fifeshire. Besides the estate of Kinaldie, they possessed the estates of Kippo, Carhurlie, Hilary, Northquarter, Westside, Egtoun, Little Kilduncan, Lochton, Wilkiestoun and Cookstoun, in the parish of Kingsbarns, with many other portions of land in various parts of the country. The estate of Kinaldie remained in the possession of the Aytouns in a direct male line for upwards of two hundred years until alienated from them by the will of the second-last proprietor, John Aytoun, Junior, who left the estate so that in the event of his son (who was the winner of the arrow in 1724) dying without issue, it should pass to James Monypenny, a nephew of his wife. On the succession of the latter to the estates, he took the name of Aytoun; but in twelve years after, in 1778, he was obliged to sell the estate of Kinaldie to defray the expenses of ascertaining his right to the property.¹

XXXVI. Oval silver medal, of somewhat similar design to the last; 7 inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 6 oz.; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1688.

Obverse (fig. 74) engraved with the arms of James Craigie of Dumbarrie—parted per pale az. and sa., a chevron engrailed arg. between three crescents or; helmeted and mantled: no crest: motto—HONESTE VIVO; in a cartouch below—*James Craigie of Dumbarrie*.

Reverse (fig. 75) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume, long doublet reaching almost to knees, buttoned close down front, pockets in each skirt, sash round waist with two fringed ends in front, gauntlet cuff on right wrist and shooting brace on left, hose and shoes, with laurel wreath on head—and the following lines below—

¹ Conolly's *Eminent Men of Fife*, p. 18.

Te voluit Rex magnus olympi
 Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores
 Famam extendere factis
 Hoc virtutis opus. 1704.

James Craigie (Jacobus Craigie a Dumbarney) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1703. The estate of Dumbarney is



Fig. 74.

Medal of James Craigie of Dumbarney, 1704 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 75.

in Perthshire. In 1683 John Craigie—probably the father of James Craigie—was served heir to the lands of Dumbarney and the salmon fishing on the Earn.

XXXVII. Heart-shaped silver medal, with an embossed border of laurel leaves on both sides; $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 oz. 5

dwt. ; stamped with the punch of Robert Bruce, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1688.

Obverse (fig. 76) engraved with the arms of Robert Hay of Strowie :— arg., three escutcheons within a bordure gu. charged with eight crescents of the field ; helmeted and mantled : crest, an ox's yoke surmounted by a crescent : motto—CRESCO SUB JUGO ; in a cartouch below—*Atchivement of Robert Hay of Strowie*, and below the cartouch—*Ut olim Havius jugo clarus*.

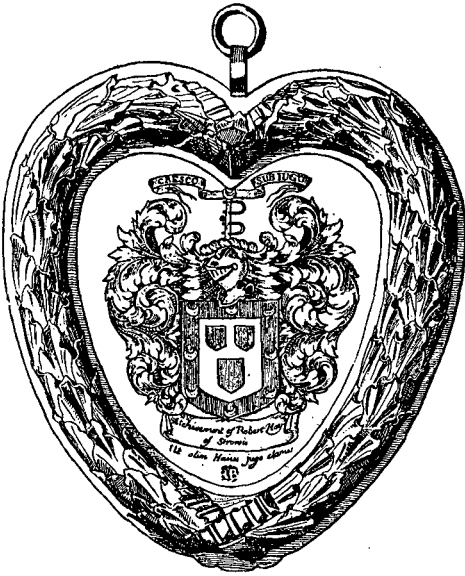


Fig. 76.

Medal of Robert Hay of Strowie, 1705 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

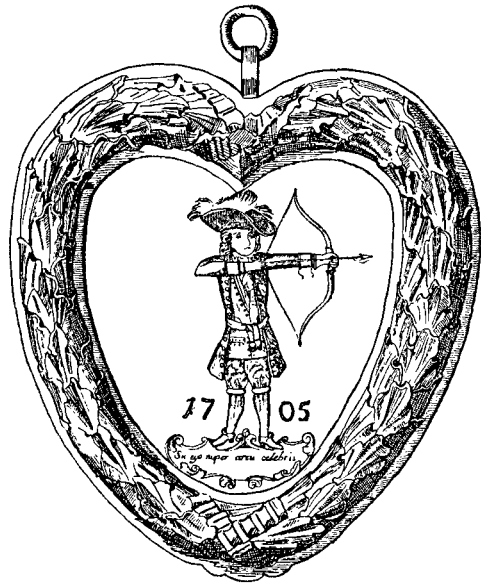


Fig. 77.

Reverse (fig. 77) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume, long open doublet, showing a long flapped waistcoat, sash with fringed ends, round waist, tied in front, breeches with band at knee, hose and shoes, large broad brimmed cocked hat with feathers—standing on an ornamental shield engraved with the line—*Sic ego nuper arcu celebris*, and the date—1705.

Robert Hay of Strowie (Rob. Hay), matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College on February 28, 1700. He was the son of Francis Hay of Strowie and Margaret, daughter of Patrick Seton of Lathrisk, in Fife. Robert Hay was twice married, but the names of his wives are not given in the baronage. He was a Justice of the Peace and Collector of the Customs at Kirkealdy. His family consisted of one son, who died without issue, and three daughters.¹

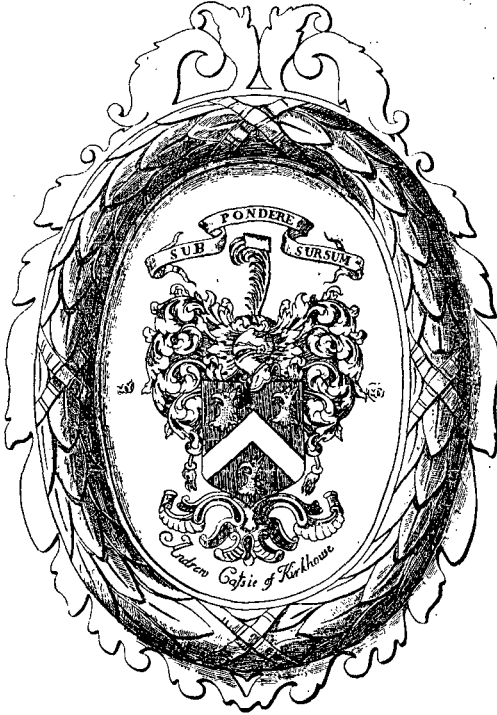


Fig. 78.

Medal of Andrew Cassie of Kirkhouse, 1705 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 79.

XXXVIII. Oval silver medal of similar design to that of 1703; $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 7 oz. 12 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Mungo Yorstone, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1702.

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 584.

Obverse (fig. 78) engraved with the arms of Andrew Cassie of Kirkhouse:—gu., a chevron arg. between three griffins' heads erased or; helmeted and mantled: crest, a palm branch supporting a book: motto—SUB PONDERE SURSUM—and below the arms—*Andrew Cassie of Kirkhouse*.

Reverse (fig. 79) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume, long open doublet showing a long flapped waistcoat, sash with two fringed ends tied in front round waist, breeches with bow at knee, hose and shoes, large broad brimmed cocked hat with feathers—standing on a pedestal bearing the date—1705.

Andrew Cassie of Kirkhouse (*Andreas Cassie a Kirkhouse*) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 24, 1707.

XXXIX. Shaped oval silver medal with the obverse worked out in *repoussé* except the shield bearing the arms, which, along with the reverse, is engraved; $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 oz. 16 dwt.; stamped with the punch of Patrick Murray, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1701.

Obverse (fig. 80) elaborately embossed with a mask on the top, from which flow floriated scrolls and shells enclosing an oval shield on which are engraved the arms of William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, second son of the first Duke of Athole:—quarterly, 1st and 4th az., three mullets arg. within a double tressure flory counterflory or; 2nd and 3rd, grand quarters quarterly;—1st and 4th pily of six or and sa.; 3rd and 4th or, a fess chequy in fess point a crescent for difference; above shield a baron's coronet.

Reverse (fig. 81) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 79, with the addition of a sword or rapier worn outside the coat—standing on a pedestal inscribed—*Dominus Gulielmus Murrauius filius secundus Ducis de Athole* 1706, and below all

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis
Cingere venatu saltus superare natando
Flumina ferre famam contemnere frigus et æstus

w^h 9^u 10^d

William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine (*Gul. Murray, Ducis Atholiæ filius*) matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College on February 25,

1706. He was the second son of the first Duke of Atholl, was one of the first who joined the Earl of Mar in August 1715, and proclaimed the Pretender, for which he was attainted of high treason by Act of Parliament. He had on two occasions—the latter for twenty-six years—to go into exile to escape apprehension. He landed with the Prince at Borrodale in 1745, and unfurled his standard at Glenfinnan. He surrendered on failing to escape



Fig. 80.

Medal of William Murray (Marquess of Tullibardine), 1706 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

after Culloden, and was committed to the Tower of London, where he died in 1746 in the fifty-eighth year of his age.¹

XL. Oval silver medal, richly embossed on the obverse and engraved on the reverse; $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches; weight, 10 oz. 2 dwt.; stamped



Fig. 81.

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. i. p. 150.



Fig. 82.



Fig. 84.

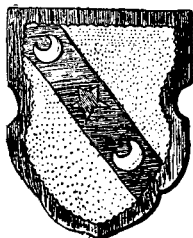


Fig. 83.

Medal of David Scot of Scotstarvit, 1707 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

with the punch of Alexander Kincaid, admitted to the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, Edinburgh, in 1692.

Obverse (fig. 82), in the centre a shield (fig. 83) engraved with the arms of Scot of Scotstarvit:—or, on a bend az. a mullet between two crescents within a bordure engrailed gu.; above the shield, executed in *repoussé*, two winged cherubs blowing trumpets—symbolical of fame—supporting a medal with a border of laurel leaves, resting on floriated scroll ornamentation which at the base encloses the figure of a unicorn facing to the sinister side.

Reverse (fig. 84) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 81—standing on a pedestal bearing this inscription—

Dominus David Scott
Filius Davidis Scott de Scotstarvet
1707

and below the pedestal the following lines—

Extra fortunam est Quicquid donatur amicis
Quas dedens solus semper habebis opes

and the weight—

$\frac{10}{10} \frac{8}{8}$

David Scot of Scotstarvit (David Scott, primogenitus D a Scots Tarvet), son of David Scot of Scotstarvit and his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eleis of Eleiston, matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 26, 1707. Two years later, in April 1709, he joined the Royal Company of Archers. He is described by Douglas as "a man of good parts, great integrity and discernment."¹ He was an advocate before the Scottish bar, and was member of Parliament for Fifeshire. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, premier baronet of Scotland, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. He acquired the estate of Barns, so long held by the family of Cunningham. He also had a charter of Balcomie in 1749. He died in London in 1766.²

XLI. Oval silver medal with moulded wire edging; $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{2}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 85) engraved with the arms of Alexander Sharp of

Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 224.

Rogers' ed. of *Scot's Staggering State*, p. 22; Nisbet, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 285.
Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., p. 617.

Strathtyrum :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., on a saltire arg. a man's heart gu. distilling drops of blood pierced by two daggers in saltire points downwards in chief a bishop's mitre all within a bordure charged with a double tressure flory counterflory ; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a fess az. between two cross crosslets fitchee in chief and a mullet in base gu., in centre of the quarters a mullet gu. : crest, a celestial crown : motto—PRO MITRA CORONAM.

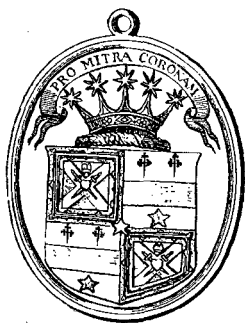


Fig. 85.



Fig. 86.

Medal of Alexander Sharp, 1710 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Reverse (fig. 86) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 79—standing on a pedestal, inscribed *Alex^r Sharp.*—*Majora vetat lex* 1710.

Alexander Sharp (Alex^r Sharp) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 27, 1712. He was a grandson of Archbishop Sharp, who was murdered on Magus Moor on May 3rd, 1679.

XLII. Oval silver medal, with moulded wire border ; $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches ; weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 87) engraved with the arms of Robert Fotheringham of Powrie :—ermine, three bars within a bordure gu., in chief a label of three points of the second ; helmeted and mantled : crest, a griffin's head rased : motto—*BE IT FAST.*

Reverse (fig. 88) engraved in the centre with a trophy composed of crossed quivers, a lyre, bows and arrows, surmounted by a ribbon with the motto—IAM METAM MOX COR FIGAM and surrounded by this inscription—*Robertus Fotheringhamius Bandenius Victor in certamine Sagittariorum Andraeopoli Ætatis suæ XV Aerae Vulgaris MDCCXII.*

Robert Fotheringham matriculated as a student (Rob. Fotheringham) in the College of St Salvator on March 14, 1712. He joined the Royal Company of Archers on July 2, 1716. The family of Fotheringham was possessed of considerable lands in the County of Forfar. The donor of the medal was probably a son of Thomas Fotheringham, who was returned heir to his father in the Powrie Estates in 1696.



Fig. 87.

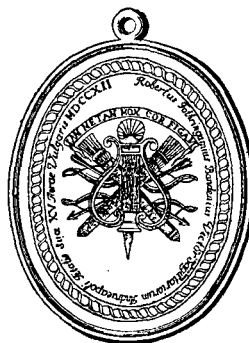


Fig. 88.

Medal of Robert Fotheringham, 1712 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XLIII. Oval silver medal, with membered wire border; $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 13 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 89) engraved with this inscription—*A.D. 1714. Post acrem tridui conflictum Vici iterum non ut mihi ipsi novam sed ut Divo parenti veterem resuscitarem Gloriam, Cui adeo Gratitude causa hanc qualemcumq. Votivam Lamellam. D.D. C.Q. Alexander Sharp Coll: Leon. Alumnus addictissimus.*

Reverse (fig. 90) engraved with the line—*Interesse juvat ubi dignus vindice nodus.*

This was the second occasion on which Alexander Sharp was the successful archer, and the curious mixture of pride and humility exhibited in the inscription is worthy of note. "After a keen contest of three days, I conquered for the second time," he proclaims; and lest posterity may think him too boastful, he adds, "not to raise up fresh glory for myself, but to revive the glory of my sainted forefathers," this medal is given; but again on the reverse, in an expression, become proverbial, from Horace, he returns to the magnifying of the difficulty involved in the victory, and the delight he had in achieving it.



Fig. 89.

Medal of Alexander Sharp, 1714 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 90.

XLIV. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 91) engraved with the arms of Lord Leslie, eldest son of the seventh Earl of Rothes:—quarterly, 1st and 4th or, on a bend az. three buckles; 2nd and 3rd or, a lion rampant gu. debruised by a ribbon; over all a label of three points; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet: supporters, two griffins: crest, a griffin's head and wings; motto—GRIP FAST.

Reverse (fig. 92) engraved with the figure of a boy archer affronté—costume wide skirted doublet reaching to thighs, gauntlet cuffs, breeches with bands at knees, hose and shoes with long square tongues, sash tied in front round waist, cravat at neck, no hat—resting on a bow held with the right hand and receiving with his left an arrow from a descending figure of Mercury who is placing a laurel wreath on his head; above, in a ribbon, the motto—VINCERE PERGAS; below—*Joan. Dom. de Lesly Anno Etat. 14.*

John, Lord Leslie, afterwards eighth Earl of Rothes, matriculated, along with his two younger brothers (entered in the Roll—Leslie, Charles Leslie, Thomas Leslie, filii Comitis a Rothes), as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1714. He got a troop of dragoons in 1715, a company in the foot guards 1717, the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 21st regiment of foot in 1719, and succeeded his father as Earl of Rothes, and in the government of Stirling Castle in 1722. He was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage in 1723; and was appointed Chamberlain of Fife and Strathern in 1744. He had a distinguished military career and was present at the battles of Dettingen and Rocoux; was



Fig. 91.

Medal of John, Lord Leslie (Earl of Rothes), 1715 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 92.

invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1753 and died in 1767, being then Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland.¹

The medal given by Lord Leslie, and the two immediately following it (XLV. and XLVI.), given by Charles and Thomas Leslie, his brothers, deserve some consideration. As far as may be inferred from an *ex facie* examination they all appear to have been given to commemorate the victory of the eldest brother. The medal of Lord Leslie undoubtedly proclaims him the victor, as may be easily inferred from the figure of Mercury bestowing on him the arrow and laurel crown, and expressing the hope "that he may go on and conquer." In the reverse of the medal of Charles, is shown the figure of an archer, lacking, however, the significant laurel crown; but the words engraved on the medal of Thomas may be said to be conclusive, for in them he frankly reveals to us his feelings, and tells us that "it is wretched to lean upon the reputation of another." The medals all appear to have

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 434.

been suspended from each other, as may be seen from the holes at the base of each.

XLV. Oval silver medal; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 1 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 93) engraved with the arms of Rothes, as in fig. 91, but without the label and with the addition of a crescent on fess point.

Reverse (fig. 94) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume somewhat similar to fig. 92—shooting at a suspended target, with the name below—*M^r Charles Leslie.*



Fig. 93.



Fig. 94.

Medal of Charles Leslie, 1715 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Charles Leslie, second son of John, seventh Earl of Rothes, matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1714. He was captain of a Scottish regiment in the service of the states of Holland, and was appointed, in 1747, major of the Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment, in which he afterwards rose to the rank of colonel. He died at London in 1769.¹

XLVI. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 9 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 95) engraved with the arms of Rothes as in fig. 93.

Reverse (fig. 96) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 92—shooting at a suspended target; above, a small descend-

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 433.

ing figure of Mercury, surmounted by a scroll, bearing the motto—*HAC ITUR AD ASTRA*; behind the figure another scroll, inscribed—*MISERUM EST ALIORUM INCUMBERE FAMÆ*; and on the pedestal—*Master Thomas Leslie Ann: Etat 13.*

Thomas Leslie, third son of John, seventh Earl of Rothes, matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 19, 1714. He was appointed equerry to the Prince of Wales in 1742; was a captain in the 46th regiment of foot; was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Preston in 1745, and was elected member of Parliament for the boroughs of Perth, &c., in 1743. He died at London in 1772.¹



Fig. 95.



Fig. 96.

Medal of Thomas Leslie, 1715 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XLVII. Oval silver medal, with membered wire edging; $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{2}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 97) engraved with the arms of James, Lord Elcho, afterwards fourth Earl of Wemyss:—or, a lion rampant gu.; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet: supporters, two lions rampant gardant; crest, a swan ppr.: motto—*IE PENSE*; in a cartouch below—*Ja: Dom: de Elcho e Coll: D: Leonardi 1716.*

Reverse (fig. 98) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume, wide skirted doublet reaching to thighs, slashed sleeves and gauntlet

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 433.

cuffs, breeches with band at knee, hose and shoes with long square tongues, round Scottish bonnet with St Andrew's cross ornament on left front, waist belt, quiver at right side with sling over left shoulder, cravat at neck with square hanging ends—standing on a plinth with this inscription below—*His olim parvis componere magna Juvabit.*

James, second son of David, third Earl of Wemyss, was with his brother placed under the tuition of Andrew Ramsay, styled Chevalier Ramsay, author of the *Travels of Cyrus*, who, in a letter dated 1709, says, "I have nothing to interrupt me but an hour or two attendance at night upon two of the most innocent, sweet, sprightly little boys I ever knew." Lord Elcho matriculated



Fig. 97.



Fig. 98.

Medal of James, Lord Elcho (Earl of Wemyss), 1716 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

as a student (Elcho) in the College of St Leonard on February 29, 1716. He succeeded his father in 1720, and died at Norton in 1756, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

XLVIII. Oval silver medal, with membered wire border; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 99) engraved with the arms of Charles Maitland, second son of the Earl of Lauderdale:—or, a lion rampant gu. coupé in all joints of the field within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second in dexter point a crescent; helmeted and mantled: crest, a lion sejant affronté gu. ducally crowned ppr., in dexterpaw a sword of the last hilted and pomelled or and in his sinister a fleur-de-lis az. : motto—**CONSILIO**

ET ANIMIS; in a cartouch below—*Car. Maitland e Coll: D. Leonardi 1717 Ætat: 16.*

Reverse (fig. 100) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 98, with the addition of a basket-hilted sword, drawn and suspended by a loop from right wrist, the scabbard being slung at left side from waist-belt—standing on a pedestal, with a scroll issuing from his mouth, bearing the motto—DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

Charles Maitland, second son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, matriculated as a student (Carolus Maitland) in the College of St Salvator on February 21, 1715. He had an ensign's commission in Colonel Middleton's regiment. He married Isabel Barclay, the heiress of Towie, in Aberdeenshire, and assumed the name of Barclay in consequence. He died in 1795.¹



Fig. 99.



Fig. 100.

Medal of Charles Maitland, 1717 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XLIX. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 19 dwt.; engraved with the name of the maker—*A. Burden, Fecit et Sculp Edr.*²

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 73.

² Archibald Burden designates himself on two of the medals (XLIX. and LII.) as the maker and engraver, and on another (L.) as the engraver only. He signs two of the plates in Nisbet's *Ancient and Modern Use of Armories*, 1718, and in the list of subscribers is designated "engraver in Edinburgh." In the volume of extra plates recently discovered in Cleghorn Library he is described as "goldsmith and engraver in Edinburgh"; but he does not appear to have been a regular goldsmith, and his name is not found in the Roll of that Incorporation. From the varied character of the specimens of his work still preserved, he might more accurately be described

Obverse (fig. 101) engraved with the arms of Adam Murray :—az., three mullets arg. within a tressure flory counterflory in the fess point an annulet ; helmeted and mantled : supporters, two lions rampant : crest, a mermaid, in dexter hand a mirror, and in sinister a comb : motto—*TOUT PREST* ; in a ribbon below—*Adamus Murray 1718*, and below the ribbon—*E Collegio Divi Leonardi*.

Reverse (fig. 102) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, wide skirted doublet reaching to thighs, plain sleeves, narrow band at wrists, breeches open at knees, otherwise similar to fig. 98—standing on



Fig. 101.

Medal of Adam Murray, 1718 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 102.

a pedestal, and round the rim the line—*Juvatque novos Decerpere Flores*.

Adam Murray matriculated as a student (Adamus Murray) in the College as an engraver, probably more or less employed as a goldsmith's engraver. He did other work besides, and his name will be found on a good many book-plates of the period, and also on a fine armorial frontispiece he engraved for *A Historical Essay upon the Family Surname of Buchanan*, published at Glasgow in 1723. All these exhibit exactly the same features of engraving as appear on the medals, and they present a striking resemblance to them in the treatment of the mantling and other details. In addition to being an engraver he also appears to have been a die sinker or metal seal engraver, as his name appears on a small metal stamp used for sealing purposes now in the possession of T. Macknight Crawford, Esq. of Cartburn, one of whose ancestors had also a book-plate engraved by him.

of St Salvator on February 19, 1714. In the Roll of the Royal Company of Archers on June 6, 1729, is entered Adam Murray, Doctor of Medicine. It is probable that they are the same individual.

L. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 2 oz.; engraved on the edge with the name of the engraver—*Arch^a Burden Sculp^t*.

Obverse (fig. 103) engraved with the arms of David, Lord Rosehill, afterwards Earl of Northesk:—quarterly, 1st and 4th or, an eagle displayed; 2nd and 3rd arg., a pale gu. over all a label of three points; helmeted and mantled out of an earl's coronet; supporters, two leopards gardant; crest, a leopard's head coupé affronté; motto in ribbon below—TACHE SANS TACHE, and below—*David D. Rosehill Leonardinus quinta emissa sagitta palmam rapuit 24 Junii anno 1719.*



Fig. 103.

Medal of David, Lord Rosehill (Earl of Northesk), 1719 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 104.

Reverse (fig. 104) engraved with the figure of a youthful archer—costume, tartan doublet, with buttons down front and open at throat, breeches hose and shoes with broad square toes and high square tongues, quiver hanging diagonally behind with sling over left shoulder, bonnet with St Andrew's Cross ornament,—holding in his right hand a bow, and grasping with his left a branch of a tree, in the background on each side are other two archers; above, in a ribbon, the motto—*SIMILI FRONDESCET VIRGA METALLO.*

David, Lord Rosehill (Rosehill filius primogenitus Comitum de Northesk) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 19, 1718. He succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Northesk in 1729, and died unmarried at Ethie in 1741.¹

LI. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 5 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 105) engraved with the arms of Rothes as in fig. 91, but with both a label over all and a crescent in fess point.

Reverse (fig. 106) engraved with the figure of a boy archer shooting at a suspended target, with a descending figure of Mercury above placing a laurel crown on his head; on a scroll over all the motto—HINC AUSPICARI CAPITI DECUS MOS EST LESLEIS, and on the pedestal—*M^r James Lesly 1720.*



Fig. 105.



Fig. 106.

Medal of James Leslie, 1720 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

James Leslie of Milndeans (Jacobus Leslie filius Com. de Rothes) fourth son of John, seventh Earl of Rothes, matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 18, 1719. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1726, and was appointed in 1748 sheriff-depute of the County of Fife. He was also Solicitor of Exchequer, and died at Clapton, Middlesex, in 1761.²

The motto in the ribbon on the obverse is a little significant when considered in conjunction with the fact that both his father and three brothers

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 323.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 433.

had attached medals to the arrow. It might be freely translated—"The Leslies are wont to win their first crown of victory from this source."

LII. Oval silver medal, with narrow wire edging; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt.; engraved on the edge—*Archibaldus Burden fecit et sculpsit.*

Obverse (fig. 107) engraved with the arms of Alexander Haldane:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., a saltire engrailed sa.; 2nd, arg., a saltire engrailed between four roses gu.; 3rd, arg., a bend chequy, all



Fig. 107.



Fig. 108.

Medal of Alexander Haldane, 1721 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

within a bordure az.; helmeted and mantled: crest, an eagle's head erased: motto in ribbon above—*SUFFER SUFFER*, and in a cartouch below, *Alexander Haldane 1721*.

Reverse (fig. 108) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 104—having shot at and pierced a flying bird, below which there is an animal with the head and antlers of a stag and a nondescript body, on the ground a dog, and in miniature the figure of a child; above all the motto—*JUVENILIS NISUS*, and below all in a ribbon—*DIGNIOR HOC JACULO PRÆDA NECANDA MANET.*

Alexander Haldane. (Alex^r Haldane) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 24, 1721. The arms are those of the

Haldanes of Gleneagles, a Perthshire family more anciently of Hadden or Halden-Rig on the Border, from which place the name was assumed : but it is doubtful if the donor of the medal was connected with this family, as it would have been mentioned either in the Matriculation Roll or on the medal. He was more likely a son of Patrick Haldane, who was Provost of St Andrews in 1716.

LIII. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches ; weight, 2 oz. 6 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 109) engraved with the arms of David Bethune of



Fig. 109.



Fig. 110.

Medal of David Bethune of Kilconquhar, 1722 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Kilconquhar :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., on a fess between three lozenges or a beaten leaf slipped vert; 2nd and 3rd, arg., on a chevron sa. an otter's head erased of the first; helmeted and mantled : crest, a physician's quadrangular cap, sa. : motto—RESOLUTIO CAUTA, and in a cartouch below—*David Bethune of Kilconquhar 1722.*

Reverse (fig. 110) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 96—with a descending figure of Mercury placing a laurel wreath upon his head, behind the figure in a ribbon—MANET INGENS GLORIA VIRUM.

David Bethune of Kilconquhar, son of Thomas Bethune of Tarvit, who purchased Kilconquhar in 1714, matriculated as a student (David Bethune) in the College of St Leonard on February 14, 1722. He joined the Royal

Company of Archers on June 6, 1726. He married in 1731, Anna, daughter of David Bethune of Balfour, who succeeded her brother in the estate of Balfour in 1760, whence her husband is styled "of Balfour."¹

LIV. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 13 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 111) engraved with the arms of Alexander Aytoun of Kinaldie:—arg., a cross engrailed between four roses gu. the cross charged with a lancet (club or rod ?); helmeted and mantled: crest, a rose stalked and leaved, gu.: motto—*QUE SURSUM SUNT*; and below all—*Alex^r Aytone of Kinaldie Anno Etatis, 14 1724.*



Fig. 111.

Medal of Alexander Aytoun of Kinaldie, 1724 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 112.

Reverse (fig. 112) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 96—with this motto—*NEC SEMPER ARCUM TENDET APOLLO.*

Alexander Aytoun of Kinaldie (Alex^r Aytone of Kinaldie) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on March 16, 1726. Alexander Aytoun was the last of the name connected with the estate of Kinaldie. He entered the army and rose to the rank of Captain. Dying without issue about 1766, the provisions of his father's will came into force, and the estate passed into the hands of James Monypenny, who in 1778 was obliged to sell it to defray the expenses of the law-suit for the reduction of the will of John Aytoun, which ensued on the death of Captain Alexander Aytoun.²

¹ Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., p. 167.

² Conolly's *Eminent Men of Fife*, p. 19.

LV. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 2 oz. 11 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 113) engraved with the arms of Alexander Scrymgeour of Tealing:—gu., a lion rampant contourné or armed and langued az. holding in his dexter paw a scimitar in dexter chief point a dove (?) volant; helmeted and mantled: crest, a lion's paw grasping a scimitar arg.: motto—DISSEPATE—in ribbon above, and in a cartouch below—*Alexander Scrymsoure de Tealing 1725.*

Reverse (fig. 114) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 96—with this motto—NIL ACTUM CREDAS ALIQUID SI RESTET



Fig. 113.



Fig. 114.

Medal of Alexander Scrymgeour of Tealing, 1725 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

AGENDUM—and below the pedestal the lines from Ovid, *Tristia* III. 5; 31, 32—

Quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira
Et facilis motus, mens generosa capit.

Alexander Scrymgeour (Alexander Scrymsoure a Tealing) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 18, 1723. He was a descendant of Sir James Scrimzeour, constable of Dundee. His father was probably the first of Tealing. The lands belonged at an early period to the family of Maxwell, from whom they passed, at least in part, to Campbell of Lundin in 1678.

LVI. Oval silver medal, with narrow wire edging; $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 115) engraved with an ornamental shield of Louis XIV. style, in which is a boar rampant sa. and below which is inscribed—*Gulielmus Vilant E Collegio Stⁱ Salvatoris*. (This boar must be intended for something in the nature of a device, for it is not the cognizance of Professor William Vilant, whose arms are described in *Burke's General Armory*—arg., three lions rampant sa.; crest, an arm in armour embowed holding a spear; motto—*FIRMA NOBIS FIDES*.)

Reverse (fig. 116) engraved with the figure of a left-handed boy



Fig. 115.



Fig. 116.

Medal of William Vilant, 1726 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

archer—costume similar to fig. 98—and this inscription—*Intaminatis fulget Honoribus Virtus repulsae nescia Sordidae*.

William Vilant (Gulielmus Vilant) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 21, 1724. He was presented to the Chair of Humanity in St Leonard's College by the representative of Scotstarvit, the founder; and on the Colleges being united in 1747, he became Professor of Civil History in the United College, which office he held till 1762. His father, also William Vilant, was Principal of St Mary's College from 1691 to 1693. Nicolas Vilant, probably a son, was Professor of Mathematics in the United College from 1765 to 1807.

LVII. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 16 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 117) engraved with the arms of George Hadow (same as Hadden or Haldane of Gleneagles):—arg., a saltire engrailed sa. within a bordure az.; helmeted and mantled: crest, a candle burning: motto—UT PROSIM.

Reverse (fig. 118) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 96—with—GEORGIUS HADDO ETAT. XV—engraved on a ribbon behind the figure, and—*Nec opinato Victor* 1727—on the pedestal.

George Hadow matriculated as a student (George Hadow) in the College of St Salvator on March 26, 1728. He was probably a son of James Hadow,



Fig. 117.



Fig. 118.

Medal of George Hadow, 1727 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Principal of St Mary's College from 1707 till 1747, and Rector of the University for several years. On entering the College he obtained a bursary which necessitated his living and sleeping in the College. But on the representation of his father to the professors this condition was not enforced. George Hadow was Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in St Mary's College from 1748 till 1780.

LVIII. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 17 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 119) engraved with the arms of James Patullo of

Balhouffie :—arg., a fess between three cross crosslets gu., over all a bow in pale strung; helmeted and mantled: crest, a tree: motto—*EGRIS OPEM FERÖ*, and below all—

James Patullo de Balhouffie

E Coll: D. Leonardi 1728

Reverse (fig. 120) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 63—and the following lines below—

*Certius alata qui figit arundine metam
Hinc non turpe lucrum sed cadit altus honos
Scilicet excelsus celebrat per strata triumphos
Et pompam vitis munere claudit ovans.*



Fig. 119.

Medal of James Patullo of Balhouffie, 1728 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 120.

James Patullo of Balhouffie (Jac. Pattullo) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 25, 1728. He was the son, of John Patullo who won the arrow in 1700. He married Elizabeth Erskine, by whom he had Janet Halket, who succeeded him; and Rachel, who married in 1789, Dr Thomson of Jamaica. Both he and his wife died in 1773.¹

LIX. Oval silver medal; $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 12 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 121) engraved with the arms of Robert Young:—arg., on three piles sa. as many annulets or; helmeted and mantled: crest, a

¹ Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, 2nd ed., p. 339.

hand holding a lance in bend, point downwards : motto—PRESS THROUGH.

Reverse (fig. 122) engraved with the figure of a boy archer—costume similar to fig. 94—shooting at a target, and below—

Nostri sine caede Triumphi
Robertus Young
E Coll. D. Leonardi
1729.

Robert Young (Rob. Young) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 25, 1728. He was probably a son of David Young, who was the first Professor of Natural Philosophy in the United College.



Fig. 121.



Fig. 122.

Medal of Robert Young, 1729 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

LX. Oval silver medal ; $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches ; weight, 17 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 123) engraved with the arms of David Sibbald :—arg., a cross moline sa. lozengy pierced ; helmeted and mantled : no crest : and on a cartouch below—*David Sibbald Student in St Leonards 1730.*

Reverse (fig. 124) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, wide skirted doublet reaching to thighs, plain sleeves and cuffs, breeches with bands at knees, hose and shoes, waist-belt, quiver behind slung from belt over left shoulder, cravat at neck, Scottish bonnet with badge—standing on a plinth.

David Sibbald (Da. Sibbald) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 22, 1732.

LXI. Oval silver medal of similar design to the last; $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, weight, 2 oz. 7 dwt.

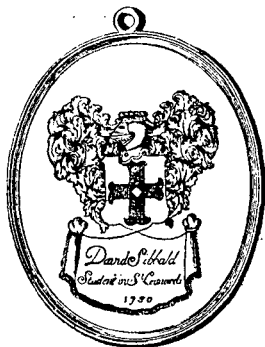


Fig. 123.

Medal of David Sibbald, 1730 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 124.

Obverse (fig. 125) engraved with the arms of Alexander Macleod of

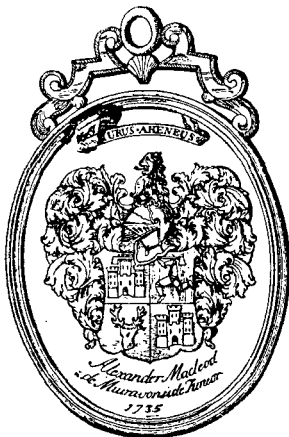


Fig. 125.

Medal of Alexander Macleod of Muiravonside, 1735 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 126.

Muiravonside :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a castle arg. ; 2nd, gu., three legs of a man flexed in triangle garnished and spurred or. ; 3rd, a deer's

head cabossed or ; helmeted and mantled : crest, a lion's head erased ppr. : motto—MURUS AHENEUS ; and below all—*Alexander Macleod de Muiravonside Junior 1735.*

Reverse (fig. 126) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume almost similar to fig. 124, except that the doublet is tartan and the wrist ruffles are omitted (the drawing of the figure and the quality of the engraving is also much better)—standing on a pedestal bearing this line—*Quasitoris, hoc Præludium, Victoriæ.*

Alexander Macleod (Alexander MacLeod) of Muiravonside matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 26, 1735. He was probably the son of John Macleod of Muiravonside, and Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Alexander Straiton. Alexander Macleod took to the law as a profession, and became an advocate.¹

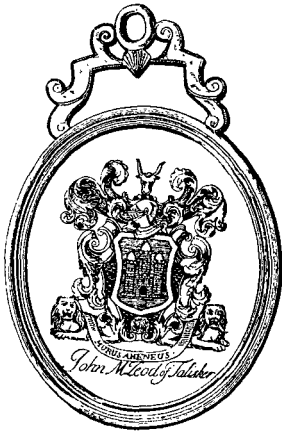


Fig. 127.

Medal of John M'Leod of Talisker, 1736 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 128.

LXII. Oval silver medal of similar design to the last ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches ; weight, 1 oz. 19 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 127) engraved with the arms of John M'Leod of Talisker :—az., a castle triple towered arg. masoned sa. within a bordure

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, pp. 382-3.

of the second; helmeted and mantled: crest, a bull's head cabossed: motto—MURUS AHENEUS; and below all—*John M'Leod of Talisker*.

Reverse (fig. 128) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 126—standing on a pedestal inscribed—

Quo me cunque ducet generosa gloria Sequar
Bonorum æmulus memor Academiæ.

1736.

John M'Leod of Talisker (John MacLeod a Talascar) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on March 26, 1735. He was probably the son of Donald Macleod of Talisker, and Christina, daughter of John Macleod of Contillich. He betook himself to a military life, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the States-general.¹

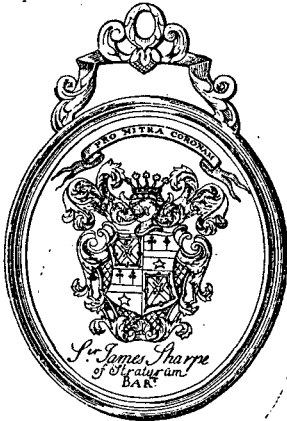


Fig. 129.

Medal of Sir James Sharpe of Strathtyrum, Bart., 1738 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 130.

LXIII. Oval silver medal of similar design to the last; $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 3 inches; weight, 1 oz. 14 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 129) engraved with the arms of Sir James Sharpe of Strathtyrum, Bart.:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a saltire a bleeding heart transfixing by two swords in saltire points downward the heart having over it a mitre tassell'd placed in the field, all within a bordure charged with a royal tressure; 2nd and 3rd, a fess between two cross

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 381.

crosslets fitchee in chief and a mullet in base ; helmeted and mantled : crest, a celestial crown : motto—*PRO MITRA CORONAM* ; and inscribed below all—*Sir James Sharpe of Stratyrum, Bart.*

Reverse (fig. 130) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 126—standing on a pedestal inscribed—*Non hic Victoria stabit* 1738. Two other lines have been engraved below that given, but they have been erased and are now illegible.

Sir James Sharp (Ja. Sharp a Stratyrome) matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College on March 23rd, 1737. He was a great-grandson of the Archbishop. His father (also Sir James) was, as might have been expected, a staunch Jacobite, and was an officer in the Fife squadron under the Master of Sinclair, which had practically the honour of saving the Rebel army under Mar from total defeat at Sheriffmuir. For the part taken in the Rebellion Sharp, with several others, was tried by the Court of oyer and terminer held at Cupar, when a true bill was found against him, but no further proceedings appear to have been taken. Of Sir James, the donor of the medal, little is known. His daughter and heiress married James Lumisdain, sometime Provost of St Andrews, who succeeded through her to the estate of Strathyrum.

LXIV. Oval silver medal, of similar design to the last ; $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; weight, 1 oz. 16 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 131) engraved with the arms of Sir Robert Henderson of Fordell, Bart.:—gu., three piles issuing out of sinister side arg. on a chief of the last a crescent az. between two ermine spots, on an inescutcheon the badge of a baronet of Nova Scotia: helmeted and mantled : crest, a hand holding a star surmounted by a crescent : motto—*SOLA VIRTUS NOBILITAT* ; and inscribed below all—*S^r Robert Henderson of Fordell Bart.*

Reverse (fig. 132) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 126—standing on a pedestal inscribed—*Non in hoc gloriabor* 1739.

Sir Robert Henderson of Fordell (Rob. Henderson, Eq. Aur.) matriculated as a student in the College of St Leonard on February 28, 1738. He was the fourth baronet of Fordell and son of Sir John Henderson of Fordell and Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie. Sir Robert Henderson married Isabella, daughter of Archibald Stuart of Torrence.¹

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 520.

LXV. Oval silver medal, of similar design to the last; $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt.



Fig. 131.

Medal of Sir Robert Henderson of Fordell, Bart., 1739 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 132.

Obverse (fig. 133) engraved with the arms of Alexander Bayne of



Fig. 133.

Medal of Alexander Bayne of Riraces, 1745 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 134.

Riraces :—az., a garb or banded between three thistles all within a

bordure of the second : helmeted and mantled : crest, a hand holding a scroll of paper : motto—VIRTUTE ; and inscribed below all—*Alexander Bayne of Riraces.*

Reverse (fig. 134) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 126—standing on a pedestal inscribed—*Nil tam Difficile quod non Solertia Vincat* 1745.

Alexander Bayne (Alexander Bayne) matriculated as a student in St Leonard's College on February 15, 1745. He was probably the son of Alexander Bayne (Advocate and Professor of Scots Law) and Mary, daughter of Sir John Carstares of Kilconquhar. Rires, in the parish of Kilconquhar, was a small estate divided into several portions and possessed by various families.¹

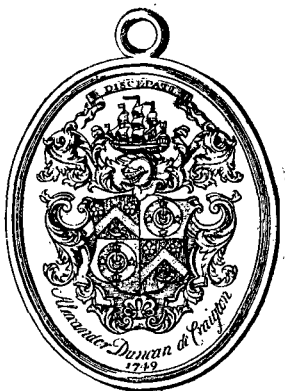


Fig. 135.

Medal of Alexander Duncan of Craighton, 1749 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 136.

LXVI. Oval silver medal, with membered wire border and plain loop ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches ; weight, 2 oz. 9 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 135) engraved with the arms of Alexander Duncan of Craighton :—quarterly, 1st and 4th : gu., a chevron or between two cinquefoils in chief and a hunting horn in base stringed ; 2nd and 3rd, parted per pale arg. and az., on a chaplet four mullets in the fess point a crescent

¹ Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, p. 117.

charged with another all counterchanged: helmeted and mantled: crest, a ship in full sail: motto—DISCE PATI, and inscribed below all—*Alexander Duncan de Craighton 1749.*

Reverse (fig. 136) engraved with the figure of an archer being crowned with a laurel wreath by Mercury—costume similar to fig. 126; over all in a scroll the motto—OMNIA CONANDO DOCILIS SOLERTIA VICIT; and inscribed on the pedestal—*Ipsa quidem virtus subimet pulcherrima Merces.*

Alexander Duncan (Alex^r. Duncan) matriculated as a student in the College of St Salvator on February 11, 1747.



Fig. 137.



Fig. 138.

Medal of George Dempster of Dunnichen, 1750 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

LXVII. Oval silver medal, with a membered wire border, a pierced and engraved ornamental loop above and a scroll-shaped pendant below; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 13 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 137) engraved with the arms of George Dempster of Dunnichen:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., a sword in bend arg. surmounted of a fess or; 2nd and 3rd, or, a lion rampant gu. debriused by a ribbon in bend sa.: helmeted and mantled: crest, a demi-lion holding

in the dexter paw a sword in pale ppr. : motto—FORTITER ET STRENUÉ ; and inscribed below all—*Geo. Dempster, Esq' of Dunnichen.*

Reverse (fig. 138) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume similar to fig. 126—standing on a pedestal inscribed 1750, with the motto—*LÆTUS SORTÈ TUA VIVE SAPIENTER*—in a ribbon above the figure.

George Dempster of Dunnichen was the son of John Dempster, and grandson of the famous George Dempster, merchant and banker of Dundee. He was born in Dundee in December 1732, and after attending the Grammar School there, he proceeded to St Andrews, where he matriculated as a student (Georgius Dempster) in the United College on February 24, 1748, afterwards completing his education in Edinburgh. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on March 1, 1755. While in Edinburgh he associated with Principal Robertson, David Hume, John Home, Adam Ferguson, and others. He became Member of Parliament for the Perth Burghs in 1761, and sat almost continuously till 1790. He took a prominent part in the question of the independence of the American Colonies, and was a director of the East India Company. The burgh of Dundee caused his portrait to be painted and hung up in the Council Chamber. He was admitted a burghess of Dundee in 1761, and almost immediately afterwards elected a member of the Town Council. He took a deep interest in the welfare of Dundee, and did much to advance the commercial prosperity of the town. He was never married, and died 1818 at the age of eighty-six years.¹

LXVIII. Oval silver medal, with raised flat engraved edge on both sides ; 3 inches by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches ; weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt. It bears as a hall mark a thistle and the sovereign's head in intaglio, which indicates that although it is dated 1751 it could not possibly have been made earlier than 1784.

Obverse (fig. 139) engraved with the arms of Charles, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine :—or, a saltire and chief gu. on a canton a lion rampant gu. : an earl's coronet : above coronet the crest, a lion passant : supporters, two savages wreathed at the middle : motto—*FUIMUS*.

Reverse (fig. 140), engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, short plain open jacket buttoned down front, two pockets, two holes and buttons at cuffs, frills at waist, tight breeches, narrow bands and rosettes at knees, shoes, hose and bonnet with small bow at back, ornament

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. lxxxi. p. 296 ; *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, 1513-1886, pp. 217-222.

at right side and high plume of ostrich feathers—with the date 1751 below, and in ribbon over all the motto—TELA QUAM CERTO MODERATUR ARCU.

Charles, ninth Earl of Kincardine, was born about 1732; succeeded his father in 1740, and his kinsman Charles, Earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, in his Scottish estates only in 1747. He matriculated as a student (Elgin) in the United College on February 15, 1751. He was much esteemed and beloved by all ranks of society, and died in 1771.

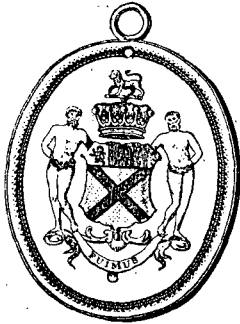


Fig. 139.



Fig. 140.

Medal of Charles, Earl of Elgin, 1751 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

LXIX. Oval silver medal, with membered wire border and engraved and pierced scroll loop, $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 2 oz. 7 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 141) engraved with the arms of James Durham of Largo:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., a crescent gu. on a chief az. three mullets of the first pierced; 2nd and 3rd, or, three piles within an orle gu. and in chief as many martlets sa.: crest, a dolphin overturned: motto—VICTORIA NON PRÆDA: and below all—James Durham of Largo.

Reverse (fig. 142) engraved with the figure of an archer—costume, long doublet reaching almost to knees, buttons to waist, full skirts with pleats behind, gauntlet cuffs, skirts, pocket flaps and cuffs edged with fancy trimming, breeches, hose and shoes, bonnet with rosette and ornament, ruffles at wrist, sash with fringed ornamental ends round waist—standing on a pedestal, with a descending figure of Mercury placing a laurel wreath on his head; behind and above the figure on a scroll—

ADEO IN TENERIS CONSUESCERE MULTUM EST ; and on the pedestal—*Disce Puer Virtutem Famamque extendere factis.*

James Durham of Largo (Ja. Durham) matriculated as a student in the United College on February 10, 1749. He was a descendant of Sir Alexander Durham, Lyon King, who bought the estate of Largo from Gibson of Durie in 1662. James Durham, grandfather of the donor of the medal, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. This lady, on failure of issue male of her father and brother, became heir of line to the titles and honours of Lord Rutherford, in the peerage of Scotland, dormant since the death of Robert, the fourth baron, in 1724. Her descendant, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, quartered the arms of Rutherford



Fig. 141.



Fig. 142.

Medal of James Durham of Largo, 1752 (?) (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

with his own, and the family claims the peerage of Rutherford. James Durham, the donor of the medal, was the fifth baron of Largo. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Calderwood of Polton.¹

LXX. Oval silver medal, with ornamental top piece of two branches of laurel, $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches ; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwt.

Obverse (fig. 143) engraved with the arms of Francis, Lord Doune :—quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory ; 2nd, or, a fess chequy arg. and az. ; 3rd, or, three cushions placed lozengeways two and one within a double tressure flory counter-

¹ Conolly's *Eminent Men of Fife*, p. 156.

flory : helmeted and mantled out of a baron's coronet :—supporters, two greyhounds : crest, in nest a pelican feeding its young : motto—SALUS PER CHRISTUM REDEMPTOREM.

Reverse (fig. 144) engraved with a view of St Andrews with the ruins of St Regulus Tower, the Cathedral and the Spire of St Leonard's in the background, and in the foreground a target attached to the ruined wall of the Castle into which an arrow is sticking ; round the shaft is entwined a ribbon with the motto—CASU NON ARTE.

Francis, eldest son of James, seventh Earl of Moray, was born on 11th January 1737, and matriculated as a student (Doune) in the United College on February 19, 1754. He completed his education by foreign travel. Dutens,



Fig. 143.

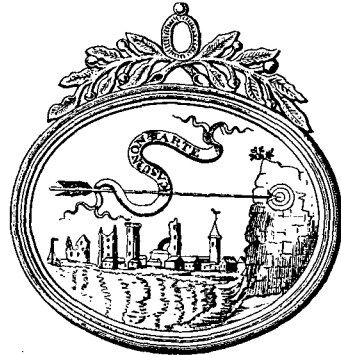


Fig. 144.

Medal of Francis, Lord Doune (Earl of Moray), 1754 (?) (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

speaking of the English at Turin in 1759, says : "Some of them were remarkable for their diligent attention to their studies, but these instances were rare. Lord Moray was one of the few. He had masters for dancing, music, Italian, French, and for civil law, and he made rapid progress in all his exercises and studies." He succeeded his father in 1767, and immediately commenced extensive improvements on his estates, and in that and the following year planted at Darnaway, Doune, and Dumbirsel upwards of thirteen million of trees. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, and was created in 1796 a British peer by the title of Baron Stuart of Castle Stewart, in the County of Inverness. He died at Drumsheugh on 28th August 1810, aged seventy-four.¹

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 261.

ARCHERY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

The use of the bow appears to have continued in the North of Scotland long after it was forgotten in the Lowlands. It was, however, confined to the Highlands, and rarely formed part of the equipment of Highland soldiers when employed on foreign service. This may be gathered from the provisions of an Act of Council, dated 13th December 1552, ordering a levy of two Ensigncies of Highland soldiers, within the bounds of the Earl of Huntly's lieutenandry, to go to France with other Scottish troops, for the support of Henry II. in his wars. The Highlanders are directed to be accoutred as follows—viz., “with jak and plait, steilbonett, suord, bouckclair, new hose, and new doublett of canvass at the least, and sleeves of plait or splents, and ane speir of sax elne lang or thairby”: but no mention is made of the bow.

King James V. did much to encourage archery in the Highlands by introducing among the Highlanders both English and Flemish bows, which, as the prices mentioned in the Lord Treasurer's accounts¹ testify, must have been considered superior to those manufactured in Scotland.

Some interesting documents have been preserved² about a levy of two hundred Highland bowmen, made under the authority of Government,

¹ “Item, the second day of December 1532, paid to the Inglis bowwar for ane dosane of bowis and vj dosane of arroviss, deliverit at the Kingis command to Alexander Canosoune” (Alexander MacConnell of Dunyveg and the Glens, chief of a very powerful tribe of the Clan-Donald, inhabiting Kintyre and Ilay) “and for iiij dosane of arroviss deliverit to the Kingis grace for his aune schuting,” L.20.

Item (in August 1538) given for a dozen of hand bows, sent at the King's grace's command to James Canoch (son and successor to Alexander MacConnell) of the which the one half were Scottish bows and the other half English. The price of each English bow 16 sh. and of each Scottish bow 9 sh. In all L.7. 10.

Item, the 13th day of October 1539 sent to Allan Sop (Allan ni Sop was a celebrated warrior of the Clan-Gillean, and brother to MacLean of Dowart) at the King's command, eight Flanders bows, price of each 16 sh. and four Scottish bows, price of each 8 sh. In all L.8.

² *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 248.

for the avowed purpose of serving in that expedition, under the Duke of Buckingham, which ended in the disastrous retreat from the Isle of Rhe in 1627.

The Privy Council ordained a commission to be given to the Laird of M'Naughtan to raise a company of archers, but, owing to contrary winds, they arrived too late to join the expedition. We are thus unfortunately left in ignorance of the effect that might have been produced by the revival of this almost forgotten weapon in a continental battle.

As the letters relating to this levy are of considerable interest, in showing the importance attached to the bow as a weapon of war even at that late period, they are here given in full.

LETTER from KING CHARLES I. to the Privy Council of Scotland,
dated Windsor, 12th August 1627.¹

CHARLES R.

Right trustie, &c. &c. &c.—Being willing, amongst other forces intended to be sent by us, for better secunding the warres whairin we ar justlie ingadgit with France, to send thither two hundrethe highland bowmen: Our pleasure is, that you grant unto Alexander M'Naughtan, our servant, ane commissioun, with ane sufficient warrant to levie and transport the said twa hundrethe bowmen, with als large priviledges as anie vther hes had heere-tofore in the lyke kinde, he alwayes giving such satisfaction to everie one of the said number as sall be agreed upon betwixt him and thame, according to the custome in the like caises; for doing whairof, these presents sall be unto yow a sufficient warrand.

And for the better furthering to levie the said number of men in dew tyme, we ar willing, upoun ane motioun made unto ws, for caussing grant remissionis to suche highland personis as ar fugitive from our lawes for criminall causes, to referre the same to your consideratioun, being willing that thairin yow grant vnto our said servant all the favour and furtherance that can lawfully be granted. So we bid yow fareweill. From our Court at Windsore, the 12 of August 1627.

Quhilk letter being heard and considerit be the said Lords, thay ordaine a commissioun to be past and exped to the said Laird of M'Naughtan, conforme to the tennour of the said missive.

¹ Record of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1627.

LETTER from KING CHARLES I. to the EARL of MORTON,
dated Windsor, 12th August 1627.¹

CHARLES R.—Right trusty and welbeloued cousin & counsellour, wee greete yow well: Whereas wee haue been pleased to giue order to our counsell for granting a warrant vnto Alexander M'Naughtan, our Seruant, for leuying Two hundreth highland bowmen, which wee conceave to be necessarie vpon some ocasioness in that warr wherein wee are engadged with France. And hauing for that effect made choise of the said Alexander for leuying of them to be vnder your conduct, if yow do imbrace that charge concerning which wee did of late wreitt vnto yow: Wee haue therfor thought good to recomend him vnto yow, being willing that yow giue vnto him for this purpose your best and readiest assistance and fauour, which we will tak as a speciall pleasure done vnto Us. So wee bid yow heartily farewell. From our court at Windsore, the 12 of August 1627.

Addressed—*To our right trustie and wellbeloued
Cousin & counsellour, the Earle of Morton.*

LETTER from ALEXANDER MACNAUGHTAN, (of that Ilk) to the EARL OF
MORTON, dated Falmouth, 15th January 1628.²

Right honorabill,

And my werie Guid L. your L. sall knaw that I wes cassin in heir be ane Tempest of weather coming frome Scotland, quhear I Did wrett to your L. of befoir, and being doung back again, efter I wes within threescoir of mylles to the Ile of Wicht, I wes baitin back again be storme to the said herbrie, & fearing that my former lettir come not to your L. handis, I gott the fawour of the liwetennent of the castell of falmouth To send this lettir to your Ip. hawing ordour frome my L. chanchlier of Scotland to mack for the Isle of Wicht, quhair your L. regiment lyes, quhiche I mein, God willing, to continow my course on; God knowis quhow we haue bein Tossit wp and Doun be seis and storme of weather & chasset be men of warr; quhat Truble & chargis it hes bein taine in making wp of my companie, I leiwe that to your L. to Juge of quhen ye sie my companie (Nott fearing that thir contrain windis and frostis will hinder us long heir), & fearing the scarcitie of victuallis, it maid me wrett to your L. quhat course your L. will talk with thir soiouris, Incais the Wind Continow (and withall) That your L. wald haue clothis for them, quhen it sall please god that they come to the Ile of Wicht, for your L. knowis, althow they be men of personagis, They can not muster befoir your L. with thair Trewis & blew cappis: So intretting your L. To haive one thair to receave them, all this I leiwe to your L. wisdome & consideration to haue ane cair of

¹ From the original among the Morton papers.

² *Ibid.*

these puir soicouris quho ar far frome thair owin countrie. I rest & sall ewer remain,

from Falmouth, the 15
of Januar 1628.

Your L. most affectionat
To serwe you,

ALEX. MAKNACHTAN.

Post scriptum.—Your L. sall know I mett ane man of Warr that come from bordeous (Bordeaux), ane staitis man of Warr, quho assurit me that thair ar twentie six sail come from the king of Spain, To assist the king of france againis the Rochelleris, & sayis he did sie them him self, of the quhilk thair ar eight schippis that he reportis he Did Newer sie the greater, as he reportis of trewth. Moirour, the captain of the staitis schip, as also the rest of the fleit that ar come frome burdeous, assuritlie affiris that thair is ane number of schippis coming frome thence to be sownkin befor the Rochell. My L. as for newis frome our selfis, our bagg pypperis & Marlit Plaidis serwitt us to guid wise in the persuit of ane man of warr that hetlie followit us.

Addressed on the back.—*To the most honorabill and my werie Guid Lord, My lord erle of Morton, one of his Maiesties Priwie counsellours of both the kingdomis—These.*

It has already been noted that archers figured as late as the year 1688 in a great Clan-battle between the Laird of Macintosh and Macdonald of Keppoch, and the general use of the bow up to and even beyond that time may be proved from many passages in the Criminal Records and the record of the Privy Council of Scotland.

When the bow was thus regarded in the North and West of Scotland as still a useful weapon in war, it is not surprising to find its practice encouraged at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, where the principal families in the North sent their sons to be educated.

We shall now proceed to consider the history of the arrow and medals belonging to that School.

THE ARROW AND MEDALS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ABERDEEN.

When Dr Moir was appointed Rector of the Grammar School in 1881, a silver arrow and fourteen medals were discovered¹ hidden among

¹ The fact of the Arrow and Medals being preserved in the Grammar School was well known long before this date. They are described in William Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, Aberdeen, 1818, vol. ii. p. 129; and in James Rettie's *Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago*, Aberdeen, 1868, pp. 96-100.

a heap of lumber and books which had lain unsorted from the time when the school was removed from the old buildings on the School Hill to its present quarters.

None of the inscriptions on the medals afforded any indication as to the original ownership. From the Town Council Records it appeared that the students of Marischal College had butts in the college yard, and indulged in the pastime of archery about the period covered by these medals. As no less than seven of the medallists are named in the receipts for "chamber maills" as students in that college in the years inscribed on their medals, it has been inferred that the arrow was originally the property of Marischal College and not of the Grammar School.

This claim was set forth at some length in *Scottish Notes and Queries* in 1891; and it may therefore be desirable to state now with greater fulness than might otherwise have been deemed necessary the facts on both sides.

The first strong argument in favour of the Grammar School is that the arrow was found in its possession. It now appears to have been in the custody of the school and inventoried as one of its possessions for a long period, covering the date of the last medal. This may be learned from an old clasped volume entitled *The Register of the Grammar School of Aberdene, Mr. John Findlater being Master and Author thereof*, found in 1892 by Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, in Dr. Melvin's old desk. In this volume the successive Rectors had entered a list, duly signed and witnessed, of the school property and books handed over to them on their induction. Among the items therein enumerated was this silver arrow with its medals. The first entry on page 1 is as follows:—"The Silver Arrow with thirteen peices, 5 big, 8 small, *one peice since qch makts 14 and weighs two pound and foire ounces old weight.*"

The significance of this extract lies in the fact that when the entry was made—most probably by Mr. John Findlater on his appointment as Rector in 1679—there were only thirteen medals, and that the words in italics are written in the same handwriting with different ink, and are squeezed in after the original entry, clearly suggesting that they had been

added when the fourteenth piece, the medal of Theodore Morison, was presented in 1699.

The next entry is dated 1717, and records the fact that the Arrow and fourteen medals were received by the Rector who succeeded Mr John Findlater :—

“I, Mr John Milne, present Master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Grant me to have received the Silver Arrow with the fourteen peices of Silver, whereof fyve bigg and nyn small annexed thereto, and the hail Books conteint in this and the seven preceeding pages, All which belong to the said Grammar Schooll. In witness whereof thir presents enritten be Alexr. Milne, town clerk deput of Aberdene, the twenty fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundered and seventein years. Befor thes witnesses George ffordyce and Thomas Mitchell Baillies of the sd. burgh and the said Alexr. Milne.”

A similar entry enumerating the same “arrow and fourteen peices of silver” is made on October 2nd, 1744, and signed by Mr James Dun.

The number of medals mentioned in all these extracts agrees with the number now attached to the Arrow. In further proof we may cite the test of weight.

In the first entry the weight of the Arrow and medals is given as “two pounds and foire ounces old weight.” At present they weigh 2 lbs. 9 oz. 16 gs., the equivalent of which in old weight was about 2 lbs. 6 oz. If allowance be made for the rings or chains used for attaching the medals to the Arrow, and also for the wear and tear of two centuries, the weights correspond with as much exactness as might be expected.

Two facts seem therefore pretty clearly established—(1) that the medals now preserved in the Grammar School are those referred to in the entries ; and (2) that they have been in the possession of the school since before 1699.

On the other hand, there is the unquestionable fact that seven of the medallists were students at Marischal College. Their names are as follow :—

Georgius Mackenzie,	1664
Adamus Gordonus, Glenbucket,	1670
Joannes Gordoune (illegible),	1672
Johannes Skene,	1674
Walterus Ogilvie, dom. de Deskford,	1675
Keith, Lord Keith,	1677
Theodore Morison, Bognie,	1699

These are all names, it may be noted, of distinguished families who were likely to send their sons from school to college.

The years in which they became students at the college correspond exactly, also, with those on such of the medals as are dated.

No help can be obtained from the Grammar School Registers to prove that these students were also scholars of the school, for the oldest Register commences only in 1695. This contains none of the medalists' names. At most, it could only have had that of Theodore Morison, but his name is not found in it. But that he was a scholar there, probably entering previous to 1695, may be learned incidentally from some entries relating to a custom which prevailed among the boys, of presenting a sum of money to the school to purchase books on their leaving for the University.

There is an entry in the clasped volume above mentioned entitled "The Names of these who gives 14p at their going to the Colledge." This list commences in October 1692, and is continued year by year till 1774. In another part of the volume is a list of the books purchased for these sums. Under this heading occurs the entry: "Cornelius Tacitus Gifted by Theodor Morison of Bognie in October 1699."

It thus appears that he was a scholar at the Grammar School up to October 1699, when the receipts for "chamber maills" prove that he passed to Marischal College. The school session doubtless ended in October with the Bursary Competition which has from time immemorial been held then. In this month also the Town Council made "ane solemn visitation of the Grammar School," in which the Principal and Regents of Marischal College took part. This visitation consisted in a public examination of the classes and the giving of "præmiums,"

evidently marking the close of the session. The college session also commenced about the same time.

That the Arrow was shot for after October is highly improbable, for all such competitions were usually held, as at St Andrews, about June or July. Therefore, as far as the case of Theodore Morison is concerned, it may be agreed that the medal he presented was in commemoration of a school rather than a college victory at archery.

That the names of senior Grammar School boys should reappear in the College records is precisely what one should expect. The connection of the school and local college was most intimate. Dr. Patrick Dun, who was principal of the college and a generous benefactor of the school, in his will (1631) enjoins the Grammar School Rector and Masters specially to favour Marischal College in sending their boys to it.

Although there is no further evidence to adduce, it does not seem unwarrantable to suppose that the same explanation which has been sufficient to show that Theodore Morison attended both the school and the college, should suffice for the other medallists who were students at Marischal College.

So far, therefore, from the occurrence of these names in the College records proving that the Arrow was a College trophy, they only show that the medallists on completing their course at school went direct to the University; and the inference to be drawn from the identity of dates is that the competition was open to boys of the highest class, in their last year of the school course.

Neither the School Registers nor the Town Council Records cast any light on the origin of the trophy. It was quite common in the seventeenth century for Town Councils to encourage archery by presenting arrows for open competition. The most valuable of the prizes belonging to the Royal Company of Archers—the Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Peebles and Selkirk Arrows—probably all had their origin in this way. In Aberdeen there was also an Arrow with medals dating from 1679 contended for by a “fraternity of bowmen,” but by whom given is not recorded.

If the Grammar School Arrow was a gift from the Town Council, some reference to it should be found either in the Burgh Minutes or in the Treasurer's Accounts, but as yet no such entry has been traced.

There is no inscription on the Arrow, but on two of its feathers are engraved the letters AV CM. Mr. P. J. Anderson has interpreted these as *Aberdoniæ Urbs, Collegium Mariscallanum*. This seems a probable explanation, and might point to the Arrow having been given by some Rector or Regent of Marischal College. The last two letters might also read *Comes Mariscallus*. This would suggest its having been given by one of the Earls Marischal—a not unlikely supposition, when it is remembered that several members of that family were educated at the Grammar School.

The interpretation of these letters as first suggested was one of the arguments which seemed to aid the claim of Marischal College for ownership of the trophy. But although it might be interesting to know what they mean, it seems idle to speculate, for a definite solution seems unattainable, and it is not likely that any argument founded on such a slender basis would upset the conclusion which has been reached that the trophy was for competition by Grammar School boys.

There are fourteen medals belonging to the Arrow, and they have all been attached to it by rings or chains fixed to a large ring inserted in a hole at the end of the arrow.

The earlier medals are undated, but as the order of winning is engraved on the first eight and the dates on the others, there is no difficulty in arranging them in chronological order. They do not follow each other in consecutive years. Occasionally there is a lapse of a few years—sometimes of two or three, and between the last and second-last of twenty years—so that counting backwards from the first medal with a date does not necessarily give us the information when the trophy was instituted. But there is additional evidence to guide us in arriving at the date. The first medallist was George Mackenzie, whose name occurs in the receipts for “chamber maills” at Marischal College in 1664. His medal was moreover made, as appears from the initials engraved on it, by a well-known goldsmith of that period, Walter Melvil, the maker of the mace in King’s College in 1650, Master of the Hospital in 1656–7, and deacon convener of the trades in 1662. There can be little hesitation, therefore, in accepting the year 1664 as the probable date of the first medal.

Several of the other medals are marked also with the goldsmith's initials. Those of John Bannerman (undated), Adam Gordon, 1670, and William Keith, Earl Marischal, 1677, were made by William Scott, admitted a burghess in 1666, and deacon of the Hammermen 1673, 1678, and 1685; those of John Gordon, 1672, James Moir, 1673, John Skene, 1674, Lord Deskford, 1675, and Alexander Fraser, 1678, were made by Alexander Galloway, admitted a craftsman in 1671, deacon of the Hammermen 1674 and 1677, also treasurer of the burgh.

Although the other medals are not marked, there is no reason to doubt that all of them were made in Aberdeen. The citizens of that burgh were not much in the habit at that time of coming to Edinburgh for their silver work; and when they could not make what was wanted in their own burgh, as a rule they obtained it from the Low Countries, with which they did a considerable trade. It is not surprising therefore to find the character of the medals in all respects different from those belonging to the University of St Andrews and the Royal Company at Edinburgh.

In the first place, they are all mounted medals, made to have the utmost effect with the least possible weight of silver. None of them are simply cut out of a sheet of silver plate, nor have any of them the solid turned wire edgings, which features are characteristic of the earlier and later medals at St Andrews. They are all made from two pieces of plate soldered together, and the edgings are invariably domed up on the obverse. In most of them also this side is executed in *repoussé*, and in one of them both sides are so treated.

The quality of the work is very unequal. With probably one exception—that of 1676—it cannot be said to be fine, although it is certainly very vigorous, and in some respects very characteristic. The exception—the obverse of the medal of John Udny—is remarkable, not only for the boldness of its conception, but also for considerable power and delicacy in execution. It would be interesting to know the history of this medal. It is not an original piece of work, but a casting from an ornament executed in *repoussé*. This can easily be made out from the original mats and traced lines which are left untouched. Some portions of it—the bodies of the animals and the traced lines of the

foliage—show signs of having been chased over, but the reproducer has left entirely alone the figures and particularly the faces. The quality of the touched-up portions differs materially from the original work, and suggests its reproduction by an Aberdeen goldsmith; while the general character of both the design and the execution point to the model having been made in the Low Countries or in Germany. The ornament probably formed a portion of some larger article, and was adapted by the Aberdeen goldsmith to serve as a pattern for the medal.

The engraving on the reverse gives probably a juster idea of the technical capabilities of the workman who made it, and suggests the reason why in all probability he had recourse to casting from a model rather than making an original piece of work. The supporters of the arms are savages indeed of a type that could never be mistaken, but the art in the engraving is small and much inferior to some of the finer specimens in the St Andrews collection.

The same remark applies to the engraving of all the other medals. The lettering is uniformly poor, and the treatment of the arms more or less so also. Lord Deskford's medal is probably the best in this respect. The drawing of the arms is good, but the engraving lacks the technical excellence of the trained engraver. The goldsmith who executed it was possibly a better artist than craftsman.

The quality of the silver of which the medals are made is very low. An assay taken from the whole collection only shows an average quality of 9 oz. 15 dwt. 12 gs. of pure silver to the pound troy. As the old Scottish standard enjoined by Act of Parliament was 11 oz., the silver in these medals is very considerably debased.

This, it has been already noted, was a common fault of all Scottish silver work, but the quality of these medals is lower than might have been expected in articles which contained so little of the precious metal. The practice so long continued in Aberdeen of debasing the silver probably arose from the distance of that burgh from Edinburgh, and the consequent difficulties of the Edinburgh Incorporation in enforcing the standard prescribed by Act of Parliament. The medals are by no means singular in this respect, for nearly all the communion and domestic plate made in Aberdeen about this period shows more or less deficiency.

The inscriptions on the medals are neither so long nor so learned as those on contemporary medals at St Andrews. They are principally confined to a bare statement of the winner's name, given sometimes with the utmost brevity, such as "Deskfoord vicit 1675." Occasionally, in addition to the family motto, a legend is added such as—*Veni, vidi, vici*; *Virtus vera suis Marte vel arte favet*; *Famam extendere factis hoc virtutis opus*. The oldest medal bears the quaintest legend—*Cor petit astra velut cervus anhelat aquas* (The heart seeks heaven as the hart pants after the waters). The lines have evidently been suggested by the stag's head in the Mackenzie cognizance, and are a kind of alternative rendering of the first verse of the forty-second psalm.

The names of the winners on the medals are suggestive of the high social status of the pupils. The school was attended by the sons of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, as is also shown by an old record detailing the scale of fees chargeable according to rank. Dr Patrick Dun's will (1631), while fixing the fee of ordinary pupils at 13s. 4d. Scots per quarter, adds that it is permitted "to the maisters to take from the sons of a Marquis, Earle, Viscount, Lord or Baron, such stipend for instructione of their bairnes, as the noblemen or barronnes sall bee pleased to bestow upon them."

The names on the medals are those of some of the best known families in the north of Scotland—Fraser of Strichen, Skene of Skene, Udny of Udny, Moir of Stoneywood, Earl Marischal, Morison of Bognie, and others. Ogilvy of Inverquharity—a Forfarshire family—is the only one which does not belong to the county or immediate neighbourhood of Aberdeen. The collection as a whole is very valuable, and gives a juster idea of the goldsmith's art in Aberdeen during the period it covers, by affording better material for instituting a comparison with similar medals elsewhere, than could be obtained from isolated specimens or mere documentary evidence.

With these introductory remarks, we now proceed to describe the Arrow and Medals in detail.

The Silver Arrow preserved in the Grammar School of Aberdeen (fig. 145) measures $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and weighs 1 oz. 17 dwt. 16 gr. It

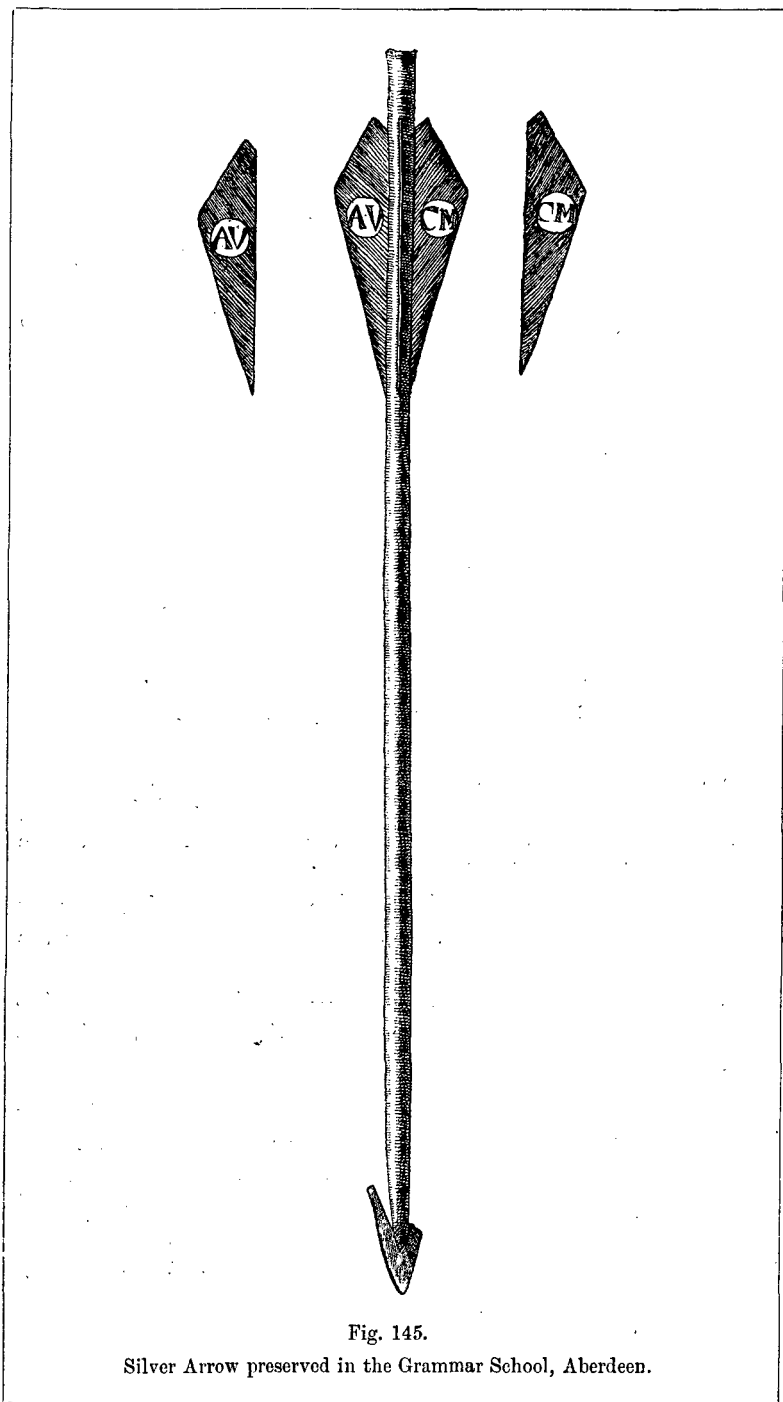


Fig. 145.

Silver Arrow preserved in the Grammar School, Aberdeen.

is made of a tube $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and has three feathers at one end and a barb of plate at the other end. On two of the feathers circular shields are left in which are engraved respectively the initials AV and CM. Above the feathers there is a hole in the shaft, from which the medals have originally been suspended by a ring. The arrow bears no hall mark.



Fig. 146.

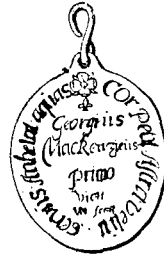


Fig. 147.

Medal of George Mackenzie, 1664 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

I. Oval medal, made of two sheets of silver soldered together, the obverse treated in *repoussé* and the reverse engraved; $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; weight, 14 dwt. 6 gr.; made by Walter Melvil, deacon of the Hammermen, Aberdeen, 1662.

Obverse (fig. 146) embossed with a plain half-round edging enclosing the arms of George Mackenzie:—a stag's head cabossed, between the attires a star.

Reverse (fig. 147), engraved in the centre—*Georgius Mackenzieus primo vicit—VM fecit*; and round the edge—*Cor petit Astra velut cervus Anhelat aquas.*

The name Georgius Mackenzie has been found in the receipts for 'chamber mails' at Marischal College in 1664, when he evidently passed direct from the Grammar School to the College.

The cognizance on the medal is that of both the Mackenzies of Kintail and of Tarbat: but none of the members of either of these families, bearing the name of George, appears to have been of a suitable age to have been in attendance at the Grammar School of Aberdeen in 1664. The medal may

have been given by some of the cadets of either of these families, but these were so numerous that it is hazardous to attempt the task of identification.

II. Oval silver medal, of similar make to the last; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 5 dwt. 5 gr.

Obverse (fig. 148) embossed with an edge similar to the last, enclosing the arms of Thomas Fraser :—three fraises.

Reverse (fig. 149) engraved—*Thomas Fraser secundo vicit.*

This medal bears the general cognizance of the Frasers, but without further information than the inscription affords, it seems futile to attempt to identify the donor.

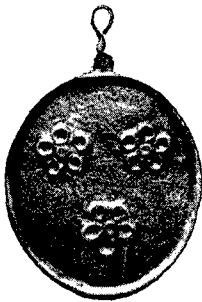


Fig. 148.



Fig. 149.

Medal of Thomas Fraser, 1665 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

III. Oval silver medal, with plain embossed half-round edging on the obverse, and flat on the reverse; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 19 dwt. 7 gr.; made by William Scott, goldsmith in Aberdeen, admitted a burgess in 1666.

Obverse (fig. 150) engraved with the arms of John Bannerman :—arg., a hand out of clouds (from dexter side) holding a banner, in dexter chief a dove volant: above the helmet the initials I B: below the shield—*we fecit.*

Reverse (fig. 151) engraved—*Joannes Bannermanus tertio vicit.*

The arms on this medal bear a general resemblance to those of the Bannermans of Elsieck, but they have not as yet been identified as belonging to any particular member of that family or its cadets.

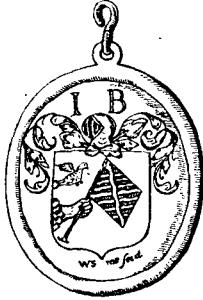


Fig. 150.

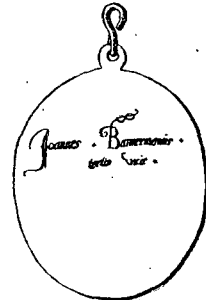


Fig. 151.

Medal of John Bannerman, 1666 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

IV. Oval silver medal, embossed on the obverse and engraved on the reverse ; $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches ; weight, 15 dwt. 22 gr.

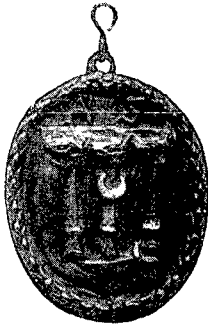


Fig. 152.



Fig. 153.

Medal of Andrew Skene, 1667 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 152), embossed within a laurel wreath border, the arms of Andrew Skene :—three skenes or daggers paleways in fess surmounted on the points by as many wolves' heads couped in base a skene fess-

ways, a crescent for difference in fess point: above the shield the initials A S.

Reverse (fig. 153), engraved within a laurel wreath border—*Virtutis Regia Merces. Andreas Scheene quarto vicit 1667.*

Dr Skene in the *Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene*,¹ suggests that Andrew Skene, the donor of this medal, may have been one of the Ruthrieston Skenes. If so, he was probably Andrew Skene second son of Andrew Skene, who was admitted a burghess of Aberdeen on 3rd June 1672, and succeeded his father in the estate of Pitmuxton, which had been conveyed to him in 1668. The father held the office of Conservator of Scotch privileges at Campvere from 1653 till 1665. In 1667 he was Dean of Guild of the town of Aberdeen, and acquired the property of Ruthrieston. In 1667 Andrew Skene of Ruthrieston, and Andrew his son acquired the lands of Pitmuxton with the office of mair of fee of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen.



Fig. 154.

Medal of Adam Gordon, 1670 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).



Fig. 155.

V. Oval silver medal, with a domed-up border engraved with laurel leaves on the obverse and an engraved inscription on the reverse; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz. 0 dwt. 10 gr.; made by William Scott, goldsmith, admitted a burghess of Aberdeen in 1666.

Obverse (fig. 154) within a half-round edge engraved with laurel leaves the arms of Adam Gordon:—three boars' heads erased: helmeted and mantled: no crest: motto—*byd and*: over all the initials A G.: below all, w s fecit 1670.

¹ New Spalding Club, 1887, pp. 148-9.

Reverse (fig. 155) engraved—*Adamus Gordonus quinto vicit. Regnat post funera virtus.*

The name of Adamus Gordonus, Glenbucket, occurs in the receipts for "chamber maills" at Marischal College in 1670, when he evidently passed from the Grammar School to the College.

VI. Oval silver medal, of similar construction to the last; 3 inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 19 dwt.; made by Alexander Galloway, goldsmith, admitted a craftsman in Aberdeen in 1671.

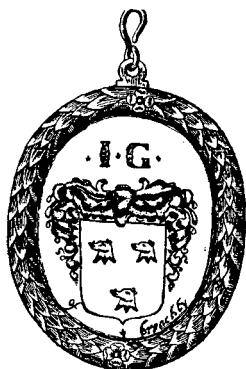


Fig. 156.



Fig. 157.

Medal of John Gordon of Breachly, 1672 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Obverse (fig. 156), within a laurel wreath border the arms of John Gordon of Breachly:—three boars' heads erased: helmeted and mantled: no crest: over all the initials I. G., and below all—*of breachly.*

Reverse (fig. 157), within an engraved laurel border—*DELITIIS NON ITUR AD ASTRA—IOANNES GORDONVS SEXTO VICIT 1672—AGF.*

The Gordons of Brachlie were a well-known family: but it has been found impossible as yet to identify the medallist. The name of Joannes Gordoune occurs in the receipts for "chamber maills" at Marischal College in 1672.

VII. Oval silver medal, of similar design and construction to the last; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 19 dwt. 12 gr.; made by Andrew Galloway, goldsmith, admitted a craftsman in Aberdeen in 1671.

Obverse (fig. 158), within a laurel wreath border engraved the arms of James Moir of Stoneywood :—arg. three negroes' (Mauritanian) heads coupéd and distilling guttes de sang ppr. : crest, a negro's head coupéd (dividing the letters IM) ; helmeted and mantled : motto, MAIOR OPIMA FERAT.

Reverse (fig. 159), within an engraved laurel wreath border—FAMAM EXTENDERE FACTIS HOC VIRTUTIS OPVS—IACOBVS MOIR SEPTIMO VICIT 1673—AGF.

James Moir, second of Stoneywood, Aberdeenshire, was born in 1659. He was eldest son of John Moir, first of Stoneywood, and Jean Sandilands,



Fig. 158.

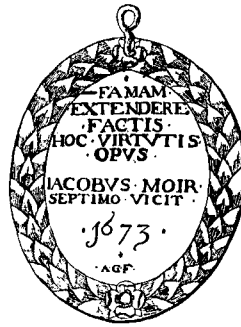


Fig. 159.

Medal of James Moir, 1673 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

his wife, eldest daughter of James Sandilands of Colton. James Moir was Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire for fifteen years, and was also one of the Commissioners appointed for settling the Union of the Kingdoms. He was twice married ; first, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. William Scroggie, Bishop of Argyll ; secondly to Jean, daughter of Alexander Abernethy of Mayen, and relict of William Moir of Scotstown. He had seven of a family by his first wife and five by the second. He died 22nd November 1739.¹

VIII. Oval silver medal ; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 18 dwt. 18 gr. ; made by Andrew Galloway, admitted a craftsman in Aberdeen in 1671.

¹ *Families of Moir and Byres*, Edinburgh, 1885, pp. 72-73.

Obverse (fig. 160), within a domed-up border engraved with an entwined leaf ornament, the arms of John Skene:—three skenes paleways in fess on the point of each a wolf's head in a chief, a crescent for difference in fess point: helmeted and mantled: crest, a hand reaching down out of clouds holding a garland: motto—SORS MIHI GRATA CADET.

Reverse (fig. 161) within an engraved laurel wreath border—VIRTUS . VERA . SVIS . MARTE . VEL . ARTE . FAVET — IOANNES . SKEENE OCTAVO . VICIT 1674—AGF.

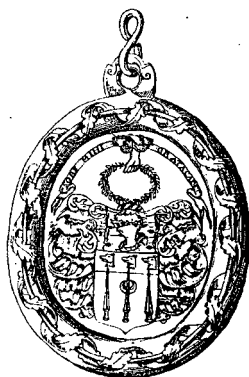


Fig. 160.



Fig. 161.

Medal of John Skene, 1674 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Dr Skene in the *Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene*,¹ identifies the donor of this medal as John Skene, the fourth son of James Skene of Newtyle, and Jean Hay. John Skene was baptized on 31st October 1658; but little is recorded about him. He entered Marischal College as appears from the records in 1674. The father was better known, and it is mentioned in the *Account of Learned Men and Writers in Aberdeen*, that "James Skene was an excellent Poet in the Scottish language. He wrote the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, in metre, printed by John Forbes, Aberdeen." In the diary of Alexander Jaffray of Kingswells it is mentioned that there were two James Skenes in Aberdeen, who were enemies of the Quakers, and who were known as White James and Black James. The father of the donor of this medal was White James. In 1666 he occupied the position of Lyon Depute.

¹ New Spalding Club, 1887, p. 79.

IX. Round silver medal, embossed on the obverse and engraved on the reverse; $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; weight, 3 oz. 19 dwt.; made by Andrew Galloway, admitted a craftsman in Aberdeen in 1671.

Obverse (fig. 162) embossed, a dexter hand holding a sword or dagger joined by a cuff or gauntlet to a sinister hand holding a rose, with the motto—MARTE ET MINERVA; all enclosed in a laurel wreath border with a thick rope edging to the inside, and a fretted border with cup-shaped indentations on the outside edge.



Fig. 162.

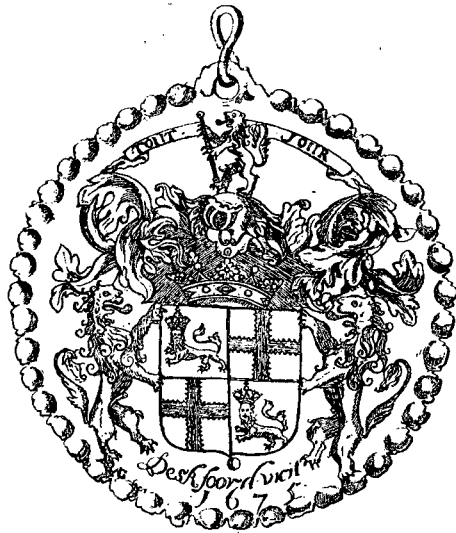


Fig. 163.

Medal of Walter, Lord Deskford, 1675 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Reverse (fig. 163) engraved with the arms of the Earl of Findlater:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., a lion passant guardant imperially crowned; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a cross engrailed; helmeted and mantled out of a marquess's coronet: crest, a lion rampant holding a plumb rule: supporters, two lions rampant: motto—TOUR JOUR; and inscribed below all—*Deskfoord vicit 1675—AG fecit.*

The donor of this medal was Walter, Lord Deskford, eldest son of James, third Earl of Findlater. After leaving the Grammar School he entered Marischal College as a student in 1675. He died before June 1698, during his father's lifetime, but the exact date of his death is not recorded.¹

X. Shaped oval silver medal, cast and chased on the obverse and engraved on the reverse ; $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; weight, 4 oz. 10 dwt. 12 gr.

Obverse (fig. 164), a representation in *repoussé* of Orpheus charming the beasts, attired in dress of a Roman character, holding in his left hand a violin pressed against the breast (in place of the lyre of fable)



Fig. 164.

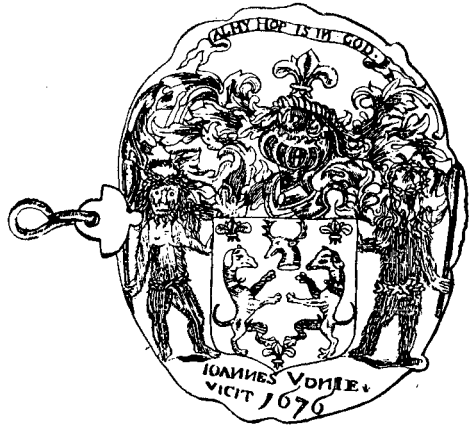


Fig. 165.

Medal of John Udny of Udny, 1676 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

with the bow in his right hand, behind him a dog characteristically howling, and in front of him a lion, a horse, and a goat surrounded by trees representing a forest ; the border formed of two nude female figures with foliated and scaly terminations.

The work is artistically carried out. It has been cast evidently from

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. i. p. 585.

an embossed pattern, and has afterwards been touched up in a few places with chasers' punches.

Reverse (fig. 165) engraved with the arms of John Udny:—a stag's head couped between two greyhounds countersalient collared, in chief and in base three fleurs-de-lis two and one : crest, a fleur-de-lis : supporters, two savages ppr. wreathed about the head and middle, holding in their hands clubs ppr. (curiously showing on the dexter side a front view and on the sinister side a back view of the figure) ; helmeted and mantled : motto—AL MY HOP IS IN GOD ; and inscribed below all—IOANNES VDNIE VICIT 1676.

John Udny was the eldest son of Alexander Udny of Udny and Newburgh. He represented the County of Aberdeen in Parliament from 1703 till 1706. He married in March 1701 Lady Martha Gordon, daughter of George, first Earl of Aberdeen, and High Chancellor of Scotland.¹

XI. Circular silver medal, embossed on the obverse and engraved on the reverse ; $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter ; weight, 3 oz. 9 dwt. 12 gr ; made by William Scott, goldsmith, admitted a burgess in Aberdeen in 1666.

Obverse (fig. 166) embossed, a dexter hand emerging from clouds, holding a sword with a curved blade bearing on its point a branch of laurel with the motto above—VIRTUTE ACQVIRITVR, surrounded by a border of laurel with a thick rope border to the inside, and an edging of cup-shaped indentations on the outside edge.

Reverse (fig. 167) engraved with the arms of William Keith, ninth Earl Marischal:—arg., on a chief three pallets between first and second a crescent ; helmeted and mantled : crest, a dove with olive branch in its mouth standing on a duck's head : motto—INNOCENTIA TECTA SAPIENTIA ; and inscribed below all—*Gulielmus Keith filius natu maximus Domini Johannis Keith de Keithhall, Scotiæ Equitis Marischalli : vicit anno 1677—vs fecit.*

William, ninth Earl Marischal, the only son of George the eighth Earl, was born about 1660, and entered Marischal College on leaving the Grammar School in 1677. He succeeded to the peerage in 1694, and took the oaths and his seat in Parliament on 19th July 1698. When forty-five years old a

¹ Dr Temple's *Thanage of Fermartyn* Aberdeen, 1894, p. 431.

contemporary writer describes him thus:—"he is always opposed to the measures of King William's reign : he is very wild, inconstant, and passionate: does everything by starts, hath abundance of flashy wit : and by reason of his quality, hath good interest in the country : All endeavour to have him on their side, for he gives himself liberty of talking when he is not pleased with the government. He is thorough libertine, yet sets up mightily for episcopacy : a hard drinker : a thin body : a middle stature : ambitious of popularity." He opposed the Union voting against that treaty on every ques-



Fig. 166.



Fig. 167.

Medal of William Keith, Earl Marischal, 1677 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

tion, and when it was concluded he entered a protest, as heritable keeper of the Regalia, against the removal of the Regalia without his consent or that of his successors. He is said to have been made K.T. in 1705 by the titular James III. He was elected one of the sixteen representative Scottish peers in 1710. He married in 1690 Lady Mary Drummond, eldest daughter of James, fourth Earl of Perth, and died in London on the 27th May 1712, aged about 52 years.¹

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 195 ; Cockayne's *Complete Peerage*, vol. v. p. 249.

XII. Oval silver medal, embossed on the obverse and engraved on the reverse; 5 inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 5 oz. 2 dwt. 18 gr.; made by Alexander Galloway, admitted a craftsman in Aberdeen in 1671.

Obverse (fig. 168) embossed, a sinister hand emerging from clouds on the dexter side, resting on the bow-string of a drawn bow, with the arrow pointing downwards, immediately above the hand a human eye,

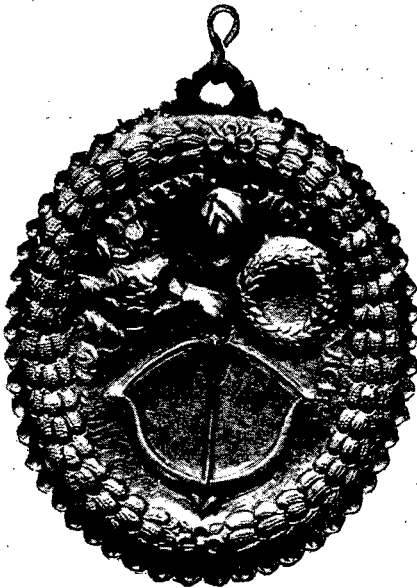


Fig. 168.

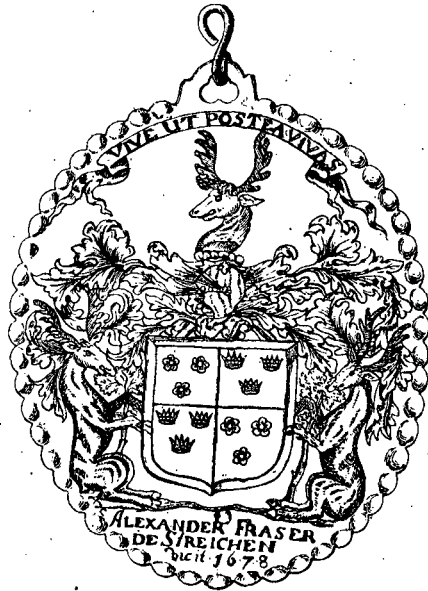


Fig. 169.

Medal of Alexander Fraser of Strichen, 1678 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

and on the sinister side of medal a laurel wreath; over all the motto—VENI . VIDI . VICI, all surrounded by a laurel wreath border with a rosette at top and bottom and a cupped edging outside.

Reverse (fig. 169) engraved with the arms of Alexander Fraser of Strichen:—quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fraises; 2nd and 3rd, three antique crowns, all within a bordure; helmeted and mantled: crest, a

stag's head erased : supporters, two stags ppr. : motto—VIVE UT POSTEA VIVAS ; and inscribed below all—ALEXANDER FRASER DE STREICHEN *vicit* 1678—AG.

Alexander Fraser of Strichen was the eldest son of Thomas Fraser, fourth of Strichen, and Marion Irvine, daughter of Robert Irvine of Fedderat. He is said to have been twice married, first to a daughter of Cockburn of Ormiston ; secondly to Lady Emilia Stewart, second daughter of James, Lord Doune, sixth Earl of Moray. Their contract of marriage is dated in July 1697. His family by his second wife consisted of three sons and one daughter.¹



Fig. 170.



Fig. 171.

Medal of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharney, 1679 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

XIII. Oval silver medal, with both the obverse and the reverse embossed ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches ; weight, 5 oz. 4 dwt. 14 gr.

¹ *Historical Account of the Family of Frisel or Fraser*, Edinburgh, 1825, p. 182.

Obverse (fig. 170) embossed with the arms of Ogilvy of Inverquharity :—a lion passant gardant contourné crowned with an imperial crown ; helmeted and mantled : crest, an imperial crown : motto—A FINE : supporters, two savages wreathed about the middle, each holding a club in exterior hand ; and engraved below—DOM IOHANNES OGILVIE.

Reverse (fig. 171) embossed, an archer of portly form—dress, long coat, double row of buttons in front, pockets with buttons, breeches to knee, shoes and hose, full wig, wide-brimmed round-crowned hat on peg behind—with bow and arrow pointing at a circular target with coiled rope edging ; over all the motto—VENI . VIDI . VICI ; and engraved below—DE INNERCARTIE VICIT ANNO 1679.

Sir John Ogilvy, third baronet, was the eldest son of Sir David Ogilvy of Inverquharity, who married in 1662 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Dun.¹

XIV. Oval silver medal, the obverse with engraved arms within a domed-up border decorated with chased beads, and the reverse engraved ; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; weight, 1 oz. 4 dwt. 8 gr.

Obverse (fig. 172), within a beaded border engraved the arms of Theodore Morison of Bognie :—az., three saracens' heads conjoined in one neck arg. the uppermost face looking to the chief and affixed by a wreath to the other two which turn to the dexter and sinister ; helmeted and mantled : no crest : motto—SUNT TRIA HÆC UNUM.

Reverse (fig. 173), engraved within a laurel wreath border—NON MAGNA LOQUIMUR SED VIVIMUS—THEODORUS MORISON DE BOGNIE VICIT 1699 Anno ætatis 14^{to}.

Theodore Morison was the son of George Morison of Bognie, and Christian, Viscountess Frendraught, and was born as appears from the medal about 1685. He entered Marischal College on leaving the Grammar School in 1699, and succeeded his father in the same year. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie. The *Aberdeen Journal* of the period has the following notice of his death :—“Died at Bognie 4th June 1766 Theodore Morison of Bognie, whose amiable character is known to all whom his name has reached. Others may with truth be told that his lengthened life of uniform virtue and universal benevolence met even in

¹ Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 51.

this world an uncommon reward. He lived without an enemy and died without a groan." The Morisons were an influential and wealthy family, as may be inferred from the extent of the household they maintained. It is reported that besides Theodore Morison's father and the Viscountess, with their son and two daughters, there lived at Bognie, Barbara Morison, a niece



Fig. 172.



Fig. 173.

Medal of Theodore Morison of Bognie, 1699 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

of the Laird's, Elizabeth Blair, his niece, and Christian Ramsay, a niece of the lady's. There were also a chaplain, a steward, a farm grieve, five male and three female servants. This may serve to indicate the importance and affluence of the family in the seventeenth century.¹

This paper has extended to an unusual, and it may be thought an unwarrantable length.

As the investigation proceeded, a good deal of information regarding the medallists was gradually compiled. Much of it can manifestly only be relied on in so far as the authorities from whom it was derived are to be depended on. As some of these, when the light of more recent investigation was cast upon their statements, have been found to fail in

¹ Dr Temple's *Thanage of Fermartyn*, p. 156.

accuracy, it is impossible for me to conceive how many errors, minor or grave, I may have made. But rather than shelter myself under the cloak of silence, I have ventured to give the facts as I found them, for what they are worth, and with the hope that in the future even the mistakes may lead to more abundant and accurate information being obtained.

I am further conscious that the unusual delay which has attended the compilation of this paper demands an apology. The task proved much more arduous and tedious than I anticipated, and I was unwilling to present it to the Society until I had done, at any rate, my best to make it worthy of a place in their *Proceedings*.

It now only remains for me to return thanks to those who have assisted me in the investigation.

From Mr J. Maitland Anderson, University Librarian, St Andrews, and specially from Mr Walter Coutts, St Salvator's College, I received much information regarding the St Andrews Medals. To Mr H. F. Morland Simpson, Rector of the Grammar School, and Mr P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, Aberdeen, I owe the extracts from the Register and the historical facts relating to the Grammar School Medals.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness of Mr J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, to whom I had occasion frequently to apply for help in identifying and describing the armorial bearings on the Medals. To Mr G. F. Black, Dr Thomas Dickson, Dr Temple, Dr Cramond, Mr John Orr, and many others too numerous to mention, I am also indebted for many suggestions and much information.