

VI.

THE MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES OF SCOTLAND, FROM THE THIRTEENTH TO THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. BY ROBERT BRYDALL, F.S.A. SCOT.

The custom of carving monumental effigies in full relief does not seem to have come into vogue in Scotland till the thirteenth century—this being also the case in England. From the beginning of that period the art of the sculptor had made great progress both in Britain and on the Continent. At the close of the twelfth century, artists were beginning to depart from the servile imitation of the work of earlier carvers, to think more for themselves, and to direct their attention to nature; more ease began to appear in rendering the human figure; form was more gracefully expressed, and drapery was treated with much greater freedom. When the fourteenth century drew towards its end, design in sculpture began to lose something of the purity of its style, more attention being given to detail than to general effect; and at the dawn of the sixteenth century, the sculptor, in Scotland, began to degenerate into a mere carver.

The incised slab was the earliest form of the sculptured effigy, a treatment of the figure in flat relief intervening. The incised slabs, as well as those in flat relief, which were usually formed as coffin-lids, did not, however, entirely disappear on the introduction of the figure in full relief, examples of both being at Dundrennan Abbey and Aberdalgie, as well as elsewhere. An interesting example of the incised slab was discovered at Creich in Fife in 1839, while digging a grave in the old church; on this slab two figures under tabernacle-work are incised, with two shields bearing the Barclay and Douglas arms: hollows have been sunk for the faces and hands, which were probably of a different material; and the well cut inscription identifies the figures as those of David Barclay, who died in 1400, and his wife Helena Douglas, who died in 1421. This slab, like the one in relief at Aberdalgie, is designed more after the manner of a monumental brass, of which there seem to be no early

examples left in Scotland, and only one or two of a later period. That of the Regent Murray in Edinburgh, it may be noted, is a palimpsest, the reverse showing part of an inscription.

The organisation of the Roman Church in Scotland at and for some time after the reign of Queen Margaret being so closely associated with that in England, we naturally find the few early Scottish effigies as similar to those in England as the ecclesiastical architecture of the two countries up to a certain period; and the monumental effigy being so intimately connected with church-building, examples probably have at one time or another existed wherever a cathedral, abbey, or church was erected. The existing examples are distributed between Dundrennan in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Beaully, Elgin, and Fortrose, in the North; and westward as far as the island of Bute, &c., to Seton in the East. Doubtless the great St Clairs of Orkney were at one time represented in the far North, being connected with the Douglas and other more southern Scottish families, as we find some of the great island chiefs in the north-west attempting to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors after the manner of the descendants of the Norman knights. Those effigies existing in the districts where the Celt continued to hold his sway, including most of the western islands, are, with one or two exceptions, of a different type (as figs. 1 and 2), and are scattered over these localities. One of this class, which is pointed out as representing the mighty Somerled, lies on the ground at Saddell,—a mouldered mass, nearly covered with moss and lichen,—and in costume closely corresponds with that of Maclean of Coll at Iona.

While we have it upon safe authorities that certain tombs or effigies, such as those of the Bruce and Robert II., were sculptured on the Continent and in England, doubtless the greatest number were executed in Scotland. The stone which has been used can frequently be identified with that found convenient to the locality, and the work was probably done by companies of carvers travelling from place to place, as their services were required. Thus, the fine effigy of the Bishop at Fortrose lies under a great arch, the carving on the mouldings of which are of such a high quality as to preclude the idea of such work being done by natives of that locality at that period; and the splendid

effigy of the knight at Dunkeld is cut in a peculiar stone, still to be found not very far off.

When the total number of effigies now remaining in Scotland, of the



Fig. 1. Maclean of Ross of Mull, Iona.



Fig. 2. Maclean of Coll, Iona.

period here dealt with, is summed up, their too often dilapidated condition taken into consideration, and the numerous recesses which

we now see vacant, there is deep reason for deploring the loss which Scotland has suffered from the many destructive causes which have made the country so poor, comparatively, in these interesting relics. The absence of any examples in the Abbeys of Dryburgh, Jedburgh, and Kelso, is easily accounted for by the fact that these edifices, lying in the very track of the wars between Scotland and England, could not fail to suffer injury and destruction from the Southern invaders, and the fierce vengeance taken by the Douglas on his country's foes for the destruction of the tombs of his ancestors in Melrose Abbey is part of the history of that beautiful ruin. In the Northern and other districts the quarrels between jealous and vindictive barons; the destructive march of Cromwell's troops at a later period; the disturbances during and after the Reformation; and the gradual decay consequent upon the long-continued neglect of such noble structures as Arbroath, Elgin, and Dunblane Cathedrals, as well as of the numerous churches erected by the feudal lords for the folk of their manors, sufficiently account for the small number left, as well as the condition to which they are reduced. In addition to these causes, it has also to be borne in mind that, while the ordinary carvings of cathedrals and abbeys were being ruthlessly torn down and used for insertion into the wall of a barn, the front of a cottar's house, and even a common dyke, the more valuable material of which some of the effigies were formed could hardly be expected to escape from the long-continued pillage and destruction. Even in the present day, unprotected effigies at Beaulieu, Dunkeld, Rothesay, Elgin, and Dalkeith are rapidly mouldering out of all interest; and as time goes on the number left will continue to diminish. The marble tomb of Mary de Couci, daughter of a long line of illustrious and chivalric ancestors, and second wife of Alexander II., "supported by six lions of marble, and a human figure reclining on the tomb," which stood "in the midst of the church" at Newbattle Abbey, is a thing of the past; of the tomb of the great Bruce, concerning which we read in the Exchequer Rolls that it was executed in Paris and sent to Scotland *via* Bruges, to be erected in the choir of Dunfermline Abbey, only a few marble fragments, which were supposed to form a part of it, were unearthed in 1817-18; a

tombstone prepared in England for Robert II. during his lifetime, and decorated at Holyrood by Andrew the painter, for the royal burial-place at Scone; the tomb which the same Andrew wrought upon for the father and mother of Robert II.; that of James III., for which the Exchequer Rolls show payments extending from March 1501 till July 1508; the effigy of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald Douglas, once in Lincluden Abbey—all have long ago disappeared. If we except the fragment of the coffin-lid of William the Lion in Arbroath, the effigy known as Marjory Bruce in Paisley, and the unidentified Stewart of Bute which claims alliance with royalty by the presence of the Scottish royal arms over the arched recess—we have no remains of royal effigies in Scotland.

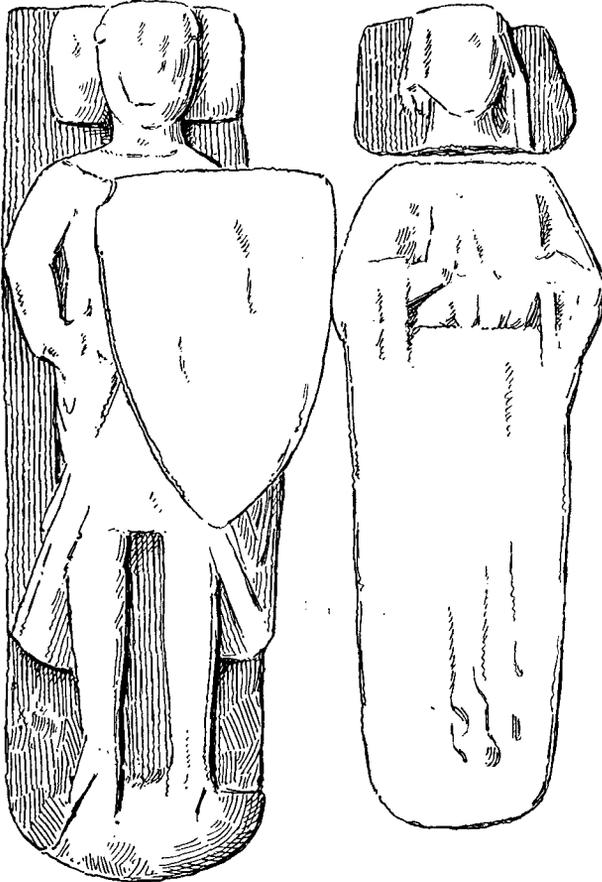
Concerning the effigies of church dignitaries, a great number have also disappeared, while of those which remain, none have escaped severe mutilation or decay; not one of the almost featureless figures now retains the hand which was once raised in benediction, or the other with the sculptured crosier which it once bore. Of the tomb which is supposed to have been commemorative of Walter Paniter, abbot from 1411 till 1443, only a portion of the base remains among the ruins of the stately Abbey of Arbroath; the beautiful and elaborately carved black marble tomb of Bishop Kennedy, who died in 1446, after founding “ane triumphand Colledge in Sanct Androis, called Sanct Salvitouris Colledge, quheirin he made his lear verry curiouslie and coastlie,” has long been void of its figure; two effigies, that of Bishop Leighton within a decorated recess, and that of Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who died in 1532, in the transept walls of the old cathedral of St Machar at Aberdeen, are decayed out of all interest, which is also the case with those of Bishop Winchester, who died in 1458, and Bishop Columba Dunbar, who died in 1435, in Elgin Cathedral. To these may be added one attributed to Bishop Ochiltree in Dunblane Cathedral; while broken fragments of similar figures are at Arbroath, Dunkeld, Fortrose, and other places. The rude colossal fragment, said to have been part of a figure of Bishop John Innes, who died in 1414, in Elgin Cathedral, was probably part of the architectural enrichments of that noble ruin.

The most numerous examples are those of knights and nobles who achieved fame for themselves on the field of battle, attained distinction in the government of the realm, or had been liberal benefactors to the Church. Among those not included here are one at Oronsay, and another at Ardchattan, the effigies being after the type of Mackenzie of Kintail at Beaully. In the Church of St Clement at Rowdil (Rodil, or Rodel), in the island of Harris, are three effigies, which have been previously figured and described by Dr Ross, architect, Inverness, in the nineteenth volume of the *Proceedings*. Two are recessed in the wall of the nave on each side of the south transept, and one, very much decayed, lies at the end of the transept. The most important of the three, that east of the transept, bears an inscription which appears to show that the tomb was erected in 1528 by Alexander, son of William Macleod of Dunvegan, and has the back of the arched recess elaborately filled in with carved panels of sacred and secular subjects. The figure wears the usual conical bascinet, surrounded by a jewelled wreath, short camail, close-fitting jupon, military belt, peaked knee-pieces, and short obtusely-pointed sollerets. The armour on the thighs is dovetailed, but on the front instead of the sides, as is usual. The corresponding figure, in the recess west of the transept, is much more rude and simple, and the one within the transept seems when it was new to have resembled, in a general way, that to the east of the transept, the guard of the sword, however, being reversed, while it is straight in the others, and a dagger is at the left side. On each figure the sword, held by the hands, lies straight in front of the figures, with the pommel on the breast and the point between the feet. Referring to the mouldings, transept arches, and the arches of the tombs, Dr Ross remarks that the impression conveyed by their general character is, that the church was the work of an amateur who had seen and was trying to imitate good work; and the same may be said of the effigies.

Hardly worth preserving, on account of their decayed condition, are two effigies (figs. 3 and 4) lying upon the ground outside of Bourtie parish church, the knight measuring six feet to where his toes have been. They evidently belong to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, and popular tradition associates the knight with de Longueville

who fell in the battle of Inverurie, which was fought in the immediate vicinity.

The effigies of knights in Scotland display much less variety of



Figs. 3 and 4. Effigies at Bourtie Parish Church.

costume than those in England. The great pointed bascinet continued, in many cases, as the typical monumental head-piece long after the

period when it was actually in use, and the same remark applies, to a less extent, to its appendage, the camail. Mamèliers in front of the arm-pits are rarely seen, the figure of Gordon of Ruthven being, so far as the writer knows, the only one in Scotland on which they appear; and tuilles—thigh-pieces depending from the taces round the waist—do not appear at all. The knightly belt, which was worn upon all occasions, in the hall, at the banquet-table, and on the field of battle, during the period in which it was in use, is often exceedingly rich, and shows considerable variety; it was always worn round the loins, supported or kept in its place by means of a strap or belt at the back, or fastened behind upwards to the waist. The sollerets, which are nearly always obtusely pointed, show little variety of form.

Effigies of ladies are not very numerous: the two or three which are

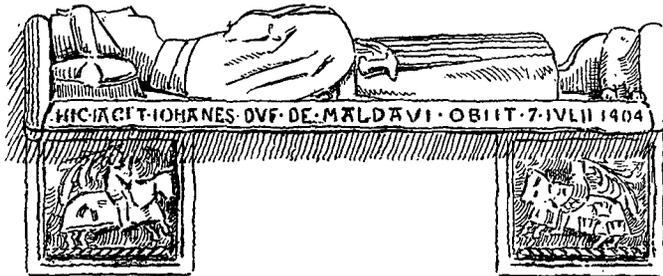


Fig. 5. Effigy of Duff of Muldavatt at Duff House Mausoleum.

not included are most inconveniently placed for drawing from; but as they present little variety of costume, and are almost duplicates of those given, their omission will not be so much regretted.

Still more rare are figures in civil costume: in addition to those given, there is one (fig. 5) at Duff House mausoleum, more curious than interesting. It was removed from the parish church of Cullen in 1790, and is supposed to represent John Duff of Muldavatt, a reputed ancestor of the Earls of Fife; it bears the date 1404, but probably belongs to a later period, as the figures, which are in a modern form, show signs of having been re-cut.

The recurrence of one type of effigy in places sometimes near to and

sometimes remote from each other, points to the imitation of one type of costume by different and succeeding sculptors, as well as several by the same hand. Thus the tomb of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail in general design is very similar to the much more beautiful and probably earlier one of the Bishop at Fortrose; the effigies at Houston are almost duplicates and of about the same period as those in the not far off church of Renfrew; three in Elgin Cathedral are of the same type as that of Gordon at Ruthven, near Rothiemay; at Aberdeen the figure of Irvine of Drum is somewhat similar to that of Menzies of Pitfoddels, from the not far distant church of Maryculter, and still more to that of Lord Seton, at Seton, near Prestonpans, on the south side of the Firth of Forth; while the wives of John Collison, of Menzies of Pitfoddels, and Lady Seton are dressed alike, and have the tassels or knots at the corners of the cushions under the head all of the same pattern.

In strong contrast with the splendid English specimens, such as are at Canterbury and in Westminster Abbey, with their beautifully enamelled heraldry and metal figures, the Scottish effigies, with only two or three exceptions, are of ordinary stone. The exceptions are of marble, and the only suggestion of any other material entering into their composition is the empty hollows for the faces and hands in the already mentioned incised slab at Creich. Also in contrast with England, Scotland possesses fewer detached specimens, nearly all those now remaining being recessed in walls, and there are none with pillared canopies; such of these as may have existed, from their more prominent positions, would be the first to suffer at the hands of the destroyers.

There is no doubt that many of the Scottish effigied tombs, if not all, were coloured and gilt; traces of both are said to have been seen on the base of the tomb of Walter Paniter when it was discovered at Arbroath, and even yet distinct vestiges of such appear on the upper part of the monumental tomb of James, 7th Earl of Douglas, at Douglas.

With the decline of Gothic architecture, the carving of recumbent figures began to cease, although occasional examples of much later periods are sometimes to be met with, such as that of Maclellan of Bombie (fig. 6), in Kirkcudbright. In the sixteenth century, the few effigied tombs which were erected began to assume more the character of architectural

monuments, and the skull-and-cross-bone mode of decoration began to

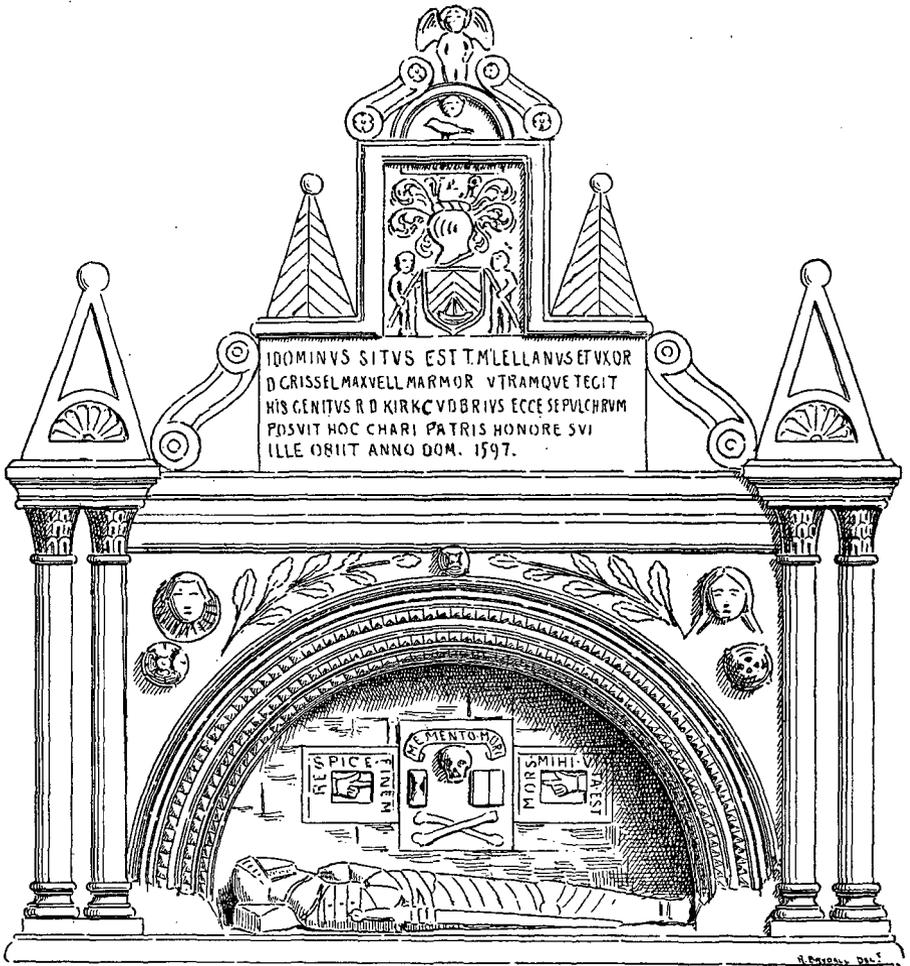


Fig. 6. Tomb of Maclellan of Bombie, Kirkeudbright.

displace the heraldic shield. Churches ceased to be built upon anything

like the scale of the old cathedral, or with any pretension to beauty of architecture; and as any kind of edifice which kept out wind or rain fairly well was considered good enough for the services of religion, there was neither room nor place for any of those effigies which form so important a part in illustrating the history of the past.

Worn and mutilated as they are, their study is still full of interest to the artist, the antiquary, and the historian. They are almost the only examples left in Scotland, representing the sculpture of the human figure, of the periods to which they belong, and to an extent afford reliable registers of the appearance and costume of those "whose prowess stirred the nations" or whose "coronet counterpoised the crown."

BISHOP OR ABBOT.—ARBROATH ABBEY.

This effigy (fig. 7) is preserved in the chapter-house of Arbroath Abbey, with various other fragments connected with the old edifice. Although incomplete, the example is of interest on account of the fair state of preservation of some of the details of the costume. The position of the hands and of the staff of the crozier are plainly indicated; the folds of the cope are executed in a graceful and skilful manner; the enrichments are particularly elaborate and delicate; and the abundance of jewels and pearls suggest strongly the early part of the fourteenth century as its probable date.

It measures over all 4 feet 6½ inches, and the tomb to which it belonged is said to have borne an inscription.

KING WILLIAM THE LION.—ARBROATH ABBEY.

This monarch, who is credited with having first adopted the lion rampant as the bearing on the arms of the Scottish Kings, died at Stirling in 1214, and was buried in front of the altar in Arbroath Abbey, where his tomb was discovered on the 20th March 1811. The fragment (fig. 8), which is preserved in the chapter-house of the Abbey, is evidently part of a coffin-lid, and is cut in a dark spotted marble, described as madrepora. It exhibits a remarkably high degree of artistic skill in the treatment of the drapery, as well as of the lion under the feet. The robe, although much longer, has some general resemblance to that on the effigy of Richard I. of England which was found at Rouen, and the belt is similarly arranged, with a slightly different pattern. The aumônier, a purse for containing alms, belongs to the type of the one appearing on the effigy of Queen Berengaria on her tomb in the Abbey of L'Espain, near Mans, and the hands were probably folded on the breast, in prayer. A most peculiar feature is the presence of remains of four small figures in the act



Fig. 7. Effigy of a Bishop or Abbot, Arbroath Abbey.



Fig. 8. Effigy of King William the Lion, Arbroath Abbey.

of arranging the drapery ; the very slight portions remaining of those at the waist show indications as if of a strap passing under the heel, while the most complete, the one at the feet, is a very elegantly designed figure of an angel, inverted, robed, and winged.

The fragment measures 4 feet 2 inches.

SIR ALAN SWINTON.—SWINTON CHURCH, BERWICKSHIRE.

Sir Alan Swinton, a baron of the reign of William the Lion, was the first of his line bearing the name of Alan, and the fifth in descent from Edulf, the supposed founder of the family, who was living about 1060. The Swintons of Swinton derive their name from the lands in Berwickshire now constituting the parish of that name, the whole or greater part of which they at one time possessed. The supposition is that their name originated from the lands being infested by wild-boars, and popular tradition attributes the first acquisition of the lands by the Swintons to the prowess of an ancestor in delivering the district from the ravages of these animals. Another legend represents Edulf as having received a territorial grant from Malcolm Canmore as a reward for his valour and loyalty in aiding him in his struggle for the recovery of the Scottish throne. To the Priory of Coldingham, founded by King Edgar in 1098, David I. had granted the superiority of the lands of Swinton and others, in Lothian, by a charter dated at Peebles in 1126. Sir Alan is said to have obtained a charter of the barony in the reign of William the Lion from Bertram, who was Prior of Coldingham about 1188. He died about the year 1200, and his name and attributes—

“The giant stature, and the ponderous mace,
Which only he of Scotland’s realm could wield,”

are borrowed by Sir Walter Scott for his hero at the battle of Halidon Hill, although it was not fought till two centuries later, and the Swinton who fell there was a Sir John.¹

The effigy (fig. 9), which is built into the wall of the parish church, is very rudely executed, and may very probably belong to the period to which it is assigned. The slab behind the effigy bears a peculiar arrangement of the Swinton arms, which are a chevron between three boars’ heads erased, the crest being a boar chained to a tree.

A vault in front of the monument and under the floor of the church, on being opened, was found to contain a coffin and three skulls, one of which, being unusually large, was supposed to be that of Sir Alan. A cast of it was taken and presented to Sir Walter Scott, who placed it beside a similar one of King Robert Bruce in Abbotsford. There is a story of a ghastly glare shed through the mullioned window by the setting sun on the Swinton skull being

¹ *The Swintons of that Ilk.*



Figs. 9 and 10. Recessed Tombs, with Effigies of Sir Alan Swinton, at Swinton Church, and Alan, Lord of Galloway, at Dundrennan Abbey.

accepted by Sir Walter as a presage of tidings which he received on the following day of a calamity which had befallen one of Sir Alan's descendants.¹

ALAN, LORD OF GALLOWAY.—DUNDRENNAN ABBEY, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Dundrennan Abbey is supposed to have been founded in 1142 by Fergus, four years after he first appears as Lord of Galloway, and two years after his great neighbour, de Morville, founded the stately Abbey of Kilwinning. His predecessors as Lords of Galloway were Ulgeric, and Dovenald who fell at the Battle of the Standard in 1138; and besides Dundrennan, he, as well as some of his successors, founded other abbeys. Fergus was succeeded by his son Uchtred, who founded at Lincluden a priory of Benedictine nuns, and the monument is supposed to commemorate Uchtred's grandson Alan, who was buried in Dundrennan Abbey.²

This Alan, Lord of Galloway, was a great man in his time—*Scotorum longe potissimus*, as he is named by Buchanan—and was also denominated Alan de Dumfries. He was a member of the stock of the Norman aristocracy which overran England and the richer portion of Scotland; was Constable of Scotland in 1233, and one of the great barons of England who extracted the Magna Charta from King John. When the Norwegians had settled in some of the Western Isles, and the Scottish kings failed to obtain possession of these by treaty, Alan of Galloway, assisted by Thomas, Earl of Athole, was encouraged by Alexander III. to act against the hardy and enterprising Norsemen. The fleet of Alan alone consisted of 150 ships, small craft of course, but very formidable in piratic warfare, and the expedition was so successful that Olaf the Black was expelled from his kingdom of Man.³

Alan was the last native prince of Galloway, and Threave Castle, which was built in the fourteenth century, occupies the site of his fortalice.⁴ A man of amiable disposition, he was anxious for the welfare of his people, spending much time in improving his territories, reforming the laws of his country, and advancing the interests of religion. His bounties to monasteries were very considerable; he granted or confirmed many of their charters, and relieved Galloway from the demands of the monks of Kelso.⁵ In 1209 he married, for his second wife, the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the king's next brother; and it was the eldest of his two (or three) children by this marriage, Devorgilla, born in 1213, who founded Sweetheart Abbey, where she deposited the heart of her husband, John Baliol, of Bernard's Castle

¹ *The Swintons of that Ilk.*

² *Proceedings of Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society.*

³ Tytler, *History of Scotland.*

⁴ Harper's *Rambles in Galloway.*

⁵ Hutcheson's *Memorials of Abbey of Dundrennan.*

in England. Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by marriage with one of Alan's daughters, obtained great possessions in Scotland, and by her right became High Constable.

The remains of the tomb (fig. 10) are in the north wall of the eastern aisle of the north transept, and the figure is cut in a grey stone similar to that of the building. The shoulders rest in a shallow socket hollowed out of the slab, and near the head is a small heptagonal hollow, about half an inch deep. The left side shows no interest except the scabbard of a ponderous sword, and the fragment measures 5 feet 4 inches long, and 1 foot 10 inches across the shoulders.

MARJORY ABERNETHY.—ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, DOUGLAS.

In the restored Kirk of St Bride, at Douglas, in Lanarkshire, which figures prominently in Sir Walter Scott's *Castle Dangerous*, among probably the most interesting group of tombs now existing in Scotland, is the detached and much decayed figure of Marjory Abernethy, who died in 1259. She was married to Hugh Douglas, younger of Douglas, uncle to the good Sir James.

The figure (fig. 11) is the size of life, and the base or end is terminated by a spiritedly carved piece of foliage, shown over the figure. Some doubt has been cast upon its extreme antiquity, on the presumption that if it then existed, it would have been destroyed by the English when they held possession of the patrimony of the Douglasses, and that it must have been executed after the English were expelled. This, however, is mere supposition, although very probably it was then much injured.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, DOUGLAS.

A decorated and moulded niche, of a later period than the figure it contains, in the Kirk of St Bride, at Douglas, bears in its apex the Douglas Arms—a man's heart, with three stars in chief—as borne by the Douglasses before the heart was ensigned with the imperial crown at a much later period than that of the effigy (see fig. 12). The figure is that of the Good Sir James, the comrade of the Bruce throughout his adventurous career, who lives in the pages of Froissart as one of the most doughty and most chivalrous knights of the period, and is referred to by Fordun as "in his day a brave hammerer of the English." A page to Bishop Lamberton of St Andrews, he, in his eighteenth year, joined Bruce's standard, after the death of Comyn, and was present at the coronation at Scone.

He was the eldest son of William, fourth Lord of Douglas, whose estates had been given by Edward of England to the Lord Clifford. After the imprisonment and death of his father, he was educated at the court of France, and during the course of the long war waged against England for the inde-



Fig. 11. Effigy of Marjory Abernethy, St Bride's Church, Douglas.

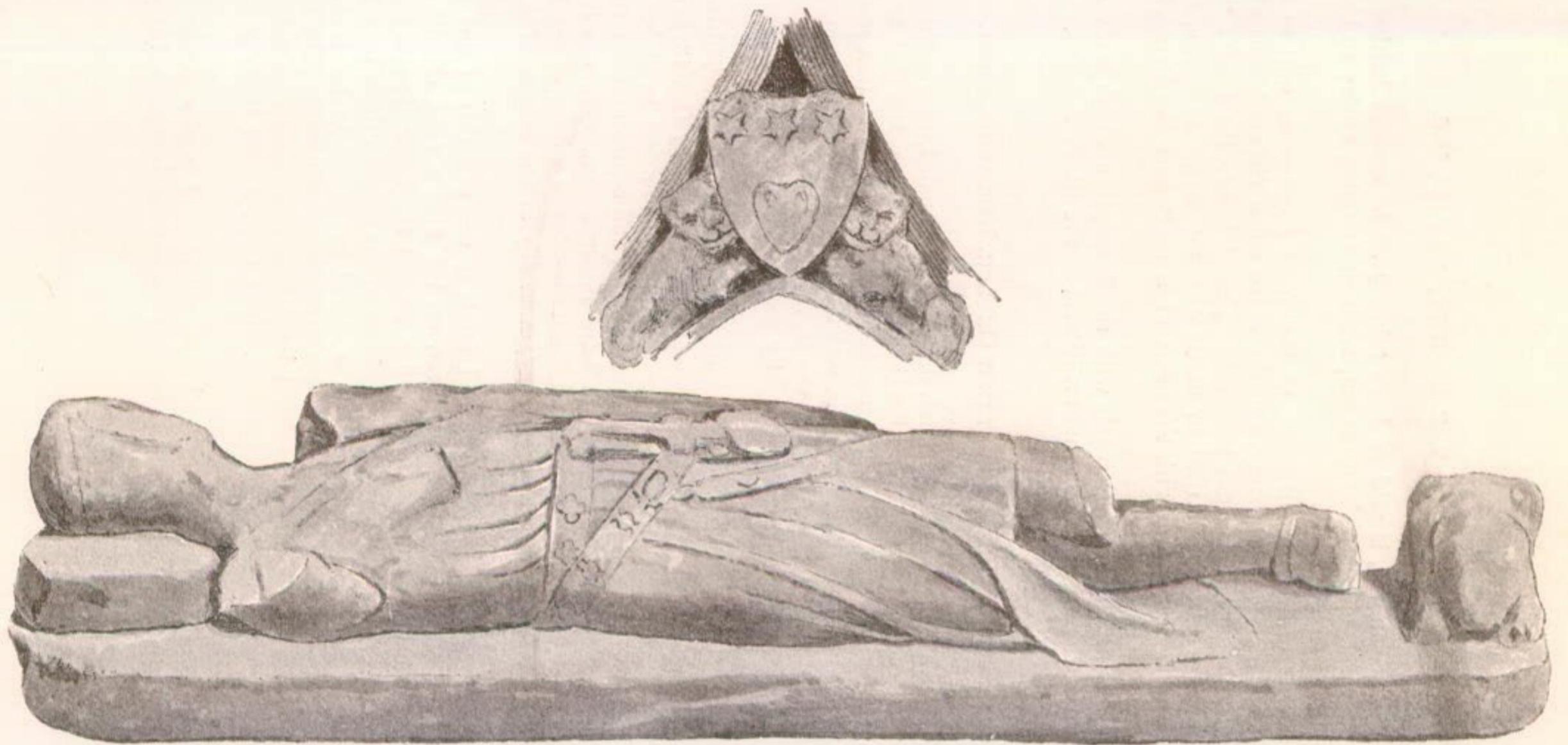


Fig. 12. Effigy of Sir James Douglas, St Bride's Church, Douglas.

pendence of his country, is said to have taken part in seventy battles. He was never married, but left a natural son, William Douglas, known in history as the Knight of Liddesdale.

The incidents of his life fill some of the most familiar as well as most romantic pages of Scottish history, and the well-known circumstances of his death are recorded on the recent inscription placed beside the tomb: "The Good Sir James of Douglas, killed in battle with the Moors in Spain, while on his way to the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert the Bruce, 25th August 1330."

The stature of the figure corresponds with the description which is given of him in history, where he is sometimes mentioned as the Black Douglas.

HUGO DE ARBUTHNOT.—ARBUTHNOT CHURCH, KINCARDINESHIRE.

The old parish church of Arbuthnot, delightfully situated, overlooking the river Bervie, about midway between Bervie and Fordoun, was founded in the thirteenth century. It still retains a portion of the building of that period; patched up in a rude manner after the Reformation, it remained so, uncared for, till 1890, when, by the efforts of the Rev. Mr Spence, the parish clergyman, it was disencumbered of its unsightly galleries and some other encumbrances, and judiciously restored.

The first on record of the family of Arbuthnot was Hugo de Aberbothenoth, who possessed the lands of Arbuthnot about 1160. The effigy (fig. 13) is now lying in a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, which was founded by Robert de Arbuthnot towards the end of the fifteenth century, and commemorates Hugo, the third of that name, and the fourth laird in succession. He was designated Hugo Blundus, or Hugo le Blond, from the flaxen colour of his hair, and was a liberal benefactor to the clergy, especially to the monks of Aberbrothock in 1282.

Although now appearing as a detached tomb, it was probably at one time recessed within a wall. The shields bear, on the first a fesse chequé, the second and third the Arbuthnot arms, and a part of the latter appears on the fourth, which is incomplete. From the spacing of the shields, there have been probably five of them originally, and it is stated by Nisbet in his *Heraldry* that a shield in the base bore his lady's arms—three chevrons—she being probably a daughter of or nearly related to the de Morvilles, who were for several generations Constables of Scotland. The large shield bears portions of the Arbuthnot arms only.

The monument measures 7 feet 5 inches in length, and is of common free-stone, the intervals between the stones bearing the shields being filled in with plaster.

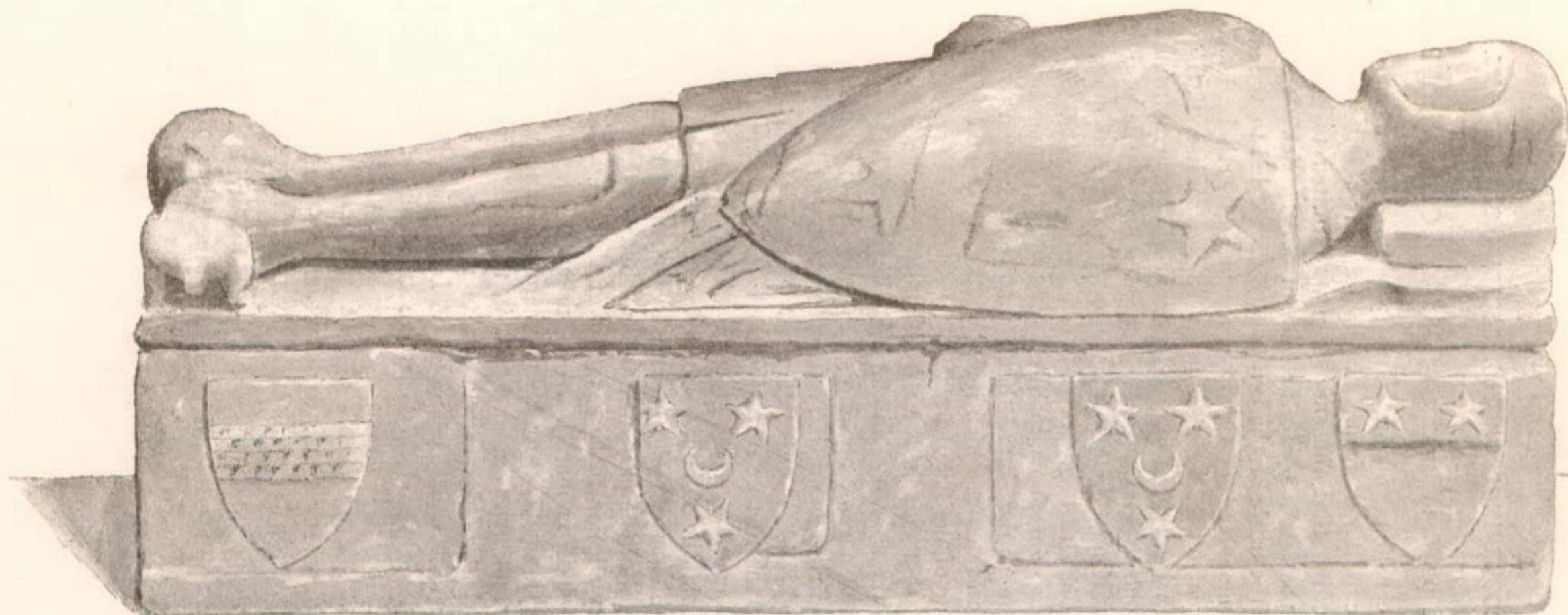


Fig. 13. Effigy of Hugo de Arbuthnot, Arbuthnot Church.

MALISE, EARL OF STRATHEARN.—DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL, PERTSHIRE.

The ancient earldom of Strathearn was one of the most powerful in Scotland. The cupidity of James I., who brought about its reversion to the Crown by contending that the succession was limited to heirs-male when it passed into the possession of Malise, son of Sir Patrick Graham, so excited the vengeance of the uncle of the young earl, that it led to the murder of that monarch in the monastery of the Dominicans in Perth in 1436. Some two centuries earlier, about 1256, we find an earlier Malise, Earl of Strathearn, acting in concert with the Earl of Gloucester and others from England, and the Earls of Douglas and Crawford, surprising the Castle of Edinburgh and relieving the boy King, Alexander III., and his youthful queen, the Princess Margaret, from their real or pretended detention in that fortress. In the regency which was soon after appointed for the government of the realm and the custody of the young King—then about fourteen years of age—the same Earl Malise was on the list which included the clergy and nobility favourable to England, as one of the English party.

It is probable that this is the Earl whose effigy (fig. 14), with that of his Countess, lies on the floor of Dunblane Cathedral. The two figures are hewn out of one block of a common hard grey stone, and are said to have been discovered in the choir, surmounting a leaden coffin inscribed with the date 1271, and attributed to Malise, eighth Earl of Strathearn. The roughened surface of the neck suggests the texture of mail; the shield bears no traces of arms; and the Earl has no sword or other weapon. The figures measure about 6 feet 9 inches to the toes; the Earl is 1 foot 8 inches across the shoulders; and the slightly convex shield is 2 feet 10 inches in length by 18 inches in width.

In the graveyard of the parish church of Bourtie there are two effigies (see figs. 3 and 4) very similar to these: that of the knight is decayed out of all interest, and the lady is merely three unshapely fragments of stone. Local tradition assigns these effigies to a de Longueville and his wife, the former of whom, it is said, took part under Bruce in the fight with Comyn of Buchan on the adjacent hill of Barra, where the natives profess to point out the trenches constructed before the battle of Inverurie. These figures measure about 6 feet in length, and no arms are traceable on the shield, which is unusually broad.

WALTER STEWART, EARL OF MENTEITH.—PRIORY CHURCH OF
INCHMAHOME, MENTEITH, PERTSHIRE.

Some 15 miles beyond Stirling, in the old district of Menteith, lies the beautiful Lake of Menteith. It contains three islets, the largest of which, anciently known as *Insula St Colmoci*, contains the roofless ruins of a priory church and other adjacent buildings.

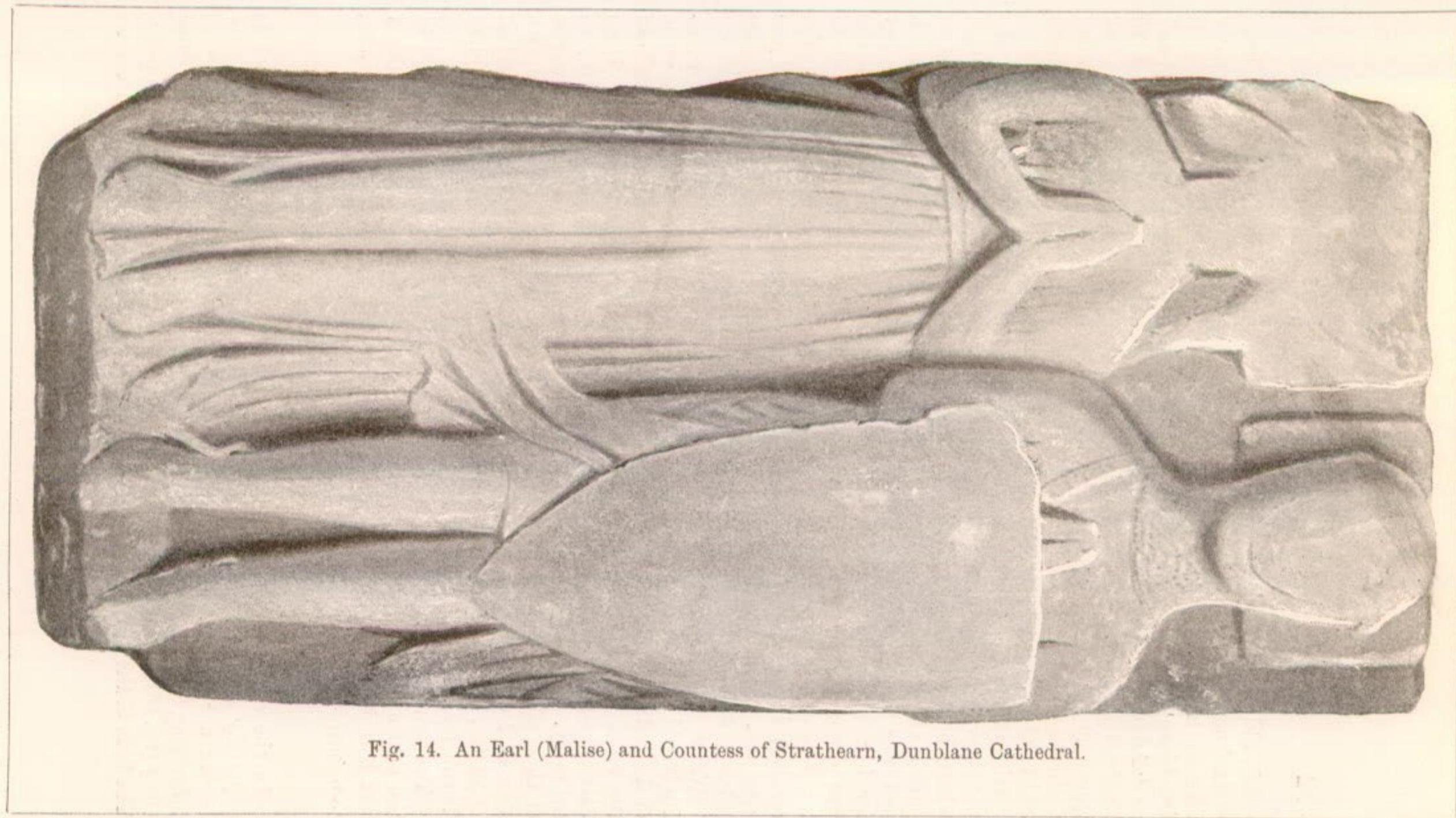


Fig. 14. An Earl (Malise) and Countess of Strathearn, Dunblane Cathedral.

The old Celtic name—Inchmocholmuc—has given place to its modern form: of Inchmahome. Its religious house was founded in the thirteenth or early; fourteenth century, and appears to have been originally in the Diocese of Dunblane; the Priory is mentioned also as belonging to Cambuskenneth; and; an “Adam, Prior de L’Isle de St Colmock,” swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. At a more recent time it was the home of the ill-fated; Queen Mary during part of her childhood, and a small arbour of boxwood still remaining on the island has been traditionally associated with her name and memory.

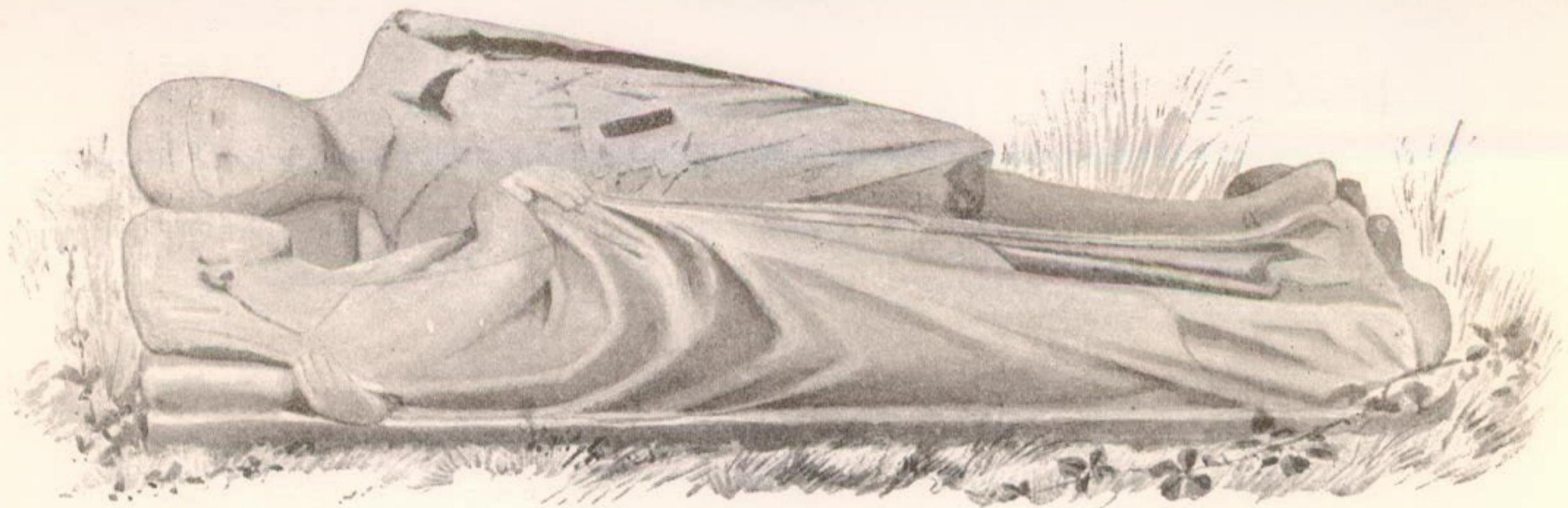
History mentions that Walter Stewart married the younger sister of the Countess of Menteith, wife of Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, connected with whom a dark story arose in Scotland. This Countess is mentioned as having encouraged a criminal passion for an English baron named Russel, and was openly accused of poisoning her husband in order to make way for her paramour, whom she married with indecent haste. For this she was disgraced and compelled to leave Scotland, after being despoiled of her estates; Walter Stewart and his lady were then advanced to the earldom by the parliament or assembly of the clergy and barons of the kingdom. Their second son was the Sir John (Stewart) of Ruskie who betrayed Wallace.

Walter Stewart was a man of considerable importance among his peers. He is said to have accompanied Lewis IX. of France in the disastrous crusade of 1248-49, and to have distinguished himself in repelling the attack of the Norwegian King Haco at Largs in 1263, where his brother the High Steward—the Scottish Hardyknute—was in command of the right wing of the army. About the year 1286, a Walter Bulloch, Earl of Menteith, was one of those who accompanied the Princess Margaret to attend her marriage with Eric of Norway, about which time we also find Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, joining the other Scottish nobles who met at Bruce’s Castle of Turnberry, in order to favour his accession to the throne.

The figures (of which two views are given in fig. 15) lie on the ground in the centre of the chancel of the church, and the block of stone measures 7 feet 6 inches in length by 4 feet 2 inches in breadth at the top, narrowing downwards.

EFFIGY OF A LADY.—PAISLEY ABBEY.

In the centre of the dripping aisle of Paisley Abbey, an effigy which is popularly attributed to Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert, locally known as “Queen Blearie,” lies upon a large modern rectangular structure measuring 8 feet 2 inches by 24 inches, and 3 feet 10 inches in height. The effigy (fig. 16) measures 6 feet 4 inches, and is thickly coated with old, hard paint. The back of the head has been mended with plaster or cement; a rose decorates



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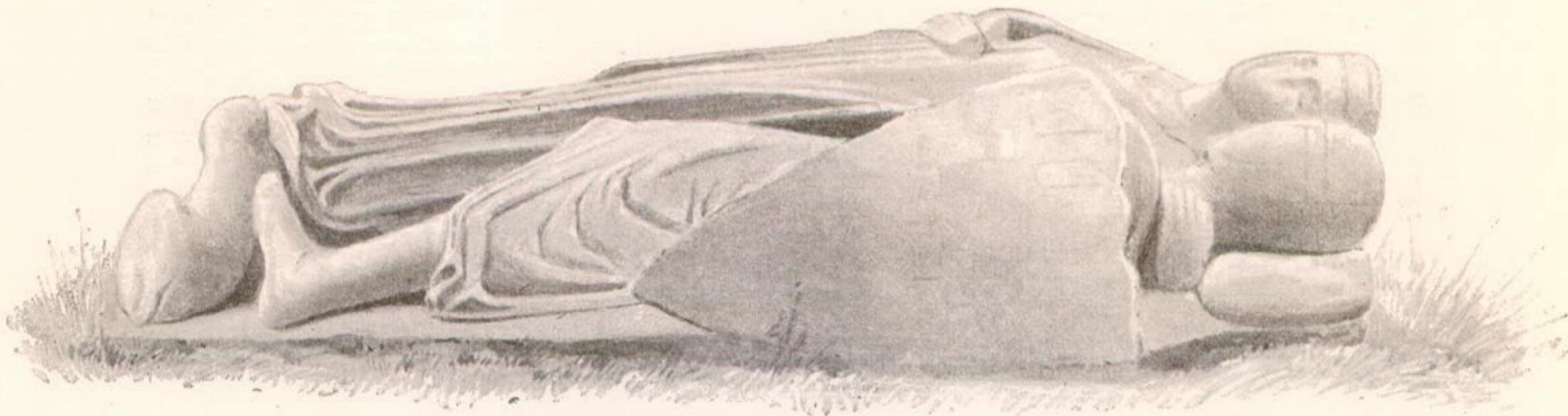


Fig. 15. Two Views of the Effigies of an Earl (Walter Stewart) and Countess of Menteith, Inchmahome.

the forehead, from which the hair hangs to the shoulders in heavy, clumsy locks, which has probably been the restoration, perpetrated by a local mason, of a decayed head-dress, who may also be responsible for the thinning of the arms and the hands, the sharpening of the band across the breast, and the cutting of parts of the folds of the dress at the feet into a suggestion of the head and tail of an animal. The narrow girdle across the waist has a small buckle near her right side, and in the centre there seems to have been an ornament of some kind with a pendant, between which is a small shield. At her left side hangs an alms-purse, and the dress and mantle extend beyond the feet, terminating in folds, the elevation of the end being decorated with foliated carving, as shown in the accompanying figure (fig. 17).

The effigy was discovered while sinking a grave in the centre of the choir

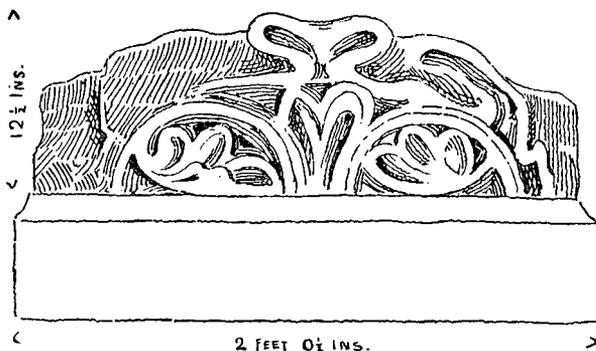


Fig. 17. Elevation of end of Effigy, Paisley Abbey.

of the Abbey, in front of where the high altar stood, the spot being marked by a handsome memorial in granite and Sicilian marble, by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on her visit to Paisley, as a descendant of the great Bruce. It is of the same type as the effigy of Marjory Abernethy at Douglas; there can be no doubt of its belonging to the period popularly ascribed to it; and from the place in which it was found, it is not unreasonable to assume that tradition may be correct in attributing it to the daughter of the Bruce.

With regard to the structure upon which the figure now lies, including the canopy over the head, it was erected at quite a recent date by a minister of the Abbey, a Dr Bogue or Boog, who collected fragments of sculptured debris lying in various parts of the Abbey, and had them wrought into the structure upon which he placed the effigy. On the flat vertical surface of the canopy are the figures of our Saviour on the cross, with a label inscribed INRI, with a female figure near His right side, and a Madonna and child near His left.



Fig. 16. Effigy of a Lady, Paisley Abbey.



Fig. 18. Effigy of a Knight, Old Kilpatrick.

Underneath are three shields, the central large one bearing the Paisley arms, and those on the dexter and sinister side, respectively, a fesse chequé between three roses, and a lion rampant over a fesse chequé. The two sides of the base have inserted into each, six small figures of ecclesiastics; one has a riband inscribed *JOHES D LYCHTW*, another *ROBERT WYSHARD*, and a third *JOHES D LYCHTGUE*, probably referring to an Abbot of Linlithgow and Bishop Robert Wishart, who died Bishop of Glasgow in 1316.

EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT.—CHURCH OF OLD KILPATRICK, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

This effigy (fig. 18) is interesting on account of the remains of two little angels, one on each side of the head—a characteristic very rare in existing Scottish effigies, although of frequent occurrence in those of England and other countries. The example, from the costume, belongs to the late thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, and seems to have no history. It is of freestone, rather rudely proportioned, and lies exposed on the ground in a little enclosure at the south-east corner of the graveyard at Old Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire; the total length of the stone is 6 feet 5½ inches.

EFFIGY OF AN ECCLESIASTIC.—DUNDENNAN ABBEY.

This curious stone (fig. 19), which was formerly in the chapter-house of the Abbey of Dundrennan, is now erected within a recess in the wall near the entrance to the nave. The costume is the cowl and hood of the Cistercians, and it is usually assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century.

On the left breast there is slightly but very definitely formed the hilt and upper part of a dagger, with rounded pommel and curved guard. On the little figure underneath the feet, an incision in the abdomen allows the bowels to protrude, and the legs are bent inwards at the knees, the feet having slightly pointed shoes. Various meanings have been attached to the small figure, none of which seem satisfactory. The presence of the dagger is also difficult to account for.

The stone is of a close, hard grain, and measures 6 feet 7 inches from the top of the crosier to the lowest knee of the small figure, and is 1 foot 8 inches across the top.

BISHOP OR ABBOT.—ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

Recessed in the wall of St Mary's aisle in the venerable Cathedral of Elgin is the unidentified figure of a bishop or mitred abbot (fig. 20), of probably the thirteenth century. In the guide-book to the ruins it is mentioned as having "been called the tomb of Bishop Alexander Stewart, who was ordained in 1482, and died in 1501." The slight traces of ornament, and the style of carving



Fig. 19. Effigy of an Ecclesiastic, Dundrennan.

Fig. 20. Bishop or Abbot, Elgin Cathedral.

of the animal under the feet, are alone sufficient to cause it to be assigned to a much earlier date, while the form of mitre is of the type prevailing in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.

BISHOP.—DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.

In the north wall of the choir of Dunblane Cathedral lies this effigy of a bishop (fig. 21), which has been usually referred to as that of Finlay Dermock, a Bishop of the See at the beginning of the fifteenth century, who is said to have built the first bridge across the river Allan at Dunblane. The style of carving, the short form of the mitre, and the moulding of the old arch, which was replaced by a new one of the same style during the recent restoration, point very evidently to the thirteenth century as the period to which it ought to be assigned. It has been suggested as probable that the figure represents Bishop Clement, a preaching friar of foreign birth, who is said to have received the tonsure from St Dominic, and at whose accession to the See in 1233 it is stated that "the rents were barely sufficient to maintain him for six months; there was no place in the cathedral where he could lay his head; no chapter; only a rustic chaplain saying mass thrice a week in a roofless church." After a pontificate of fifteen years, his energy resulted in his leaving it "a stately sanctuary, rich in land and heritage, served by prebendary and canon."

The effigy, of common freestone, measures 6 feet 9 inches all over, 8 inches of which are occupied by the animal at the feet.

Another effigy lies within a rudely arched recess in the nave, which is supposed to be that of Michael Ochiltree, a Bishop of the middle of the fifteenth century, who richly adorned the building. It is now decayed out of all interest.

BISHOP.—FORTROSE CATHEDRAL.

The beautiful ruin of Fortrose Cathedral is built on the summit overlooking the Moray Firth, about 11 miles by water from Inverness. One of the walls contains the remains of three tombs; one of these is attributed to an alleged Countess of Ross, or Eufamia Leslie, who possessed the property of the earldom of Ross, and died before 1398, but the figure, if it ever bore one, is gone, and the carving, which was once celebrated for its beauty, is nearly quite effaced; a second tomb bears the broken fragment of a bishop, the face of the tomb decorated with an arcade; and the third, which is tolerably complete, is the one here given. (Figs. 22 and 23.)

Which bishop the tomb commemorates is not known, although the name of a Bishop Fraser has been attached to it; tradition associated it with the second Bishop of the See, but that places it at a period very much earlier than its style. The workmanship is of a very superior kind; part of the moulding is filled in

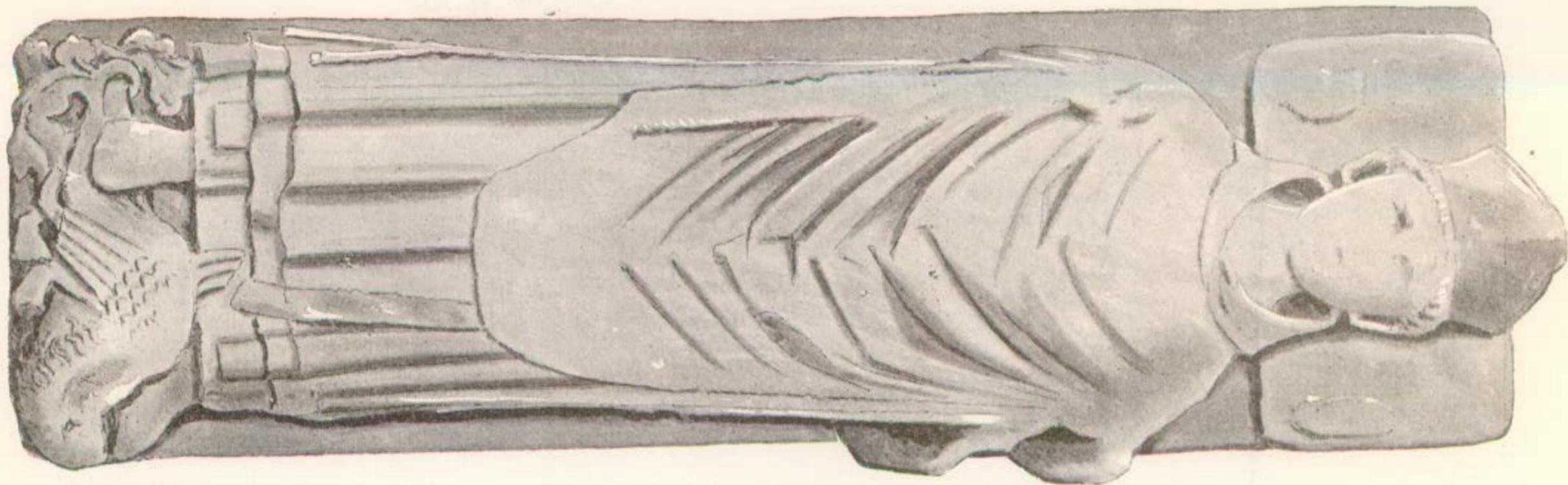


Fig. 21. Effigy of a Bishop, Dunblane Cathedral.

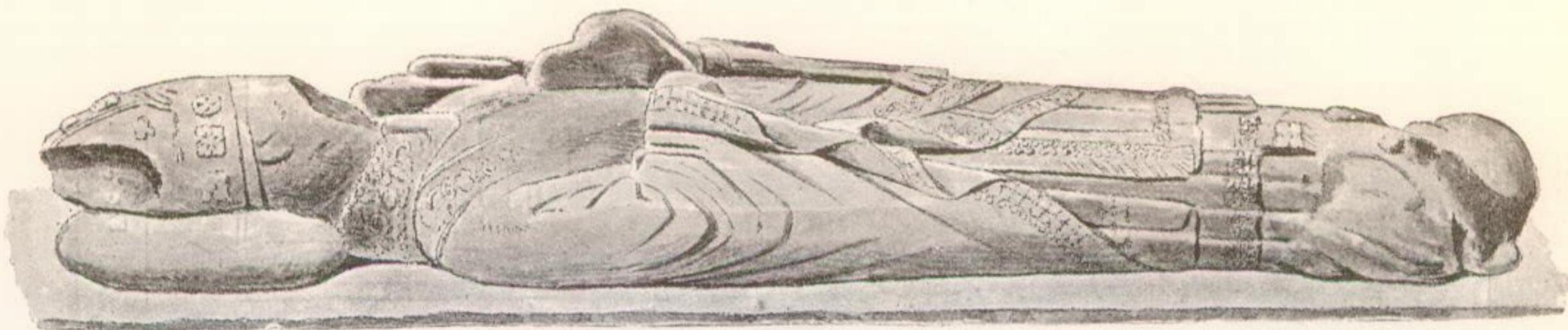


Fig. 22. Effigy of a Bishop in Fortrose Cathedral.

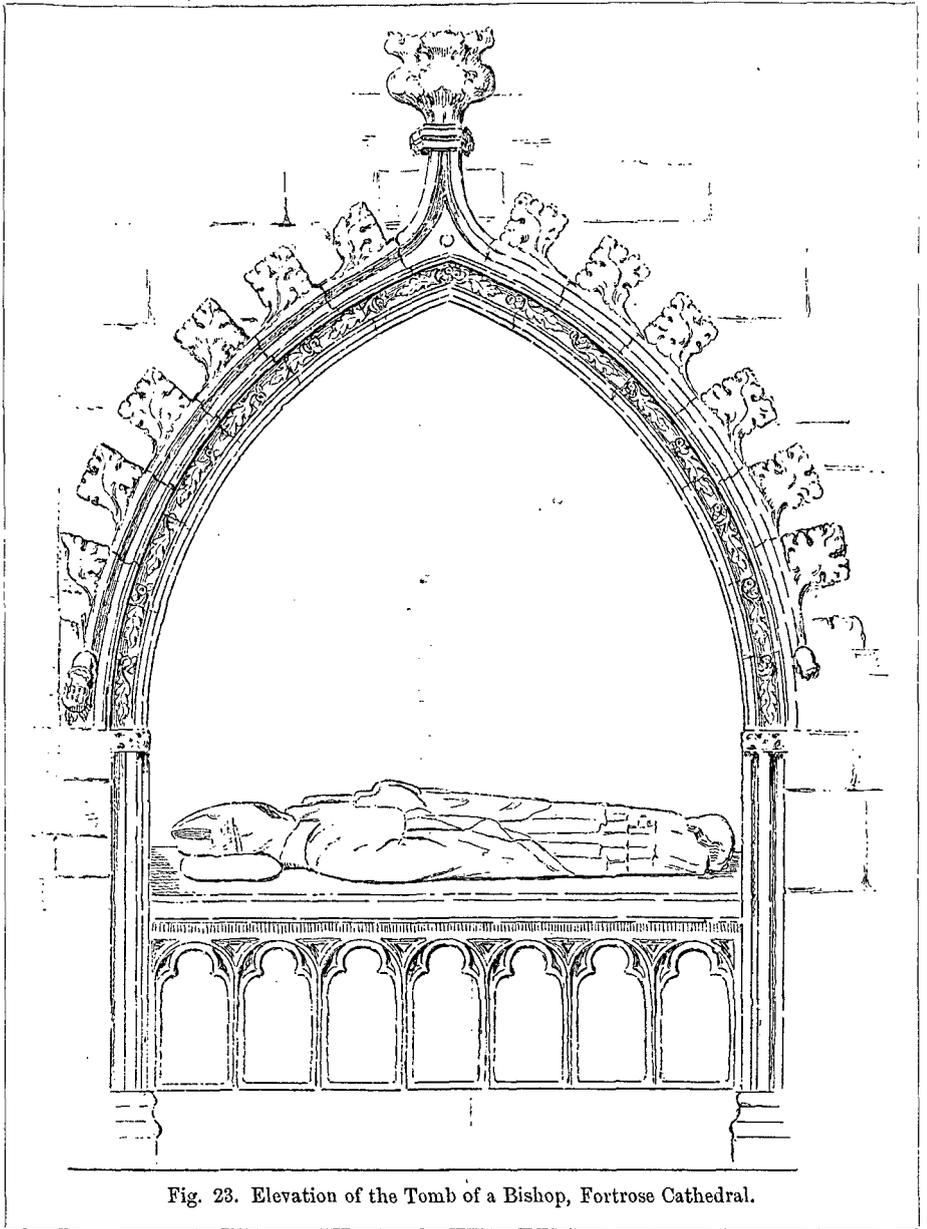


Fig. 23. Elevation of the Tomb of a Bishop, Fortrose Cathedral.

with most beautifully carved clusters of acorns and oak-leaves, faithfully copied from nature ; and the fragments of two small lions at the spring of the arch, nearly as sharp as when they were chiselled, are most elegantly designed, and carved with the most exquisite taste.

Fortrose, although now a quiet village, was celebrated in its day, not only on account of its cathedral and the castle which has now disappeared, but for its position as a seat of learning. Its old name was Chanonrie, so called from its ecclesiastical position as the seat of the Bishop of Ross, and the fact that within it were kept all official documents and writs connected with the church and lands in the diocese. In 1455 Fortrose was finally united to Rosemarkie, nearly a mile further north, by a charter of James II.

SIR WILLIAM OLIPHANT.—CHURCH OF ABERDALGIE, PERTHSHIRE.

In the churchyard of the parish church of Aberdalgie, a slab of black marble (fig. 24) commemorates one of the Oliphants of Aberdalgie. It was formerly in the old parish church, which was adjacent to Aberdalgie Castle, and was destroyed by Cromwell's troops in 1651. A new church was erected in 1773 on a site near to the old one—probably where the stone is now placed—and the carving was covered by another slab, supported by six 12-inch pillars, in 1780, by Lawrence Oliphant of Gask ; the latter slab bears the inscription, "Hic jacet dominus Willielmus Oliphant, dominus de Aberdalgie, qui obiit quinto die mensis Februarii, anno 1329," with the Oliphant arms—gules, three crescents.

The carving is in very flat relief, and the character of the design partakes more of the nature of a monumental brass than of a piece of sculpture. The figure, in design, costume, and arrangement, corresponds very closely with that on the brass of Robert Albyn in Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, which is assigned to the period of Henry IV. (1399-1413) ; it also has a resemblance to the figure on the brass of Sir John de Argentine, of 1382 ; and the surcoat, with its studs, is very similar to that on the brass of Sir Miles Stapleton, at Ingham, of 1365. There is thus reason for believing that the carving belongs to a later period than 1329, as given on the modern inscription.

Sir William Oliphant was an adherent of King Robert Bruce, and was one of the Scottish magnates who subscribed the famous letter to the Pope, in 1320, asserting the independence of the kingdom. He was succeeded by his son Walter, who received in marriage Elizabeth, a younger daughter of King Robert.

In the absence of Scottish monumental brasses, the carving is most interesting, as showing the same class of design. It measures 8 feet 2 by 4 feet 3 inches, and is about 9 inches thick ; the surface is rapidly scaling off, and a considerable portion, including the face, is filled in roughly with plaster.

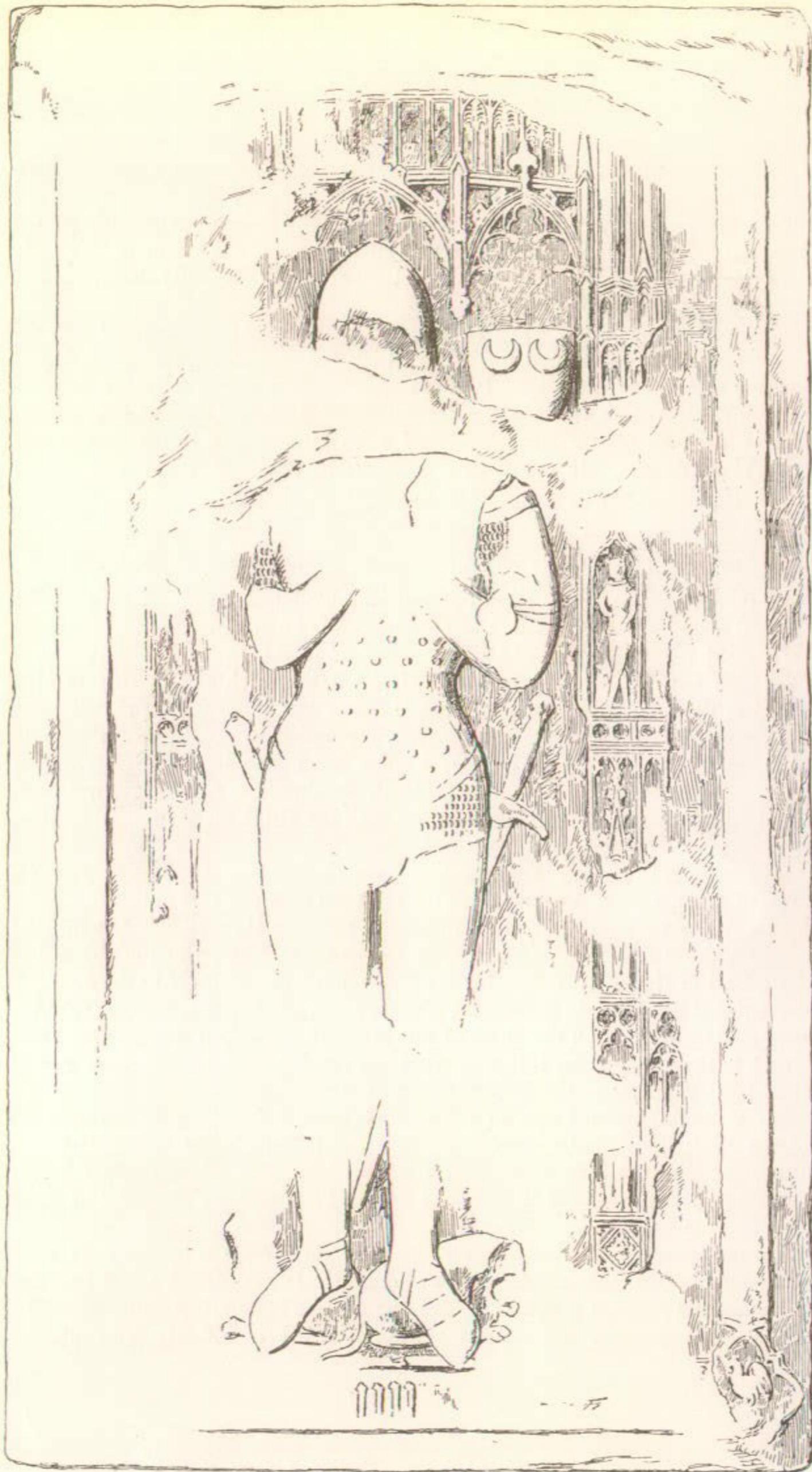


Fig. 24. Slab with Effigy of Sir William Oliphant, Aberdalgie Church.

Probably it is the only example of the kind in Scotland, a somewhat similarly designed one at Creich, near Cupar, being executed in incised lines.

STEWART OF BUTE.—ST MARY'S CHAPEL, ROTHESAY.

In the ruined Chapel of St Mary at Rothesay are three effigies.

The rude slab (of which a representation is here given in fig. 25) is destitute of history, although tradition sometimes claims it as the figure of the great Somerled, as is the case with another stone at Sattel, in Kintyre.

The tomb (fig. 26) occupies part of the south wall of the ruined Chapel of St Mary at Rothesay, and from the costume and architectural details it may be assigned to the latter part of the fourteenth century. No record seems to exist as to who the figure represents, or of any inscription which the tomb may have borne. That it is connected with a Stewart of the royal line is certain from its heraldry; but throughout the centuries when the Stewarts were dominant as monarchs of the country, or prominent as territorial barons, history has associated so many of the name with the various localities that a solitary unrecorded tomb, containing upon itself the only information as to the cause of its erection, is almost impossible to be identified with any particular individual.

Tradition in this case asserts, and meets with the common acceptance, that the figure represents Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, who fell at the disastrous battle of Falkirk in 1298. The period of the costume precludes this supposition; and even if it had been erected to his memory at a much later date, one would reasonably expect to find still some trace of the Bonkil arms. Another conjecture refers it to John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, a natural son of Robert II., who died in 1449; a claim of a more ambitious kind has been put forward for it on behalf of King Robert II., with the supposition that it was the one prepared during his lifetime; while another suggestion has been made that it was erected by Robert II. in memory of his father, Walter, the eighth High Stewart, who married a daughter of Robert Bruce, and died at Bathgate in 1327 or 1328.

On the opposite wall, similarly recessed (fig. 27), is the mouldered fragment



Fig. 25. Slab with Effigy, in St Mary's, Rothesay.

of the effigy of a lady and baby—little more than a shapeless stone. It bears no arms, and the base contains some remains of small upright figures, of which there have been eight, but the debris possesses almost no interest.



Fig. 26. Tomb with Effigy of a Stewart of Bute, St Mary's Chapel, Rothesay.



Fig. 27. Tomb with Effigies of a Lady and Infant, in St Mary's Chapel, Rothsay.

PATRICK DOUGLAS.—DUNDRENNAN ABBEY.

This slab (fig. 28), which was formerly in the chapter-house of Dundrennan Abbey, is now erected against the west wall of the nave, within a recess. It is



Figs. 28, 29. Slabs with Effigies of Patrick Douglas and a Nun, at Dundrennan Abbey.

rudely executed in very flat relief, with a well-executed inscription in raised letters. The only peculiarity about the carving is on the oak-leaves on the sinister side, the holes in which, dividing the leaves into segments, having been executed with a drill. The inscription, when complete, is supposed to have read :—"hic jacet dominus patricius doglas quondam cellerarius de dundranna qui obiit anno domini MCCCCLXXX orate," &c., although the word here given as a contraction for "dominus" appears on the stone very clearly as given on the illustration. It measures 5 feet 6½ by 2 feet 9 inches.

INCISED EFFIGY OF A NUN.—DUNDRENNAN ABBEY.

Although incised slabs were not intended to be noticed in the present paper, this, on account of its similarity in style and proximity of position to the slab of Douglas the Cellarer, has been included (fig. 29). It was formerly in the east aisle of the south transept, where the fragments composing it do not seem to have occupied their present positions, which are most probably now correct, in relation to each other. According to the old arrangement of the parts, the inscription read :—"hic jacet chea . v si domina pr uondam . . . biit ano d MCCCXL," which was supposed to have read, "hic jacet domina blanchea virgo sit domina prioressa quondam obiit ano domini MCCCXL." The inscription as it now reads differs materially, and the word "domina" followed by what reads tolerably clearly "orcher" at once suggest the name of "Orchardton," the round tower of which name, about five miles from Castle-Douglas, on the route to Anchencairn, is supposed to have been built by Uchtrede, Lord of Galloway, in the twelfth century.

It is peculiar to find a nun associated with a monastery—the Nuns of Lincluden belonged to the order of the Benedictines, and the Monks of Dundrennan to that of the Cistercians—but the presence of the slab here may perhaps be accounted for on the supposition that it commemorates a benefactress to the monastery, and of kinship to the Lords of Galloway, who are represented in the same Abbey by the effigy of Alan of Galloway.

The slab is of common stone, and measures 5 feet 3 by 2 feet 10 inches.

JAMES "THE GROSS," SEVENTH EARL OF DOUGLAS.—ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, DOUGLAS.

James "the Gross" was grand-uncle to William, the sixth Earl of Douglas, who, with his brother, was executed at Edinburgh Castle, through the influence of Crichton and Livingston. He assumed the title of Earl of Douglas on entering into possession of the estates, the greater part of which then reverted to him. Although a man of fierce and determined character, and living in an age when revenge was esteemed an almost sacred obligation, he was singularly supine in respect to the conduct of Crichton and Livingston. His memory

has been stained with a slight suspicion of having connived at the execution, as, after a short period, he was in the closest bonds of intimacy with those who had destroyed the head of his house. The French property and the Dukedom of Touraine, being male fief, returned to the Crown of France; and the large unentailed estates in the counties of Galloway and Wigtown, along with the domains of Balvenie and Ormond, reverted to William's only sister, Margaret, the Fair Maid of Galloway, who was afterwards married to William, Earl of Douglas, the son of James "the Gross," thus again uniting the estates.

The monument (fig. 30) is in the Kirk of St Bride, at Douglas, and the architectural portions have been partly restored. The arms surmounting the tomb show, quarterly, first, the Douglas arms of three stars in chief—being the old bearings of the family before Douglas became a surname—over a man's heart; second, a lion rampant for Galloway; third, three stars (two and one) for Douglas; the fourth, which is now effaced, probably bore a saltire and chief, for the lordship of Galloway, or a lion rampant for Liddesdale, the latter being differenced by colour from the Galloway arms. The second of the figures on the base is habited as an ecclesiastic, and the head-dress of the last is supposed to indicate that she was unmarried; these probably represent the family, and the shield separating the groups has the Douglas arms, as above, impaling Saintclair of Orkney.

In point of design and execution, this is the finest of the Douglas group of tombs, and the carving of some of the details resembles very closely similar parts on the walls of Melrose Abbey. It is said that the mutilations were largely the result of some of Cromwell's troopers having been quartered there. Portions of the arms on the wall show distinct traces of having been coloured and gilded.

The following recent inscription is painted beside the tomb:—

" James, 7th Earl of Douglas
and first Earl of Avondale, surnamed the Gross
Died in 1443
and his wife, Lady Beatrix Sinclair."

" Hic jacet magnus et potens princeps, Dominus Jacobus de Douglas, Dux Touroniae et comes de Douglas, Dominus Annandiae, Gallovidiae, Liddaliae, et Jedburgh Forrestiae, et Dominus de Balveniae, Magnus Wardanus Regni Scotiae versus Angliam, &c. obiit 24 die mensis Martii, anno Domini 1443."

" Hic jacet Domina Beatrix de Sinclair, Filia Henrici, Comitiss Orcadum, Domini de Sinclair, &c., Comitissa de Douglas et Aveniae, Domina Gallovidiae."

SIR JOHN ROSS.—PARISH CHURCH OF RENFREW.

Within a recess in the wall of the modern parish church of Renfrew are two effigies, resting upon a sculptured base (fig. 31). Over the recess is the modern



Fig. 30. Tomb of James, 7th Earl of Douglas, in St Bride's Church, Douglas.

inscription :—"hic jacet joh(anne)s ros miles quōdam dominus de hawkhede et marjoria u(x)or sua or(a)te pro ipsis qui obiit." The effigies are almost identical with those at Houston ; the armour of Sir John Ross does not seem so well understood, owing probably to some cleaning which the effigy (fig. 32) has undergone ; and the mail on the shoulders is of the ordinary kind, while that on the Houston figure is more like the older kind known as "rustred." Details of the figures on the base of the monument are given in fig. 33.

In Crawford's description of Renfrew, 1710, and also 1718, is :—"Adjoining to the church there is a spacious Isle, the burial place of the family of Ross :

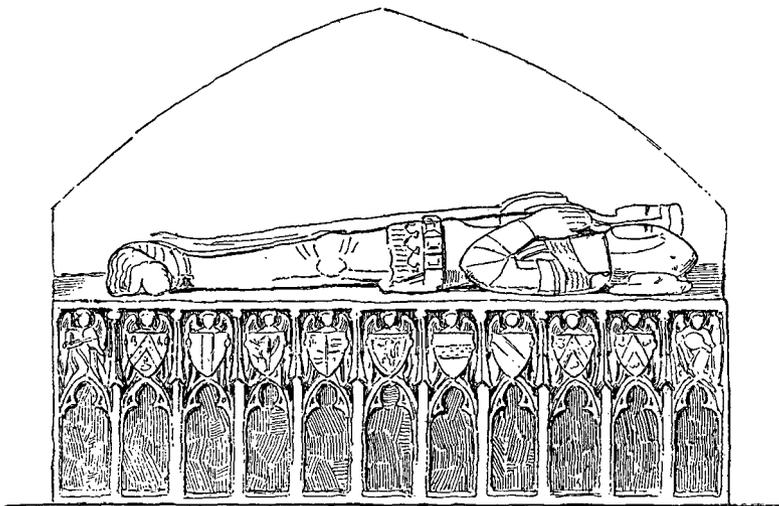


Fig. 31. Tomb of Sir John Ross and Marjory Mure, in Renfrew Parish Church.

as also on the south side of this church lies the statue of Sir Josias (*sic*) Ross, of Hawkhead, and Marjory Mure, a daughter of Caldwell, his wife, as big as the life, with their coats of arms over them, each carved in one stone." Then follows the inscription, differing slightly from its present form, especially in the name Josias, obviously an error. At page 305 of the 1818 edition of the same book, referring to the Mores or Muirs of Caldwell, is :—"Next is John, whose charter under the great seal is dated 1476. By Elizabeth his wife, John More had a daughter Marjory, who was married to Lord Ross of Hawkhead. This lady lies interred with her husband, under an arched niche, in the choir

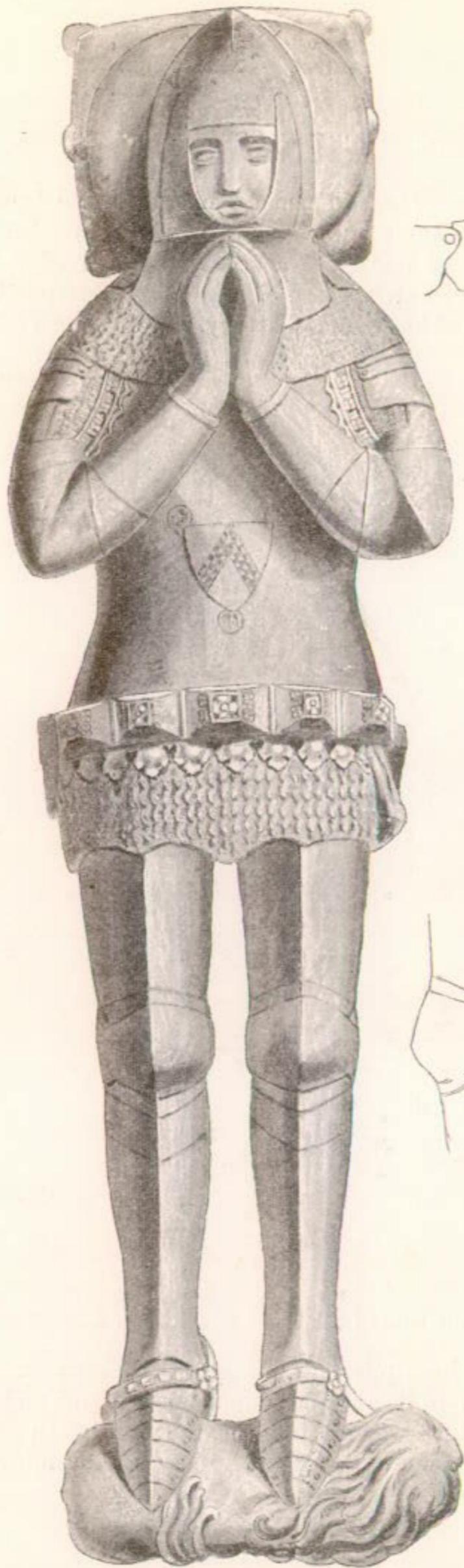


Fig. 32. Effigy of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead, in Renfrew Parish Church.

of the church of Renfrew. He is in armour, and she in the dress of the time. The Caldwell arms, being three mullets on a bend, within a border engrailed, are still to be seen over the tomb." An article in the *Renfrewshire Magazine* 1846-47 says :—"Under an arch in the old church of Renfrew lay the figures of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead, and his lady, Dame Margery Mure, having

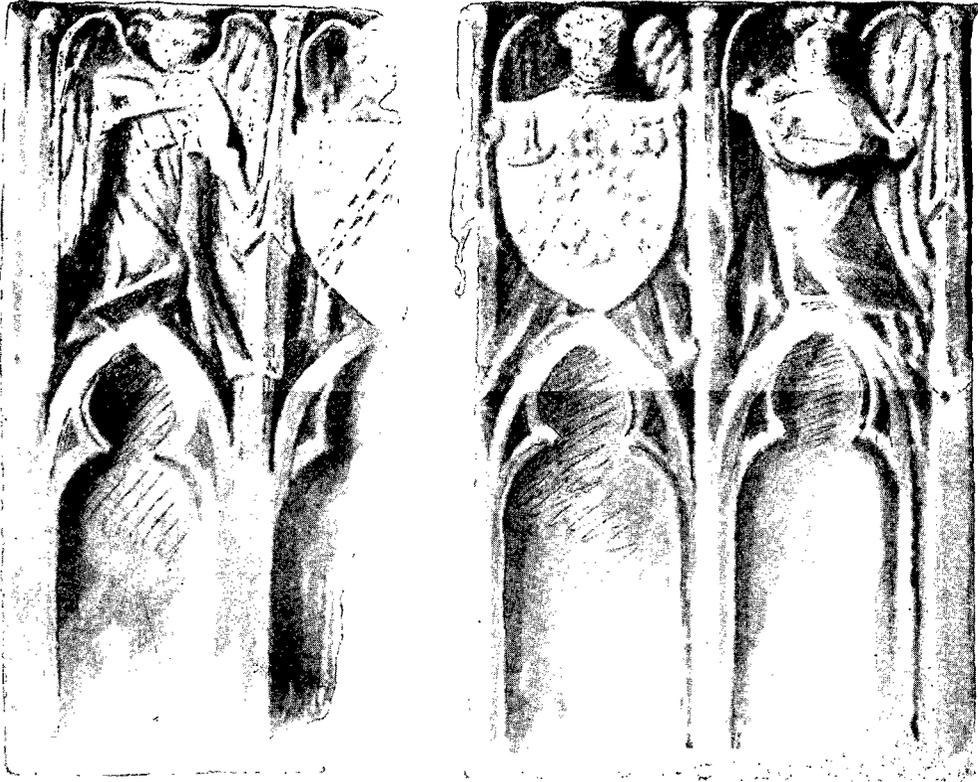


Fig. 33. Details on the base of the Tomb of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead.

over them the following inscription (as now given). This relic of antiquity— which, though severed from its antique connection of statue and inscription, is still to be seen, the statues within the aisle, the inscription over the arch." In an address to the Glasgow Archæological Society in November 1860, the late

Mr James Smith of Jordanhill said :—" In the wall (of the old church) there was a Gothic arched recess or niche, formerly containing the monument of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead and Marjory his wife, with the following inscription :—*Hic jacet (&c.)*. The monument consists of a massive pedestal or sarcophagus, adorned with coats of arms, upon which reclined full-length figures of the knight and his lady, much dilapidated, but of a high style of art." The monument now retains no trace of the Mure of Caldwell arms, they having probably been destroyed when the present church was rebuilt.

The Inch Castle was one of the ancient seats of the Rosses of Hawkhead, and stood near the burgh on the river Clyde.

Apart from the local tradition, as detailed in the *Renfrewshire Magazine* already quoted, we find Sir John Ross, as "Ross of Halket," along with two of the Douglasses, accepting a challenge from three Burgundian knights—the two Lalains and Meriadet, Lord of Longueville—at a tournament held at Stirling to celebrate the nuptials of James II. and Mary of Gueldres. In this encounter the Scots were not so successful as Ross was in the local tradition, the King having thrown down his gauntlet, as a signal to stop the contest, when one of the Douglasses was felled by a blow from the axe of his opponent.

According to Nisbet, the barons of Hawkhead are supposed to be the descendants of one Peter, who in the reign of Henry I. took his name from his place of residence, called Ross, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, whose great-grandchild, Robert Ross, was sent by King John of England to King William of Scotland, and is said to have married a daughter of that king. The barons of Hawkhead are mentioned as being eminent in the reign of Robert II., when one of the numerous Sir Johns obtained the barony of Melville by marrying Agnes, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Melville of that Ilk. He quartered the arms of his mother, three crescents within a bordure, charged with eight roses for Melville, with his paternal arms, a chevron chequé between three water budgets. Nisbet adds, "the chevron chequé was not carried to difference from any other family of the name, but, as I take it, to show that they were dependants and vassals of the High-Stewards of Scotland."

The Sir John Ross whom the monument commemorates acquired the lands of Arthurlie in 1439 from William Stewart of Castlemilk, and in 1445 other lands from Robert, Lord Lyle. On the 9th March 1450 a commission passed the great seal in his favour as Sheriff of Linlithgow for life. He married, for second wife, Marion Baillie, of the family of Lamington, relict of John, Lord Somerville, and attempted to divorce her, and died prior to 1501. John, the first Lord Ross, was so created about 1503; he was designed "of Melville" during the lifetime of his grandfather, whom he succeeded in 1501, and fell at Flodden.

Altogether there are ten coats of arms on the monument. On the breast of

the knight is a small shield bearing the Stewart fesse ; on the base (see fig. 34), the shields bear (1) the arms of Ross, (2) Erskine, (3) Ramsay, (4) Scotland quartering Stewart, (5) Scotland, (6) Stewart, (7) Vans, (8) Ross, and (9) Ross.

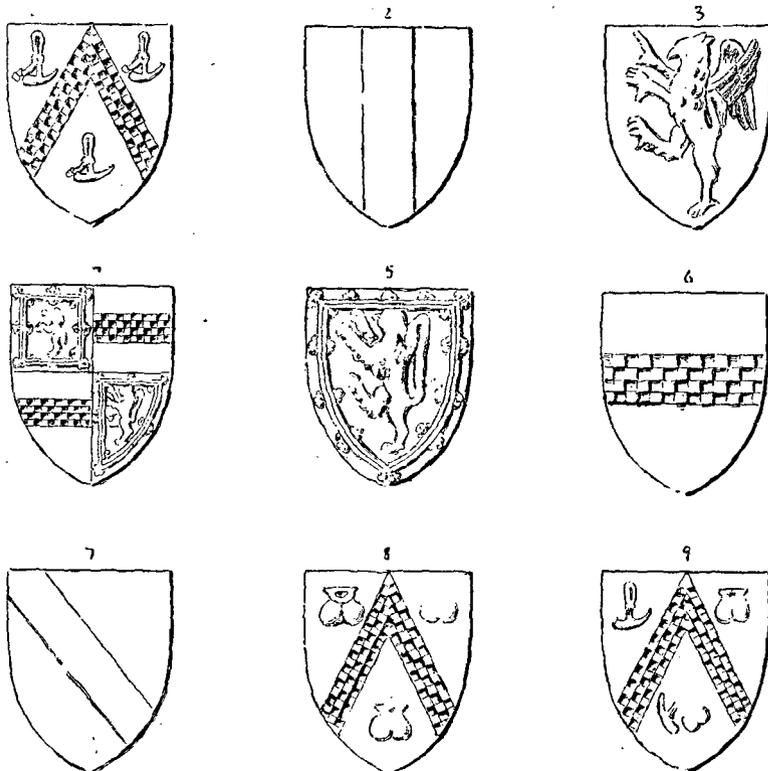


Fig. 34. Shields of Arms on the base of the Monument of Sir John Ross.

EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT.—PARISH CHURCH, CUPAR.

The effigy (fig. 35), which is locally known as "Muckle Fernie," is built into the wall of the parish church of Cupar, in Fifeshire. It has been referred to as that of Sir John Arnot of Fernie, who is said to have fallen in the last crusade, but of this there is room for considerable doubt. On the shield over the recess are three lions' heads erased, separated by a bar ; and the same bearings, without the bar, appear on the breast of the figure. This has no similarity to

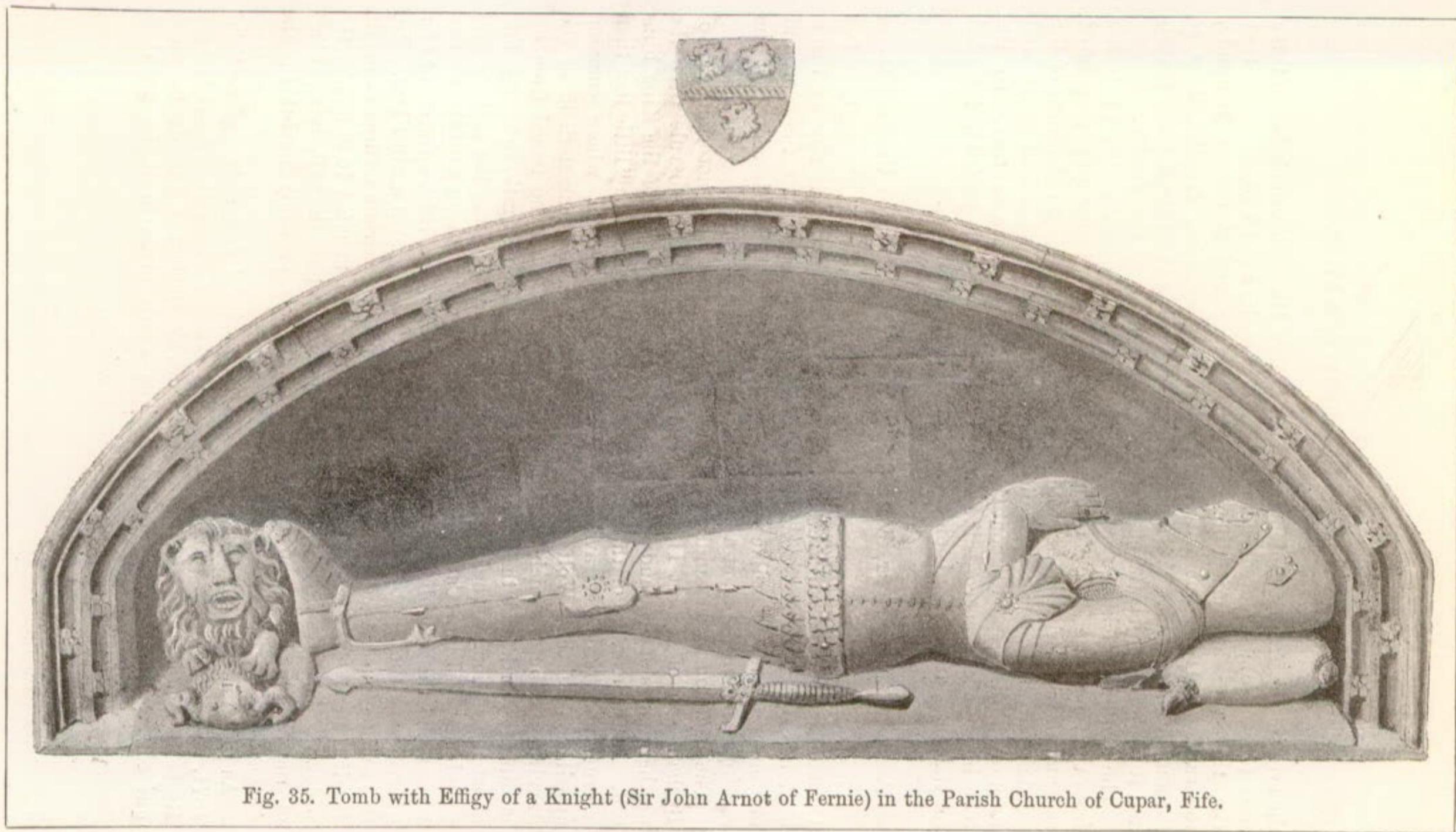


Fig. 35. Tomb with Effigy of a Knight (Sir John Arnot of Fernie) in the Parish Church of Cupar, Fife.

the arms of the Arnots, which are, Arnot of that Ilk, a chevron between three stars (Fifeshire); Arnot of Ferne, Fern, or Fernie, a cadet of Arnot of that Ilk, the same bearings differenced in colour; and Arnot of Balcomie, the same as Arnot, but with a bordure. Among other families, there is the ancient one of Scott of Balwearie, in Fife, bearing three lions' heads erased, and it is probable that the effigy belongs to a member of that family.

The figure is thickly coated with white paint, and measures 5 feet 9 inches from the top of the helmet to the heel. The helmet is not quite so pointed as usual on Scottish effigies of the period, inclining more to the form of the salade; and the fan-shaped elbow-pieces, long-spiked rowelled spurs, and form of sword belong to about the middle of the fifteenth century. On the bare hands a curious cord-like marking on the surface is probably intended for the veins, and a ring is on the forefinger of the left hand.

ALEXANDER STEWART, EARL OF BUCHAN (?).—DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

This interesting monument (fig. 36) stands in the choir of the Cathedral of Dunkeld, which part of the edifice has been restored, and is now used as a church. Being detached from the wall and placed in a corner, the front and one end only are accessible for examination, further than showing that the carvings seen on the front are continued all round.

The common understanding is that it commemorates the notorious Earl of Buchan, son of Robert II., by whom he was permitted to rule over the northern parts of Scotland with a power little short of that of the King himself. In the exercise of this power he showed himself to be "little less than a cruel and ferocious savage, a species of Celtic Attila, whose common appellation of the 'Wolf of Badenoch' is sufficiently characteristic of the dreadful attributes which composed his character, and who issued from his lair in the North, like the devoted instrument of Divine wrath, to scourge and afflict the nation." The most notorious act of his life was the sacking and plundering of Elgin Cathedral, a great part of which, along with the canons' houses and the neighbouring town, he burned down in 1390, on account of a quarrel with the Bishop of Moray, who had given a decision against him. For this sacrilegious act, he had to do penance in the Blackfriars Church at Perth. He died in 1394, and is mentioned as having been married to Eufamie, the widow of Walter de Leslie, in 1382; she afterwards took the veil, dying abbess of the convent of Elcho before 1398, and was probably buried in the Cathedral of Fortrose.

As given in Rogers' *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions of Scotland*, 1871, the inscription read:—"Hic jacet Alexander Senescalus, filius Roberti Regis Scotorum et Elizabeth More, Dominus de Buchan et Dns. de *Badenoch*, qui obiit vigesimo quarto die *Julii*." The words given in italics are there

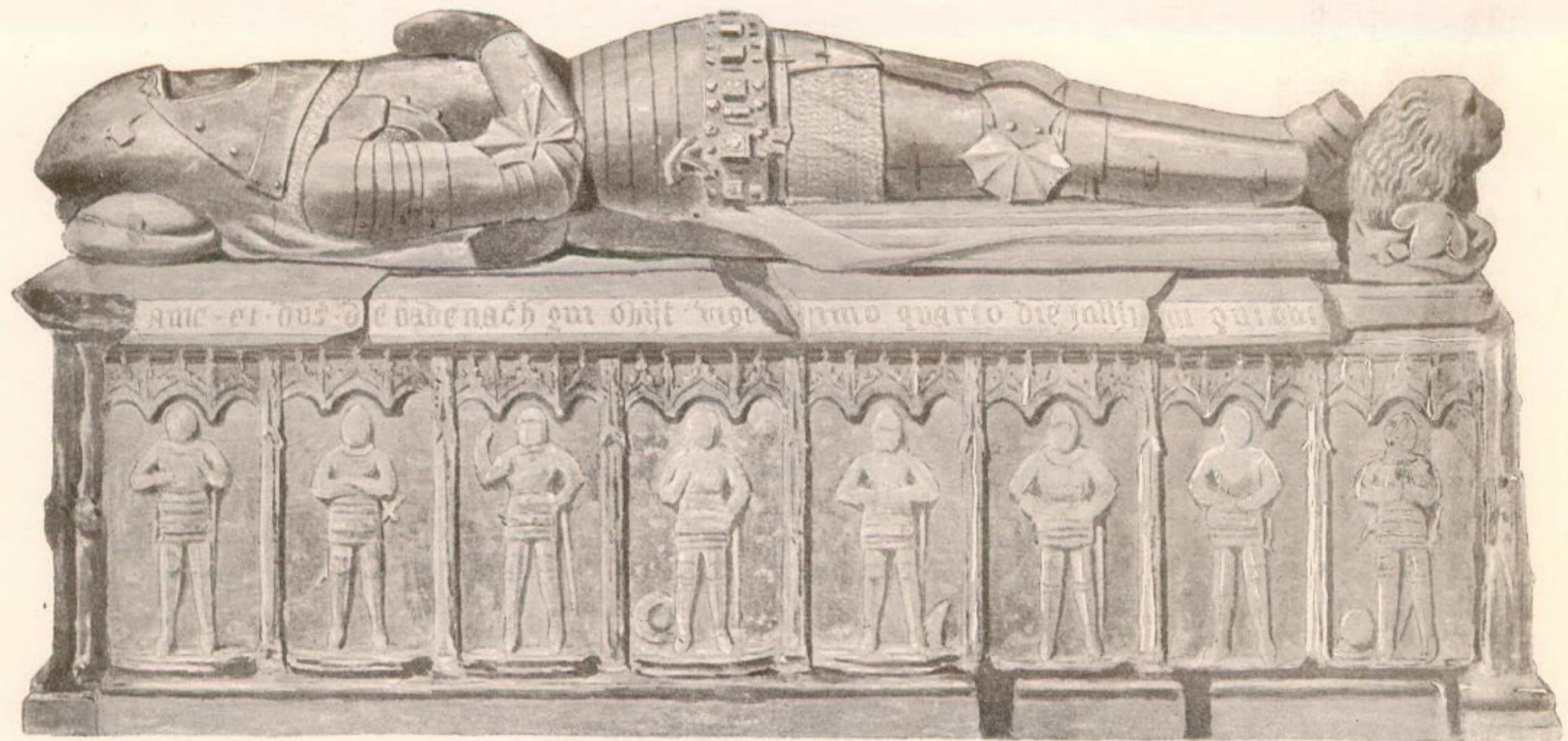


Fig. 36. Tomb of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan (?), in Dunkeld Cathedral.

stated to be cut in a different kind of stone and comparatively modern, and it is added, the restorer had mistaken the date, as Alexander the Wolf died on the 20th February of 1394. The latter date is also given as the correct one in Mr Chisholm Batten's *Charters of Beaully Priory*, where the date on the tomb is referred to as being wrong.

On the only part of the tomb accessible for examination the inscription now reads:—"ame . et . dns . d/e badenach qui obiit vige/simo quarto die julii/ m (?) qui om (?)." The inscription is on four separate pieces of the same kind of stone: the first part has a dot separating the words, and the last part, besides not carrying out the reading, is narrower than the others. It has evidently been retouched, but it is difficult to accept the supposition that the restorer could have altered the 20th of February to the 24th of July without completely cutting away to a new surface, which does not seem to have been the case.

Also, when the style of armour is considered, which, with its fan-shaped elbow-pieces, cannot be assigned to an earlier date than 1420, if indeed so early, there is good reason for doubting the assumption that the tomb is that of the Wolf. It is often easier to demolish a theory than to establish one, and it is difficult to even conjecture who it is that the effigy commemorates: if the date, so far as given on the tomb, is to be discarded as unreliable, and the date of the style of armour recognised, it might with more reason be supposed that it was erected in memory of the more noble John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who was slain at the battle of Verneuil, and buried in France; but even this is open to doubt.

The figure measures fully 7 feet from the top of the helmet to the heel of the left foot, and is carved in a greenish kind of marble, similar to a stone which was quarried in Glen Tilt, near Blair Athole, a number of years ago, and meant to be used for fire-places and similar purposes. It is broken in four pieces, which join closely together at the chin, the waist, and below the knees. The left arm is broken; the hands have not been gauntleted; the left foot is broken at the toes, and the whole of the right foot is gone.

ARCHIBALD, FIFTH EARL OF DOUGLAS.—ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, DOUGLAS.

In the Kirk of St Bride at Douglas, under a handsome canopy, lies this silent record of the renown gained by the Douglasses on the battlefields of France, when its chivalry under the sacred oriflamme of St Denis, contended with the invading armies of England. The figure is that of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, second Duke of Touraine, and Marshall of France (fig. 37). He is habited in his robes of dignity, his left hand holds the baton of office, and the right hand holds the cord which fastens the robe.

He was the son of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and Archibald, fourth

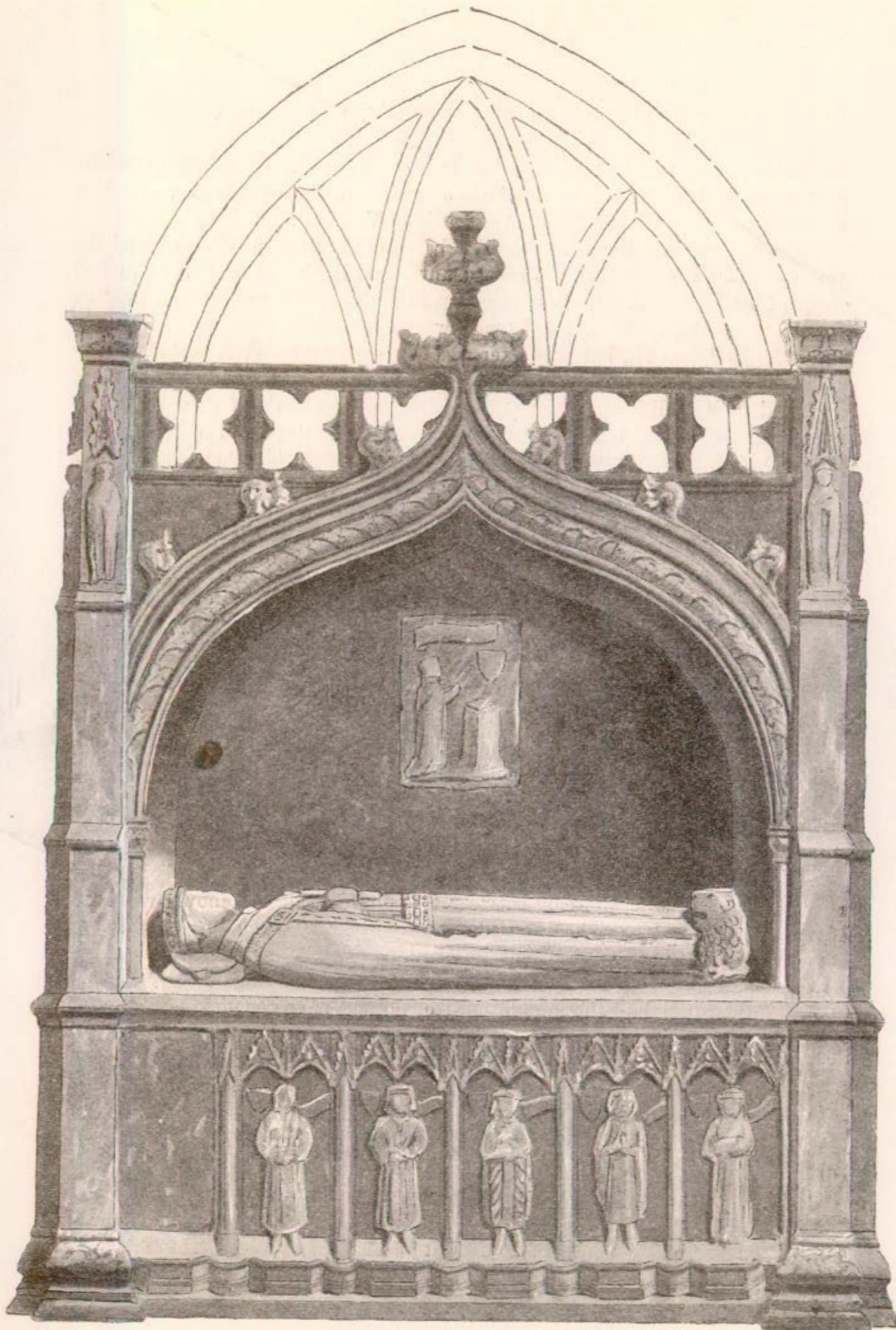


Fig. 37. Tomb of Archibald, Fifth Earl of Douglas, in St Bride's Church, Douglas.

Earl of Douglas, who had the title of Duke of Touraine conferred upon him by Charles VII. of France, and who was buried in the church of St Gratian at Touraine, having been slain at the battle of Verneuil.

This fifth earl was the most powerful baron of his time in Scotland, and the revenues from his estates in his own country and in France probably equalled those of his sovereign. He was one of the ambassadors to England treating for the ransom of James I. in 1424, and was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom by James II., but only exercised this power for a short period, having lived for little more than a year after being nominated to this high office. He died of a malignant fever at Restalrig, on the 26th of June 1438, or according to Tytler, 1439. A note given by the latter from a MS. in the Advocates' Library gives:—"Obitus Domini Archibaldi Ducis Turonensis Comitis de Douglas ac Domini Galwidie, apud Restalrig, 26 die mensis Junii, anno 1439, qui jacet apud Douglas."

The canopy has been very much restored, but the figures have evidently not been tampered with. One of the small figures is missing; and although the tomb itself is rather more quaint and elaborate than that of James, the seventh Earl, it is inferior in taste of design and quality of execution

BISHOP ROBERT CARDENY.—DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

Like so many others, time has dealt severely with the effigied tomb of Bishop Robert Cardeny (fig. 38), in the nave of Dunkeld Cathedral; the sandstone of which it is composed, rendered friable by long exposure to the weather, is mouldered and broken; the featureless angels bear shields which no longer display the bearings of the prelate whose memory the monument was meant to perpetuate; while the bishop himself bears only the merest fragment of his once elaborate crosier. The mitre has been an imitation of a richly jewelled one, and the dalmatic, showing between the cope and the alb, shows traces of a fringed vertical edge. The inscription, now illegible, when in a better state read:—"Hic jacet Dns Robertus de Cardony Epus Dunkeldensis qui . . . ad incarnationem Dni MCCCCXX."

Bishop Cardeny laid the foundation-stone of the nave of Dunkeld Cathedral on the 27th April 1406; he is said to have constructed "the second arches—vulgariter le blindstorijs—meaning evidently the triforium, and to have glazed all the windows of the choir except one, which appears to have been completed by his successor, Donald Macnachtane." Shortly before his death he built and dedicated a chapel to St Ninian, where his monument was originally placed, but removed to the cathedral subsequent to 1464.

Of the eight shields of various sizes, only three now bear any traces of the arms (fig. 39): that on the centre of the arch shows, quarterly, first a fesse chequé, and second a bend between what seems four crosslets; the third and

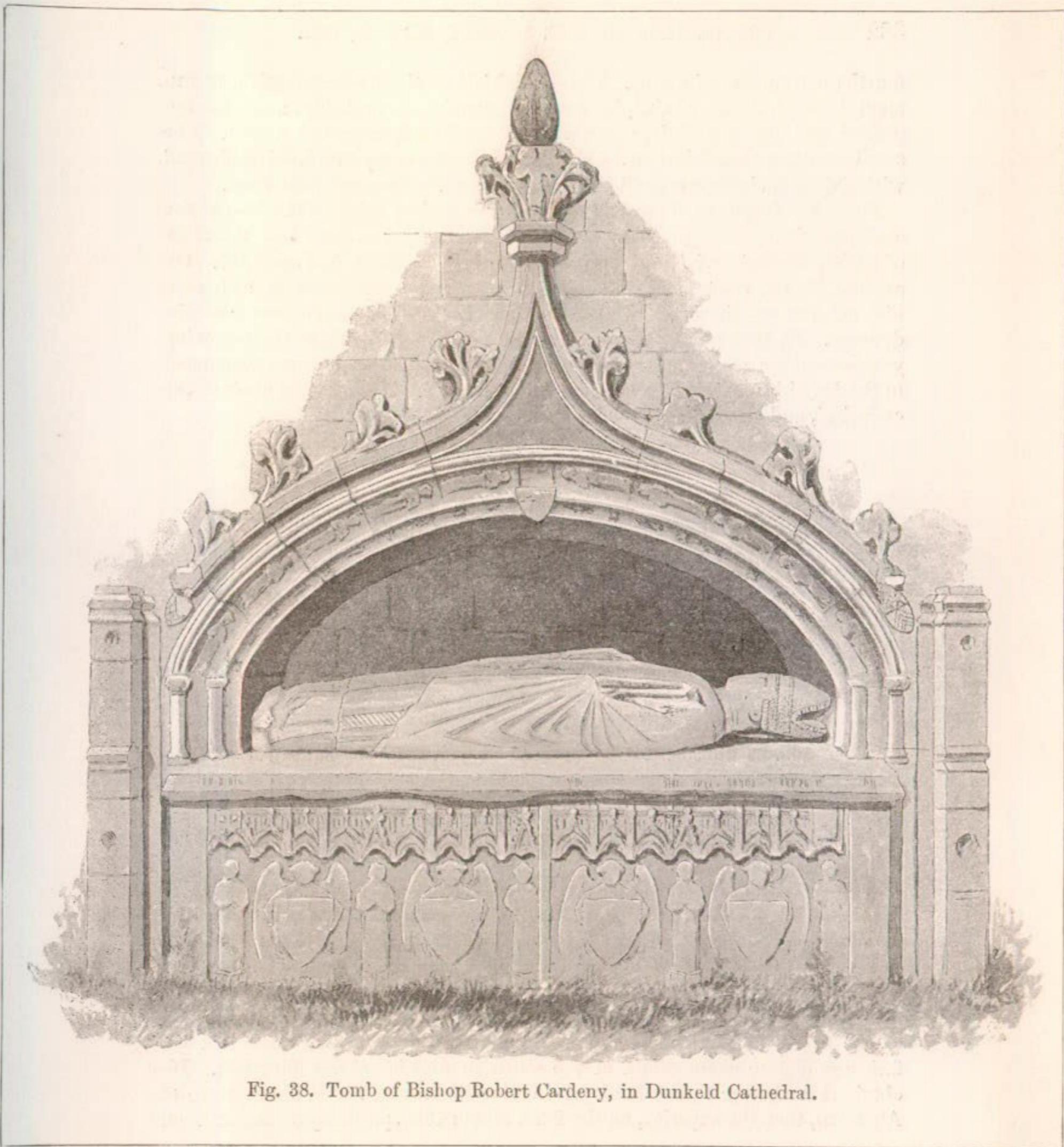


Fig. 38. Tomb of Bishop Robert Cardeny, in Dunkeld Cathedral.

fourth quarters are quite gone. The small shield on the dexter side of the monument, beneath the arch label, bears a small portion of, probably, a chevron engrailed, and, less definitely, a star, with an illegible fragment of a crest. The small corresponding shield on the sinister side bears a mitre over a shield charged with a double chevron engrailed. The arms on the base are quite gone.

There is a fragment of the effigy of another prelate lying in the floor of the choir, consisting merely of the trunk. It is assumed to have been the effigy of Bishop Sinclair, who held office from 1312 till his death in June 1337. On account of his valour and patriotism he was styled by Bruce as "his own bishop," but on the death of that monarch he forsook his allegiance to the dynasty. In 1332 he assisted at the coronation of Baliol, and in the following year subscribed the instrument by which the Scottish Parliament surrendered to the English monarch the national independence. He built the choir of the cathedral, and a monument for himself.

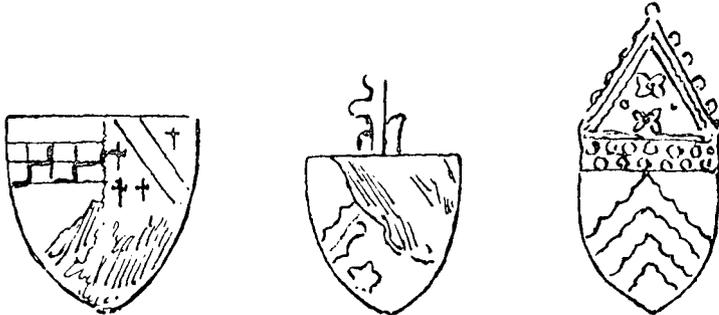


Fig. 39. Shields of Arms on the Monument of Bishop Cardeny.

SIR JOHN FORRESTER (THE FIRST).

Two family monuments of the Forresters are in the chancel of Corstorphine church, near Edinburgh.

The property of Corstorphine was acquired from Gilchrist More, brother of William More of Abercorn, in August 1376, by Adam Forrester, a wealthy merchant of Edinburgh, of which he was provost in 1373. He was Sheriff of Lothian in 1382, and stood high in the estimation of King Robert III. Sometime about 1376 he is known to have erected a chapel dedicated to St John, adjoining to, and probably connected with, the parish church.

The first Sir John Forrester was brought up at court, and succeeded his father as depute chamberlain of the southern division of the kingdom. He obtained a charter to the lands of Corstorphine from Sir William More of Abercorn, then the superior, on the 22nd March 1392, probably on the occasion

of his marriage. After 1408 he acted as depute chamberlain of the whole kingdom till 1425 ; in 1416 he was named one of the commissioners to treat with England for the redemption of James I., so long held in captivity in England ; in 1421 he was made Lord Privy Seal under the regency of Murdoch, Duke of Albany ; and in 1424 was one of the hostages given for the King's ransom. On the King's return to Scotland, a new office was created for him, under the designation of Magister Hospitii, and in the following year he was made Lord High Chamberlain. We also find his name among those of twenty-one jurymen at the trial of Walter Stewart, eldest son of the Duke of Albany, which was presided over by the King at Stirling on the 24th May 1424.

In 1424 and 1429, by means of endowments by himself and his mother, the widow of Adam Forrester, the buildings at Corstorphine were erected into a collegiate church, and the establishment was confirmed by papal authority in 1440, in which year he died, and was buried in the choir of the church.

It is stated in one place that he was married twice, and at another, thrice. His wives were, Margaret (?), Jean Saintclair, daughter of the first Earl of Orkney, and Marian Stewart, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Garlies, and relict of Sir John Stewart of Jedworth. The tomb is surmounted by the Forrester arms : on the front, the five coats show first, third, and fifth, Forrester ; second, Forrester impaling Saintclair ; and fourth, Forrester impaling a bend engrailed over the Stewart fesse. The Forrester bearings also appear on the breast of the knight.

The whole monument is of freestone.

SIR JOHN FORRESTER (THE SECOND).

The effigies of Sir John Forrester and his wife Marion Stewart, Lady Dalswinton, occupy a portion of the same wall containing the monument of his father, the first Sir John. His sasine in the estate of Corstorphine is dated 15th September 1436, and he succeeded his father in 1441. He seems to have been better fitted for the battlefield than the cabinet, as he does not appear to have held any civil appointment, and attained to some distinction in military affairs, more particularly from the part which he took with the Earls of Douglas in the struggles with the Chancellors Crichton and Livingston. During these, along with William, Earl of Douglas, he led the troops which besieged and demolished Crichton's castle of Barnton, in Mid-Lothian, in 1446. The Chancellor Crichton and his vassals, in the same year, retaliated by overrunning the lands of Corstorphine, and levelling Forrester's house with the ground. He died on the 15th September 1454.

The tomb is surmounted by the Forrester arms and a fragment of the crest ; the same arms, borne by a cherub, appear at the terminations of the label over the moulded recess : on the front of the tomb the three shields show on the

first and third, Forrester; and the second, Forrester impaling a bend engrailed.

The figures are carved in white marble, and the parts remaining are in a much better state of preservation than the companion tomb, owing, no doubt, to the material; the execution is also superior, and the armour is of a more delicate form. As in the case of so many other monuments of the kind, these are said to have been mutilated by a party of Cromwell's "saints" when they occupied Corstorphine after the battle of Dunbar, the Sir John Forrester of that time having shown his hostility by resisting the English.

[The three Forrester monuments in Corstorphine church have been figured from drawings by W. P. Burton, in connection with a paper on the subject by David Laing in the *Proceedings*, vol. xi. p. 353, plates xii.-xiv.]

SIR KENNETH MACKENZIE.—PRIORY CHURCH, BEAULY.

Beauly Priory owes its foundation to John Bisset, the proprietor of the district, in 1230, and received many additions by successive Lords Lovat. It has, as usual, for many years remained a roofless ruin, and is now used as a burying-place, principally by leading families of the Frasers, Chisholms, and Mackenzies of Gairloch. It contains the effigy and tomb (fig. 40) of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, sometimes known as Kenneth-a-Bhlair, seventh Baron of Kintail. He was knighted by James IV., and was the first of his family buried at Beauly, all his predecessors having been, it is said, buried at Iona, although no trace of the tombs of the prior lairds are found among the descriptions of that island. He married a daughter of Lord Lovat, and seems to have been powerful enough to hold his own against, and at the same time take from, his warlike neighbours, such as Hugh Rose of Kilravock, the Macdonalds of the Isles, and the Clan Chattan.

The inscription on the tomb, which is now quite illegible, is given as having read:—"Hic jacet Kenitus M Kinyth dns de Kintail q obiit vii die Februarii a. d. m.cccclxxxl." It is stated, however, that he died in February 1492, and in September 1491 he is named as a witness—Kinzoucht McKenyeucht of Kintail. The arms on the tomb are quite illegible, but the deer's head at the termination of the moulding may have some connection with his bearings, a portion of which consisted of a hart's head cabossed, attired with ten tynes.

The construction of the tomb is very similar to that of the Bishop at Fortrose, from which it may have been copied (compare fig. 41 with fig. 23), but very inferior in design and execution. The mail on the neck passes diagonally downwards towards the right shoulder under the chin. It is of common freestone, and, like several others, still exposed to the weather.

EFFIGY OF A STEWART.—ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

This monument (fig. 42), in the south transept wall of Elgin Cathedral, is

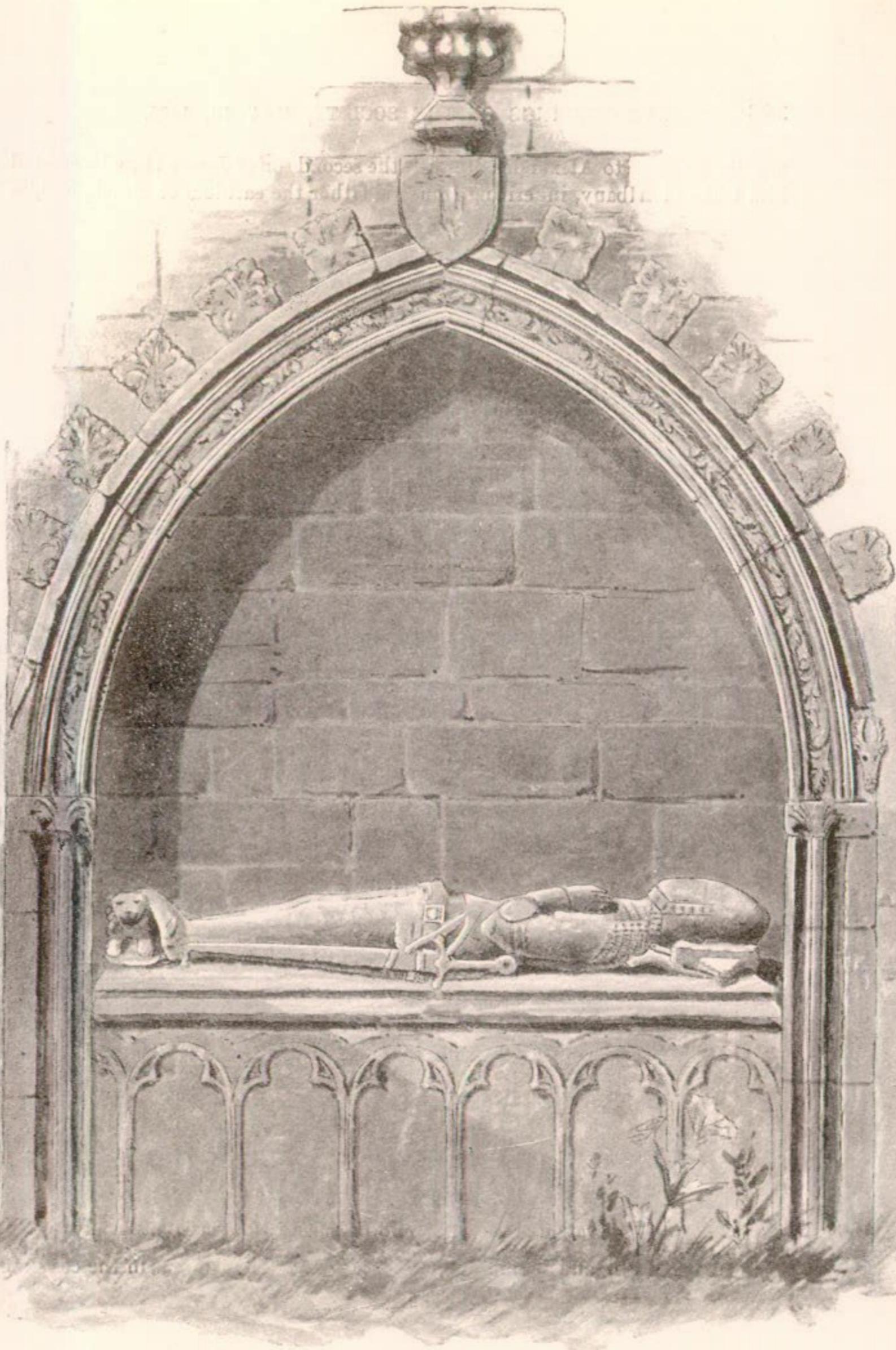


Fig. 40. Tomb with Effigy of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, in the Priory Church, Beaulieu.
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usually assigned to Alexander Stewart, the second son of James II., who created him Duke of Albany, inheriting from his father the earldom of March, besides

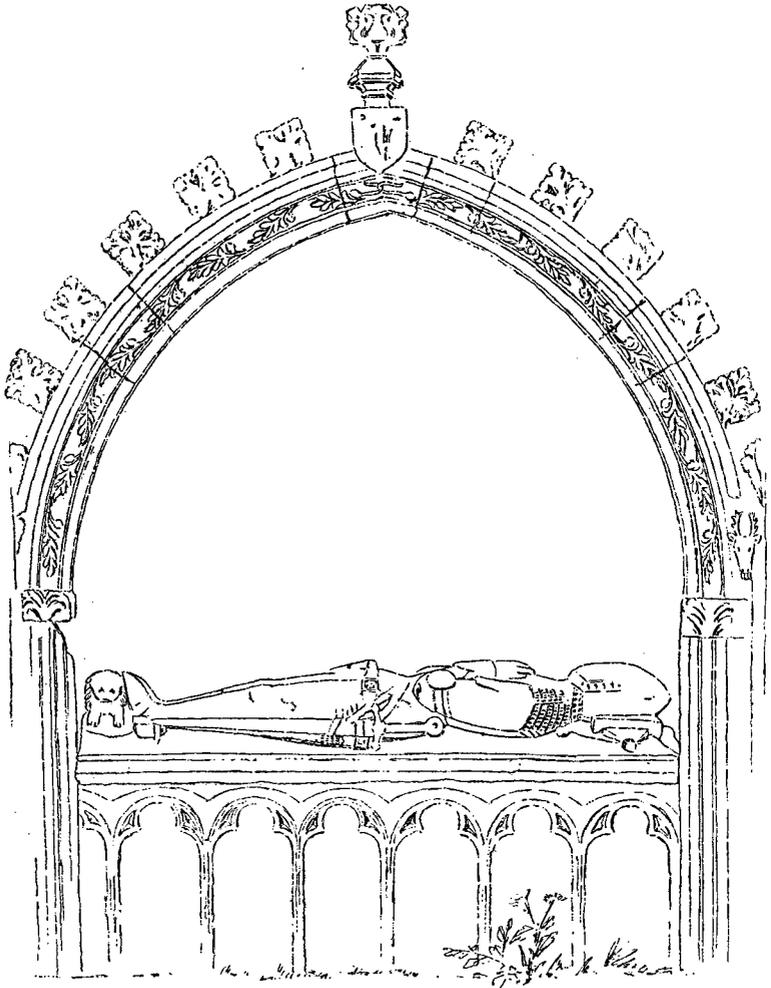


Fig. 41. Elevation of the Tomb of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, at Beaulieu. being Lord of Annandale and of the Isle of Man. The figure is in the costume



Fig. 42. Tomb with Effigy of a Stewart (Alexander, Duke of Albany), in Elgin Cathedral.

of the fifteenth century, which is also the period of the architectural ornament surrounding it.

The historical account of Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, represents him as a bold, determined, unscrupulous, and ambitious man; ready to sacrifice the independence of his country, and willing to wrest the crown from his brother, James III., by the most dishonourable means. After intriguing for these purposes in France and England, although dealt leniently with by his brother, he entered Scotland from England with an armed force, assisted by the Douglas, and was defeated by a body of the King's troops. Douglas was taken prisoner, but Albany escaped by the fleetness of his horse, in 1484, and fled to England, from whence he passed over to France, where he was accidentally slain in a tournament a few years later.

The inscription on the edge of the tomb, unfortunately, is quite illegible. The fact that he died in France raises a doubt as to whether the monument was erected to his memory, although such a custom was not without precedent; and this doubt is strengthened by the fragments of heraldry on the tomb. These do not correspond with the bearings of this Stewart, as given by Nisbet, who says:—"King James II. of Scotland created Alexander, his second son, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale, and of the Isle of Man; upon which account he carried the arms of those dignities, quarterly, first, the arms of Scotland; second, gules a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for the earldom of March; third, gules three legs of a man armed, proper, conjoined at the centre (&c.), for Man; and fourth, or, a saltire and chief, gules, for the lordship of Annandale." With regard to the shield on the dexter side of the tomb, the first half bears a fesse with what appears like two roses in chief and an antique crown beneath, impaling a fesse with two antique crowns in chief, the lower part being mostly gone. The latter corresponds so far with the arms of the old lords and earls of Garioch, who carried a fesse chequé between three antique crowns. This bearing was carried quarterly, first and fourth, with second and third a bend between six cross crosslets fitched for the Earldom of Mar, by Alexander Stewart, a natural son of Alexander Stewart of Badenoch, the Earl of Buchan, fourth son of Robert II., who married Isabel Douglas, Countess and heiress of Mar, being in her right Earl of Mar and Lord Garioch, who died in 1436. With regard to the sinister shield, the three buckles appearing in chief were borne by some Stewarts on account of their maternal descent.

When Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, was compelled to acknowledge his treasons before the parliament held in Edinburgh in 1482, and laid down his office of Lieutenant-Governor of the realm, he probably retained his other dignities as well as that of the Wardenship of the Marches; consequently one would expect the arms of some of these on the tomb.

The effigy measures 5 feet 9 inches, and is of freestone.

LAIRDS OF CALLENDER.—FALKIRK CHURCH.

Regarding four effigies (figs. 43-46), in the parish church of Falkirk, the following modern inscription is placed beside them, which probably contains all that is known of them :—" These effigies, believed to be memorials of the earliest feudal lords of Callender, originally lay at the South Transept of the church in 1810 when the church was rebuilt ; that transept being taken down, these figures remained exposed to the weather, and to injury from the feet of passengers, until April 1852, when they were placed on this monument by William Forbes, who, as Proprietor of the Estates of Callender, feels himself called on to protect from further injury these Memorials of the Former Barons." They were placed in the vestibule of the church, but further alterations in 1892-93 necessitated their removal again, to be replaced in a crypt, under better light.

The figures are in full relief, and probably date from the late fifteenth century ; the knights measure 6 feet 3 inches and 6 feet 4, and there is the merest suggestion of a shield on the breast of the first.

THOMAS GORDON OF RUTHVEN.—RUTHVEN CHURCH.

A short distance from Rothiemay station on the line of railway between Keith and Aberdeen, the ruin of Ruthven kirk contains the effigy of Thomas Gordon (fig. 47), locally known as Tam o' Ruthven, within a rude semicircular arch. Tradition asserts that he was slain in a fight with the Abbot of Grange about 1460 ; and on the northern shoulder of the Lesser Balloch, on the march dividing Aberdeen and Banffshire, a cairn is alleged to mark the spot where the conflict took place.

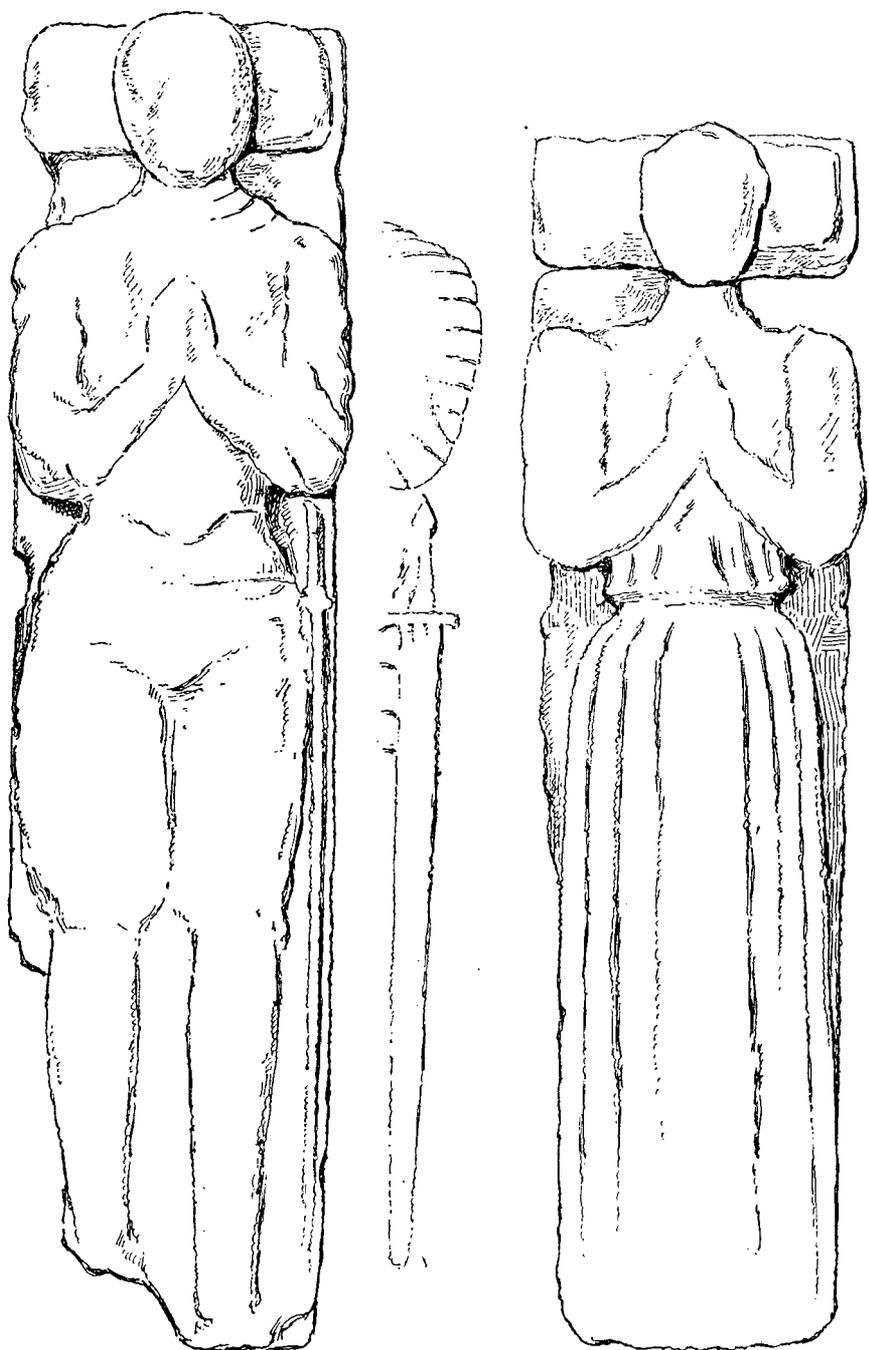
This figure, like so many others, lay a long time on the ground, uncared for ; it is remarkable as being the only effigy which I have met with in Scotland possessing mamèlières—one a circular and at one time ornamented disc, and the other a small shield. It corresponds tolerably nearly with two of the effigies in Elgin Cathedral. The girdle has been of the usual ornamented kind ; there are no vestiges of inscription or armorial bearings ; and it is of common freestone, measuring 6 feet 3 inches over all.

SIR SIMON CARRUTHERS.—MOUSWALD CHURCH.

This effigy (fig. 48), very much destroyed, lies outside the parish church of Mouswald, near Dumfries. He was formerly accompanied by his lady, and her last remains are said to have been utilised by the housewives of the locality, who found the stone useful for polishing their doorsteps.



Figs. 43 and 44. Effigies of a Lord and Lady of Callender at Falkirk.



Figs. 45 and 46. Effigies of a Lord and Lady of Callender, at Falkirk.



Figs. 47 and 48. Effigies of Thomas Gordon of Ruthven, in Ruthven Church, and Sir Simon Carruthers, at Mouswald Church.



Fig. 49. Tomb with Effigy of William de la Hay, in Elgin Cathedral.

WILLIAM DE LA HAY.—ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

The now almost quite illegible inscription on this tomb (fig. 49) reads, "Hic jacet Wills de la Hay quondam dominus de Lochloy qui obiit viii die mensis decembris anno Domini MCCCCXXI." His family are stated to have held the house, park, and barony of Inshoch for upwards of four hundred years.

The effigy has upon the breast three shields—the paternal bearings of the family of Hay; and although at present appearing as a detached monument, appears as if it had at one time been recessed.

DOUGLAS OF DALKEITH.—DALKEITH CHURCH.

In the ruined and roofless aisle of Dalkeith old church, the former burial-place of the ducal house of Buccleuch, are the two effigies (fig. 50), easily identified by their arms as a lord and lady of the Douglas family. They are executed in a common reddish sandstone, much dilapidated and broken, and the parts clumsily placed together. The male figure is interesting as being one of the few Scottish effigies in civil costume; the bare head is encircled by a flat, enriched band; the neck of the dress has been embroidered with ornament; a chain with oval links passes over the shoulders; and the arms, with a loose covering, have long pendent sleeves. The lady's dress consists of an upper and under robe, with a collar (once ornamented) falling from the shoulders over the bosom; she wears a crepin, which, with the style of architectural details so far remaining, suggests the second half of the fifteenth century.

The arms on the base, surmounted by jewelled coronets, show first the two Douglas stars in chief with the rest obliterated, and second the same impaling the Scottish lion; these are repeated on the other side, and also on the end of the tomb on lozenges covering part of the double cushions on which the heads rest, the impaled arms being attached to the effigy of the lady.

The base is almost entirely buried in the soil, which has been dug away in order to expose the front and back, and the ends are rudely patched up with odd slabs of stone. The entire length of the effigies is 6 feet 8 inches, including the cushions at the heads and the animals at the feet.

ALEXANDER GORDON, FIRST EARL OF HUNTLY.—ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

The first Earl of Huntly is known in history as Sir Alexander Seton, the surname having been changed to Gordon by his son and successor. He was created Earl of Huntly in 1449, and was buried in St Mary's aisle of Elgin Cathedral, the burial-place of the ducal house of Gordon, in 1470. Immediately after, and in consequence of being promoted to the high office of Lieutenant-General of Scotland by James I., he entered upon the task of putting down the rebellion of Crawford and Ross. For this purpose he raised



Fig. 49. Tomb with Effigy of William de la Hay, in Elgin Cathedral.

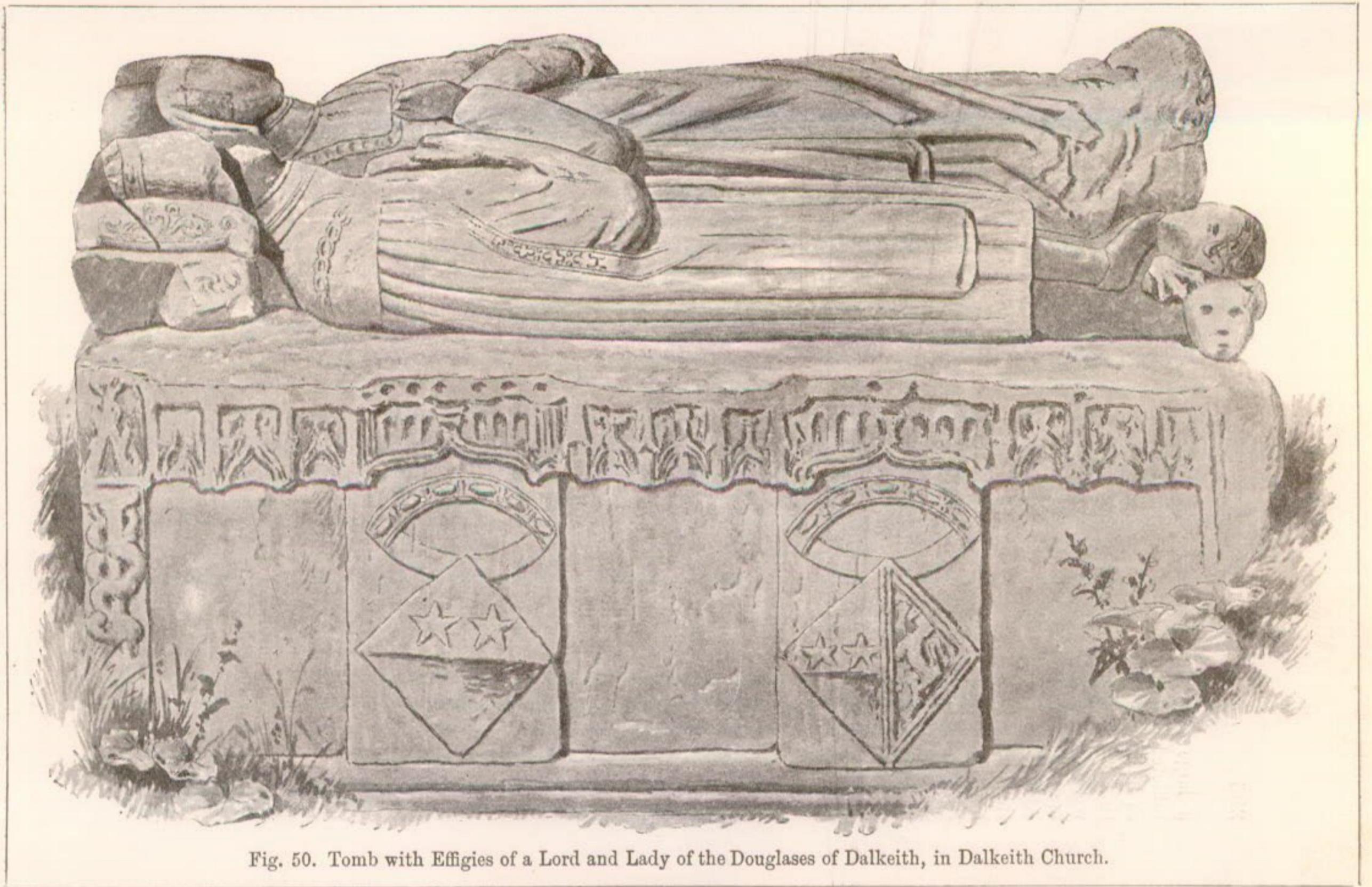


Fig. 50. Tomb with Effigies of a Lord and Lady of the Douglasses of Dalkeith, in Dalkeith Church.

a large force in the northern counties, with which he encountered and inflicted a crushing defeat on the ferocious Earl of Crawford, "the Tiger," as he was called, on a level moor behind the town of Brechin in 1452. In this engagement the Tiger's brother and about sixty lords and gentlemen were slain on Crawford's side, while on the other the Lieutenant-General mourned for the deaths of his two brothers, Sir William and Sir Henry Seton. About the time when he was thus engaged, the Earl of Moray devastated the estates in Strathbogie of the Earl of Huntly, who in retaliation, after his victory at Brechin, fell upon the fertile county of Moray, and razed that half of the city of Elgin which belonged to his enemy. About a year after his defeat, the Tiger having made peace with Huntly and others, with a few of his miserable followers, barefooted and wretchedly clad, threw themselves on their knees before the King during one of his journeys in the North, when he was pardoned and restored to his former dignities.

The remains of the effigy (fig. 51) represent the Earl in a plain dress with hanging sleeves, a narrow waist-girdle knotted at the centre, and a poniard at his right side: the feet have rested upon two animals. The inscription, which seems to have been at one time retouched, reads:—"hic jacet nobilis et potens dñs Alexander Gordon primus comes de Huntlie dñs (on the front, and continued on the back) de gordone et hazelwood qui obiit apud huntlie 15 Julii 1470." He has been by some writers designated Lord Gordon, and carried for his arms, first and fourth Seton, second and third Gordon, still keeping the surname of Seton. His son George, having assumed the surname of Gordon, placed the arms of that name on the first quarter and Seton on the third. The arms on the front of the tomb correspond exactly with those on the seal of Alexander, third Earl of Huntly, who followed his King to Flodden, and are, first three boars' heads for Gordon, second three lions' heads erased and langued for Badenoch, third three crescents within a tressure for Seton, and fourth three cinquefoils for Fraser, the supporters being two deer-hounds.

The monument is quite detached from the wall; and from the circumstances that the arms are not placed in the centre, and the shield of a form suggestive of a later period than 1470, it may be inferred that the body of the tomb at least is a restoration. The only peculiarity of the dress, the long perforated sleeves, does not correspond, so far as I have been able to find, with any other example; in a shorter form, and with only one perforation, they appear on a figure of Lawrence Colston, who died in 1550, in Rolleston church, Staffordshire, and another English figure, of Thomas Noke, yeoman of the Crown, who died in 1567.

SIR JOHN HOUSTON.—HOUSTON CHURCH.

In Rogers' *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions of Scotland* (1871)

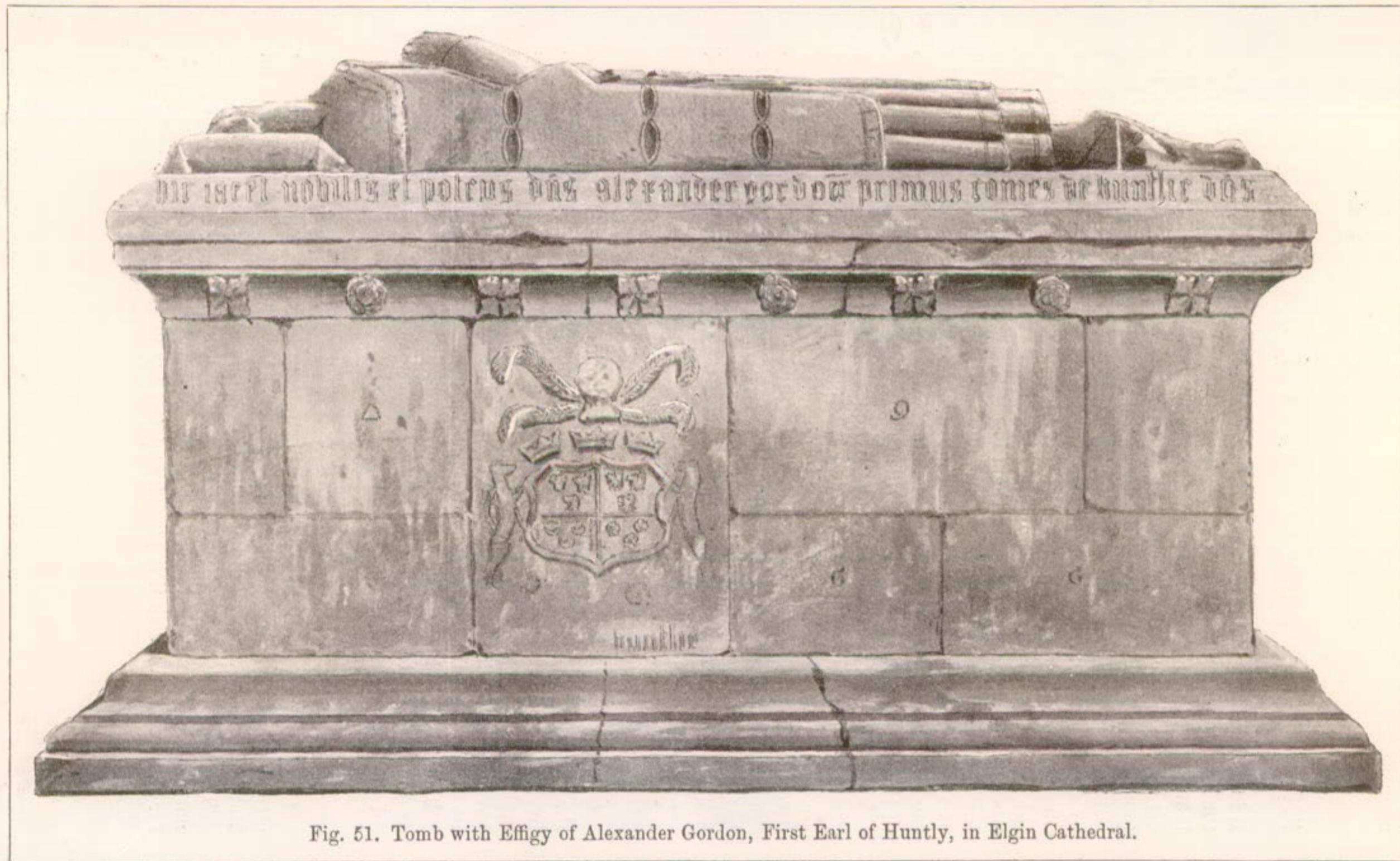


Fig. 51. Tomb with Effigy of Alexander Gordon, First Earl of Huntly, in Elgin Cathedral.

it is stated that "in the aisle of the Red Friars Monastery . . . a magnificent tomb contains under a canopy two statues the size of life (figs. 52 and 53): one is supposed to be Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, who died in 1440; the other Sir Patrick's wife, Agnes Campbell, who died in 1456," the inscription on the tomb being then illegible. The description must have applied to a date long anterior to the publication of that book, as the old parish church was replaced by the present one not many years later, previous to which the figures were allowed for a great many years to lie unprotected in the open air, playthings for the village children. They now lie beside each other, without any canopy or base, in a recess constructed for them in the present church, with the modern inscription "John of Houston, Lord of that Ilk . . . and Agnes Campbell His Spouse, who died Anno 1456." An old inscription connected with the family, also at Houston church, refers to Anna Hamilton and Patrick Houston, of the sixteenth century, which evidently does not apply to these figures.

The two effigies, which have been slightly re-cut in parts, very closely resemble those at Renfrew, the ladies being almost identical. Among the English effigies, that of Sir Thomas Cawne, in Igham church, in a general way corresponds to the Houston knight, a chief difference consisting in the Scottish figure having the hands pressed together on the breast, while the English one has his right hand on the breast and his left on the hilt of his sword.

The shield on the breast has traces of the Houston arms, very much defaced—a chevron chequé between three martlets.

GILBERT MENZIES.—MARYCULTER CHURCH.

The remote and solitary churchyard of Maryculter possessed, till recent years, the effigies of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels and his wife, Marjory Liddel, who lived in the fifteenth century (figs. 54 and 55). The broken fragments of the arch wherein they were originally placed are now a mass of rubbish, the figures having been removed to the church of St Nicholas in Aberdeen, where they lie on the sills of adjacent windows.

The knight's head rests upon a massive tilting-helmet, and the style of armour belongs to the beginning of the sixteenth century. His figure measures 5 feet 10 inches, and the lady about 2 inches less.

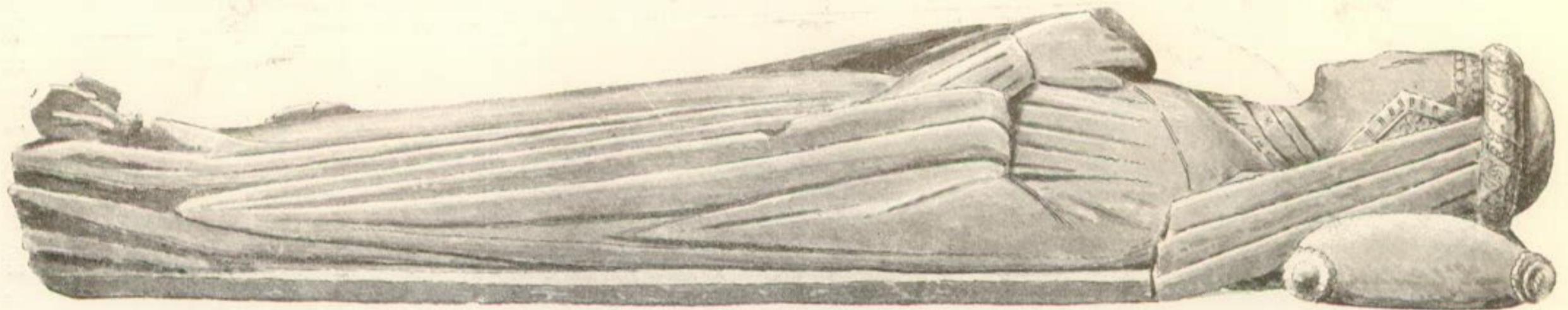
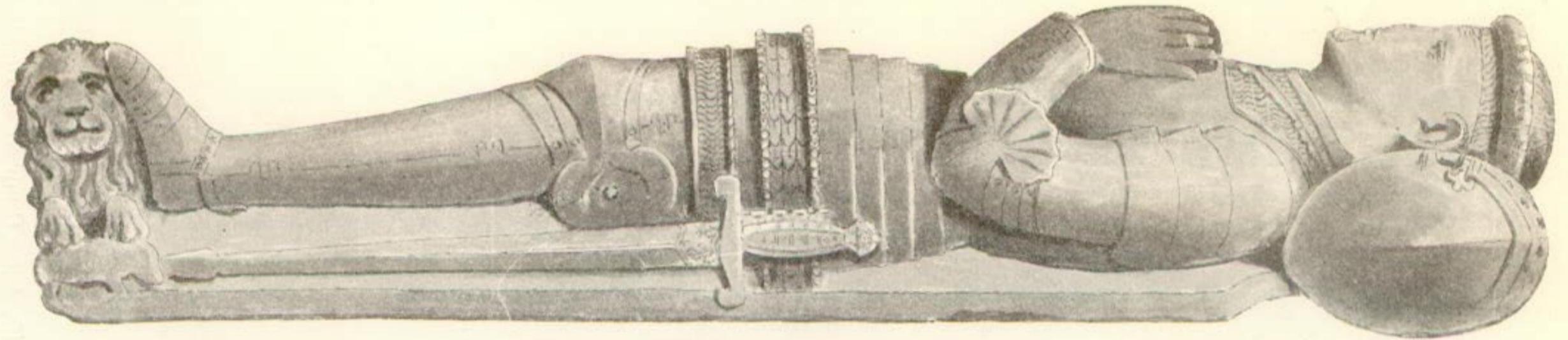
INNES OF INNESMARKIE.—ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

On the same wall in Elgin Cathedral, to the left of the monument attributed to Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, is the supposed tomb of Robert Innes of Innermarkie, or Innesmarkie, who died in 1482 (fig. 56).

There are reasons for concluding that this monument is composed of parts not originally connected with each other; the effigy is very much too small for the recess in which it is placed, and the top of the base at the back, close



Figs. 52 and 53. Effigies of Sir John Houston and his wife, Agnes Campbell, in Houston Church.



Figs. 54 and 55. Effigies of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels, and his wife, Marjory Liddel, in Maryculter Church.



Fig. 56. Tomb with Effigy of an Innes of Innesmarkie, in Elgin Cathedral.

to the wall, is splayed like the front, where the inscription has been. With regard to the two shields, the one on the dexter side seems to have been quartered, showing on the fourth quarter a fesse chequé, which also appears on the sinister shield. According to Nisbet, the Innes of "Innesmarkie" bearings are three stars of five points within a bordure indented, Innes of that Ilk three stars of six points waved, and Innes of Blairton, a cadet, a fesse between three stars.

James Innes of that Ilk was armour-bearer to King James III., from whom he received a grant of lands in Elginshire.

The effigy measures 5 feet 9½ inches, and evidently belongs to the second half of the fifteenth century.

LORD BORTHWICK.—BORTHWICK PARISH CHURCH.

The family of Borthwick came, it is stated, from Hungary, and its first representative entered Scotland in the train of the Saxon Princess Margaret, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. They first obtained lands in Aberdeenshire, and proceeding south, became possessed of extensive territories in the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Haddington, besides residences in several of the towns in Scotland, Borthwick's Close in Edinburgh being an instance.

The first of the family appearing in history with the title of Lord Borthwick was William, whose youthful heir was created a knight by James I. at the same time that his twin sons received that honour, and were baptized in 1430. He obtained a charter under the great seal, authorising him to build a castle upon the lands of Lochwarret, which, under the name of Borthwick Castle, afterwards became the chief seat of the family. As Sir William Borthwick he sat on the assize of the Duke of Lennox and Murdoch Duke of Albany and his son in 1424, and married a daughter of the house of Douglas, dying prior to 1448.

According to Nisbet, however, the first Lord Borthwick was not dignified with that title till the beginning of the reign of James II., the charter being dated January 8, 1458, and we find what is probably the same William Lord Borthwick granting a charter to his second son on the 27th June 1495. It is probably this Lord William whose effigy, with that of his lady, lies in Borthwick parish church, although the costume is a little later than the last-mentioned date.

The figures are (fig. 57) sculptured in white marble, now much darkened by time, and the arched recess in which they are placed is a restoration, with slight portions of the old work cleaned. The figure of the lady is not in as good condition as that of her husband. Some of the details of the armour and dress are shown in fig. 59.

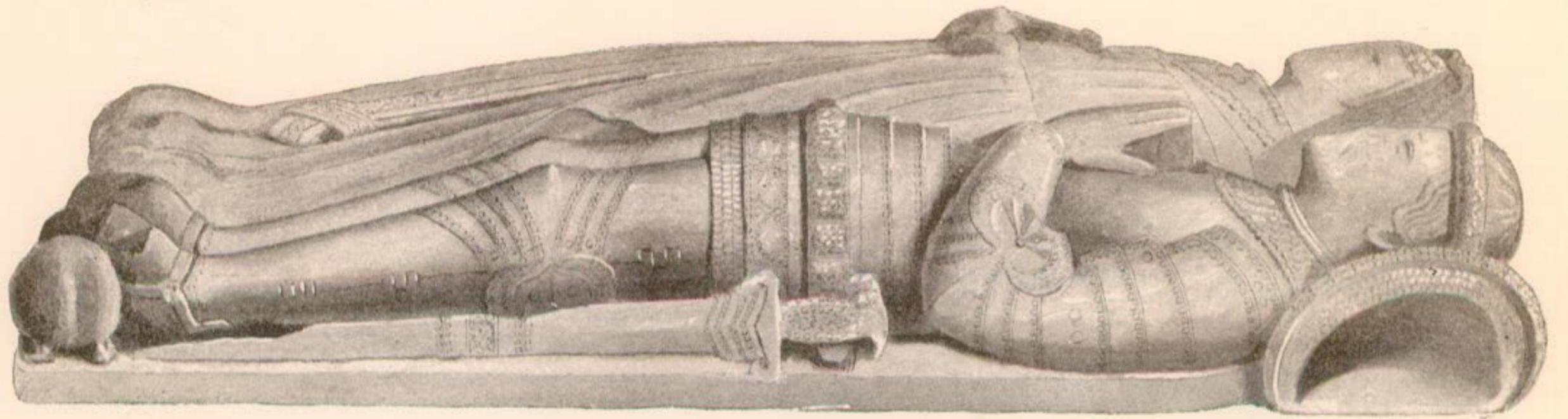


Fig. 57. Effigies of Lord Borthwick and his Lady, in Borthwick Church.

JOHN COLLISON.—ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH, ABERDEEN.

Among the group of effigies in the church of St Nicholas in Aberdeen are

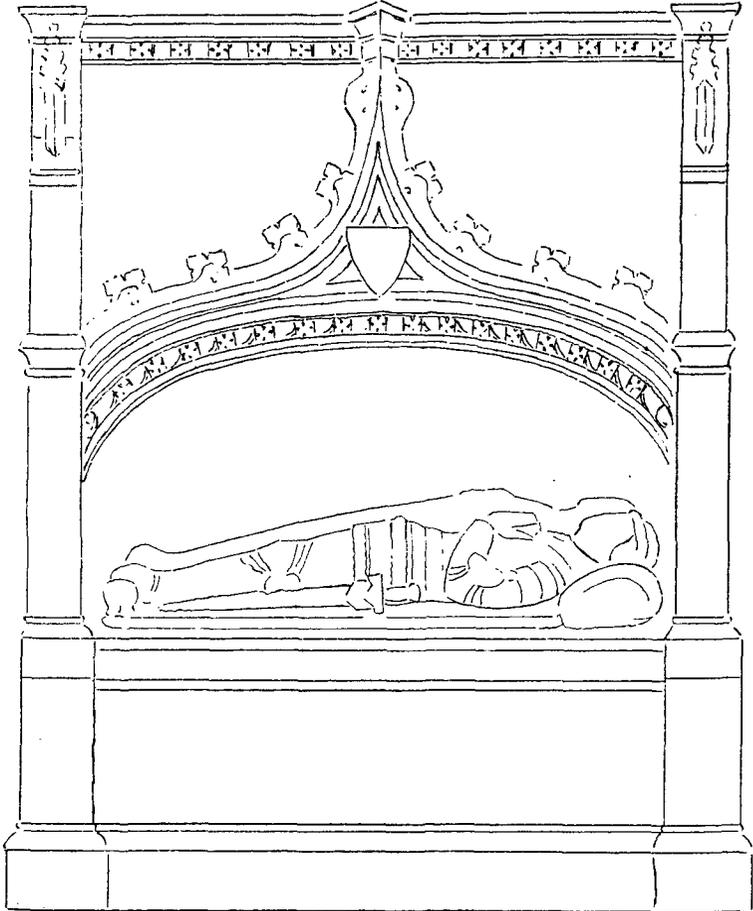


Fig. 58. Elevation of the Monument of Lord Borthwick in Borthwick Parish Church.

those of John Collison, who was provost in 1521, and his wife, Margaret Setoun (figs. 60 and 61). The provost measures 5 feet 10 inches, and his wife

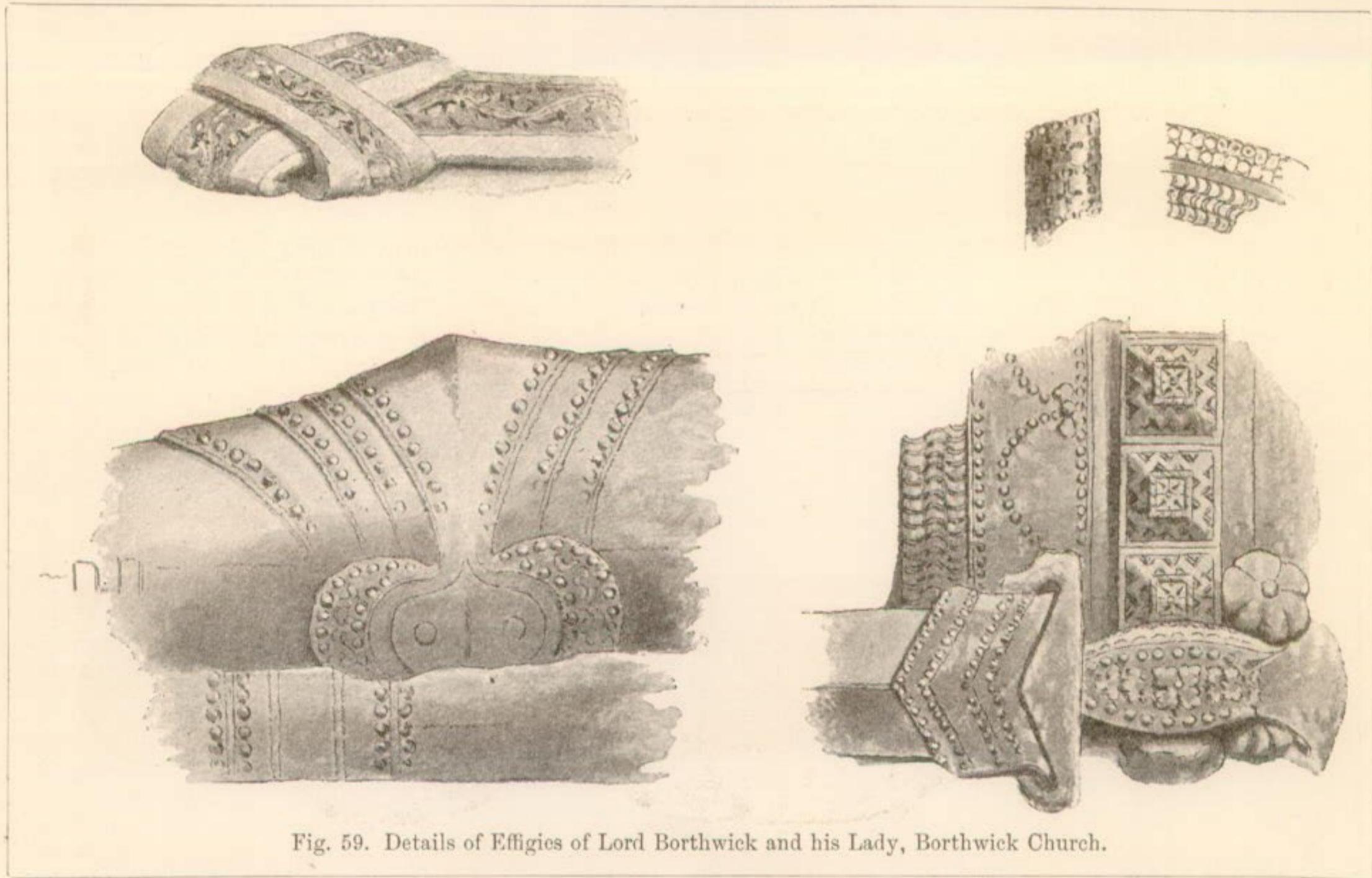
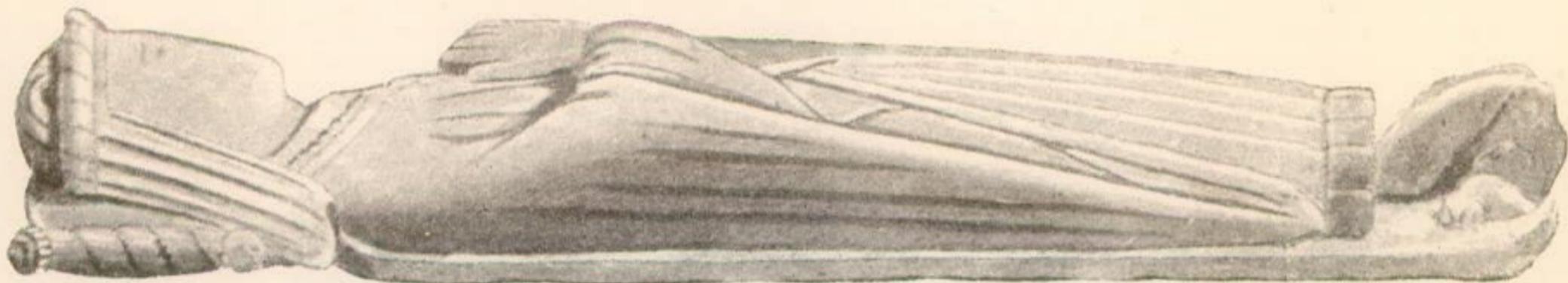
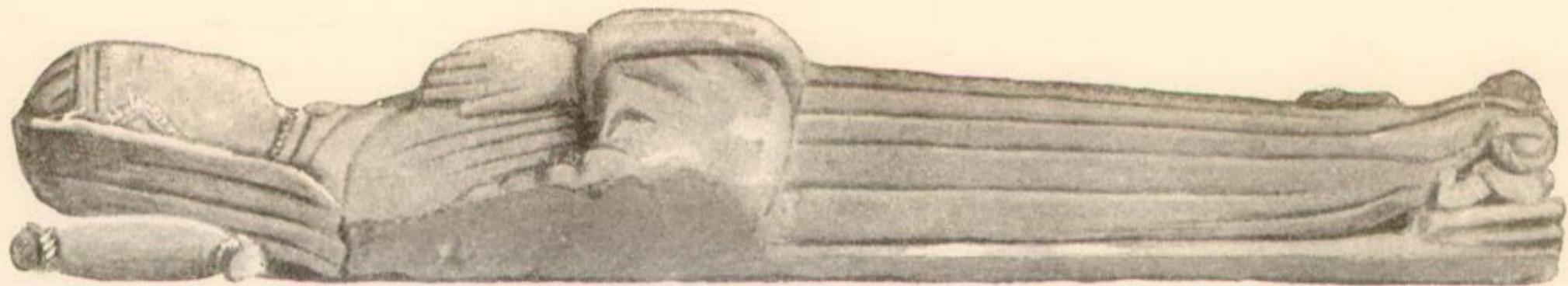


Fig. 59. Details of Effigies of Lord Borthwick and his Lady, Borthwick Church.



Figs. 60 and 61. Effigies of John Collison and his wife, Margaret Setoun, St Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen.

2 inches less, he having an inch and a half of this added to his head. The costumes present no features of interest.

ALEXANDER IRVINE OF DRUM.—ST NICHOLAS', ABERDEEN.

The effigies of Alexander Irvine of Drum (fig. 62) and his wife Elizabeth de Keith lie in what is known as Drum's aisle in St Nicholas' Church in Aberdeen. The lady is similar to the wife of Menzies of Pitfoddels in the same church; the execution is more mechanical than artistic; and the costume is early sixteenth century.

A Sir William Irvine is mentioned as being secretary and armour-bearer to the Bruce, from whom, on account of his fidelity, he received the lands of Drum.

Gude Sir Alexander Irving,
The much renownit laird of Drum,

was in command of the Lowland forces, and met his death, after distinguishing himself, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. This Sir Alexander was succeeded by his brother, also named Alexander, who was one of the commissioners sent to treat for the ransom of James I., and to bring him home from England; and it is possible that this is his effigy, although the costume is a little later.

The effigy is in good condition; the hair is very regular, the brows closely knit in wrinkles, a tuft of beard on the chin, and a ring on the middle finger of the left hand. Like the others in the same church, it is of common stone, and measures 6 feet 7 inches over all.

LORD SETON.—SETON CHAPEL.

The old church close to Seton Castle contains the effigies of a lord and lady of Seton, which, with their architectural setting, have as yet escaped the operations of the restorer (fig. 63). The construction of the tomb differs slightly from others, having a recess under the figures, which may have at one time contained arms, &c.; and in front of this, the base moulding of the wall is kept well out so as to leave a space in front of the tomb. As now placed, the two figures close to each other occupy about two inches more than the depth of the recess, and the wall behind does not seem to have been thickened; and a rude etching by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe attached to Maitland of Lethington's *History of the House of Seytoun*, 1829, shows the figures, one above and the other below. The church contains two or three empty niches. Originally a parish church, it is now the private property of Lord Wemyss, and used as a family burying-place.

Among the Setons buried in the church were, Alexander, who in time of Robert II. "had levit to gude age honourablé"; and Katherine "Sinclare," widow of the first Lord Seton, who "biggit ane yle on the south syd of the parochie kirk of Seytoun, of fine astler; pendit and theikit it wyth stane;

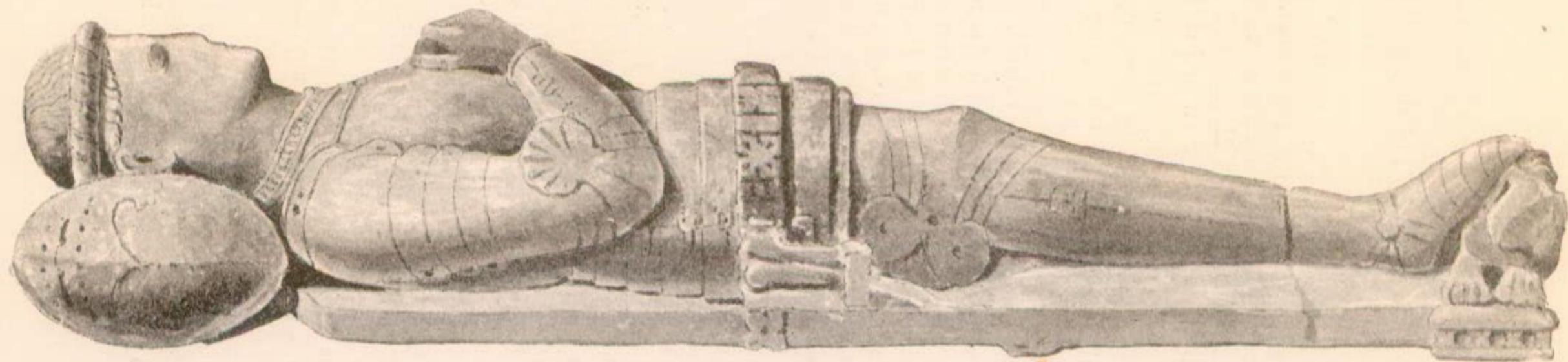


Fig. 62. Effigy of Alexander Irvine of Drum, St Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen.



Fig. 63. Tomb with Effigy of Lord Seton, Seton Chapel.

wyth ane sepulture thairin quhair sche lyis ; and foundit ane priest to serve thair perpetuallie." The husband of this lady "was in the tyme of King Robert the Thryd," and was laid at rest "in the Cordelere freiris in Had-ingtoun ; quhamto, weklie he fundit sex laid of colis, to be tane of his coilpot of Trenent, and fourtye schillingis of annuell, to be tane of the Barnis."

The church was benefited by other succeeding Setons, but I have been unable to identify the monument. It evidently belongs to the early sixteenth century, and is of the same type as two of those in the church of St Nicholas in Aberdeen. The figures are of a close-grained freestone, with a highly finished surface, which is peeling off, and the knight measures 5 feet 10 inches to the toes. The effigy of the lady being flatter, is in front almost concealed by the knight, and is very similar to those of the Borthwick and Pitfoddels ladies.