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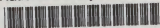
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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

—“ The steep and iron-belted rock,
Where trusted lie the Monarchy's last gems,
The Sceptre, Sword, and Crown, that graced the brows,
Since father Fergus, of an hundred Kings.”

Albania, a Poem.

EDINBURGH :

PRINTED BY JAMES BALLANTYNE AND COMPANY.

1819.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

THE REGALIA of SCOTLAND, after having been secluded from public view since the year 1707, being at length opened to the inspection of the curious, and to the veneration of those who see in them the symbols of the ancient independence of Scotland, a short description of them, and some account of their history, so far as it can be traced, may be found interesting.

The Regalia, properly so called, consist of three articles, the CROWN, the SCEPTRE, and SWORD of STATE, with which was found, in the same chest, a silver Rod or Mace, now ascertained to be the badge of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland.

I. The form of the CROWN is remarkably elegant. The lower part consists of two circles, the undermost much broader than that which rises over it; both are composed of the purest gold, and the uppermost is surmounted or relieved by a range of *fleurs de lis*, interchanged with *crosses fleuree*, and with knobs or pinnacles of gold topped with large pearls, which produces a very rich effect. The under and broader circle is adorned with twenty-two precious stones, betwixt each of which is interposed an oriental pearl; the stones are topazes, amethysts, emeralds, rubies, and iacinths; they are not polished by the lapidary, or cut into facets, according to the more modern fashion, but are set plain, in the ancient style of jeweller's work; the smaller circle which surmounts this under one, is adorned with small diamonds and sapphires alternately, and its upper verge terminates in the range of the crosses, *fleurs de lis*, and knobs topped with pearls, which we have described. These two circles, thus ornamented, seem to have formed the original Diadem or Crown of Scotland, until the reign of James V., who added two imperial arches, rising from the circle and crossing each other, and closing at the top in a mound of gold, which again is surmounted by a large cross *patee*, ornamented with pearls, and bearing the characters J. R. V. These additional arches are attached to the original Crown by tacks of gold, and there is some inferiority in the quality of the metal.

The bonnet or tiara worn under the crown was anciently of purple, but is now of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, a change first adopted in the year 1695. The tiara is adorned with four superb pearls, set in gold, and fastened in the velvet, which appear between the arches. The Crown measures about nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and about six inches and a half in height, from the bottom of the lower circle to the top of the cross. The whole appearance of this ancient type of Sovereignty does great credit to the skill and taste of the age in which it was formed.

Of its antiquity (meaning that of the original diadem) we can produce no precise evidence; but many circumstances induce us to refer it to the glorious reign of ROBERT the BRUCE.

The Scots, indeed, like other nations of Europe, are known to have employed a Crown as the appropriate badge of Sovereignty at a much earlier period. After the memorable Revolution in which Macbeth was dethroned, and Malcolm Ceanmor was placed on the throne, the new monarch was crowned in the Abbey of Scoon, on St Mark's day, 1057, and among the boons granted to requite the services of Macduff, Thane of Fife, that nobleman and his descendants obtained the privilege of conducting the King of Scotland to the royal seat on the day of his coronation, a ceremony which of course implied the use of a Crown. But although

such was the case, there is little doubt that the Scottish Crown, which was used in these ancient times, must have fallen into the hands of Edward I., when, in the year 1296, he dethroned John Baliol, and took with him to England every monument of Scottish independence. The invader who carried off the celebrated stone called Jacob's Pillar, was not likely to leave behind the Crown of Scotland, an emblem of supremacy so much more portable and so much more valuable. Indeed, if we are to understand the following passage literally, it would imply that the regal ornaments were stripped from the very person of John Baliol, at the time when he surrendered his kingdom to Edward I. after the disastrous battle of Dunbar, in 1296. This disgraceful ceremony took place in the castle of Montrose, or, according to other authorities, in that of Brechin. To save unnecessary difficulty, we have modernized the orthography of the passage, as it occurs in the Prior of Lochleven's Chronicle :—

“ This John the Baliol on purpose,
 He took and brought him till Mumros,
 And in the castle of that town,
 That than was famous in renown,
 This John the Baliol dispoiled he
 Of all his robes of royalty ;
 The *pelure* * they took off his Tabart,
 (Toom-Tabart† he was called afterward)

* Fur, or ermine.

† Empty doublet.

And all other inseygnys
 That fell to kings on ony wise,
 Baith SCEPTRE, SWERD, CROWN, and RING,
 Fra this John that he made king,
 Halyly fra him he took thare,
 And made him of the kynryk bare."

WINTOUN'S *Cronykil*, vol. I. p. 88.

The royal emblems of Scotland having thus passed into the hands of Edward, it followed, that when Robert the Bruce asserted the independence of Scotland, in the year 1306, the ancient Crown of Scotland was not used at his coronation. Accordingly we find that there was a circlet or ring of gold, (in Latin, *coronella*,) hastily prepared for the occasion, and which temporary diadem, after Bruce's defeat at Methven, also fell into the hands of the English monarch. This curious fact is established by a pardon afterwards issued by Edward the First, upon the intercession, as he states, "of his beloved Queen Margaret, to Galfredus de Coigners, who is therein stated to have concealed and kept up a certain coronel of gold, with which Robert the Bruce, enemy and rebel of the King, had caused himself to be crowned in our kingdom of Scotland." Which guilty concealment, nevertheless, the King pardons to the said Galfredus de Coigners, by a deed executed at Carlisle 20th March, 1307.* From this instrument it is plain, *first*, that the an-

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. I. p. 1812. Ed. 1816.

cient Crown of Scotland was not in Bruce's power when he went through the ceremony of coronation in 1306. *Secondly*, That the temporary circle of gold which he used upon the occasion fell into the hands of Edward in the subsequent year; and consequently, that the Crown which we have now described, must have been made at a later period. The present diadem cannot therefore bear an earlier date than Bruce's quiet establishment in the full and undisputed sovereignty of Scotland, after the victory of Bannockburn, in 1314. The question remains, whether it ought to be assigned to a later reign than that of the Scottish Deliverer, and several reasons incline us to decide in the negative. It is not likely that Robert the Bruce, highly valuing that independence which his own valour had procured for Scotland, would suffer her long to remain without the emblem of royalty proper to a free state, especially without a Crown, which, in all countries of Europe, was regarded as the most unalienable mark of regal dignity. His successful wars in England, and the confiscation of the estates of the faction of the Baliols at home, as it rendered it easy for the victorious monarch to repair Melrose and other churches, which had suffered during the civil war, put it also in his power, with more convenience than most of his successors, to expend a considerable sum in replacing the regal ornaments of the kingdom.

It may indeed occur as a question, why, in the

course of Bruce's triumphant negotiations with England, he did not demand restitution of the ancient Regalia carried off by Edward in 1306, as we know, that by the Treaty of Northampton, he stipulated the restoration of the stone called Jacob's Pillar, used at the coronation, and of various documents which had relation to the independence of the kingdom of Scotland. We are left in considerable uncertainty on this subject, as there is no copy in existence of the Treaty of Northampton. Nevertheless, as none of the historians who mention its import make any special allusion to the ancient Crown of Scotland as falling under the stipulated restitution, we may conjecture that it was no longer in existence, having been probably destroyed for the sake of the precious materials of which it was formed. But, could we even shew evidence that the ancient badge of royalty was among the articles, the restoration whereof was stipulated by the Treaty of Northampton, it would not greatly alter the state of the argument, as those conditions were never complied with, and the Crown, consequently, with Jacob's Pillar, and other articles pillaged by Edward, must have still remained in England.

The style of the present Crown, particularly of the setting of the stones, is said to correspond with the state of the jeweller's art in the early part of the fourteenth century, and to strengthen the belief we have ventured to express, that the present diadem was framed by the command of Robert the Bruce,

as a symbol of his own sovereignty, and of the independence which his prudence and valour had secured to his country.

According to this hypothesis, the present Crown was worn by David II. son of Robert Bruce. His coronation took place in 1331, with unwonted solemnity; for by special direction of the papal bull, he received the royal unction from the hand of the Archbishop of Saint Andrews, which had been no part of the ceremonial upon preceding occasions. This additional sign of inauguration did not prevent the brief usurpation of Edward Baliol, who was crowned at Scone in 1332. How the Regalia were protected during the stormy times which followed, does not appear. Probably, as memorials dear to popular feeling, they were respected by both parties. At any rate, it seems almost certain, that the Crown was not again destroyed or violated, because the Scottish historians, who clamorously exaggerate the injuries (in themselves sufficiently deep) inflicted by the English and the faction of Baliol, would not have omitted to mention an affront so sensible. After this crisis, notwithstanding the various convulsions both of foreign and domestic war with which Scotland was harassed, there occurs no instance of the Regalia of the kingdom having been in possession of an enemy or usurper; and it may therefore be conjectured, that the present Crown remained the same and unaltered since the days of Bruce, until the example of other sovereign princes

induced James V. in some degree to alter its appearance, by closing it at the top with the arches, which we have described.

Diadems or open Crowns, like that of Scotland in its original state, were so generally assumed by inferior and feudatory princes, and differed so little in appearance from the coronets of the nobility, that most of the monarchs of Europe, desirous of giving their regal badge a form of marked and pre-eminent distinction, began, in the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, to use crowns arched over, or closed at the top, like those which were formerly called Imperial. From this custom arose the saying, that a prince wished to "close his crown," when he was supposed to aim at shaking off his dependence on a liege lord or superior. Charles VIII. of France adopted a close or imperial Crown in 1495, and Edward V. of England in 1483. The Kings of Scotland were not long in assuming the same mark of dignity. Both James III. and James IV. appear on their coins with close crowns, although the arches were not actually added to the ancient open diadem until the reign of James V., as appears from the characters inscribed on the arches.

Lord Fountainhall, in a manuscript diary preserved in the Advocates' Library, uses an expression, which, understood literally, would imply that still greater alterations had been made of the ancient Crown. *Nota*, These are the words of the memoran-

dum : " The Crown of Scotland is not the ancient one, but was casten of new by King James V." But, notwithstanding this assertion, the difference between the ancient Diadem and the arches bearing James the Fifth's cypher, both in workmanship and in fineness of metal, plainly shews that Lord Fountainhall was under a misapprehension, and that James only added the arches, without remoulding or altering the form of the original Diadem.

At the same time that he altered the form of the Crown, James V. caused the present SCEPTRE to be made. It is a slender and elegant rod of silver, about thirty-nine inches in length, the stalk being of a hexagon form, divided by three ornamented rings, and surmounted by an antique capital of embossed leaves, supporting three small figures representing the Virgin Mary, Saint Andrew, and Saint James. The ornamented niches in which these small figures are placed, are again surmounted by a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter in diameter, and yet again by a small oval globe, topped with an oriental pearl. Under the figures are placed the characters J. R. V. It is probable that James V. had the Sceptre made, as well as the Crown altered, when he was in France in anno 1536 ; at least the workmanship greatly excels what we should have expected in Scotland during that period.

The SWORD of STATE had been presented a good many years before to James IV. of Scotland, by Pope Julius II. along with a purple hat, flowered

with gold. The workmanship of the Sword is of a fanciful and elegant description, resembling the style of Benvenuto Cellini, and belongs to the period when the art of sculpture was reviving in Rome. The whole Sword is about five feet long, of which the handle and pummel occupy fifteen inches. They are formed of silver gilded, highly carved and ornamented. The cross of the Sword is represented by two dolphins, whose heads join at the handle. The scabbard is of a crimson velvet, covered with filligree work and silver; the prevailing ornament being oak-leaves and acorns, which was the emblem of Julius II.

It may be here observed, that James V. received another sword and hat from the Pope, upon the 22d February, 1536, consecrated upon the night of the nativity, in order that it might breed a terror in a neighbouring wicked Prince, (Henry VIII.) against whom the legate declared this holy weapon was sharpened. Accordingly, in subsequent lists of King James's Regalia, we find two swords of honour repeatedly mentioned,* but only the sword presented by Pope Julius, in 1586, is now in existence.

Such are the Regalia of Scotland. The royal robes were of purple velvet, lined with ermine, with a kirtle of the same materials and trimming. The

* See Collection of Inventories, &c. of the Royal Ward-robe and Jewel-House Edinburgh, 1815, pp. 48—76.

Crown was worn by the King upon solemn occasions, and on others placed before him upon a cushion. When laws were passed in the Scottish Parliament, they were presented by the Chancellor to the King, who ratified them by touching them with the Sceptre, in token of the royal assent. This ceremony, after the accession of James to the English Crown, was performed by a Lord High Commissioner, invested for that purpose with the delegated state of a Viceroy.

During the troubles of Queen Mary's time, there was scandalous dilapidation made upon the Crown Jewels and other treasure in Scotland belonging to the Sovereign. The Regalia, however, escaped the general plunder; they appear at this time to have been preserved in Stirling Castle, where James VI. was crowned by Adam, Bishop of Orkney, upon the 29th July, 1567, when, as appears from the records of the Privy Council, the Bishop delivered into his hands the Sword and Sceptre, and put the Crown Royal upon his head with all due reverence, ceremonies, and circumstances, used and accustomed.

Upon the accession of Charles I. to the Scottish Crown, the new monarch is said to have expressed his desire that the Regalia of Scotland should be sent up to London, for the purpose of his being there inaugurated. As this was esteemed contrary to the independent rights of his native kingdom, the King found it necessary to visit Scotland in

person, upon the 18th June, 1633, when he was invested with the royal robes, Sword, Sceptre, and Crown, after the accustomed manner.*

Charles II. was crowned at Scone, under no very favourable auspices, on the first day of January, 1661; but the events which followed were fraught with so much danger to the existence of royalty and all its emblems, that we shortly after find the Estates of Parliament taking measures for the preservation of the Regalia from a foreign enemy.

It had been for a length of time the custom, that while the Scottish Parliament were not sitting, the Honours of the Crown were committed to the charge of the Lord High Treasurer, or, when that office was in commission, to those commissioners by whom the duty thereof was discharged. Accordingly, when the Officers of the Treasury, upon the sitting down of a Parliament, delivered the Regalia to the Earl Mareschal, they took instruments in evidence they had done so; and in like manner, upon the prorogation or dissolution of a Parliament, the Earl Mareschal took instruments in evidence that the Regalia were safely re-delivered to the Treasurer. But upon the last day of the Parliament, 1661, the rapid advance of the English arms rendered it necessary that the Regalia should be

* Rushworth's Collections, vol. II. p. 181.

transported to some remote place of strength and security, more free from the chances of war than the royal Castles; of which Edinburgh, the strongest, was already in the invader's hands. Dunnottar, a strong and baronial castle, built on an insulated rock, which projects into the German Ocean, and belonging in property to the Earl Mareschal, was the place selected for this purpose.

The order of Parliament is in the following words:—"Instrumentis taken be the Erle Mareschal upoun the production of the honouris, with his dessyre represented to the Parliament, that the same might be putt in sum pairt of securitie; his Majestie and Parliament ordaines the said Erle of Mareschal, to caus transport the saidis honouris to the hous of Dunnottar, thair to be keepit by him till further ordouris."

For the protection of the Castle of Dunnotar, a garrison was placed there upon the 8th July, 1661, under the immediate command of George Ogilvy of Barras, an experienced soldier, who held a commission from the Earl Mareschal to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle. Some royal artillery was furnished at the same time; for the large cannon, called Mons-Meg, was transferred thither. The large embrasure in which this piece of ordnance lay, is still pointed out upon one of the batteries of the castle; and a shot from her is said, by tradition, to have dismasted an English vessel, as she

was about to enter the harbour of Stonehaven, at a mile and a half's distance.

It became, however, too obvious, from the daily successes of the English, that sooner or later Dunnottar must be surrendered ; and Ogilvy was pressed by the Committee of Estates to deliver up the Regalia, in order that they might be sent to some distant castle in the Highlands. The Lieutenant-Governor did not conceive these instructions to be so worded as to authorize his compliance, or relieve him of the responsibility which this important charge had already imposed on him. He therefore refused compliance, and applied to the Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, for instructions in so pressing an emergency. The reply of the Lord Chancellor was in these terms :—

“ I conceive that the trust committed to you, and the safe custody of the things under your charge, did require that victual, a competent number of honest and stout soldiers, and all other necessaries should have been provided and put in the castle, before you had been in any hazard ; and if you be in good condition, or that you can timely supply yourself with all necessaries, and that the place be tenable against all attempts of the enemy, I doubt not but you will hold out. But if you want provisions, sojers, and ammunition, and cannot hold out at the assaultis of the enemy, which is feared and thought you cannot doe if you be hardlye persued ; I know no better expedient than that the Honors of

the Crowne be speedilye and saiflye transported to some remote and strong castle or hold in the Highlands; and I wish you had delivered them to the Lord Balcarras, as was desired by the Committee of Estates; nor doe I knowe any better way for preservatione of these thingis, and your exonoration; and it will be an irreparable lose and shame if these thingis shall be taken by the enemie, and verie dishonourable for yourself. So having given you the best advice I can at present, I trust you will, with all care and faithfulness, be answerable, according to the trust committed to you."

ov. 20,
1651. The danger became soon more imminent, and the Castle having been repeatedly summoned by the enemy, Ogilvy, the Lieutenant-Governor, wrote a letter to King Charles, stating the emergency, and requesting that a light vessel might be sent to Dunbottar, with a person properly authorized to receive the Regalia, and transport them beyond seas. The circumstances of Charles II. prevented his sending such a ship, and it became now highly probable that these sacred badges of ancient sovereignty were destined to fall into the hands of the republicans and regicides of England.

On 3d January, 1652, Lambert again summoned the Castle of Dunnottar to surrender upon honourable conditions, which were again rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor; and after this period the castle was subjected to a close blockade. In this emergency female ingenuity discovered a remedy,

where masculine valour and prudence might totally have failed. The Countess Dowager Mareschal, by birth daughter to John, Earl of Mar, was probably the planner of this successful scheme. The immediate agent was Christian Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Granger, minister of Kinneff, a small parish church, within four or five miles of the Castle of Dunnottar, who obtained from the English general permission to pay a visit to the Governor's Lady. Mrs Ogilvy acted in concert with the Lady Mareschal, but it was agreed that her husband should not be admitted into the secret, in order that upon the surrender of the castle, an event now considered as inevitable, he might be enabled to declare with truth, that he neither knew when, how, nor to what place the Regalia had been removed.

In compliance with the scheme adopted, Mrs Granger took the Crown in her lap, and on her return, the English general himself helped her to her horse, which she had left in the camp, as the Castle cannot be approached on horseback. Her maid followed her on foot, bearing the Sword and Sceptre concealed in *hards*, as they are called, that is, bundles of lint, which Mrs Granger pretended were to be spun into thread. They passed through the English blockading army without being discovered. From thence she transported them to Kinneff, and put them under the charge of her husband James Granger, who granted to the Coun-

tess of Mareschal the following authentic account of their secret deposition :—

ar. 31,
1652.

“I, Mr James Granger, minister at Kinneff, grant me to have in my custody the Honours of the Kingdom, viz. the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword. For the Crown and Sceptre I raised the pavement-stone just before the pulpit, in the night tyme, and digged under it ane hole, and put them in there, and filled up the hole, and layed down the stone just as it wes before, and removed the mould that remained, that none would have discerned the stone to have been raised at all ; the sword, again, at the west end of the church, amongst some common seits that stand there, I digged down in the ground betwixt the two foremost of these seits, and laid it down within the case of it, and covered it up, as that removing the superfluous mould it could not be discerned by any body ; and if it shall please God to call me by death before they be called for, your ladyship will find them in that place.”

The Regalia were transferred to the care of Mr Granger, sometime in the month of March, and in the following month of May, 1652, Ogilvy was under the necessity of surrendering Dunnottar Castle by capitulation to the republican General Dean. He obtained honourable articles of capitulation, by which it was particularly stipulated that he should himself enjoy personal freedom. But when it was found that he would give no account of the Regalia, which the conquerors had reckoned their secure

booty, the Lieutenant-Governor and his lady were treated with extreme severity, dragged from one place of confinement to another, and subjected to fines, sequestration, and imprisonment, in order to extort from them this important secret. The lady's health gave way under these inflictions, and she died within two years after the surrender of the Castle, still keeping the important secret, and with her last breath exhorting her husband to maintain his trust inviolable. Tradition says, that the minister and his wife also fell under suspicion of the ruling powers, and that they were severally examined, and even subjected to the torture, without its being found possible to extract from them the desired information.

The address of the Dowager Countess of Mar-schal at length put the enemy upon a false scent. She caused a report to be spread abroad that the Regalia, upon their being secretly removed from Dunnottar, were put into the hands of her youngest son, the Honourable Sir John Keith, who went abroad at that time, and whom she adroitly caused to write letters to his friends in Scotland, congratulating himself on having safely conveyed the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State out of that kingdom. Sir John Keith returning shortly afterwards, was examined closely on the fate of the Regalia. At every risk to himself, he persisted in the patriotic falsehood, that he had himself carried them to

Paris to Charles II., and was exposed to some severe treatment on that account. See Wood's Peerage, on the article Kintore.

This feint having fortunately succeeded, the Regalia of Scotland remained safe in their obscure place of concealment, visited from time to time by the faithful clergyman and his wife, for the purpose of renewing the cloths in which they were wrapt, to save them from damp and other injury, in which pious care they appear to have been successful. It is worth while to observe, that when the honours were committed to the charge of Mrs Granger, the belt belonging to the Sword of State remained in the possession of Lieutenant-Governor Ogilvie, being perhaps retained by him as an article of evidence of the share which he had in the custody and preservation of these articles. This relique was found by one of his descendants, carefully wrapped up, and concealed in one of the walls of his house of Barras, and there can be no question of its authenticity, as it bears the emblems and insignia of Julius II. executed in the same style as on the scabbard of the Sword. The belt is now in possession of Sir George Ogilvie of Barras, Bart. the lineal descendant of the gallant defender of Dunnottar.

At the Restoration, the Countess of Mareschal on the one hand, and Lieutenant-Governor Ogilvie on the other, hastened to make the discovery to Charles II. and some unpleasant discussions arose

betwixt the families concerning the share of merit to which each was entitled in this important piece of public service. It is unnecessary to revive the controversy in the present day, as we have carefully extracted, from the facts admitted by both parties, enough to shew the real history of the transaction. Without the gallant defence of Ogilvie, the ingenuity of Lady Mareschal must have been totally unavailing; as, on the other hand, his prolonged resistance could not ultimately have saved the Revalia, but for the scheme ably concerted by the Countess, and so boldly and faithfully executed by Mrs Granger.

Rewards and honours were distributed to all concerned. John Keith, the youngest son of the Countess Mareschal, was created Earl of Kintore, and Knight Mareschal of Scotland. Lieutenant Governor of Barras was made a Baronet; he obtained also a grant from the Crown, converting his feudal tenure of his lands of Barras from wardholding to blanch, in respect of his high services, and in particular, as the charter states, "In that he wes instrumentall in the preservatione of his Highness's Crown, Sceptre, and Sword, the ancient Honours of this his kingdome of Scotland, and of the lamadge sustained be the same Sir George Ogilvy heirthrow from the beginning of the usurpatione; during which tyme, notwithstanding of all temptations and threatenings used against him by the usurperis, he carryed himself with so much inte-

grity, that his Majestie wes graciously pleased to conceive he deserved ane marke of his Highnes favour putt upon him and his family."

It is with pleasure we record, that, while the services of these persons of note concerned in the safety of the Regalia were thus suitably rewarded, the efficient services of the minister of Kinneff and his wife were not forgotten; the following are the words of an Act of Parliament after the Restoration, in favour of Christian Fletcher:—"For as much as the Estates of Parliament doe understand that Christian Fletcher, spouse to Mr James Granger, minister of Kenneth, wes most active in conveying the royal Honours, his Majestie's Crowne, Sword, and Sceptre, out of the Castle of Dunnottar immediately before it wes rendered to the English usurpers, and that be the care of the same wes hid and preserved: Thairfore the King's Majestie, with advice of his Estates in Parliament, doe appoint *two thousand merks* Scots to be forthwith paid unto her be his Majestie's thesaurer, out of the readiest of his Majestie's rents, as a testimony of their sense of her service."

The Regalia of Scotland being thus fortunately preserved and restored to the public, continued to be produced in public as formerly during the sittings of the Scottish Parliament down to the Union. At this period, when every effort was used by the Opposition to exasperate the minds of the people against the proposed treaty, a report was circulated, which made

strong impression upon the public mind, especially among the lower orders, that the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword, the visible emblems of Scottish Sovereignty, were to be removed to London, as a token of the surrender of the national independence. A topic so popular did not escape Lord Belhaven in his animated tirade against the Union. He called on the Parliament of Scotland to unite as in an hour of common danger when their all was at stake. "Hannibal," he exclaimed, "is come within our gates: Hannibal is come the length of this table: he is at the foot of this throne: he will demolish this throne: he will seize upon these Regalia: he will take them as his *spolia opima*, and whip us out of this house never to return again." It was under the apprehensions, real or affected, that such a national affront was in meditation, that the party who opposed the Union proposed an addition to the twenty-fourth article of the treaty, by which it should be enacted, that, "The Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State, Records of Parliament, &c. continue to be kept as they are in that part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland, and that they shall so remain in all time coming, notwithstanding of the Union." This stipulation was received without criticism or objection, and adopted by the Ministerial party, who indeed could have no motive for rejecting it, and it now makes part of the treaty of Union.

Yet, notwithstanding the special clause in this great national treaty, appointing the Regalia still

to be preserved in Scotland, it appears that government judged these emblems, connected with so many galling and hostile recollections of past events, could be no safe spectacle for the public eye, while men's minds were agitated by the supposed degradation of Scotland beneath her ancient enemy. When the Parliament of Scotland was finally dissolved, the Earl Mareschal was called upon as formerly to surrender the custody of the Regalia to the Commissioners of the Treasury, which he executed with the natural reluctance of a high officer of state, who foresaw that he would probably never be again called upon to discharge his hereditary functions. He declined appearing in person on what he considered as a humiliating occasion, but by a commission to William Wilson, one of the under Clerks of Session, directed him to deliver the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State to the Commissioners of the Treasury, to be by them lodged in the Crown-room in the Castle of Edinburgh. This ceremony took place 26th March, 1707, when the Regalia were deposited in the chest, which was their usual receptacle, and secured by three strong locks. Upon this occasion, William Wilson, as procurator for Earl Mareschal, took a long protest, minutely describing the various articles of the Regalia, and protesting they should remain within the said Crown-room, and should not be removed from thence without due intimation to the Earl Mareschal. A copy of the description

and protest was also deposited in the chest with the Honours.

The Crown-room, in which the Regalia were thus deposited, is a strong vaulted apartment, its chimney and windows well secured by iron stanchels, and the entrance protected by two doors, one of oak, and one formed of iron bars, both fastened with bolts, bars, and locks of great strength. Where the keys of this room, or those of the large chest containing the Regalia, were deposited, does not appear, nor have they as yet been recovered.

The Regalia of Scotland being again secluded from public view, the Jacobite party availed themselves of the circumstance to circulate a report, that notwithstanding the special clause to the contrary, the English government had secretly caused these royal emblems to be transported to London. It is true, no good reason could be alleged for offering so useless an insult to national feeling; but, from some circumstance altogether unexplained, a Crown is shewn in the Tower of London, said to be that of Scotland, which appeared to confirm the report so industriously circulated. Mr Arnot, in his History of Edinburgh, after censuring the secrecy with which the Regalia were kept, mentions in plain terms the general surmise of their removal, and infers that, "if the Officers of State, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, will not make personal inquiry, whether the Regalia of Scotland be still in the Castle, the public will be entitled to conclude,

that they are no longer there, and that they have been carried off by private orders from the court." Such was the doubt which continued to hang upon the existence of those national emblems so late as the year 1788, when Arnot's work was published.

Dec. 22. In 1794, the Crown-room was opened by special warrant from his Majesty, in order to search for certain records of the kingdom of Scotland, which were missing from the General Register Office at Edinburgh. No such records were found in the Crown-room, which indeed contained no article whatever excepting the chest wherein the Regalia were deposited, and which the Commissioners did not think themselves authorized to open. The Crown-room was again shut and secured, and the proceedings of the Commissioners reported to his Majesty.

Oct. 28,
1817. In the year 1817, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, considering that all political reasons for withdrawing from the people of Scotland the sight of the ancient symbols of her independence had long ceased to exist, was pleased to give directions for removing the mystery which had so long hung upon the existence of the Scottish Regalia. A commission was accordingly issued to the Officers of State in Scotland, and other persons in public situations, directing them to open the Crown-room and chest, and to report the state in which the Regalia of Scotland should be found.

Feb. 4,
1818. In virtue of this warrant, the gentlemen under-named, being a quorum of the Commissioners, as-

sembled for the purpose of carrying it into execution, viz. :—

The LORD PRESIDENT,
 The LORD JUSTICE CLERK,
 The LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the JURY
 COURT,
 MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HOPE,
 The SOLICITOR-GENERAL,
 The LORD PROVOST of EDINBURGH,
 WALTER SCOTT, Esq.
 WILLIAM CLERK, Esq.
 HENRY JARDINE, Esq.
 THOMAS THOMSON, Esq.

The Commissioners having read their warrant, proceeded to enter the Crown-room, and to force open the lid of the great chest, no keys to which had been any where found. To the great joy of all present, the Regalia were discovered lying in the chest, in the very state in which they had been deposited there in 1707. With the Sword of State and Sceptre, was found another Rod, or mace, of silver, with a globe at the top, which proves to be the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland's mace of office. Upon the discovery of the Regalia, the royal flag was hoisted upon the Castle, and greeted by the shouts of a numerous crowd assembled on the Hill, who took a deep interest in

the success of the researches which had been instituted concerning the existence and safety of these venerable memorials.

The Commissioners having reported the successful result of their proceedings to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness was pleased to give directions at once for the safe custody of the Regalia, and for gratifying the laudable curiosity of the Scottish public, who might desire to see the external symbols of that sovereignty under which their fathers had so frequently distinguished themselves. The custody of the Regalia was therefore committed to the Officers of State, by a warrant under the Great Seal, with power to them to appoint a Deputy-keeper and Yeomen-keepers of the Regalia, and to establish regulations, under which, with suitable precautions for their safety, the Regalia might be exhibited to the public. Accordingly, Captain Adam Ferguson, being named by a commission from the Officers of State to the office of Deputy-keeper of the Regalia, entered into bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry and the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court being his sureties to that effect.

The Crown-room has been handsomely fitted up for the exhibition of the Regalia, which were opened for public inspection on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, and the Yeomen-keepers give attendance upon visitors in the dress used by the Body

July 8.
1818.

Dec. 8,
1818.

1819.

Guards of the ancient kings of Scotland, as represented in an ancient painting, representing the Dowager Queen Margaret, and John Duke of Albany, attended by a Yeoman of the Scottish Guards, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Scarborough, and is now preserved at the Marquis of Bute's seat of Luton, and has been engraved in Mr Pinkerton's *ICONOGRAPHIA*. The dress resembles that of the English Yeomen of the Guard, but the colours are scarlet, faced with black.

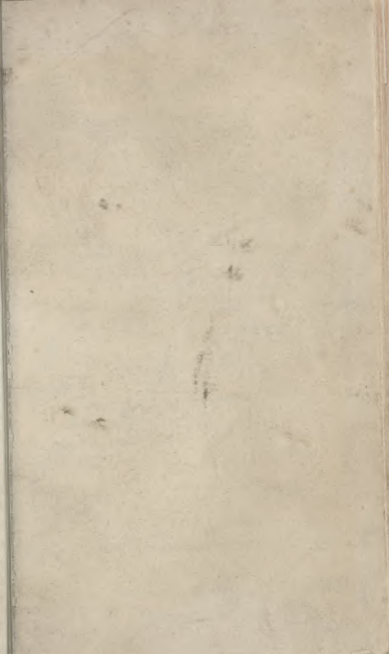
It only remains to observe, that the Regalia of Scotland have suffered very little injury, considering the extraordinary viscissitudes to which they were subjected. Two or three sockets in the Crown, which had once been filled with precious stones like those to which they correspond, are now empty, and three counterfeit stones or doublets may be remarked among those which remain in the setting. The head of the Sceptre has been bent a little to one side, and seems to have been broken and awkwardly mended at some early period. The handle and scabbard of the Sword of State, of which the work is very fragile and delicate, are also somewhat broken and damaged. But it is remarkable that these very imperfections in the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword, are articulately noticed in an Act of the Privy Council, dated so early as 10th July, 1621, when the Regalia were narrowly examined, for the purpose of discharging the heir of Sir Gideon Murray, of Elibank, of the keeping of the said

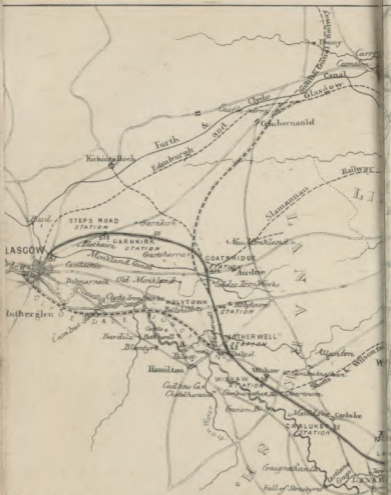
Honours, which had been in his father's possession as Deputy-treasurer of Scotland.

The description is very precise, and deserves to be quoted at length. It bears, "that they (the Lords of the Privy Council) sighted the saides honouris, and remarkit the same verie narrowlie, and fand that the Crowne had in the neder circle thairof nyne garnittis, foure jasientis, three counterfute emeraulds, foure amatystis, and twentie-twa pearle; abone the neder circle, sax small thine triangle diamontis, ten small triangle challoms filled with blew analyne insteade of stones, twa small emptie challoms, having no thing in thame bot the blak tent, and twa challoms with twa flatt quhyte stones with the boddum upmost, nixt abone the small challoms nyntene grite and small ray pearle, and within the Roise betwix Flour de Luce, threttie-fyve pearle, sum less sum more, with ten quhyte stones in the middis thairof. In the foure quartaris of the bonett of the Crowne, foure pearle sett in foure pecis of garniseene of gold enamaled, and in the croce abone the Crowne, ane amatist and aught pearle. And that the Sceptour wes in three pecis, haveng ane pearle in the top, and ane cristell globe benethe, the heade quhairof hes beene brokin, and mendit with wyre. And that the Swerd had the plumbett birsie and brokine, with ane voyde place in averie syde thairof, and the scabart thairof riven birsit and brokin, wanting some peecis out of it."

The Officers of State, in appointing these royal emblems to be cleaned and furbished, have, with the taste and judgment which was to have been expected, abstained from ordering any repairs, or other alterations to be made, by which their form could in the slightest degree be changed from that which they presented upon their being first discovered. So that the Scottish public may be assured that the Honours of the Scottish kingdom are now presented to their inspection in the very same state in which they have existed for several centuries. The feelings with which we now view these venerable national reliques are of a nature less agitating than those of our forefathers, to whom they conveyed the remembrance that Scotland had lost her place among the independent states of Europe, and that her national consequence was merged in the wealth and power of an ancient rival. We who now reap the slow, but well ripened fruits of the painful sacrifice made at the Union, can compare, with calmer judgment, the certain blessings of equality of laws and rights, extended commerce, improved agriculture, individual safety, and domestic peace, with the vain, though generous boast of a precarious national independence, subject to all the evils of domestic faction and delegated oppression. With such feelings we look upon the Regalia of Scotland, venerating at once the gallantry of our forefathers, who with unequal means, but with unsubdued courage, maintained the liberties

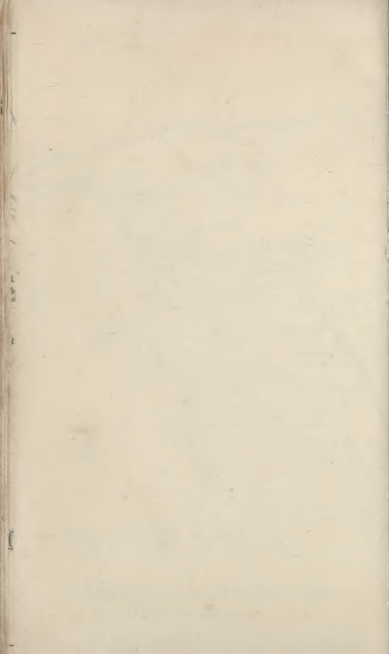
and independence of Scotland through ten centuries of almost ceaseless war; and blessing the wise decrees of Providence, which, after a thousand years of bloodshed, have at length indissolubly united two nations, who, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and united in the same interests, seem formed by God and Nature to compose one people.





CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

(EDINBURGH & GLASGOW SECTION)



well as the outer sides of the walls. The view from the eminence on which the Castle stands is perhaps the finest thing of the kind in Scotland,—the broad river sweeping round the base, the lofty banks clothed with nearly every variety of tree, on the one hand serving as the frame to an extensive view of the open country beyond, and on the other terminating in a graceful bend of the course of the stream,—all conspire to excite emotions of delight in even the most prosaic observers. Few of our feudal strongholds have more frequently changed masters than this ancient fortress. Since the time of Edward I. it has been successively the property of at least ten different families. The residence of the present owner, Lord Douglas, stands near the old castle, on a beautiful lawn, adorned with some of the finest trees in the country; and on the opposite side of the river, very picturesquely placed on the brink of a perpendicular rock, are the ruins of Blantyre Priory. By the courtesy of the noble proprietor, the grounds are thrown open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Holytown, Coatbridge, Garnkirk, and Steps Road Stations,

Succeed each other within a distance of 13 miles. The district is chiefly occupied by iron-works, coal-mines, brick-works, &c.; the former, particularly Calder and Carnbroe, on opposite sides of the line, sending forth torrents of flame, and at night illumining the country for miles round. There is little else calling for special notice, except the very lofty viaduct over the Calder valley, a quarter of a mile long and 120 feet high, and a short but intensely dark tunnel between Holytown and Coatbridge. The latter place bears the usual marks of prosperity in possessing among other fine buildings a handsome church built in the Gothic, and an Academy in the Italian style. The Germiston embankment, distant one mile from Glasgow, is three quarters of a mile long, thirty feet broad on the top, and nearly forty-five feet in height.

The Glasgow Terminus.

The permanent Station-houses at this end of the line are not yet erected. The present stopping-place is at the St. Rollox Station, the well-known terminus of the Garnkirk line, at the Town-head; but the line is now in course of being extended to Buchanan Street, where a much more central terminus will be obtained; and so soon as the necessary Acts of Parliament can be procured, the General Station in Dunlop Street will also be proceeded with, which will afford ample accommodation for the numerous passengers who will make use of the Caledonian Railway and its extensive ramifications.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, although not the capital, is yet, in a commercial point of view, and in amount of population, the *first* city in Scotland. It now covers, including its various suburbs, a space of nearly 700 acres, and has a very large and rapidly increasing population, amounting in 1841 to 257,592. This great prosperity has been owing chiefly to its vast and extending trade in manufactured cottons, arising from its facilities of water intercourse with all parts of the world, and to its position in the centre of extensive fields of mineral produce of all kinds.

Although the *city of commerce* has neither the romantic situation, the high tone of aristocratic elegance, nor the architectural grandeur of Edinburgh, yet is it not devoid of elegant and spacious streets, public buildings, and institutions of great merit and of imposing appearance, besides many other objects of interest. Pursuing the usual route from the terminus to the town, we soon reach the Royal Infirmary, and close beside it stands the venerable and majestic Cathedral, now upwards of 700 years old, and surrounded by the graves of many generations. Opposite is the Barony Church, and between them the "Bridge of Sighs" over the Molendinar burn, leading to the Necropolis, or new bury-