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X

THE  
DISCOVERIE AND HISTORIE  
OF THE  
**Gold Mines in Scotland.**

BY STEPHEN ATKINSON:

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR M.DC.XIX.



EDINBURGH:

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M.DCCC.XXV.







## PREFACE.

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ANY notices of Stephen Atkinson, the author of this treatise, are derived from the work itself. He was a native of London,<sup>1</sup> bred up by his uncle, and served an apprenticeship to Mr Francis Tiver, a refiner of gold and silver. He was admitted a "Finer" in the Tower of London about the year 1586, and afterwards engaged in refining silver in Devonshire from lead brought from Ireland. He tells us he was taught his mining skill "by Mr B. B. an ingenious gent. ;" spent his "golden time" in different shires in England and

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Nicolson calls him "Thomas Atkinson, an Englishman, who was assay master of the Mint at Edinburgh in the beginning of King James the Sixth's reign." Mr Gough and Mr George Chalmers have fallen into a similar error, in calling him "John Atcheson," who was probably the father of Thomas Atcheson, and his predecessor as "Master Cunzeor." While our Atkinson was refining ore from a silver mine in Scotland at the Tower of London, Thomas Atcheson, "Maister of the Cunzie-house," was officially employed in Edinburgh.

Wales; and was two years in Ireland with Sir Bevis Bulmer, who died in his debt £340, having left him there "much in debt for him." Sir Bevis, the ancient hero of the contiguous mining villages of Lead-Hills and Wanlock-Head, was probably the cause of leading poor Atkinson astray from his refining business to explore gold mines in Scotland and Ireland.

Atkinson gives us the date of his work, 1619; but it appears by a grant of the Privy Council, anno 1616,<sup>1</sup> confirmed by King James the First, that he obtained leave to search for gold and silver in Crawford Moor on paying to the King one-tenth of the metals found. It is probable that he either wanted money, or was unsuccessful in his mining operations. Hence he wrote this treatise, evidently in the view of its being read by the King, whose character he had well scanned.—"The sayings of two Philosophers in King Josina's reign, one of his Majesty's progenitors; prophecies fulfilling in his Royal person;" the Book of Genesis; the authority of Job in metallurgy; Charles the Fifth, and King David, are all brought forward to encourage his Majesty, "in respect of the wonderful resemblances

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, No. VI.

which many of his Majesty's gracious deeds have with the doings of the prophet David and Solomon the wisest." The resemblances of "his sacred Majesty or Prince Charles" to King David (five in number) are, with one exception, on religious "deeds." That exception is, "the opening of the secrets of the earth,—the gold Mines of Scotland, to make his Majesty the richest Monarch in Europe, yea, in all the world." This measure was to be accomplished only by "his Majesty's Plott," communicated in an audience to Sir Bevis, "to move twenty-four gentlemen of England, of sufficient land, to disburst £300 each," by creating them "for ever Knights of the Golden Mynes, or Golden Knights;"—a truly notable device, worthy of King James. But his Majesty had expended £3000 on the gold Mines of Crawford Moor, and had obtained not quite 3 oz. of gold.<sup>1</sup> Atkinson made no impression on the Monarch, for in the year 1621, a lease was granted to John Hendlie, physician, for twenty-one years, of the gold mines in the mining districts of Lead-Hills and Wanlock-Head, which "hes bene thir divers zeiris

<sup>1</sup> Laing's Hist. of Scotland, Vol. III. p. 56, from State Business MS.

bygane neglectit.”<sup>1</sup> Yet unproductive as the gold works had been to the crown, the extent to which they had been carried on, over a great district of that country, is truly surprising.

As early as 1526 a company of Germans obtained a grant from James V. for 43 years, of the gold and silver mines in Scotland, with very extensive privileges.<sup>2</sup> By a grant of James VI. in 1593, the gold, silver, lead, &c. mines in Crawford, or Friar Moor, and Glengommar, are given to Thomas Foullis, goldsmith in Edinburgh, for 21 years, in consideration of the great sums due to him by his Majesty and “his dearest spouse.”<sup>3</sup> The King, it appears,<sup>4</sup> was due to Foullis £14,594, and his Majesty pledged in security “twa drinking peceis of gold, weyand in the haill fyftene pundis and fyue uncis.” Foullis worked the lead mines to some extent

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, No. VII.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Dominorum Concilii, Jul. 19, 1526.—Amongst the notices of the gold mines during the early part of the 16th century the following occurs:—

“CRAWFURD MURE.

“Item, deliverit to my Lord Postulat of the Ylis for to pas to Craufurd Mure, and thare to set werkmen and mak ordinance for the gold myne to gud compt, in ane hundredth crownes of wecht, . . . . . xxxxi li.”

*In the account of James Bishop of Murray, Treasurer, about 1515.*

<sup>3</sup> Acta Secr. Conc. 21st Jan. 1593.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 10th Sept. 1594.

in 1597, as there are acts of Council in that year for the protection of his lead carriers against "broken men of the bordouris."<sup>1</sup>

About the year 1607, when the silver mine of Hilderston, near Linlithgow, was discovered, "the most flattering expectations were excited."<sup>2</sup> The King's advocate, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Bynnie, or Byres, was proprietor of the land, but his Majesty took formal possession of the mine, and appointed commissioners to raise and send ore to the Mint in London to have its value assayed. By an Act of Council in that year, Sir Bevis Bulmer and five "otheris were empowered to go to that silver myne laitlie discoverit by our advocat," accompanied by Sir John Arnot, Deputy-Treasurer, and Thomas Achieson, Master of the Mint, there to raise ten tons of the various ores and metals, which were to be sent to England to be assayed. These very ten tons of "red mettle" were refined by Atkinson himself in the Tower of London.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Atkinson makes no mention of the Lead-veins in the vicinity of Lead-Hills, which had been discovered and worked long before his time. Some original Leases of the Lead-mines, dated in the year 1565, are preserved in the General Register House. See Appendix, No. IV.

<sup>2</sup> Laing's Hist. of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> See page 50.

In 1608 Sir Bevis Bulmer was appointed, by patent, "maister and surveyair of the earth werkis of the lait discoverit silver myne ;"<sup>1</sup> and the mine was worked by the Crown for three years under his direction. But in 1613, Sir William Alexander, Thomas Foullis, and Paulo Pinto, a Portuguese, got a grant of the mine of Hilderston on paying a tenth of the refined ore.<sup>2</sup>

What quantity of silver was raised by the Crown from this mine cannot now be discovered ; the expenses are detailed in the Appendix, No. V.<sup>3</sup>

The manuscript from which this work is printed, consisting of fifty leaves in folio, written in a contemporary hand, had belonged to Colonel Borthwick, by whom, in the year 1683, it was given to Sir Robert Sibbald, at the time he was collecting materials for his projected "Atlas of Scotland." After Sir Robert's death it was purchased along with his other MSS. for the Advocates' Library. Another copy, in a more

<sup>1</sup> Regist. Mag. Sig. 25th April 1608, and Acta Secr. Conc. 5th May 1608.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Secr. Conc. 17th March 1613.

<sup>3</sup> We find in the records of the Privy Council, that in 1591 "fourscoir stane weight of gold," and again, in the same year, two hundred weight of gold, were ordered to be coined, but it does not appear where the gold was got. Of silver, 211 stones were ordered to be recoined by the Act of 7th James VI., anno 1581.

modern hand, is in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. No. 4621). Of various other transcripts and excerpts of this work, one or two copies were lately met with in the village of Lead-Hills. But the most accurate of all these abstracts is one which is contained in a quarto volume of "papers and informations in order to the description of Scotland," collected by Sir Robert Sibbald, and afterwards transcribed into the more voluminous collections of Macfarlane of Macfarlane.

G. L. M.

EDINBURGH,  
DECEMBER M.DCCC.XXV.





PRESENTED  
TO THE  
PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT,  
AND MEMBERS OF  
**The Bannatyne Club,**  
BY  
GILBERT LAING MEASON.



# THE DISCOVERIE AND HISTORIE

## OF THE MYNES IN SCOTLAND.

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IT is the manner of such as desire to seeke for naturall gold or silver out of God's treasury-house, to witt the Earth, wherein all sorts of earth, meneralls, or menerall stones are by God placed, before profit can bee raised thereof, First, to use the arte of delving with the sodd spade, next the wheele barrowe, or hand barrowe, to carry away the same earth so gotten, into serviceable places : Then to digg the next ground under that sodd so gotten with a mattocke, picke, or towbill ; next a shovill to throw that earth so gotten into a serviceable and convenient place, neere unto the buddle where the same earth must be rendled or washed : And then the iron raake or scratch to cull and divide the great stones for that sorte or bedd of earth affaced, with which greate stones and sodds serviceable walls maye be made, like unto forts or bulwarkes, for conveyance of your dead worke, &c. And before any of these be putt in practice or perfected, there must be provided a sufficient damme, or poole, made with turffes, soddes, stones, and timbers, to keepe sufficient water in, for maintaininge the buddles, or if neede be, the scowring places, with a sufficient flood-gate ; with which all sorts of earth are to be washed or scowred, else

buddled, and so stroughed :—and thus much concerning seeking for gold or silver, &c. by the arte of washing. But before a certaine or perfect discovery thereof shalbe made, and thereby to obtaine or raise up profit, skilfull Artists and labourers must before be seene for, that they may each have his instrument, implement, and necessary tooles, sufficient to worke with. And all these worke men must be able to understand what they have to doe, and to make the ill well don, or at least ought to knowe the principall gronnd worke of their proceeding, and to what end the same service may tend or appertaine; And then, lett the superiour or governour of such like worke be alwaies suer to have store of meate, drinke, and rayment, sufficient to suffice them; also coyne and money for such workemen, to provide for themselves. It is written, let the labourer have his hier, and the industrious workeman his wages, and then God will blesse both the worke and workeman, &c. It is written also, lett every servant doe his dutifull service faithfully, without grudging, which will please both God and man, especially respecting that busines which the governour, superiour, or ruler of such worke do appoint or set him unto. And yet I knowe that artsmen or workemen are of variable mindes and opinions, and to be compared unto diverse schollers of divers opinions, &c: And workemen, to please their superiours, governours, or rulers of the workes, too much frequent the old phraise, (vizt.) to say well, or boast and bragg of their owne doings, foretelling the great successe may happen of their worke, forgetting to speake of the greate expence and hassard of life and goods, before the same worke will defray the charge thereof. It is true that “say well and doe well ends both with one letter; and say well is good, but doe well is better.” And I have knowen oftentimes that such boasters are not to seeke for an excuse when as after say well doth faile them, alledging some one thing or other to be wanting, when the worke is altogether destitute of arte, and this is called their *ultimum refugium*, and is to be compared

unto the lawyers delaying answer, which he giveth to his client, (saying,) “ Oh, good sir, you should have told me that before,” when he had heard it [at] least twenty tymes before.

The next ground which is to be observed, is, that there are (within England, Scotland, and Ireland) many which tearmes themselves Assayers, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) to make a triall of any sorts of meneralls or menerall stones, when indeede they prove no proficients. My selfe have found out some, such as are in great favour with their superiours, and therefore beleaved; but the materiall case being sett open concerning the cheife pointe of mynes, meneralls, or menerall stones, either for the finding out thereof, or for the washing or separating, melting and fynyng of them, then they altogether depend uppon their servants, which prove the doe-masters, and the ruler of the say-master, but not the assaymer. But the most ridiculous thing is, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) it is to be noted amongst many artists who professe the making of the philosopher's stone, (saying,) that they can turne any kind of metall, menerall, or menerall stone, into perfect and fine gold or silver, so as first they must condition with the superiour or governour to be at a certaine chardge, and soe to disburse a certaine great sum of money before hand; which gold or silver shall begett other gold or silver by multiplication, or in great abundance; and their other reason is, that gold engendreth with gold, and silver with silver, and so one begetteth an other, even like unto it selfe.

I confesse the same argument induceth many men into the like trials; the end whereof proves to be but meere phopperie and collusion. I confesse, neverthelesse, that sondry sorts of base metalls, with some quantity of gold, may be turned into base gold; and so likewise such other mettles converted into base silver, even from an ounce fine unto xj. ounce ij<sup>d</sup>. fine, to witt, from an five pence ob q; an ounce unto five shillings two pence halfe penny an ounce in silver; and likewise gold computed by the karratts, from ij<sup>j</sup>. the ounce, unto

lxxij<sup>s</sup>. per ounce. Thus the gredines of lucre forceth sometimes artists and pregnant witts to attempt unlawfull actions, not respecting what may ensue; but soe longe as they doe only turne the said base gold or silver into trifling things, requisite to be worne or used, and sell it accordingly to his worth, all is tollerated, and hee or they often becometh rich thereby. But if not therewith content be or they will presume to counterfeit the King's Majestie's coyne, although he make it never so exactly and cunningly, yett therein is he farr over seene, untill att last he be caught in the unlawfull action; and therefore often it falleth out that such doe stretch the soveraigne tree of Tiburina. Some againe reade much the old authors, observing thereby be don [by] sufferance, but not what ought to be don lawfully without reproofe. Some study Philosophy, and thereby attaine to great knowledge and wisdom; and some practice alcumists with tolleration,

5. and thereby becometh rich, &c. Fifthly, There be sondry men which would faine be rich by a small adventure, or with a light purse, who doth not confesse that the best gotten goods of earthly riches are counted to be had out of mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, in the earth. He that hath much, desires more; he cannot rest till he becometh greater then his equals; but then he deviseth how that might so come to passe without disburstments of money, &c. Such a one will never thrive by any sorts of mynes, meneralls, or menerall stones, but may rather be compared unto a brute beast, called the catt, by whome it is written, that the catt loves the ffish, but shee loves not to wett hir foote for it. And so I rest, and with leave purpose to rejoyne with that place where I left in my third preparation, (vizt.) How men ought to doe if they desire to hunt, trace, or chase after mynes, meneralls, or menerall stones.

4. Hee that would be a menerall man, (as I said before,) must provide for artists and workemen; yea, such as are stayed men, and judiciall. And then forecasting to have for them severally implements, instru-

ments, and tooles necessary ; and he must knowe how to imploy them severally within severall grounds, placing every man according to his quality, &c. as before is said. All which being don, yett all is not don ; for when menerralls and menerrall stones are found out of the earth, gotten into thy possession, culled, washed, and dressed, from all his imperfections, then must it be made into malliable mettelle by a forceable fier, in which it is to be tryed seven times, and, if neede require, seven times seven tymes ; out of which menerrall or menerrall stones shall be reduced either gold, silver, copper, tynn, leade, or iron, according to his quality : alsoe steele and quicksilver is extracted out of menerralls and menerrall stones ; for more sorts of substantiall or malliable mettalls be not then these, either able to abide the force of the hamber, or to be made into a solid matter,—these mettalls following excepted, (vizt.) bell mettelle, which belfounders use ; brasse, which the tinckers use ; and lattyn, which founders and such like use ; for these, and the like to these, are called by some composed or mingled mettalls, and will incorporate themselves with sondry of the other materiall mettalls aforesaid, as gold and silver, copper, and tynn, &c.

Concerning quicksilver, which is called a fugitive mettall, yett a matter substantiall, which, by compounds of drosse and druggs, once killed, dyeth in his sowle unto death, yett liveth in his materiall body, and will incorporate with lattyn, brasse, or bell mettelle, and with copper, being first turned white. And then they call this mettall the philosopher's stone ; but a famous writer and practitioner in that art calleth it the arte of collusion or deceite ; and one other calleth it the devill's crafty witt, which is taught to his servants, that thereby worldlings may be deceived ; yea, artists and wisemen are often deceived by this fallacy. And the goldsmiths themselves, which often trust to their touchstone, cutting it, and nealing it, and forging it, till it be thinn plate, &c. is deceived by this fallacy. And in conclusion, the mistery, arte, facultie, or science, of searching out, hunting

after, or chasing and tracing, to find out mynes, meneralls, or menerall stones, out of God's treasure house, my selfe have often practized, and brought the same to effect within these 36 yeares paste. My first teaching and erudition came from Mr B. B. an ingenious gent, but never used such tricks ; and I spent the other parte of my golden tyme within sondry shiers of England, and the principallities of Wales ; and some short time, for ij yeares space, in Ireland ; but a long time in Scotland, and therefore bold to speak thereof. In all which Realmes I have found sondry sorts of mynes and malliable mettalls, perfitt within the earth, but not in great abundance ; and that they were created there in the beginning, by the mighty power of God, and not made by any arte of man in the earth ; yea, that these meneralls, or menerall stones, were (as it might be said) hoorded up by God himselfe, and by his heavenly providence, within certaine corners in the centure of the earth ; (to witt,) in holes, cliffs, with some cave, groves, shafts, or pitts. But thereof I will speak more at large hereafter ; wherein alsoe I shall dilate of other industrious gentlemen's opinions, and enrious workemen's works, of artists' attempts, and of skilfull men's accedents, besides my owne trialls and judgments concerning my resolution in meneralls and menerall stones. And for the better confirmation thereof, I humbly crave your patience and sufferance that I may, without offence, speake freely, and commune, or reason a little uppon this point, concerning masters, governours, superiours, or rulers of works, (to witt,) for hunting after, traceing, or chasing, to find out meneralls or menerall stones, of works and workemen, of artists and artists' men ; and consequently myne owne, and best knowne and tryed opinion, or what with mine eyes I have scene, or eares have heard, and noted by my practize, or observed by my diligence, and noted by my often reading of the Bible, and other godly bookes. And I shall make you partaker with me, shewing unto you each man's duty to be don, and each man's care that ought to be don, and had ; next, how the mis-



ticall secrett of God, (vizt.) meneralls, or menerall stones, may be brought to perfection; whereby they shall undoubtedly tend, first, to the glory of Almighty God; next, to the profitt of Kinges or Princes; thirdly, the enriching the Country in which wee are borne.

Therefore, read on and understand, this is written [in] the 82 psalme, concerning superiours, governours, rulers, &c. (to witt,) “I have said David.  
ye are gods,” &c. In these few words I understand that King David seemeth to sett forth many notable examples and secrett things, amongst which he sheweth inferiours persons how to conceive of their superiours: also that artists, workemen, and other laborious persons should follow the opiniou and command of their superiours; And next how governours should behave themselves in their settled places, given them by God to use, &c.; lastly, God would have every one (in some sorte,) to give an accompt; else answeare somewhat aptely, according to God’s divine nature; but not like a Spiritt, as he is God, nor as he is Eternall, nor Almighty as he is, nor as he is Incomprehensible: But he commands every one to his duty uprightly, according to God’s word; and to beare in his minde these godly lessons, (vizt.) (1.) First, remember that a gift being given by God, must needs be acknowledged from God, and soe is given him as a blessing: for which every man ought above all other things to serve God; (2.) next, to endeavour, by all good meanes, to benefitt himselfe and posterity; (3.) next, his owne native countrey; (4.) next, his soveraigne lord, the King’s Majesty; (5.) lastly, to profitt God’s holy Catholique church so neere as he can, &c. And thus much I thought fitt to speake of superiours or governours, &c. allowing of that sentence written in the holy booke of God, “All authority what soever is from God alone;” Proffe.  
and, therefore, superiours, &c. ought to remember how they come unto such excellency above other inferiours persons, seeing all men are made of one mould, (the earth,) &c. (1.) And again, for example, Kings and Princes write, By the grace of God, &c. (2.) And againe, it is said in

the Scripture, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) “By me (saith God) Kings raigne and Princes decree justice.” (3.) And in the other place God saith, “By me Kings and Princes rule.” (4.) “By me the Nobles of the Land, and all judges of the earth, doe command,” &c.

But I say not this as informing you; of such like don by you, farr bee any such meaninge from me; for I am certaine it is better knowne to your selfe then to me or any of my quality. Once more, (with leave,) give me leave to proove, that authority is given unto governours why to rule and governe, First, That the inferiour person may live a quiett and peaceable life: (1.) Quiet, as from our forraigne enemies, the Turkes, the heathens or pagaus, &c.; (2.) Peaceable, as from any civill discord by the superiour constrained: Next, that both superiour and inferiour persons may lead a godly and honest life,—(3.) Godly, as from idolatry, religiously in religion, and so compelled to doe by his superiours; (4.) Honest, as he, which from impurity in Conversation, is enacted by his ruler, &c.

Thus all our whole consultations must of force for ever tend to one or all the four preceedings; But, in the end, both masters and servants, all generall must one day (how soone no man knowes,) render up an accompt, unto the King of all Kings, unto the Governour of all Kings, yea, and of our lives, either to everlasting comfort or endles torment.

Applica-  
tion.

Neither desire I to instruct you in any of these preceeding points, who knowes them all farr better then my selfe; and therefore lett such presumption be farr alsoe from me: And therefore consider, first, of the circumstances thereof charitably, and I shall relinquish any longer to distinguish of governours and superiours, and proeede in my object and purpose, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) To shew you the easiest way how mynes, meneralls, and menerall stoues, may be and have bin discovered. Sondry men have bin at chardges, (I knowe by my owne lately made in Scotland, at the gold mynes,) &c. supposing that the same

in Scot-  
land.

might easily be effected ; but not without disbursements of monies or victualls and rayment, I dare presume it. And therefore, (with leave,) I purpose to discourse of prudent men's opinions therein, who, after some probable prooffe made, compared those Scotts gold mynes unto God's treasur-honse, placed by God himselfe within the centur of the earth ; and others resembles them unto Opheir gold, or Tyber gold, and the gold gotten in the river of Tyber, for the goodnes thereof. But others, which would faine catch their owne shaddowes, may not nor will not be perswaded that any goodnes can be produced out of Scotts ground, and are doubtfull whether the sonne and moone and starres shine there or not ; for, say they, gold and silver engenders with the heate of the sonne and moone, and alsoe, where such riches be, the people of that countrey cannot be poore nor beggarly, as the Scots be. And others dare presume to sweare, that there never was yet found within Christendome any solid bedds, or vaynes and seares of gold or silver, but that all gold and silver is reduced out of lead ewer, copper, tynn, iron, or steel oare, for they have travelled over and over the most parte of Christendome, and neither saw the like to Scotts naturall gold gotten in the ground by mee, nor have heard thereof otherwise then is before related, &c. But for the judicall opinion of H. M. one of the King's Majesties servants in ordinary, I recommend it above all others before mentioned of all such professors of their loyalty to the King's Majesty, (not one kept their promise according to their vowes, H. M. excepted,) for some of whom I much alsoe depended, sithence gave up their vitall breath, and changed this life for an everlasting life, I hope, even before his Majesties returne in his progresse from Scotland, els a great triall thereof had bin don before this day. Now, it is to be noted, that most men, especially marchants, &c. will not care to traffique into the East Indies or West Indies, into Virginia, Guyana, Rushia, Cataya, and many other nations or provinces, both extreeme hott and extreeme cold, for gold and silver, and to find the

gaine thereof, yea, unto the Golden Ileland, to find out gold and silver in reedes, which is contrary to all humane art and incredulous, that the wisdom of man should comprehend such inventions; but there is nothing impossible with God, &c. for gold and silver is within the bowells of the earth, in solid places, and not in reedes by supposition; and, to that purpose, they have hired oftentimes artists, workemen, myners, and pyoners, yett never attained to halfe that assurance as by my selfe hath bin already made to appeare unto the King's most excellent Majesty, out of his kingdom of Scotland, Guiana excepted, from whence I have seene perfitt gold. Several trialls thereof, in like manner, in sondry places, out of menerralls and menerrall stones, have bin made, which are called the dry menerralls in Scotland, and the like gold to it hath not often bin scene or heard of to be gotten within Christendome as this of Scotland, tried and reported to be worth iij score xvj thousand pounds sterling per ton weight thereof; and a platt shall be laid for performance thereof, as hereafter, &c.

Now, my desier is only for the better strengthening of this busines, that these certaine points following be imitated or considered of, for I knowe them both trew and verity itselfe.

First, It is set down in the Scripture, and therefore not to be denied, that God, in his wisdom, created naturall gold and silver in the first beginning of the world (of nothing); and he placed it within the earth, as in his habitation; and he hath invironed it amongst the strongest forts of the worlde, (vizt.) amongst the rockes and craggs, in holes, and crevecses, and in desolate places, and there to be nowrished by the vertue or strength of the earth, even as a child is of his mother, which sucketh, &c.

Secondly, Lett my judicall man understand, that xx fathoms under ground, within the entrailes of the earth, it is as hott, even in the coldest countrey or nation under the whole scope of heaven, as in the hottest; so that it is no argument that in Scotland there can be

no naturall gold or silver, for assuredly it hath bin found there uppon Crayford moore, and other moores adjoyning thereto, before any man now alive was borne, some thereof in solidd places, uppon mountaines and mosses, and some in shallow places, within vallies and dales, neere to the river or brooke-side, yea, even as if the omnipotent Creator of heaven and earth should have invited the King's Majesty thereunto for a great blessing.

Thirdly, To confound the opinions of fond conceits, that desire rather to detract the blessings of God from their owne native country; and without just cause attribute that to other provinces, which no man hath ever redd of or seene the like, or better naturall gold and silver then hath bin showed unto the King's most excellent Majesty and his honourable Councill, by my selfe and others. And I saw the getting thereof in sondry places; and the King's Majesty, in his owne knowledge, can wittnes the same in Scotland to be gotten: only I was emboldened, out of my zeale and duty, to put his Majesty in mind of so honourable a busines amongst other his Majesty's great affaires; this to be none of the smallest, neither one of the least pleasing unto God. In respect whereof, my selfe being one of the meanest of many thousands to expresse the same unto his Majesty, my most humble suite was then to his Highnes to be a labourer in the vineyard, and to enjoy my deserts, desiring no other hier then he that cometh at the last houer of the day, but only to be a workman in such a busines for his Majesty.

Fourthly, It is specially to be noted, that in all good works which tend to the glory of God, the profit of princes, and the general good of the commonwealth, there doth often grow questions, because of the wisdom of many counsellors; neverthelesse, all men knowe that gold and silver is not to be had out of the earth without chardge, neither can other menerall or menerall stones be arraysed out of the bowells of the earth; but first there must be some adventure before

any gold, silver, copper, tynn, or lead, iron, and steele, can be had, or any coales, &c. by which some have gotten infinite riches, and others undon thereby; and therefore, in my opinion, not for one man's purse to maintaine the finding out of the premisses, especially for naturall gold and silver, being the purest of all mettalls; nor to maintaine multitude of workemen, as myners, pioners, to discover the premisses, neither to enjoy them, being found but only for a King, &c., and therefore most necessary for kings and princes to undertake such royall works, as that of Scotland, (vizt.) the gold myne, which (if it hit) must needs tend to the glory of Almighty God—to the honour of his Majesty—a great enablement of the Kinge's kingdomes—and a rich benefitt to the whole commonwealth; and so, consequently, must of necessity redownd (if God's pleasure be to prosper it) to the great terrifying of all God's enemies, which, God graunt that it may be an everlasting happines to his Majesty and posterity, and then to all others, the successive ages, a perpetuall felicity. And thus I enterprised to glorify God in undertaking so good a worke, being one of the meanest amongst many thousands in so worthy and honourable an action, for my Sovereigne Lord the King.

Fiftly, It is not to be esteemed of the smaller validity, because of the meanness or poverty of the party that propounds it, (who) hath with his travaile and purse don his utmost to searche, seeke for, find out, or discover it, att his owne proper chardges already, seing that in the whole scope of the Scripture, Jesus Christ made choise of the simplest and poorest, to sett forth his glory in publishing his most sacred word, and not the greatest schollers.

There needes no more examples but to referr this, and all other my former labour, unto your wisdom; and as it shall please God to gard your harts in this and in all things else, God's will be don, and not mine, for whom I shall for evermore pray. But therein doe I thinke my selfe thrice happy, that through my late service and diligence all

those gold and silver mynes of Scotland, some of God's works, from the beginning of the world, were then sett open. Christ's name is thereby also glorified, even in the discovery of so worthy and noble a busines as that is of Scotland, (vizt.) the purest of all mettalls, being naturall gold, not arteficiall gold, made fine, or purified, by man; but by that sacred Philosopher of heaven, for the only good of mankind. If he will seeke for it by the sweat of the face, as it is written in the holy booke of God; to whome be all honour, praise, glory, and thanksgiving, for evermore, Amen.

It followeth that I most humbly crave your favourable acceptance that I may a little decide of my former presumption and attempt concerning that busines of Scotland, wherein I made promise to doe my best endeavour for the discovery of a rare and most secrett mystery; and it to be done by the arte of extraction, out of meneralls and menerrall stones, (vizt.) the sappare, the callamineere, the saxcere, and the sallineere stones. These are called dry menerall stones; and the arte of extraction hath not bin frequented, or usually used, within any of his Majesties dominions, till now lately in London, &c. And then it was my intent to discover the knowledge of the arte thereof, whereby it might from henceforth tend to the perpetuall good of the whole commonwealth, especially the inabling or enriching of his Highnes crowne and dignity; and lastly, to the exaltation of God's omnipotent power and glory, which now I have referred untill my second exercise. Thereby alsoe, it cannot be denied but an infinite number of artists, workemen, myners, and pioners, must be maintained and releevd by that only employment, (vizt.) to seeke out for God's treasur house within the wombe of the earth, or to lay open that bedd of gold, &c. or discover that vaine of gold, &c. which God hath placed in desert places, as in crevices and holes, for the only use of mankind in the earth, &c. within the kingdome of Scotland, is to be found out uppon these moores or wast places following, (vizt.) (1.) on Crayford moore, and Fryer

moore, within Cliddale; (2.) on Robburt moore, and Mannocke moore, in Nydesdale; (3.) vppon Glangaber water, in Inderlaud, within the fforrest of Atricke; for these are tryed all by mee, &c. And in all these places, naturall gold is to be found out; and you shall alwayes find skilfull seekers and discoverers thereof, dwelling neere unto these foresaid places, for to use the trough or skewer, but not very perfitt in the buddle, nor any at all in the art of extracting.

Some of these laborious Scottsmen knowe the naturall gold perfectly, and too well—I meane that gold gotten in vallies, not vppon solidd places, (vizt.) vppon high mountaines and mosses. But they knowe only the gold in remote places, which the Scripture speaketh of in Job, the 28 Chapt. wherein the vulters eye hath not yett seene it. They knowe also the gold gotten vppon the superficies of the earth, vppon the skirts of the high mountaines, and on both sides of the Cloughes; and thus alsoe it is gotten att the West Indies, &c. as hereafter shall be proved, and by whome, &c. Even these presidents (if there were no more) were able to encourage either governours, superiours, artists, or industrious workemen, of what degree so ever he be, to presume as farr, nay, to attempt as much, as I have before enterprised in Scotland, hoping then to have received some acknowledgment from his Majesty, which I confesse was promissed, but not performed; for God tooke away my freinds, unto his mercy, before they could doe me the good which was promissed, and thus [was I] forced to remaine in distresse till the Honourable Lord Willoughby, my Master, did pittie me, and had some compassion on me, &c. And now I purpose to dilate unto you how, or after what manner in times past, neere unto river sides, within combes and vallies, naturall gold hath bin gotten in the kingdome of Scotland, vppon the aforesaid moores, &c.

The vulgar sort of Scottsmen usually sought for it vppon these moores, after a great raine, and after the splitts of raine had run his course; and this raine, or force of water, brought downe no other gold



then gold which before had bin removed by the force of waves flood, and that gold was, and is, called superficiall gold to this day. For from the creation of the worlde, unto this present yeare, are contained of yeares five thousand five hundred, fower score, and odd yeares; and from the creation untill the generall deluge, are contained sixteene hundred and threescore yeares, &c.; and from Noah's flood untill this present yeare of our Lord God, called 1619, are contained 3926 yeares. So as in the beginning of the worlde gold and silver was placed in the bowells of the earth, it was created by God the Father in his strong treasur house, (vizt.) the earth. But when God said unto the Trinity, (vizt.) " Lett there be dry land," which was long after the worlde's creation, and immediately it was so, at which time the generall deluge was; and then, even att that time, naturall gold and silver (which now is found to be in combes and vallies) was forced and toorne from his bedd or vazen, from his dwelling place, viz. God's treasur house in the earth, &c. And thyther, even our Scotts gold, which is now found in sternes or in graines and peices, did descend, or was washed downe. In which vallies, combes, skirts of hills, or eloughes, even untill this present day, it hath laid still and not removed, except after a great splitt of raine, the force whereof doth breake and weare the superficies of the earth, but not the solidd earth; after which, the Scotts men, and women, and children, run to seeke for it, and doe find it still, even untill this day: and thereby they find with it alsoe the saxere stones in great abundanee, and alsoe much of the calamiueere stones; but the salineere stones is as small as the musterd seede, and some like meale; and the sappar stone in lumps, and like unto the fowles eyes or birds eggs. And the most strangest of all is this; there is found naturall gold, linked fast unto the sappar stone, even as vaines of lead ewer and white sparrs doe growe togeather, &c. But their usuall manner is, when they seeke for gold in combes and vallies, to frame or make a long sowgh, or scowring place, into which they bringe the streame

water, to scower away the light earth from the heavy sandy earth, and to cull away the great stones from the heavy sand, which sand or heavy earth they scrape into their troughs or trays, and by stirring it, and washing the same often, there is found both raine gold, flatt gold, pale gold, and blacke gold : yett all these be naturall gold, &c. And alsoe all these are called perfect compacted gold, made in the beginning of the worlde, and engendred with these stones aforesaid amongst rocks and craighs, without the helpe of sonn, moone, or starres, &c.

Many men are of sondry opinions. Some say that gold and silver cannot engender with any other stones or meberalls, without the helpe of the sonn by day, and the moone and starres by night. Neither is it to be found in any place under the influence of the heavens, but in hot countries, as is the East and West Indies, &c. which I cannot allowe of, neither will I beleve that to be trew ; for that of Scotland is probabiley sufficient, and the works of Keswicke in Cumberland, within the kingdome of England, is a manifest prooffe to the contrary, which is alsoe a cold countrey ; nay, in High Germany, where it is cold, is found both silver, copper, and tynn. And the Brunswicks confessed, (when they were in Scotland,) that under the Duke of Brunswicke there was both gold, silver, copper, and tynn ; but it lay very deepe in the ground, some of it threescore fathoms deepe ; and that they seldom found any lead ewer there, but all such lead ewer came from England and other nations unto them, to reduce it, &c.

And in Ireland, from Cloomyne, neere to Washford, was a silver mine, which from thence came by the sea in shipping unto Comburtyne in Devonsheire, amongst much lead ewer, which was rich in silver. I knowe it to be trew, for I had the doing of it all, &c. From Cataia I have seene naturall gold and silver brought unto London ; but when the late Queene Elizabeth (of famous memory) sent forth a shipp thither to be laden there withall, and from thence to be brought to the Tower of London, then one Captaine Furbisher, a famous gent, was

chosen for that voyage ; he spared for no costs ; he had men of all arts and sciences with him ; yet when he came into that cold countrey of Cataia, he went himselfe, and sent sondry times sondry artsmen unto the mountaine, but they found not the like gold as before was brought into England by others ; but they light of a vaine or bedd of menereall stones, like unto the blacke saxxer stone which is found in Scotland, with another bright blacke stone, as hard as the blacke flinte stone, tarnisht, or, as the blacke saxxere stone, reddish, which is in Scotland, and engendreth with gold, and it had no gold in it then. And Captaine Furbisher caused trialls to be made thereof, and both gold and silver was reduced out of the said black stones, being thereby the assaymer. And then he caused the workemen to digg deeper into the earth ; and att twelve fathom deepe, the said stones were turned to be glittering stones, like unto gold or copper. At which time a discord fell out betweene the artists and workemen, and on both sides there was blood shed ; three of either side were slaine. In the end, Captaine Furbisher ended the quarrell, and made a peace amongst the rest ; and from that time, untill they had fraighted their shippes, that ewer, which was bright, and speckled with redd freckles, &c. like unto gold and silver, or unto copper, keese, &c. from it God tooke his blessing ; so, as they never after could finde either gold, silver, copper, tynn, lead, or iron, or any other quallity in the same stones, in which before was found gold and silver togeather. And so the good Captaine adjudged it to the simplenes of the assaymer, and that his skill failed him, or that things requisite was wanting to try the same stones there exactly ; and therefore they all, with one consent, agreed and laded the shippes with those bright stones, and brought them away to London. The report whereof blazed abroad such a fame, that great riches was brought by Captaine Furbisher from Cataia, worth a million of monies. But all that voyage was quickly dasht, and made like to fier that's quencht with water ; for neither the assaymer of the Tower,

nor of Goldsmithes Hall; neither any goldsmith nor refiner within all London, could find any thinge afterwards in the same stones; and many hundred assayes were made thereof; and it was credibly reported that voyage cost Queene Elizabeth twenty-two thousand pounds sterling.

**Bell-mettle.** And the like unto this of Cataia, became of the redd mettle, which was called bell-mettle in Scotland, which was both plentiful and rich a long time together; and upon a suddaine God tooke away his blessing away from it, and then neither Englishman, Scottishman, Germane, nor Gentile, could reduce any silver out of it, countervallable to the charge thereof; of which mishapp I shall write more at large in his place, when I come unto it hereafter.

**Cornelius, a lapidary.** Now to returne againe unto my Scots voyage againe. I happened on a booke of records, at Craiford John in Scotland, wherein was registred that by the labour of many poore inhabitants there, who lately were employed there at worke by Mr Cornelius, a lapidary in London. This Cornelius was sent thither to discover the golden bedd or vaine, at the charge of certaine marchants in London, who procured unto him Queen Elizabeth's signett unto the King's Majesty, that now is King of England, &c. then only of Scotland. At sight whereof it seemed that he was forthwithall admitted to proceed with his Majesties favour, and consent of the honourable counsell of Scotland, &c. And then Cornelius went to viewe the said mountaines in Clidesdale and Nydesdale; upon which mountaines he gott a small taste of small gold. This was a whett stone to sharpen his knife upon; and this naturall gold tasted so sweete as the honny, or honny combe, in his mouth. And then he consulted with his freinds at Edenborough; and by his perswasions provoked them to adventure with him, shewing them first the naturall gold, which he called the temptable gold, or alluring gold. It was in sternes, and some like unto birds' eyes and eggs: he compared it unto a woman's eye, which intiseth hir joyes into hir bo-

some. And Cornelius so earnestly perswaded his late frequented freinds in Scotland, that he possessed them to adventure also with him; and I remember in one place of that booke, he saith, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) If there were such an evident token, or such an apparent shew of naturall gold as this which then he shewed them, within any parte of the country where he was borne, (being a Germaine borne,) then the whole country would confederate, and not rest till young and old, (that were able,) be sett to worke thereatt, and to discover this treasur house from whence this gold disceded; and the people, from ten yeares old, unto ten times ten yeares old, should worke thereat; no charges whatsoever should be spared, till mountaines and mosses were turned into vallies and dales, but this treasur house should be discovered.

And whereas now the country of Scotland and England both are oppressed with poore people, which begg from dore to dore, for want of imployment, and no man looketh into it; and idle men and souldiers, &c. for want of imployment, are some forced to robb, some to steale, and so come to an untimely end, whereas by labour others gett bread, rayment, &c. And that some should digg or delve, some picke or hack, some wash and scower, untill hills and mountaines were turned into dales; and some to turne brookes, rivers, and cloughes, from theire courses, and so to run over mountaines, &c.; but that they would knowe from whence such a president as this is, being naturall gold, doth come from, (parte whereof is gotten by me,) &c.

Uppon whose instigation his Seotts freinds hearkned unto him, Cornelius. and yeilded unto Cornelius, &c.; where uppon five other partners besides himselfe agreed together. A new grannt was procured and graunted unto these six copartners, of all the gold and silver mines throughout the kingdome of Scotland; and the said gold mines were divided amongst them six partners as followeth, (viz<sup>t</sup>.)

The Earle of Moorton had ten partes.

Mr Robert Ballentine, (then secretary,) had ten partes.

Abraham Peterson, a Dutchman, of Edenborough, had ten partes.

James Reade, a burgeous of Edenborough, had five partes.

And Cornelius reserved to himselfe and his London freinds which adventured with him, alsoe ten partes. And they all consulted togeather, perswading sondry of theire other freinds and kinsfolke, and theire families, to adventure each of them a proportion of monies, againe to sett uppon and discover the gold mines in Crayford moore, and other moores there about. And so each man, according to his disbursments, £5000 Scots. to have his parte. And being all willing, consented togeather; some brought corne, some victuals, and some malt or meale, besides monies; and amongst them all, £5000 Scotts.

And then Cornelius was chosen to governe and direct both artists and workemen about that busines. But he nor they never sought for it in solidd places, but in combes and vallies, where a long time before it had laid, being washed downe since the generall deluge. And Cornelius had the broad seale of Scotland, for it, and was called the Superiour of his Majesties gold mines; he had authority to punish offenders. He had a commision to take up workemen in England by the honourable counsellours of England's consent to goe with him into Scotland. And the noble Earle [of] Morray (then Regent of Scotland) did alsoe animate him, and seconded him; so that Cornelius grew strong in men and victuall, and good store of gold, &c. And Cornelius was obleiged, by force and virtue of his Scotts commission, to bring in all such gold or silver as by any of them should be gotten, into his Majesties Mint-house at Edenborough, and there to be coyned, uppon perrill of his Majesties displeasure. At which time, within the space of thirty dayes, they caused to be conveyed unto the King's Mint-house, half a steane weight of naturall gold, (vizt.) viij pound weight, worth £450 starling; and it is called troane weight; and a Scotts steane weight is still xvi pound weight there.

And the workemen gott gold sometimes alsoe by themselves at their owne charge, with the tolleration of the superiour; and they sold the same gold for a marke starling per ounce, called in Scotland viij pound Scotts; and when they sold it at dearest, they had but xx<sup>s</sup> starling per ounce weight thereof. Cornelius had six score men at worke in vallies and dales; he imployed both ladds and lasses, idle men and women, which before went a begging. He profited by their worke, and they lived well and contented; and he bought their gold, which they washed and scowred, for a little money, even for a marke starling, which now is worth five marke starling per ounce. And about that time, the Earle [of] Morray being Regent diseased; and then Cornelius was forced to renew his commission, and had his graunt from the Earle [of] Moorton, next Regent, who alsoe obliged Cornelius to bring all such naturall gold as he thereafter should gett into the Mint-house at Edenborough, where it was afterwards coyned into iij pound starling peeces, of an ounce weight each peece. Much gold was then bought from the poore workemen for twenty shillings the ounce weight.

John Gibson of Crayford towne yett liveth; he was a workemau <sup>A Scottsman.</sup> then, and long before a washer or streamer for gold in sondry places. He gott much gold in sternes, and feeling gold; he had both great gold, like unto birds eyes, and birds eggs, which he sould then for xx<sup>s</sup> starling the ounce weight; and he is now, (if he be alive,) iij score and xij yeares of age; and he sweare for a truth that the greatest gold that ever he gott was uppon Glangaber Water, within the Forest of Atricke; and he sold it then [for] vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. starling the ounce weight, unto the Earle [of] Morton.

And in the same booke, I read of one Abraham Grey, who was a <sup>Abraham Grey.</sup> Dutchman, before that time dwelling in London. He was alsoe registered therein, and his workes, that he digged at the gold mines. He brought with him certaine artsmen from England, and others of his owne countrymen, into Scotland, which were at London. Uppon a

certaine intelligence, hearing so good a report of the gold of Scotland, he sold much of his owne goods, and therewith made a certaine sum of money, and procured others his countrymen to adventure with him; and he went with authority to supply the said gold mines in Scotland, &c. And Abraham Grey hired many poore inhabitants there, (as it is registred in that booke of record;) and he gave the poore men *iiij<sup>d</sup>*. starling the day, and to find themselves therewith, which contented them as well as *xij<sup>d</sup>*. doth content the English workemen in these dayes. He had plenty of victualls in his storehouse at Winlocke-Head, which now is in decay. He was supplied with all sorts of necessary tooles. The workemen washed and scowred in vallies and combes. He never sought the mountaines or mosses upon high hills for a solidd place, nor for a bedd or vaine thereof. And in these vallies at Winlocke-Head he gott a good quantity of naturall gold. He paid all his workemen weekly; and he lent to diverse men, beforehand, money, as it is written in that parchement booke, saying, With this naturall gold gotten in the Grey-beard's time (for so was he called, because of his great long beard, which he could have bound about his midle,) was made a very faire deepe bason, of the same naturall gold, without any addition of any other gold, att Edenborough, in Cannegate Streete; it was made by a Scottsman; it conteyned by estimation within the brymes thereof, an English gallon of liquor.

The same bason was of cleene, neete, naturall gold; it selfe was then filled upp to the bryme with coyned peeces of gold, called unicornes, which bason and peeces both were presented unto the French Kinge by the said Regent, the Earle of Moreton, who signified (upon his honour) unto the King, (saying,) "My Lord, behold this bason and all that therein is: it is natural gold, gotten within this kingdom of Scotland, by a Dutchman, named Abraham Grey." And Abraham Grey was standing by, and affirmed it uppon a sollemne oath. But he said unto the said Kinge, that he thought it did engender and increase within



the earth, and that he observed it so to doe by the influence of the heavens. And he said that it encreased, and grew more and more, but neither by the power of the sunn, moone, nor starres, but by the omnipotent power of God, as he thought. And then the Earle [of] Moreton stood up, saying, "I alsoe beleeeve that it engenders within the earth, but only of these ij elements, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) the water and the earth; and that it is and was made perfitt malliable gold from the beginning by God, the creatour thereof. But it was not, nor is not, pure fine gold, without any allay, as was Opheire gold; but," said he, "I am certaine, that all this gold, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) the cup and all the peeces therein, are of naturall Scotts gold, without any other compound or addition."

And my opinion is, and shall so still continew, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) I say the instance Atkinson. whereof I am perswaded neither kinge, prince, superiour, nor governour, within Christendome, can produce either better natural gold, nor the like to this I my selfe brought of late unto his Majesty out of Scotland. And albeit many of my owne countrey men in England cannot thereby be perswaded, neither this to be trew which before I have related, nor it to be trew that any such gold hath bin brought by me, gotten within the kingdome of Scotland. But such men are altogether carried away with the argument of their owne opinions or conceits, saying, alsoe, it is not possibly gold to engender in so cold a clymate, &c. for it is against all humane reason that it should doe soe, without the heate of the sonne, or moone, and starres, &c.

And some others are not ashamed to say that this Atkinson can make Philosophers  
Stone. gold and silver, &c. calling him sometimes a philosopher, and to have the philosopher's stone, and some an aleumister, saying, he can turne any sorts of mettle into gold and silver. Thus, with the scoffes and sundry fediculous meanes, they feede their owne humors, but if it were so, then needed I not to live so poorly as I doe; and such speeches were able to move a patient Job, and I still rest contented, &c. Whereas, if they weare not as Didimus, then would they judge charitably, least they

themselves be judged; and they would beleeve that to be trew, which experience finds to be most trew, I meane the gold which is already brought from Scotland to be trewly gotten there, and not att the West Indies, as some have said it to be. And I confesse my promise was to retourne into Scotland when his Majesty was upon his progresse thither; but it was not kept, for want of money and provision, which other adventurers promised to performe, and did not, but fell quite away from me, alleadging I was a poore man of small validity, and said, that if I should wynn any great matter, or discover any riches in that country, then I should never long enjoy it, nor any of them ever be the better for it, but only the King's Majesty, for such a busines alwayes belongs to kings, or princes, or superiours, being owners of the lands, &c. and, sayes the Scottsmen, foresees all, &c.

Josina, the  
Kinge.

A president the like unto it I seldom have redd. And I read in another old printed booke, a most strange president, which I observed and quoted it in my notary, (*vizt.*) if philosophers can divine and prophesie, as often it so falls out to be trew, then this may be trew, (*vizt.*) Mr Monypenny, a learned Scottsman, in his Abridgement of the Scotts Chronicle, (to witt,) in English breifly, in Lattin lardgely, he saith, &c. One of the King's Majestie's progenitors, Kings of Scotland, being King Josina, he raigned one hundred and threescore yeares before Christ Jesus our Saviour was borne, which is now by computation of years 1619, for from the creation of the worlde untill Christ, is 3970 yéares. This Kinge Josina was told by two philosophers, that landed att Rosse, within the kingdome of Scotland, by shipwracke, travailing from Portugall to Athens, by most extreme weather, and in great distresse, (expecting every minute of the hower for present death, having lost their shipp, and others the passengers, and all the mariners,) they were driven into Scotland the cleere contrary way, and were preserved by the mighty hand of God their Creator, and were saved by meanes of one long board, whereon one satt att the one end, and the

other att the other end thereof. These two Philosophers were brought unto Josina, and he demanded What they thought of the climate of Scotland. They answered, It is more inclined to meneralls and menerrall stones, as gold and silver, and other stones of wonderful properties, under the earth, and within the waters under the rockes and craggs, then it is above the earth. And superiours, governours, and other rulers, standing by, next unto King Josina, replied againe, saying, How knowe ye that? And they two said, Our reason is, that we find it so to be by the influence of the heavens; and therefore, wee both advise and counsell thee, most mighty Princee, and all thy people, to worshipp the Lord God, the first former of the whole worlde, and not the god of Egiptians, Isis and Apis. And afterwards, Josina called another convocation, commanding all superiours, governours, and rulers within that kingdome to make their appearance the 16th of the next moneth, which was in Aprill as it is sett downe, at which time they met altogether and consulted. And the two Philosophers were alsoe called to repeate their former sayings, which were observed and followed, and embraced still. And from thenceforth, as it is written, God ever blessed the countrey of Scotland, and the people thereof; for the whole people then presently praised God the Father, with sighing, and penitent soules, in the kirke, &c. fasted, &c.

Next, the Philosophers were so sore oppressed with a multitude of people, that they both said unto the multitude of people, which stood by gazing on them, and provoked them still, asking the two Philosophers (vizt.) How shall we beleewe this to be trew, which is before said unto the Kinge Josina? and when shall it be knowne, that the kingdome of Scotland is richer under the ground then above ground?

And then againe the two Philosophers answered, saying, Behold time is, and time hath bin, but time shall be, that a King must be borne, having a privy signe, marke, or token, upon his body, the like unto none shall have; and he shall raigne, rule and governe in much peace, and

be supream head of the kirke, and a prince of moe kingdomes then is Scotland. In his flourishing time he shall travel for his delight to see his kingdomes in much peace and tranquillity; he shall be highly esteemed amongst all the princes in Christendome; he shall be exceeding rich above all other princes; and, in time of his progresse, strange signes and tokens shall befall within all Christendome; for ever after that to be remembered: And untill this time approche, there shall be no great light of the Discovery of the gold Mines or wonderous workes which God hath created, even in the beginning of the worlde, within the kingdom of Scotland.

And then the two Philosophers ended, saying unto the people, This is, this hath bin, this will be most hard and harsh for you to understand, which your posterity shall find to be most trew hereafter, &c.; and therefore praise the Lord God, Creator of heaven and earth, who will bring these things to passe at his pleasure.

Thus much I have presumed to write hereof, and to signifie what I saw, what I redd, and observed, in that booke: I take God to witnes not that I wish any offence to be taken, as in instructing my superiours, governours, and rulers, &c. Bee such presumption therefore farr from me: But if any man demand and say, What moves thee then to use the office of superiours or governours, and to end with subjects and servants, concerning their diligence and labor therein? I suppose the generall time is neere, (which ever since King Josina his raigne was or hath bin expected,) and the same annoynted King doth shine, and shew the markes that were predestinated of his Majesty by the two Philosophers.

And what else or other argument hath thou, sayeth another to me, to feede thy imagination withall, and so be counted a flatterer or dissembler of others?—I answere, Reade the booke of God (viz.) the Bible, which teacheth Israell, saying, Whosoever doth bend his minde to these two principalls things; to prayer and imitation, he shall at-

taine unto felicity; yea, even to that unspeakeable riches which God hath hidden in the bowells of the earth, called God's tresur house; which I suppose was foreshewen by the two Philosophers unto King Josina,—and these are the meneralls and menerall stons which is expected to be discovered within the kingdome of Scotland, (I answere.) And furthermore, a man in his prayer unto God, may begg for that which is most requisite for a kinge, &c. (vizt.) faithfull and obedient subjects, plenty of all requisite riches, for him and them, and that the gold and silver Mines may be sett open to the terrifying of all God's enemies, &c.

And they answere, Tush, all this is nothing; then shewed them examples, &c. (vizt.)

I read that Kinge Solloman was beloved of all his subjects, the first chapter of Chronicles. He was renowned throughout all the worlde, (vizt.) by prayer. And he always endeavored to be such an one as another was before him, I meane a religious prince as Kinge David, who was God's deare darling, in his wel-doinge. Out of these godly workes many notable exsamples are to be followed; and may be compared unto pearles, and diamonds, or to rich meneralls or menerall stoness, as the sappir, the callamineere, the saxeere, and the sallineere stoness, amongst which the naturall gold in Scotland doth dwell, and ingender as I credibly believe. And then they said, I was madd. And therefore the full somme or contents of this Booke shall be that any other may hereby see or behold, both what duty each man owes to God, in searching for the same gold or silver, and what the subject owes to man, of what calling or condition soever, in seeking it out of the earth, &c. And the causes of the dedication of this Booke shall be three, all which of themselves are both varie and singular, and to be compared unto rich jewells; and therefore, must require the patronage of some speciall persons; I meane the King's Majesty, or the Prince himselfe, or some speciall superiour and governour within this dominioun of England.

Solloman.  
1.  
2.  
3.

- David.  
Solloman. And First therefore, forasmuch as both godly and learned have sufficiently spoke of the famous works of these two Kings—David the prophet, and Solloman the wise, although it was not on the manner as
2. this is, (vizt.) Secondly, of their deeds and doings; and this because it cannot be well countenanced, but either by a king, or prince, or some supream governour; and therefore, I may add thereunto some of the workes of these two godly Kings, and make application thereunto, &c.
  3. Thirdly, in respect of the wonderfull resemblance [which] many of his Majesties gracious deeds have with the doings of the prophet David, and Solloman the wisest, (vizt.) it is said that

(1.) David encountered with Goliah, that blasphemour of God, and beat downe his pride. Sam. 17 chapt.

(2.) David, destroyed God's enemies, on every side. Eccl. 47 chapt.

(3.) David, rooted out the Philistines his adversaries. Sam. 18 chapt.

(4.) David suffered much injuries of Saul, and offered none againe.

(5.) David praised the most high God in all his workes, and with most honourable words; with his heart he sang psalmes, loving him for ever that made him, (vizt.) God. Eccl. 47 chapt.

An apt application might be made and compared unto his sacred Majesty, or unto Prince Charles, (vizt.)

(1.) As the foyling of Goliah, to his Majesties overthrowing the great Pope, or Popery.

(2.) The rooting out of the Philistines, to the suppressing idolatry.

(3.) The singing of godly psalmes, to the godly bookes used in all his Majesties kingdomes, at morning and evening prayer.

(4.) David's love, words, and works to his God, even unto his Majesties promoting God's glory many wayes, especially in openinge the secretts of the earth, for God's treasure house, (to witt) the gold Mines of Scotland, as I thinke.

(5.) And lastly, for defending pure religion:—And so much for application.

Now, somewhat concerning King Soloman, whom I read to be a king Solloman, of great riches, and wealth, and in possessions mighty; and for power he was invincible. And, before he fell, for his wisdom, he was peereles; for justice, righteous; for vertue, famous; for zeale, glorious; and at home, welbeloved of his subjects; abroad, honoured of all nations, yea, all kings and princes sought his welfare and health.

And other fit application, Who doth not see that the King's Majesty, the Prince, and his subjects, doe reape as great benefitts, from Almighty God, as did the Israelites by the meanes of King Solloman, or may doe in riches by Scotland, &c.? Who perceives not but they enjoy every way as great blessings from the Kinge of Kings, as did Soloman? Surely I hold him senceles, if he confesse not this to be trew; nay he is an ungrateful person, not worthy to receive any blessing from God, that doth not acknowledge it to be trew; and God grant it to continue in him and us to our everlasting comforts.

And thus I will now proceede unto the causes for the dedication of this Booke, (vizt.) the singuler profit which may be raised out of the bowells of the earth,—for mines, meneralls, and menerall stones, such stones may be compared to jewells of infinite riches. For I read alsoe in Eccle. 10th chapter, That which the kinge favoreth, the people commonly followeth it, be it vertue which leadeth unto everlasting life, or wickednes to eternall damnation. In an other place I reade, Such as the kinge, superiour or governour, be, such are the people, subjects, or servants. And now herein I pray unto God to be my guide in this business intended, for religion was a speeciall point and cause in this enterprize, to discover the secrett works of God; arte, skill, and fame, was the greatest object; and hope of everlasting life for my reward, I expect. And those ledd me into these worthy attempts (vizt.) to discover the meneralls and menerall stones within the earth; and was often recalled backe againe with respect of my due service in this enterprize, first to God, and the King's Majesty next, and to others my

superiours, and governours lastly : And I am still perswaded that it must extend (if it hitt) to be a renowne of all Christendom, besides the registering the undertakers names in the calender of never dying memory.

Accept, therefore, this Present, presented from an industrious man, who wisheth as many faithfull hearts unto the King's most excellent Majesty, howerly about his Majesty as there be starrs in the skye, (if it may be,) amongst whome my selfe to be a labourer in the vineyard, to receive that reward as he that came att the last houre of the day.

Force compels me now to retorne unto my former matter, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) of King Josinah and the two Philosophers ; and that once more without offence [I may] signifie my opinion therein.

Then I cannott but acknowledge that I alwayes thought that this blessed time of Discovery for the gold Mines in Scotland is even now come in his Majesties reigne, or else never will happen in my time, who have presumed three several times, was not seconded ; And therefore, I will proceed to shew you what more hath byn don within the kingdome of Scotland, at the gold Mines, since his Majesties minority, by Englishmen, (viz<sup>t</sup>.)

Mr Bowes. Mr George Bowes, an English gent., procured a commission into Scotland unto the gold Mines ; and I happened also on a booke of his making in England. I carried it with me in Scotland, and compared the same with the report of the countrey ; and the countrymen at Winlocke-head said, It is so, and most trew, that Mr Bowes discovered a small vaine of gold, which had much small gold in it, uppon Winlocke-head. But he swore all his workemen to keepe it secrett, and never to disclose the same unto the King of Scotland, nor his Counsell : for so he had promised to do, at his departure from the Queene of England, if he found it.

And Mr Bowes, by force and vertue of the Queen's letters unto the Counsell of Scotland, had a new warrant granted from the Lords of



Scotland, by vertue whereof he was suffered quietly to digg and delve, where he would; so it were after an other fashion, then did Mr Bulmer and his men before digg and delve.

And Mr Bowes digged sondry shafts in solidd places uppon the mountaines, on Robbart moore at Winlocke-head, and he oftentimes found good feeling gold, and much small gold. And he gave a great parte thereof away; ten or twelve ounce to make friends unto lords and owners of the ground; and he gave unto marchants and gentlemen in England as much more as before he had don in Scotland. And he kept many workemen, both English and Scotts, and paid them with the same gold. He builded dwelling-houses there for himselfe and his people, but none for his Scotts workemen; others sought their victualls and lodgings farr of from the said worke, which was an hinderance; and the workmen had every one store of gold. But Mr Bulmer's men found little or none but what they bought from Mr Bowes men, saying, They sought to discover places fitt for a prince, not a subject.

And when they had filled their purses, then he caused the said Mr Bowes. shaft to be filled up againe, and swore his agents and workemen all for secrecie, and not to disclose the same uppon their lives; whereunto they were forced, and did so,—and most especially to keepe it close from the King's Majesty and Counsell of Scotland; and this was confessed by some of Mr Bowes chiefest servants since Mr Bowes died. And so shortly he did retourne unto the Queenes Majesty in England, unto whome in all secrett manner, he said, That the trust committed unto him by hir Majesty was performed, and concealed, saying, that he had found out a small vaine thereof; and, Behold, [said he] and see of it, for this, even all this, is out of the same vaine. And [he] shewed a long purse full thereof; and it was admired at then of such as saw it, and it was vallew'd to be worth vij score pounds starling, without melting; but he had before given much

thereof away privily, &c. And this purse had much of the salineeres stone in it.

And he said unto the Queen's Majesty, (vizt.) "How long it will continue, Maddam, I knowe not; but I have made it very suer, and hidd it up till my next going thither," &c.

And hir Majesty liked well thereof, and kept it seerett from all others, as he said, giving thanks to Mr Bowes for his trew service therein; and for that gift shee received it of him, but promised trebly to reward it; and said, that the next spring he should goe againe thither, at hir Majesties only charge, and to seeke for a greater vaine thereof, and commanding him to prepare himselfe so to doe, that store thereof might be had.

Mr Bowes. And he went home richly into the North countrey, where he dwelt, [but] unfortunately, in riding to see the Copper works and mines in Cumberland, at Keswieke, as he was going downe into the deepe pitts, the ladder broke, and the earth fell in upon him, and so was bruised to death; and thus he lost his life, and the vaine of Gold, not since discovered in Scotland. Mr Daniell Heesister, one of the Masters of the said copper mines, was then going downe after him into the ground, and fell but a little way, and hurt himselfe, but not unto death, [yet was] he sore bruised with the fall of the same ladder, [but he escaped] praised be God therefore. I wrought with him since, and he tould it me for a truth, &c.

Gold vaine  
Winlocke. And then I travalling further into the north partes, had certaine intelligence thereof; hoping to have discovered that small vaine againe, it moved me, at my own adventure, to goe [and] see if I could find out the same, which before Mr Bowes had hidd npp. And I sought it diligently, but I could not gett any of Mr Bowes men that there wrought before. And want of meanes to harrow that ground, which Mr Bowes had turned up, made me departe from that place unto Short-clough

brayes, into the same place where George Parkehed was slaine with the fall of the bray after a great weete ; and he was found three dayes after that, and had good store of gold about him. And he was before accounted alwayes a poore man ; but he was burried better then any of his kindred had bin of long time before.

And all the last Gold which I brought of Scotland, and presented unto the King's Majesties owne hands in certaine sundry places, mingled with the sappar, callamineere, saxere, and the sallinere stones, was gotten at Short-clough brayes. And the other gold which I had in sondry places, where I made sundry trialls, I sent it by my cozen, John Atkinson, of Westminster, to London. And Mr John Morray of the King's bed chamber had most of my Scotts naturall gold, to keepe by his Majesties commandement. I never could gett the same Gold againe, nor see it, nor yett any resonable content for the same. I offered to put in security that it should be restored againe to Mr Morray, so that he would be pleased to lett it be but seene unto Merchants of London that had promissed me to adventure ; for want whereof (as I thinke,) they fell quite from me, excusing the cause thereof, and alledging, that it is more fitting for princes then subjects. And, therefore, said some of them to me, If thou wilt adventure in any other nation of a hotter clymate, we will take better advise thereof, and we will both respect your selfe and your knowledge, for we love to adventure, where our fore fathers have don before us ; and, to tell you the naked truth of it, we have no mind at all in Scotland to adventure. And thus much for the conference amongst the Merchants and my selfe, and other my freinds at London.

The late Queene Elizabeth, of famous memory, was possessed often with a good opinion of the gold Mines in Scotland, (vizt.) about some forty yeares by past. Long before Mr Bulmer had intelligence, one Cornelius Devosse, a most cuninge pictur maker, and excellent in

Nicholas  
Hilliard.

Cornelius  
Devosse.

arte for triall of meneralls and menerall stones, sometimes dwelling in London, a young man, well acquainted with Mr Nicholas Hilliard, a goldsmith, then principall drawer of small pictures to the late Queene Elizabeth, procured the same Hilliard to adventure with him into Scotland, and to send his servant and freind as an agent thither, by name Arthur Van-Brounekhurst; for at that time there was a great report and fame that went of the naturall gold gotten within the kingdom of Scotland. And Brounekhurst being knowne to be a good artist, skilfull and well seene in all sorts of stones, especially in meneralls and menerall stones, then Mr Hilliard ceased not, untill he had procured pattent, which was graunted unto Cornelius Devosse, and without molestation to seeke, as others before had don, for naturall gold in Scotland. And then Mr Hilliard and Cornelius Devosse made npon resonable conditions an assignment unto Arthur Van-Brounekhurst, who, after that powerfull, sett sondry workemen to worke without any trouble or molestation. And Arthur Van-Brounekhurst had a further priviledge then others that were before him. He was admitted to bring with him into England a good quantity of gold unrefined, and without any other dressing then was used by water, and to put the same stones, meneralls or menerall stones, and the gold that there withall dwelled, saffely into a barrell or vessel, fitt for that purpose. For Cornelius and Mr Hilliard had the like from thence before sondry times; and Van-Brounekhurst and they two had often out of other nations the like sort of gold. And they were informed by men of good experience travelling through forraine nations, affirming, that as sand and gravell have their severall beds within the superficies of the earth, in sondry places within England; even so is there bedds of gold and silver in forraine countries where they have travailled. And so craiggs and rocks have their severall vaines or bedds of ewer, iron, copper, and

tynn mines, within the bowells of the earth in the kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or in the principallities of Wales. Even so hath gold and silver theire vaines in rocks, amongst the waters in the earth, and under the waters in the ground; and they hoped in that manner to find out the bedd or vaine of Gold in Scotland. And this opinion I hold to be good, for I ever will be of the same mind, that there is both a bedd and vaine of Gold in Scotland.

And now upon the event, what is written of Arthur Van-Brounekhurst, (viz'.) he searched sondry Moores, and found gold in sondry places; but he was forced to leave it all att the Mint-house in Scotland, hy speciaall command from his Majesty, being then in minority. Whereas before, it was conditioned betwixt Mr Hilliard and Cornelius of the one parte, and Van-Brounekhurst of the other parte, that the said Brounekhurst should pay the full valliation for all such naturall gold as should be gotten by him in Scotland, unto the King in minority, or unto the Regent, for the use of his Majesty. And to that purpose he had both gold and silver store out of England, to performe it, as by his pattent he was obliged so to doe.

And it is written, that the Earle of Moreton being then Regent, <sup>Moreton,</sup> would not give way unto Van-Brounekhurst [his] pattent, although the <sup>Regent.</sup> said Brounekhurst became a suitor, at least for the space of 4 moneths, and did not prevaile unto this day. And so at last [he] was forced to become one of his Majesties sworne servants at ordinary in Scotland, to draw all the small and great pictures for his Majesty. And by this meanes, Mr Hilliard and Cornelius Devosse lost all their chardges, and never since got any recompence, to Mr Hilliard's great hinderance, as he saith, who yet liveth, and confirmeth the same.

And now I will write concerning Mr Bulmer.

In the late Queen Elizabeth's raigne, Mr Bulmer was well possessed Bulmer. by letters of warranty, with a pattent graunted by her Majesty in

England, and from the King's Majesty of Scotland, there to make an adventure, and seeke for the gold and silver Mines in any place within that kingdom, especially within these five Moores, or Forrests, &c. following.

Nidsdale  
Moore.  
1. Mannocke  
Moore.

Upon Mannocke moore he had workemen and laborers to search out this naturall gold in Nidsdale, and gott there some small quantity thereof; but he builded no house to dwell in there, which was an hinderance, &c.

2. Robart  
Moore.

Uppon Winlocke water, on Robbart moore, likewise in Nydsdale, he caused search diligently for naturall gold, and gott sometimes a pretty quantity togeather. He brought home a water-course there to wash and scower the naturall gold from the earth, that had before bin descended from the mountaines, ever since Noah's flood. Neither builded he houses there to dwell in, but they all went to the Lead-hill unto Thomas Floods his house to diett; whereas Mr Bowes had theire built a dwelling house that might have sufficed him; yet he repaired it not. But some say that he alsoe found out the suspected vaine of Gold, which Mr Bowes had discovered; a good parte or quantity thereof he brought unto the Queene of England, but had not the same in abundance, which I hardly beleewe. Thus much for these two Moores.

Clydsdale.  
3. Fryer  
Moore.

Uppon Fryer moore, or Glangonner water, within Clydsdale, Mr Bulmer hunted for gold and gott there reasonable good store; and upon Glangonner water he builded a very fayre countrey house to dwell in; he furnished it fitting for himselfe and his family; he kept therein great hospitallity; he purchased lands and grounds round about it; he kept thereupon many cattle, as horses, kine, sheep, &c. And he brought home there a water-course for the washing and cleansing of gold; by helpe thereof he gott much stragling gold, on the skirts of the hills, and in the vallyes, but none in solidd places; which maintained himselfe then in great pompe; and thereby he kept open

house for all comers and goers, as is reported, he feasted all sorts of people that thither came.

Upon Short-clough water, or Crayford moore, he brought home an other goodly water-course, and intended to make there sondry dammes, to contayne water for the buddles, and for scowrers, &c., for the washing of gold. And he often found store thereof, and purposed to have built there an other dwelling house and storehouse, but it is said that his hospitallity and [want of] frugality were the theeves that burst in, and so robbed his house, and cutt his purse bottom cleane away; and thus he consumed him selfe and wasted what he did gett in gold, which was much, both of great gold and small gold, &c. And he gott as much gold there as would maintaine ij times so many men as he did keepe, royally.

From Short-clough water he removed unto Long-clough-brayes, or head, up the great hill, to seeke gold in solidd places: where he discovered a small stringe thereof: but there he wanted a water-course to help him. This vaine had the sapper stone plentifull in it, which sometimes held naturall gold, a little, not much. But the sallineere stones, that were contained in that vaine at Long-clough-head held much silver, and may prove a rich mine, if it be followed with such as know the nature thereof, (vizt.) the meneralls, &c. It is said, that vaine was somewhat powdered with small gold, and therefore called powdered gold. It was a vaine discovered by Mr Bulmer, and is not to be called a hedd of gold, as is in some places to be found, for the bedd is of an other fashion.

The cause why they removed from Short-clough-brayes to Long-clough-head [was], for that the workemen had bin shodding, hunting, and chasing after a piece or ij of great gold, which they found there within two foote of the mosses. It was weighed to be vj ounce weight, as they report, that found the one peece, the other was five ounce and better, which was supposed to descend from the bedd of gold; but no

4. Cray-  
ford  
Moore.

5. Lang-  
clough.

A vaine.

Long-  
clough.

Philoso-  
pher's  
Stone.

bedd as yett thereof was found thereat, for it was cleene gold of itselfe. No king, prince, superiour, or any other governour, ever saw naturall gold more perfitter then it was, neither ever shall see, and especially of God's owne handy worke. It was never made by the arte of any man, bnt, as I said before, by that great Philosopher of Heaven: And this is that God which maketh the true Philosophers stones of nothing, and are to be discovered within the bowells of the earth, amongst rocks and craggs; (vizt.) called God's treasur house.

(1.) It is manifest that cunninge artists can turne malliable mettles into coarse gold or silver, which shall abide, First the touch-stone, and so touch like gold or silver. (2.) Next it shall looke well, and like unto gold, but not stand with his collourish; thus much the artificiall workman doth, and is admired at. (3.) Then he will make the same gold cut well, and abide the hamber, and to flecke it as thynn as paper, or parchment. (4.) Againe forge it, neale it, and melt it, no man but would thinke it perfitt gold or silver, &c., and so thinke that then they may boast to have the Philosopher's stone, &c. But when that fallable gold, made by the arte and skill of man, shall be brought unto the assaymer, who is compared unto Jeremy the prophet;—of him I will speak more at lardge, in his place hereafter,—and so to be tried by his strong waters or semetery furnaces; then the true and perfitt gold, or silver, which is compared unto God's worde, is made knowne from the base gold with his druggs and compounds, as the false gold is that confines the common vulgar sort, &c. And, as the righteous, through the meritts of Christ, shall inheritt the Kingdome of Heaven; and the infidell and imperfitt man that torment that is prepared for him, &c., even so the good gold or silver is prepared to abide all the forceable sorts of fier and water, and the druggs and drosse, which are compounds, mixt with the best gold or silver, shall be turned into smoake or vaper, else by the refiner's arte, made into his owne solid body againe, whatsoever it was before, &c.



At Lang-clough-head, I heard it credibly reported, and I saw a <sup>Browne</sup> peece of the same, that there was found a peece of browne sparr, <sup>Sparr.</sup> some like unto suger candy, which, after it was broke, had in it an ounce of gold, of God's owne naturall handy worke; which sparr stone, as I suppose, is called the sappir stone in forraigne nations and provincees; and the same browne sparr stone weighed ij pound weight troy, &c. These, and the like to these, is able to induce even kings, princees, superiours, or governours whatsoever, to hunt out, trace, or chase for the like till it were discovered, being it was found so high in that mountaine, at Long-clough-head.

And I say, if the time be approached, which the two Philosophers <sup>Two Philo-</sup> prophesied of unto King Josina, then that flower is sprong up in our <sup>sophers.</sup> peacable age; otherwise in my age, if I had lived Nestor's yeares, I must live never to see it discovered in Scotland; albeit, I have seene most strange meneralls and menerall stones in Scotland found, and have wrought the same to perfection, which I will speake of hereafter.

And at Lang-clough-head Mr Buhmer made a stamping mill, called <sup>A stamp-</sup> in forraigne coutries Tanacauagno. Many such as it are used at the <sup>ing-mill.</sup> West Indies; and in Cornewall, within the kingdome of England, it is called sometimes a plash-mill, where there be many of them made to <sup>A plash-</sup> dresse tynn out of such stones, being gotten in the earth, amongst <sup>mill.</sup> rocks and bedds, in which by the eye of man little or nothing can be discerned; and, by the same meanes, Mr Buhmer used to gett small mealy gold. At Long-clough-head, in Scotland he gott much thereof, and gave some away, sondry times, to unthankfull persons. He sold much thereof for halfe payment, and such as he was most liberall unto, they were rediest to cut his throate. And he continued still liberall in hospitallity, none like him in that time; so it is reported throughout all Crayford Moare, &c.

Upon Glangabere Water, in Inderland, within the forrest of Atrick, Glangaber.

Mr Bulmer gott the greatest gold, the like to it in no other place before of Scotland; but he was at no cost to bring home water-courses there, nor built no houses to dwell in, neither stayed he long. And he had there sometimes great gold, like Indian wheate, or pearle, and black eyed like to beanes. And he did not meane to settle his workemen there, untill an other fitter time should serve, for he was driven away by force of weather, and called away by other great occasions, (as is said,) &c. And he had alwayes many irons in the fier, besides these which he presently himselfe looked on; and often times intricate matters in hand to decyde; and too many prodigall wasters, hanging on every shoulder of him. And he wasted much himselfe, and gave liberally to many, for to be honoured, praised, and magnified, else he might have bin a rich subject; for the least of these frugalities [profusions] were able to robb an abbott.

Bulmer's  
death.

By such synister meanes he was impoverished, and followed other idle veniall vices to his dying day, that were not allowable of God nor man: and so, Once downe aye downe, and at last he died at Awstinmoore, in my debt £340 Starling, to my great hinderance, and left me in Ireland much in debt for him, &c.: God forgive us all our sinnes! But if he had lived to this day, undoubtedly, he might have paid all men.

Mr Bulmer.

Now a little concerning some cheife points that I observed from Mr Bulmer, within these thirty yeares, &c. And he said, (1.) Whosoever is a menerrall man must of force be a hasserd adventurer, not greatly esteeming whether it hit, or miss suddainly, as if he were a gamester playing at dice, or such unlawful gaines, &c.: (viz<sup>t</sup>.) Thine or mine at all, said he. (2.) If once a little be adventured in seeking of menerralls or menerrall stones, and thereby he happen to wynn, he must esteeme it as nothing, said he. (3.) But if he hope to wynn, and throwe att all, so loose all and gett nothing, yett must he thinke he hath gott something. (4.) And if a man find a rich vaine of mettles, by arte or accedent, lett

him not esteeme thereof, for it is like a man stonge with a nettle; sayth he. And if he do seeke in hope to find, albeit thereby noe profit nor principall doth come, yet must he thinke him selfe a rich man, and beleewe that he hath, or shall have, that he hath not; and if he cannot embrace the lessons he cannot be a right menerall man; sayth he.

But I say, and beleewe it too, That when mynes, menerall or mene- Atkinson.  
rall stones, doe hitt in, it is the best gotten goods in the whole worlde. It is profitable to all parties, and doth prejndice none, being hitt uppon; and when they hitt not in, though it be to some little losse of goods, for a season, yet God's name is thereby honoured and glorified; in searching the hidden secretts of God, out of the depth of the earth, where God created them, for the sole use of man, calling it God's treasur house. I reade of an Historiographer's opinion for the first in- Invention  
venting of mines, meneralls, and menerall stones, co'mplaining, he of Mynes.  
sayth, &c.

Alas! what meant that man, which digged the golden Mine,  
Making the ponderous weight of Gold most bright to shine?  
Or what meanes he that seekes the Orient pearles  
Amongst sea sands, which dwell in muskell's shells?  
And then conclude with diamonds stones, sett in rings,  
(All precious are,—yett perilous things?) — —

I read of an other godly man's opinion for the first inventing, and digging the earth, for gold and silver, (viz<sup>t</sup>.)

Woe to the man that first digged the mould,  
To find out the Myne of silver and gold;  
For when it lay lidd, and to us unknowne,  
Of strife and debate the seed was unsowne.  
Then lived men well, and held them content  
With meate, drinke, and cloth, but paying no rent.

Bulmer. Amongst all the Gold, which Mr Bulmer had gotten in Scotland, besides that which he had given amongst his freinds, this is to be noted, that he presented unto the late Queene Elizabeth so much naturall gold as made a porringer of cleene gold. And hir Majesty liked so well of the gift, that she was pleased to say unto him, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) “ Bulmer, thou art a true faithfull servant; I have too few such as thou art; but I will not forgett thee, and this thy gift shall remember me, when I see it and not thee. And I will devise how to requite this service don.

A gift  
given

Bulmer.

In the meane time, Bulmer, seeke out forsome resonable suite that is not already graunted, nor prejudiciall to us, or our crowne, within the kingdome of England or principallity of Wales, and it not brought before unto us, nor in charge, and thereby thought commodious to our selfe, and I will remember thee, Mr Bulmer, and give it thee freely, in some recompence of thy services.” And, within a short space following, Mr Bulmer was made one of hir Majesties sworne servants: and this was his first stepp at court, and from thence he learned to begg, as other courtiers doe. He had witt at will, and frequented the best company still; thereby his old freinds multiplied and sought after him to remember them, and then much credit was given unto him on every side.

Impost for  
coales.

But, within a short space following, a good matter was foreseene for him to make a suite unto hir Majesty, to witt the Impost for sea coales; and v<sup>s</sup> for each chalder thereof, to be paied, that is carried out of the realme of England and Wales, into forraine countries; and xij<sup>d</sup> for every chaldron that is carried by water from any haven towne within England and Wales, unto any other citty or markt towne and haven, and this all to be paid unto him, &c. And this suite

Bulmer's  
suite.

Queene Elizabeth graunted unto him, and he became a farmer therof, and paid to the Queene Elizabeth and hir Successors for the same office or suite six thousand two hundred pounds each yeare; and he was bound to pay thirty one hundred pounds every halfe

year, or within thirty dayes following; for want whereof he was content to lose his suite, and surrender it unto the Crowne againe. And he gott, thereby, all charges defrayed, which was much within all England and Wales, the full sum of £1000, per annum to himselfe. And this did not suffice him but [he] forgott himselfe, and trusted overmuch to those which deceived both him and themselves; and so, for want of payment of his rent, the suite was loste and surrendered, &c.

And, againe to retourne unto my former discourse for the Gold in Scotland, I meane the porringer which was made of cleene Scotts <sup>Bulmer's cup.</sup> gold, without any other addition; Mr Bulmer caused these verses to be engraven on it, as written unto the Queene of England.

I dare not give, nor yet present,  
But render parte of that's thy owne;  
My mind, and hart, shall still invent  
To seeke out Treasure, yet unknowne.

Verses.

And so having lost his former suite, which was his living, then he recalled himselfe, and penned a booke of all his acts, workes and devises. He named it Bulmer's Skill; it was written, not printed. Amongst many others his memorable deeds, his mind still did run upon the gold Mynes in Scotland. Another great parte of his booke was, how the silver mines, the menerralls and menerrall stones might be effected; and how his tynn mines were followed, and how the eoale mynes and salt workes in Wales were prosecuted; and how his lead mynes at Mendipp were the most commodious of all others to him: And thus he set downe the charge of each of them severally; the profit that did arrise by some other worke, and the losse that he sustained by others; the great charge of engines, sondry of his owne inventions, besides the severall practizes he used in sondry shires, &c.

But the greatest object that I observe in my Mr Bulmer's booke

The King's called Bulmer's Skill, is this,—First he sayth, That he had been with speech.

the King's Majesty, in the first [year] of his Majesties raigne over England; and that his Highnes was well pleased to see him so well, and to beare his age and travailes so comely. “And especially (said the King) because I desire to heare more of my gold Mynes in Scotland: What thinke you thereof? Are they to be discovered? May they become profitable to us and our crowne? If it may be without too much adventure and losse, speake the truth, and no more then the truth uppon thy alleagance.”

Bulmer's  
speech.

And Mr Bulmer answered, “All Mynes are uncertaine within the earth; for God hath hidden his manifold blessings within the corners of the earth, amongst crevesses and holes, even in seerett places; and it is not to be doubted but that your Majesties golden Mines may be discovered if it might please your Grace to enure them.”

And shortly after Bulmer said, That his Majesty conceived so good an opinion of them, that he had them much in remembrance, amongst other his great and weighty busynesses, esteeming them to be none of the smallest, pleasing unto God, nor the least that God had ordeyned for man within the earth. Therefore the King had devised a Plott, how the said Gold works might be set aworke anew; and thereby become commodious unto his crowne and dignity; and so a great terrour to all the enemies of God, if it hitt, which I will declare hereafter, &c.

His Majes-  
ties Plott.

“I doubt the silver Mines of England decayes, (quoth the King,) else are not to be found so plentifull, as in times past.” “It is true,” said Mr Bulmer. “And therefore (quoth the King) as I desire to have a new onsett to find out from whence this naturall gold doth descend, so I have meditated thereuppon; and have devised a Plott how the gold Mines may be sett open, and thereby become profitabler then heretofore; And to that purpose I have devised this Plott, whereby they may continually be supplied, and continued in working, without ceasing; and thus, with labour of man, may hills and mountaines be

turned into dayles and vallies, and the waters run over the hills, and so after courses into other places.”

And Mr Bulmer liked well of the Plott, and said, “ That it is the most readiest way to discover it; but it was a chargeable way; for it is as easy to find the true Philosopher’s stone.” “ I have alsoe fore-seene and prevented that, (quoth the Kinge). It is thought fitting that Bulmer shall be a superiour or cheife thereof, because of his trust and skill, which was liked of by the Lords of the councill in Scotland. Therefore, lett Bulmer procure or move 24 gentlemen within England, of sufficient lands and livings, or any other his freinds of Scotland, that shall be willing to be Undertakers thereof, and to be adventurers towards the discovery thereof; and see that all these gentlemen, be of such sufficencie in lands, goods, or chattelis, as the worst be worth ten thousand pounds starling, else £500, per annum starling. And all such gentlemen to be moved to disburst £300, starling each man in monies, or victuals, for maintainnance of the gold mynes in Scotland; for which disbursement each man to have the honour of Knighthood bestowed uppon him, and so for ever to be called the Knight of the Golden Mynes, or the Golden Knight.” And none then presently spake against it, so as Mr Bulmer thought it should be don that the Kinge had said.

“ Besides, all the money or victualls so collected to be carried to a <sup>King’s</sup> storehouse, and to be committed into two Treasurers custody, to see <sup>speech.</sup> the employment thereof, the one of England, the other of Scotland.”

But it still was intended alsoe that Mr Bulmer should be cheife governour or guider of all such workemen, and to direct the whole works whatsoever during his life, if it endured so long: And that workemen might weekly be paid from Mr Bulmer; and that houses and mills might be fore-seene to be build att the best hand; and to provide for all necessities, as victualls, tooles, instruments, and implements whatsoever by Mr Bulmer; and that clowses, dammes, and

water-courses, be made fitting to the furnishing of the said gold workes, and washing of gold, &c. ; and that all sorts of water-mills, stamping-mills, and plash-mills, as are requisite be made ready, as are thought good to be don by Mr Bulmer, or his agents, &c.

King's  
command.

“ Lastly, to erect a church or chappell for all the workemen, where they may make their prayers to God, for their soules health. And then the workes of their hands will be blessed, and come to a good end, to God's glory, the King's profit, and a benefit to the common-weale, as in other countries and nations.”

Bulmer's  
oath.

And Mr Bulmer tooke his oath diverse times in my hearing, all this to be trew, and [that it] was intended by the Kinge. And all these sayings Mr Bulmer had tould amongst his frequented freinds, who liked so well of it, that they said, It is too good news to be trew, &c.

Salisbury.

And the next time that Mr Bulmer came from court, he came home very pensive, and grew sicke; and then he confessed that the Earle of Salisbury had crossed all his expected fortunes in his future busines; for, said he, “ All is quite dashed that his Majesty intended.” And then againe he called himselfe to remembrance, his charge, his children, and family. “ Well, (said hee,) God giveth, and God taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord from this time forth for evermore,” &c.

Dubbing of  
Knights.

Againe he said, “ But me thinketh it strange, that the Kinge of Great Brittain should make a graunt, and that a Nobleman of England should cutt it of, and say, It is not fitting that such a suite should be graunted to so meane a man :” for it was too great for any subject in England. And thus the dubbing of those 24 Knights was ended, and the golden Mynes was not spoken of for that time any more.

Sir John  
Cleypoole.

Only one Knight was made, and he was called Sir John Cleypoole; for he had ventured with Mr Bulmer before £500, sterling at the gold Mynes in Scotland. He is yet living, and sayth, It is very trew, &c. And so the gold Mynes charge was cutt of at that time, till I myself did undertake them at my own charge, &c.



Sir Bevis Bulmer hath sett downe in his booke, the manner how the rich silver Mynes at Hilderstone in Scotland were found; and how they were lost, &c. After the full discovery thereof he rested not untill he named them, calling one pitt or shafte there, God's Blessing, because of the wonderfull works of God, that he had scene, which never before, the like thereunto, within any of his Majesties kingdoms [were] knowne to be. And I have good cause to be well acquainted with that silver Myne, being there imployed from the begininge till the going out thereof, as a refiner of the same, and a longer time then any others of England, Scotland, or Germany.

Balmer's silver Mynes in Scotland.

God's Blessing.

Now concerning the first finding thereof, Sir Bevis saith in his booke, that it was found out by meere fortune or chance of a collier, by name Sandy Maund a Scotsman, as he sought about the skirts of those hills neere to the bourne or water of Hilderstone. And this Scotsman, by meanes of digging the ground, hitt upon the heavy peece of redd-mettle; no man thereabouts ever saw the like. It was raced with many small stringes, like unto haiers, or thredds. It had descended from a vaine therof, where it had engendered with the sparr-stone, which sparr-stone in forraine provinces is called by other travellers Cacilla. And he sought further into the ground, and found a peece of brownish sparr-stone, and it was mossie. He broke it with his mattocke, and it was white, and glittered within like unto small white copper-keese, which is to be found in many common freestones. And he never dreamed of any silver to be in that stone, and he shewed it to some of his freinds; and they said, "Where hadst thou it?" Quoth he, "At the Silver bourne, under the hill called Kerne-Popple." Whereupon a gent. of Lythcoo, wished Sandy Mund to travaile unto the Lead-hill, and about Glangonner water he should hear of one Sir Bevis Bulmer, and said, "If it prove good he will be thankfull, if otherwise he will reward thee; and I will send to him my letter; [and] if he do not, I will." Whereupon, he tooke his journey towards the Lead-hill,

Sandy Maund.

Cacilla.

Sandy Mund.

and came to Mr Bulmer's house, and shewed these few meneralls, or menerall stones, that he had gotten at the Silver bourne neere to Lythcoo; and gave him a letter from Mr Robert Steward which was lovingly accepted of; and then one of his servants made fier in the assay-fornace to make triall thereof. Mr Bulmer did not trust to the first  
 Atkinson. triall, because it proved rich; but went to it againe, and againe, and still it proved rich, and wonderous rich. But thereof will I write at large hereafter; and till then proceed [with] what I have [read], or found after my coming to God's Blessing in Scotland.

Shortly after I was brought thither, the silver Myne being sett open, I was stricken downe into the shaft called God's Blessing; and I brought up with me a most admirable peece of the Cacilla stone, a menerall stone, which me thought came from one of God's treasure houses; parte whereof I kept still, and a parte thereof I sent for a token unto London to my uncle Atkinson of Foster Lane, and it was much accepted of. It was much more admired [at] by many Goldsmiths of London, who saw it, proved it, tryed and commended [it] above all others that ever they saw before.

A token  
 from me. And then my uncle Atkinson, who now is dead, he made an occasion, and went to the court at Whitehall, desirous to speake with the Earle of Salisbury, his honourable good lord and freind, unto whom he shewed it. And the Earle of Salisbury admired at [it], saying, "Mr Atkinson, You have don me as great a pleasure herein, and more then I expected, or could devise; if so be that it be gotten with-  
 Salisbury. in the kingdom of Scotland, without collusion; for I must tell you, there be many prodigious workemen in the worlde; and too many in the Kingdom of England." Whereupon Mr Atkinson replied, saying, "My Lord, I will hasserd my life that this token sent to me by my kinsman, was gotten by him in the ground. I dare presume thereof; for hitherto, I thanke God, I have brought him up from his cradle, and I  
 Salisbury. am sure he doth not collude." And then the Earle replied, saying,

“ Shall I then beleewe you? and may I shew it unto the King’s Majesty? I tell you trewly it is the best token that ever I received out of that kingdom, or any other kingdom of that quality, by any other gent. whatsoever; and I will be thankfull unto you, use me, when you please.” And the Earle said, “ A more curious peece of worke in a stone, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) in a menerall or menerall stone, no man hath ever seene; which I esteeme above all others, because of Scotland, from whence I have had sondry times gold, but never any thinge in this sorte, as perfitt silver.” Further promissing Mr Atkinson, that he would shew it unto the Kinge, and deliver it againe, if he be not countermanded. But it was never more seene to Mr Atkinson, neither had he ever content for it.

The manner how it grew, was like unto the haire of a man’s head, and the grasse in the feilde. And the vaine thereof, out of which I had it, was once two inches thicke, by measure and rule: the mettle thereof was both malliable and toughie. It was course silver, worth 4<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. the ounce weight; not fine silver, as is made by the art of man. The vaine  
2 inches.

The greatest quantity of Silver that ever was gotten at God’s Blessing, was raised and fined out of the red-mettle; and the purest sort thereof then conteyned in it 24 ounce of fine silver upon every hundred weight; vallewed at vj score pounds starling the ton. And much of the same redd-mettle, by the assay, held twelve score pounds starling per ton weight. But when the same Mines befell unto the King’s Majesty to be superiour or governour thereof, then indeede it was not so rich in silver altogether. But two Scotts shippes, at the second retourne, were freighted therewith, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) the white sparr and the redd-mettle togeather; which at depth proved not so rich as the other before brought in one shipp, in the last long great frost, &c. unto the Tower of London, whereof I will hereafter speake at large, for I was in the shipp. Red met-  
tle.  
  
God’s Be-  
neson.

And when I wrought on the first sorte of redd-mettle for Mr Bulmer and my Lord Advocate of Scotland, sundry times I refined it; and commonly for the space of three dayes weekly I made an hundred [pounds]

Red-mettle. startling each day, &c. Some parte of the same redd-mettle was brought to London to be tryed, and small profit arose thereof; and scantly it paid charges thereof: for the Blessing of God was extracted by God's providence before. I tryed of the like redd-mettle at the Tower of London, being a pareel of the first ten tons; and coales and other charges were so dere, as wages, &c., so as it scantly countervaled the expences thereof. But in Scotland it was don by me with peates and stone coles at reasonable price, &c.; and I did more in Scotland in one

A mistery. day then in three at London, &c. Thereby came profit. But this was the strangest of all others, and as it were almost incredible for Red mettle. man to beleeve, (vizt.) Untill the same redd-mettle came unto 12 fadomes deepe, it remained still good; from thence unto 30 fathome deepe it proved nought: the property thereof was quite changed miraculously in goodnes, it was worth little or nothing; and more, uppon an instant, after the Bronswicks entered, it was quite altered in quality, but not in colour, fashion, and heavines.

Atkinson. And thus much more I dare presume to promise, with the help of God's assistance, and his Majesties lawdable authority, to discover the like silver Myne neere unto Hilderstone, as was before at Hilderstone, having the helpe of an Englishman named before in my commission for the gold Mynes, which hardly will be effected, but only for his gracious Majesty. And how long then the same will continew, being discovered, that is best knowne unto God, not to any man, &c.: for Mynes be as uncertaine for continuance, as life is to man, which is like a bubble of water upon the waters; to-day a man, to-morrow none!

Mr Bulmer in his booke. In the first yeare of King Henry the vij<sup>th</sup>, King of England, &c. through certaine allegations propounded by his subjects as myners, pioners, after the manner of petition, Mr Bulmer sayth in his booke, That artists and workemen made humble suite that the mynes, menneralls, and menerall stones, already by them discovered, within the county of Devonshire in England, might be supplied: For the tynners

Comb-  
Martyu.

of Cornewall and Devonsheire, had found a parte thereof which was rich, holding good store of silver, as they sought only for tynn; the shodds whereof was very bright, and of colour like unto lead ewer found in the superficies of the earth, and contained in it, by assay, much silver. And the said shodds have bin found in combs and vallies neere to the river side, and not in solidd places; the one place called Comb-Martyn, the other Beereferris, both in Devonsheire; for so it was recorded in an ould parchment booke, at Mr Somerster's house at Beereferris in Devonsheire; he was Archdeacon of Cornewall, and parson of Beere, &c. And in one place of that booke is noted, That, if it pleased his Majesty, they would undertake to worke those silver Mynes, and discover them, so as they should be very profitable to his Highnes, without charge to his Majesty. And it was required how? &c. They answered, By vertue of a graunt or priviledge from your Majesty, to be graunted unto certaine governours or rulers thereof, to make a collection in every church within the Counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornewell, from sufficient and able men, and such as may well spare the same, (vizt.) That at every fayre holden within these iij counties certaine collectors should be appointed for the King's Majesty, to receive one penny starling money for every bull, bullocke, or cowe, horse, garrand, or mare, that's sould at the fayre, or comes to be sould, to pay a penny toule towards the discovery of his Majestie's silver Mynes, &c. And the monies so collected to be delivered into the Viciar's hands of the parishe, or Parson of the parishe, or unto the cheife Lord of the soile, be it within towne or citty, corporation or village. And that such monies or victualls may be forth coming to content artists and workemen, &c. and the Treasurer of the Mynes to fetch it at convenient times and see it disbursed.

At Comb-Martyn there was a fayre storehouse builded for that purpose, &c.; 1000 men were employed there and at Beereferris. Implements and tooles, with other necessities and extraordinaries, were as

chargeable as wages, as is recorded in that ould ancient booke, &c. And these two silver Mines yeilded yearly unto his Majesties treasury £44,000. £44,000 starling in bullion and in leade; which leade was sold for £4 starling the ton weight thereof. And both these workes continued five yeares without ceasing, and by computation they yeilded above all charges thereof £20,000 starling, and being then both deepe, and almost worne out, ceased.

Bulmer sayeth. And this is sett downe in Mr Bulmer's booke which followeth, &c. Bulmer sayeth, In anno the xj<sup>th</sup> of Elizabeth, a commission was graunted, unto a society or company, and thereby made a corporation, who should governe and rule all hir Majesties meneralls, or any rich mencrall stones within the Kingdome of England and Ireland, and the principallities of Wales. And the said society to have power, in hir Majesties behalfe, to sett or lett the said silver Mynes, or copper Mynes, for certaine yeares, to any that would take them, and paying therefore such rent as is agreed upon by them; and this graunt is said to be still in force, &c.

Gilbert and Poppler. About the same time, (vizt.) in the yeare of our Lord God 1587, at Comb-Martyn, in Devonsheire, was discovered a new silver Myne, by one Adrian Gilbert, gent. and John Poppler, of London, a lapidary. The which, when they found it to be stobborne to melt, and could not then master it, and wyn that in the great, which the small assay proffered, there went a great fame thereof throughout England. Artists from sundry nations came to viewe it, but did no good at it; amongst whome Mr Buhner, being then a great lead-man uppon Mendipp, in Somersetsseire, having intelligence thereof, had by fortune a small quantity thereof, (vizt.) two pounds weight brought unto him, and the gentleman which brought it, said, "Sir, if yon please you may have a sufficient parte therein," &c. The which he tryed, and found it to be rich in silver, and he tryed it twenty severall times.

And Mr Bulmer, with some men of his, ridd to Comb-Martyn to see

it, &c. and he found great store of that ewer, and in short time bargained with Mr Gilbert and Popler for the one halfe of the whole Myne, and for theire commission graunted unto them. And so the Moyety. Moyety of all the ewer above ground, and all that hereafter should be gotten out of the earth, should be freely restored to Mr Gilbert, &c. the other moyety to Mr Bulmer; but Mr Bulmer to beare all charges, &c. in melting and digginge, &c. And the ewer being once made into leade, was presently to be devided equally, and Mr Gilbert's partes Ashburton. were carried to Ashburton, in Devon, to be fined. And for space of two yeares togeather, those silver Mynes yeilded to each of those parteners ten thousand pounds starling: and they all well profited thereby. And the said Mynes continued reasonable good iiij yeares togeather, the last ij yeares not yeilding so much by farr as the first two yeares; but at the last yeare, when they were at the deepe, the said Mynes yeilded £1000 per annum. And it was called Fayes Mine, To Mr B. B. £1000 per annum. and it was wrought full 32 faddomes deepe and 32 faddomes in length.

In the hinder end of Comb-Martyn's worke, Mr Bulmer gave away the last cake of silver which was made out of that Myne. I did both Lord Maier of London. melt the leade thereof, and refined the same cake of silver, which forthwith was sent up to London, and there made into a cupp and cover; and Mr Bulmer gave it gratis unto the City of London, and to remaine from yeare to yeare, yearly for ever, unto the right honourable the Lord Maier of London; and one Mr Medly, a goldsmith in Foster-lane, made the same with Mr Bulmer's picture thereupon engraven, and with these verses following annexed, &c.

When water works at Brokenwharffe  
At first erected were,  
And Bevis Bulmer by his arte  
The water gan to rear,  
Dispersed I, in earth did lye,  
From all beginning ould,

Cup verses.

In place called Combe where Martyn longe  
 Had hidd me in his moulde;  
 I did no service on the earth,  
 Nor no man sett me free,  
 Till Bulmer by his arte and skill  
 Did frame me thus to be.

- Atkinson  
proffie. Now, for confirmation of these proceedings, my intent is to prove  
 all before is said by me; and, as I have observed it in the Scripture,  
 (viz<sup>t</sup>.) how all sorts of mynes, meneralls, or menerall stones, were first  
 created, by whome, and when, &c. In the first booke of Moses called
- Genesis. Genesis, it is written, When they were created, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) in the beginning.  
 Further, God placed them inthe earth by his most holy worde, before  
 any light was made, even when he made the heaven and earth of  
 nothing, and all that therein is, even as well beneath within the  
 bowells of the earth, as in the waters under the earth. Yea, he  
 made all sorts of meneralls, and menerall stones, and craggs, and  
 rockes of sundry sorts in the earth and precious stones of inestimable
- Earth. valew. Next, he said unto the Trinity, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) The earth is without  
 forme, it is waste and voide; and he created it of nothing, otherwise
- Darkenes. called Chaos. And he said, Darkenes covereth the face of the earth,  
 and deepe waters be upon the earth; for till that time light was not  
 created. So all these were finished before his first dayes worke,  
 (viz<sup>t</sup>.) all such mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, as then he  
 placed in the earth, as his first habitation, and may be compared  
 God's treasur-house, by all sorts of menerall men which have obser-  
 ved God's seerett works with the intrales of the earth.
- Light. (1.) And then in his first dayes worke it is written, he said unto  
 the Trinity, Lett there be light; and it was so.  
 (2.) Next, he created the firmament, and all above.  
 (3.) Thirdly, he said, Lett the waters departe into one place, (viz<sup>t</sup>.)  
 the sea; and Lett there be dry land, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) the earth: in it is all sorte  
 of meneralls, and menerall stones, by God created. Then he blessed



the earth, saying, Lett the earth budd forth the hearbe that seedeth seede, and the tree that beareth fruite ; and it was so. And from this third day all sorts of meneralls, and menerall stones, engendered with the earth ; even within the wombe of the earth much encrease and plenty of all God's blessings have proceeded and ensued to us since this third [day]. So God blessed the earth, he himselve, and all that therein is : then, all the meneralls and menerall stones are blessed.

(4.) Upon this day God made the sun, and moone, and starrs, to shine upon the earth. Thus againe he blessed the earth and all that therein is : then, the meneralls and menerall stones are blessed. And the scholemen hold opinion, that ever from this fourth dayes worke all the meneralls and menerall stones from henceforth increase by vertue of the sonne, moone, and starrs. So doe not I.

(5.) The fift day God made every creeping [thing] that hath life, as fish, fowle, wormes, &c., saying unto them, Bring forth and multiplie. Then all men must confesse that nature it selfe gives place to God's will, and that nothing is don but by the will of God ; yea, alsoe, all that is within the earth, as mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, &c. And for this cause partely, sayeth one learned divine, who observed much in the intrailles of the earth, &c., (vizt.) mynes, meneralls, and meneralls stones, &c., there is given unto them, by vertue of God's worde, power to engender in the earth, or couple together with other stones, which are their feeders, &c.

(6.) On the sixth day God said unto the Trinity, Lett us make man, <sup>God made</sup> in our image or likenes, and lett him governe and rule over fishes, <sup>Man.</sup> fowles, and beasts, and over all the earth, and [all that] therein is. So man is made governour and superiour over all the earth, and all that therein is, as well of mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, as of all other earthly things. Then doth the scholemen conclude that meneralls and menerall stones were created only for the use of man, and that none doth live without the helpe of some meneralls ; for they are not

to be used, neither serve for any other use, but by the industrie and arte of man, or by his invention and wisdom is found out to be.

Thus were the generations of heaven and earth, and all that therein is, &c. And thus God sheweth, when they were created, (vizt.) in the beginning. Secondly, of what, (vizt.) of nothing. Thirdly, by whome, (vizt.) by God the Father. Fourthly, where they were made and placed, (vizt.) in the wombe of the earth, amongst rockes and craggs, in desert places, as in creveeses, and corners, or holes uppon hills, and mountaines, and mosses, called barren ground, &c.

Menerall  
stones.

For example proved by my selfe in the gold Mynes of Scotland, &c., as sundry other sorts of meneralls and menerall stones are produced from many nations, of great valluation: I reade of the precious onyx stone, the diamond, and the carbuncle, the saphir, the cristall, the corall, and gabish, the pearle, the topas, and many other stones gotten both within the earth, and within beasts, fishes, and wormes, in which they engender.

Malliable  
mettalls.

(1.) And for the earth, I have scene in Scotland naturall gold engender with sundry stones. (2.) Naturall silver, and malliable, to abide the hammer. (3.) Naturall quicke-silver amongst the sea sands. (4.) And perfitt redd copper and malliable in stones. (5.) Tyun of severall colours, blacke, browne, and gray. (6.) Leade malliable growing in his ewer, and a white heavy sparr to hold store of malliable leade. (7.) Iron to be in sundry colloured stones, perfitt, harde, and abiding the hammer, &c. And I beleeve all sorts of meneralls, and menerall stones, as well in cold countries as in hott, within the earth, [are] occasioned by that in Scotland.

In Scot-  
land most  
sorts of  
mettalls.

And Mr Bulmer writeth of the varieties of stones and mettalls found out by him in Scotland, &c., to witt:—(1.) Naturall gold, great and small. (2.) Naturall silver, the like before he never saw. (3.) Copper stone, of the richest sorte. (4.) Lead ewer, great store at Lead-hill. (5.) Iron stones abundance thereof. (6.) Of stone roales,

or sea coales, great plenty. (7.) And beds of the allabaster stones. (8.) Of marble stones, good store, and much desired. (9.) Of amethyste stones, marvellous amiable; for he had a man that wrought the same stones, and one of them the King's Majesty did weare, (10.) Naturall pearle is found in Galloway amongst the common people, within the Scots sea sands. (11.) Infynite of other riches are there alsoe;—yet some are not ashamed to aske, Whether the sunn, moone, or starrs, doe shine in that countrie or not?

I have redd of the great wonders don in Scotland, and are sett forth as Prophecies; they are printed, and they may be true, if prophecies [are] to be beleeved.

(1.) First, Marlyn of Scotland, he prophecied.

(2.) And Marlyn of Brittain, the like.

(3.) And Beede, borne at Berwicke, prophecied.

(4.) And Bannister, a Scottsman, tould many wonderfull things to [come], which happened.

(5.) One Birlington, a Scottsman, was much resorted unto.

(6.) One Waldhave, an other Scottsman, prophecied.

(7.) It is written, Sabilla was Queene of Saba, alias of the South, and prophecied strangely.

(8.) And Leeremonth, alias Rymer, a Scottsman.

(9.) And sundry other Scotts prophecies written in Lattin, which fell out oftentimes true;—and therefore are called Philosophers.

(10.) And others say, The day shall be that Scotland will flourish far better in the latter end then in the beginning, and become the richest kingdome within Europe; (vizt.) two Philosophers. And the same men long since prophecied that England and Scotland should be both one, and one Kinge to rule over both kingdomes, and be called Kinge of Great Brittain. And I beleeve that day is already come, &c.

In the ij<sup>d</sup> chapter of Moses called Genesis, I read, (vizt.) (1.) That God planted a garden in Eden, eastward, wherein he put man. (2.)

Prophe-  
cies.

Out of the earth God made every pleasant tree to grow therein, and good for meate. (3.) In the midst of the garden, the tree of life, in which was a signe of man's life received from God. (4.) And God made the tree of knowledge of good and evil, in the same garden, in which was a signe of miserable experience that came to man by his disobedience. And God made four Rivers in the same garden of Eden to water it, which rivers he devided into foure heads.

Four  
Rivers.

Pishon. (1.) The name of one [is] called Pishon ; it compasseth the whole land of Havalah, in Ethiopia, where is found naturall gold ; and he calleth the gold of that land good. And there is alsoe Bdelin, and the onix stone, and other sorts of meneralls and menerall stones.

Gihon. (2.) The second river is called Gihon ; it compasseth the whole land of Cush, in Tigris, where is naturall gold. And from Tigris, gold hath bin brought and sold at London ; and the gold of that countrie is good.

Hedekell. (3.) The third river is called Hedekell ; it runneth to the east side of Ashur, in Assiria, where is both naturall gold and silver. And the gold of that land is alsoe good ; and England sundry times hath tasted thereof. Many sorts of dry meneralls and menerall stones is there alsoe.

Perah. (4.) The fourth river is called Perah, in Euphrates, where is gold and stones of great vertue ; and the gold of that land is good. The Jewes, Turcks, and Saracens, have travilled thither and found much thereof. And many sorts of those stones have bin brought to London ; and I have seen some of them.

Tybris gold. And some old ancient Goldsmithes of London compare this naturall gold of Scotland unto Tyber gold, who say, that the like gold was

Tygris gold. usually gotten in vallies and dales by the river side of Tibris. And some say, it is like to the gold of Tigris. And some say, it is like to

Guiana gold. Guiana gold, which was brought to London, by Sir Walter Raighley, almost forty years since. And so it is ; for when I saw of it, and

brought the Scotts gold to be laid by it in a paper, no man could discern the one from the other.

In Clydsdale and Nydsdale, within the Kingdom of Scotland, Application. [is a place] which may be compared unto it [the Garden of Eden], or called a second garden, though not so pleasant and fruitfull, yet richer under ground then above for gold. And there be foure Waters or Rivers, the heads whereof discend out of mountaines and mosses, or hard rocks and craggs. These rivers are also devided, by God's omnipotent power, into foure heads.

The name of one called Glangonner water, within Clydsdale, upon Clydsdale. Fryar moore, of which the Lord Marques Hambleton is superiour under his Majesty, where is much naturall gold; and the gold of that land is good. It is commonly found neere the river side, in vallies, Glangonner. and dales. It hath bin washed downe into those combes, from the mountaines and mosses on each side of the river, (vizt.) from the vaine or bedd thereof. It commonly looketh pale and wanne, not redd and high coloured, like other gold, &c. And Glangonner water discendeth unto the river Clide, from thence to Glascoe, and so unto the sea.

The name of the second is called Short-clough water, upon Alwayne Clydsdale. within Clydsdale, upon Crayford moore, of which the Earl of Lowdian, alias Lord Newbottle, is superiour under his Majesty, where is gold, and the gold of this land is alsoe good. And this gold is redd gold. And the water discendeth to the river of Clide, from thence to Glascoe, and so to the sea. Upon Short-clough water gold was gotten by me, and brought unto the King's Majesty, tried to be worth threescore sixteene thousand pounds the ton weight, by the Lord Knevett. These brayes are very like to prove rich brayes, if they be diligently sought for, and the vaine or bedd thereof is not farr off from that gold, in vallies and combes before gotten. The water courses at Short-clough [are] in great decay for want of reparation.

The name of the third river is Winlocke-head, or Wynlocke water, Nydsdale.

upon Robbart moore, within Nydsdale, of which the Lord Sanquer is superiour under his Majesty, and the Lord of Closborne is feuer thereof, wherein is gold; and the gold of this land is good. And it is said, that Mr Beves [Bowes] discovered a vaine thereof, and hidd it up againe, in the late Queene Elizabeth's raigne, as before is mentioned. And this water discends to Craige, [Craick,] from thence to the river of Neeth, alias Neede, and so to Dumfresse; from thence to Carlile, and so unto the sea.

Nydsdale. The name of the fourth river is called Mannocke water, upon Mannocke moore, within Nydsdale, and the Lord Dumlanryicke is superiour thereof under his Majesty. In this land gold is found, and the gold of that land is good. But it is like unto jagged gold and ronge; not smooth gold, as upon the rest of the moores. And Mannocke water discendeth unto the river of Neede, or Neeth, and so unto Dumfresse; and then to Carlile, and so unto the sea.

If these Moores may be wrought to effect, then God's treasur-house in Scotland may be discovered; which may be a great comfort unto his Majesty, exaltation to his realmes, enriching to his subjects, without adventuring to Guiana, Rushia, Virginia, or other golden Ilands. And because merchants are not willing to adventure to Scotland, I am therefore resolved to adventure my life and skill to Guiana.

For performance whereof, I will shew you an example out of the Scripture which is memorable, and to be observed; and it is a stronge president written in the 29th of the Chronicles, even able to incyte his Highnes to countenance the gold Mynes in Scotland to proceed in his raigne. It is written, in the same chapter, that King David caused to prepare all sorts of mettalls, meneralls, and menerall stones, which were sought by his servants to furnish the house of God. (1.) Silver, for vessells of silver. (2.) And he prepared gold, for vessells of gold. (3.) Brasse, for vessells of brasse. (4.) Iron, for things of iron: And this was his first preparation.

Preparation.

Secondly, he prepared the onix stones, wherewith, if man were within, he cannott be pursued. (1.) And the carbuncle stone of diverse colours, which is of vertue, saying, he that weareth it cannott be possessed. (2.) Secondly, he prepared the Carbuncle stones of divers collours, which are of vertue, that whosoever weares them cannott by any meanes be poysoned; but shall see as well by night as by day, or as if he had a torch to light him.

And David had great store [thereof] of. He prepared the marble stones in abundance for images, and pictures of men. And David had great store of gold and silver in coyne of his owne, which was made of naturall gold out of the earth, as God had created it from the beginning for the house of the Sanctuary.

David gave thereof to the furnishing of the house of God; and to the maintenance of his gold and silver Mynes, and for finding out of mynes, menerralls, and menerrall stones. (1.) First, he gave three hundred thousand talents of the gold of Opheire, which was naturall gold of God's creation. (2.) Secondly, he gave three thousand tallents of silver refined, gotten out of the vaine or bedd thereof.

And he was not only liberall himselfe, but alsoe moved, procured, and provoked his subjects unto liberallity; and thereby his gold and silver Mynes were hunted out from theire habitations, (vizt.) God's treasur-house. By which meanes all princes of families, or princes of Israell, and superiours, governours, and rulers of hundred thousands, (vizt.) of his gold and silver mynes, menerralls, and menerrall stones, they all offered willingly, that the same treasur-house of God might be hunted out, and discovered in the bowells of the earth. And they gave amongst them all, willingly, five thousand tallents of gold, ten thousand tallents of silver, eighteen thousand tallents of brasse, and one hundred thousand tallents of iron, for the service of God, and to discover the hidden secretts of God, by him hidden and placed

Preparation 2.

David's store.

David's gift.

His liberality.

David's offers

How much they gave.

in the center of the earth, which was don by men, and by the sweate of their faces according to scripture.

Now if these things were considered of, which I altogether reffer to your wisdom, then the prince of that country is as rich as Solomon, his subjects much enabled, and his kingdome established as any nation in Europe. And now is the present time, as I suppose, which the two Philosophers made mention of in King Josua his raigne: if it be not, God graunt it may be! Amen.

And one president of Job I am to remember you of, (vizt.) what his opinion is, how gold, silver, copper, tynn, leade, and iron, doe engender within the earth; and of their beginnings, and of their framings, and why they were made, &c. (1.) In the 18th chapter of Job, it is said, that naturall gold hath his settled place, in the bowells of the earth, out of which it is to be taken, as out of his vaine or bedd, &c.; and it is commonly found in remote places, where it doth not rust. (2.) And he saith, that silver hath his certaine beginning as it were out of a roote; or like unto a tree, which hath a body or roote placed by God's blessinge within the superficies of the earth; which earth is nourishment to the said tree, by which it's groweth engendereth and encreaseth. After the same manner, the historiographer sayth, that gold and silver engender within the earth, even from his first creation, and thereof I make no doubt. (3.) And Job sayth, that iron is made by the arte and skill of man, but not without charge, even with a stronge heate and fier, and it is made out of the stone thereof. (4.) And Job sayth, that brasse is compared unto copper, and is a compounded mettle, of sondry other malliable mettalls, which he calleth allusions, whose meaninge is (vizt.) made of other menerralls and menerrall stones, &c. (5.) And Job sayth, with many heates copper is made out of the stone thereof, and with great charge. These are the opinions of Job.

And he sayth, in the said 18th chapter, out of the earth cometh



corne, and under the same earth is found brimstone and coales; which coalessoone becometh fier; without which element no man liveth longe, and therefore is necessary for the use of man. But for brimstone, it is found alsoe under the same earth where corne groweth. And Job alludeth it, unto mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, or unto the secretts of nature, created by God in the beginning, in remote places, (vizt.) where neither fowles, fishes, nor beasts can enter, even in God's treasur-house, amongst rocks, and craggs, &c.

Another president I have to propound, with your favour, how mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, are discovered in forraine Nations, as is written by a great traveller, and I doe beleieve it as truth, &c. (1.) A Christian Kinge, Charles by name, the fift Emperour of Spaine, devised a plott, to sett forward his gold and silver Mynes within his territories. (2.) Secondly, how they might be mayntained without ceasing. (3.) Thirdly, how their valuation might be made knowne and discovered.

And I find it recorded in a Spanish history, lately translated into English, That when the Emperour Charles held the empyre and kingdom of Spaine, with the Signiory of the West Indies, many inguas, or lords, superiours, governours, and rulers, captaines, merchants, and bourgesses, of his silver citties, within his said kingdom, devised a plott, and as it were a lottery, to receive from the superiours, governours, and rulers, from masters of families, commanders of hundreds, and captaines of thousands, (vizt.) of artesmen, workemen, and laborers, for that purpose, from citties, privileges, and townes, within the whole Empire of Spaine, that a graunt might be graunted, that each man, according to his ability, should pay xij<sup>d</sup>. [xij<sup>s</sup>.] if he might dispend £5 per annum in lands or goods; and according to that rate every subject of an hundred pounds per annum should disburse ten pounds starling; and for a thousand pounds per annum should pay £100, and every man to receive in his profit according

to his disbursement att the exp<sup>t</sup> of the yeare, towards the discovery of the gold and silver Mynes att the West Indies. Collectors and treasurers were appointed for the same, and such as were tied to yeild a just accompt thereof. And that all victualls and mony be in readines and forthcoming towards the finding out, and establishing his Majesties mynes, meneralls, and menerall stones, within any of his kingdomes, provinces, or territories.

And the Emperour Charles, by this meanes, tryed all their wil-lingnes, and they shewed their loyalty unto their Sovereigne Lord the Kinge. (1.) First, by their free offerings, which was don with a good will, even voluntary. (2.) Next, by their gifts, which came freely, without compulsion. And every man's bonnty and liberality was extended above his charge, because he hoped to profitt thereby, and to receive it accordingly, without any farther impressing; and great profitt came thereby, as may appear of, &c. as followeth.

Viceroy of  
Spaine.

(1.) It is recorded that the Viceroy of Spaine, in Anno Domini 1574, their came a fleete from the West Indies, even from the gold and silver Mynes of Pottosi, unto Civill in Spaine, vallewed at 76 millions of peeces of assay; and this appeared to be true by the register booke, and the copy thereof came to my hands the same yeare, which copy I have to produce if neede requier. It appeares alsoe, that all that gold and silver was gotten by the superiours and governours thereof, with the helpe of slaves, Indians, and pioners, in three yeares space, to the great contentment of all adventurers, &c.

(2.) I likewise remember of another fleete which came from Perew, neere to the West Indies, within the territories of Spaine; and the Viceroy did send to Civill, in Anno Domini 1581, as appeares by the register booke, the declaration whereof was thus:—12 cassons or chests of gold and silver, naturally as it came out of the earth, was brought, by shipping, to Civill, in Spaine. And it appeares by the same booke, that it was gotten by tabling or budling, by washing and

scowring, even of the same earth oftentimes which was before streined by force of water; and it was gotten in vallies and dales, betwixt ij or iij great mountaines, neere to the brooks sides and rivers. The like unto this gold and silver is gotten in Scotland after the same manner; and furthermore, it is to be had in solidd places there. And so, it is said, that the Indians have it att the West Indies. For I read and find in the same bistory, that all their gold and silver is transformed immediately after it is gotten either by fier in a furnaee, and so made into cakes or wedges, and so packed up into caskes, as firkins, and such like vessels, which are called by them cassons: For I read, that every casson weighs 4 arrobes (vizt.) 100 pound weight, five score to the hundred, there called 156 marres; and these names I am not well acquainted withall, but the King's parte is allowed to be a fift parte, besides his adventure, which fift parte is free from all other charges. And thus many merehants, and burgesses of Civill, and other places, are yearly adventurers unto the West Indies; and to this day, every man receives his partes thereof proportionably, att the retorne of every fleete.

But sometimes the English pirates meetes therewithall, knowing the time when they are to be laden, and stripps them quite of all such gold and silver, &c. I have sometimes scene of the same brought into Devon and Cornewell, so as Londiners have ridden thither and purchased much thereof, but not all by much. For about the yeare of our Lord God 1585, there came a fleete from the West Indies unto Civill in Spaine, with eleven millions of peeces of assay, for so ech peece is by them called, the which was parted and put into two shippes from Mexico, the other from Peru; much of the same silver was conveyed unto London before it came to Civill in Spaine; good fellows mett with them, and forced them to share, for which they gave the Spaniards store of victualls, and therewith must of force be content.

I was then an apprentice at the Appletree, in Red-crosse streete,

without Criplegate, and was admitted to be finer at the Tower of London, instead of my Master, Francis Tiver, a gold fyner; where I refined three dayes in the weeke, round Indian cakes of silver for Sir Richard Martyn, Knight, and Master of the Mynt; and one William Clarke was a cheife agent therein, and saw it all don. Besides this, many times there came of such like cakes to be don into Red-crosse streete; and Anthony Martyn was agent for Sir Richard Martyn. And I did refine thereof some dayes 1000lb. weight, and on some dayes 500lb. weight, or 600lb. weight, &c.

And in Anno Domini 1586, a perticular copy of the just accompt of the counting-house att Civill in Spaine, was brought unto Sir Richard Martyn's, from thence unto the Tower of London, and examined by many. I then had a copy thereof, (vizt.) it appeared thereby that it amounted unto one hundred thousand millions of assay, gotten all that present yeare, &c. Every peece was vallew'd to be 13 rials and a quarter, (vizt.) vi<sup>3</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. Starling. And sometimes I have had round cakes of silver brought to be refined, in great batches, which wee before sent out for plumbers, sweepers, by cart loads, because the common sort of people should not perceive it from tynn or lead, &c. And it was commonly refined by night, and afterwards melted and cast into ingotts of fine silver, of 40lb. weight each ingott; and so returned by night alwayes to Sir Richard Martyn's house in Cheapside, by laborers and porters, which blew the bellowes to me; and so from thence to be conveyed unto the Tower of London, to be coynd by his owne servants; and thus it was weekly retourned into money, &c.

And now something touching the Diversities of meneralls and menerall stones. First, it is to be understood, that out of meneralls and menerall stones all sorts of artificiaall gold and silver is reduced, and all naturall gold and silver engenders in the same stones, or with the same stones. And other inferiour mettalls, as copper, tynn, quicke-

silver, lead, and iron, are likewise extracted out of meneralls and menerrall stones, and all these wilbe made to abide the hammer ; but it hath great operations in it, and by arte of man is to be made solidd, but it is by a difficult and chargeable way which induceth men to the attaining the Philosopher's stone. And these vij meneralls or menerrall stones are all guided by the vij Planetts, as scholemen write, (vizt.) Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturne. But I find by perusing of authors, and comparing them together, that all gold and silver, or other mettalls, which are made by man, is called artificiall mettall, and all that's created by God is naturall. I find that the Grecians called silver and gold mettalls, which I should to be naturall gold ; my reason is for that, I learned it from a Jew and his fellowes who were participaters with him, whereof I will speake hereafter. And ever sithence I have observed, both by my practize and accidence, that gold and silver is to be found out of certaine dry meneralls or menerrall stones in forraine nations. Silver hath bin extracted out of lead ewer, copper ewer, and iron stone, in England, &c. As for the tyn myne, it is so chargeable, and besides it is a rancke poyson nnto gold and silver, and it is not to be medled withall for silver ; but if you please to desire for gold and silver, then seeke it, as in other nations, out of these dry meneralls or menerrall stones, (vizt.) the sapparr, the calamineere, the saxere, and the salinere stones, for gould.

And I find by my practize and observation, that silver only, and no other mettall, is to be extracted out of these dry meneralls and menerrall stones, (vizt.) the cacilla, the tacano, the centeno, and the mendicta stones. (1.) For testimony whereof I have found the Centeno at Combe-Martyn in Devon, which the tynners of Cornewell called Blend, and some men called it a Sulpher, as is in coales. (2.) I find at Bereferris in Devon, the Tacano heavy, which the tynners doe call chalke, but in Lineolne-sheire I find the

same dry stones light, which is called tawlke; and in Cornewell and Devon, it is called white merquesite. But nothing but perfitt silver is to be extracted out of the perfitt tacano, which is a perfitt dry menerall or menerall stone. (3.) Now for the Cacilla, I find it in Scotland, which Scottsmen call bell-mettle or red-mettle, and it is a brittle mettle, which in a pott driveth like unto silver in the fier, and is no silver nor any other malliable mettle. But this I can say thereof, that the oftener it is melten of itselſe in a pott, and driven well therein by the fier, still you shall find silver in the principall, till it be consumed, but no other malliable mettle; and I have written hereof before in this booke. (4.) Fouerthly, for the Mendieta, I have found it to be within the kingdom of Ireland, neere unto the place or castle called Artully, in Desmond; and the Irish men called it silver-myne, the English calles it a blacke mettle, most like unto tynn ewer in Cornewell and Devon; the Dutchman or Germaine calles it a menerall stone, much like unto tynn, and is no tynn in, it consuming the other thing, (viz.<sup>t</sup>.) silver. And I can say thus much of it, that blacke stone, melt it with the lead ewer which engenders with it, and it will make the same body called lead to be hard; and when that hard is broken, it shall looke in graine and collour like the richest lead ewer that ever I have fined in England, or any of his Majesties dominions. I have tryed lead ewer at Combe-Martyn, and Bereferris in Devon; at Langassacke in Cornewell; at Slatebourne in Lancasheire; at Keswicke in Cumberland; at Glannomonirooke in Wales, and at [a blank in the MS.] in Cardygorshier; in Scotland, att Hilderstone in Lowdian; but never found I the like unto this. But I find that this blacke Mendieta consumes away much of the silver in it, except it be cleene purged away from the ewer, and then the ewer holdeth only 3 ounce upon the lead that comes thereof. And I have seene the same lead of Artully, before the silver was extracted, to make good tavernepotts, bowl-potts, member-potts, and sawcers, much like unto pewter,

but was none. Now againe some men demand how I first knew these things, and of whome, saying, I knew his master with whome he was an apprentice, and himselfe, and his master never knew any such art. I answer, Neither knowe you the names of those which first discovered the art of extraction in England, nor who taught the same, to whome, nor why. To discover the art thereof cost my Mr Tyver, £50 starling, besides other charges, meate and drinke. They alsoe taught the art of the true seyringe furnaces, and for drying furnaces, and semeteering furnaces, and sundry other furnaces to melt by flame, &c. And lastly, how gold and silver might, by the easiest meanes, be drawne out of dry meneralls and menerall stones, and how verditer might be made without the use of strong water, which painters doe use to painte with.

About this time one Captaine Drake, a great navigator, afterwards called Sir Francis Drake, brought into England great store of gold and silver, and copper in abundance, especially [of the] copper mynes from Sancte Domingoo. He so prevailed, that he overcame the people and cuntry; he ransacked the towne of Domingoo; he spoiled them of their monies, plate, and jewells, &c.; he brought away with him all sorts of mettalls, malliable; first, their gold and silver; all sorts of copper, brasse, or bell-mettle; he left not any iron thinge, but he burned and spoiled it; yea, most rich commodities, of greater value then those he brought to England. Most of their monies were copper monies, in England called blacke monies, yet as currant their as our white monies, called starling monies. A great quantity thereof he brought unto London, and much thereof was sould for redd copper in price, whereof was made both kettles and pannes, and great caldrons to boyle in, ordinances, and other cast peeces, before the worth thereof was knowne.

At last these forraine travellers, which had taught the art of extraction, out of dry meneralls and menerall stones, having travilled

throughout farr countries, and behaving themselves like artists and workemen, were much accounted of in London for their experience. First shewing how the silver may be extracted out of the copper Mynes, and most of the copper saved, for which they were well paid by Mr Tiver. And at that time they taught him to make aqua regis, to eate up gold into it, and leave the silver, as aqua fortis did silver, and leave the gold like sand. And lastly, how to make blew verditer, and greene verditer, without the helpe of strong waters, or greene waters; and Mr Tiver paid them well for it. The name of one, and the principall, was—

Jacob Yaughall, a Jew.

Henricke Guarro, a Portingall.

Don Francisco, and }  
Don Ferdinando, } two travillers come from the West Indies.

Now somewhat concerning their acts, and what they have seene in fforaine provinces.

Jacob Yaughall saith he saw naturall gold and silver extracted out of dry meneralls or menerall stones, and they were called as followeth, the sappar, the callamincere, the saxere, and the salaneer stones, the cacilla, the ticano, the centeno, and the mendieta stones. Besides he hath seene both copper, tynn, lead, and iron, to containe in each of it silver; and severall other meneralls and menerall stones to hould both gold and silver. And he hath seene quicke silver issue out of the rocke or cragg, and out of a flint stone, which, if any wise man can beleieve it, then will I beleieve it alsoe, but I am like Didimus, before I see it, I cannott beleieve it. And they said that they have seene copper hold perfitt gold, and tynn perfitt gold, and lead to hold perfitt silver, in fforaine countries, and iron to hould both gold and silver, and many of these to hold neither gold nor silver, but perfitt of themselves.

Now somewhat concerning my owne opinion, for the operations of



mettalls, and of meneralls and menerall stones, &c. I must confesse <sup>Atkinson</sup> I learned the same of Jacob Yaughall, and his forenamed associates, <sup>for opera-</sup> (viz.) Henrycke, Francisco, and Ferdinando, and not of Mr Tiver nor of Mr Bulmer. (1.) And First, for operations of mettalls or meneralls, &c. as from their prime original, and proved before in Genesis, &c. (2.) Secondly, for their natures, or qualities, of what kind so ever they be, in Genesis. (3.) Thirdly, for their comparisons, (viz.) for what uses they are most fittest for, in Genesis. (4.) Fourthly, for their virtues, as what else they be necessary good for, even for the use of man.

I alsoe observed from them outlandish men: (1.) First, that all kind of rich meneralls and menerall stones engender within the earth, in floraine nations. (2.) Secondly, in hott countries, neere unto the day, and in cold countries, even deepe, in the waters under the earth. (3.) Thirdly, of their encreasing and growing greater. (4.) Fourthly, of their genealogies and generations, even in the first beginning, &c.

And then of other four to be observed, (viz.) (1.) What hopefull and profitable things meneralls and menerall stones be, being discovered. (2.) What infinite riches issues thereby, if rightly they happen in, for few men within Europe doe live without the use of meneralls and mettalls. (3.) Thirdly, on the contrary, what losse and hinderance, what greife of minde and toyle of body, doe men sustaine in searching and digging the ground, adventuring their goods, if they happen ill, and prove like the deafe nut. (4.) Fourthly, what good service is had thereby, especially to God, in hunting out for that treasure-house which God prepared for man: Next what profitable service it doth to the Kinge and his people, happ they well or ill; for many thousands thereby, who scorne to begg, but rather foret to steale, or take a purse on the highway side, would desire to seek for gold and silver out of God's treasure-house; and all such might be well im-

ployed, in menerralls and menerrall stones, &c. [and] thus kept from idlenes, beggery, and theevery.

And therefore seeing it appeares hereby that hunting for menerralls, &c. (1.) First, tends to the glory of God, being called a kind of his hidden secrett blessings. (2.) Secondly, they are counted a forceable meanes for the enobleing his Majesties crowne and dignity. (3.) Thirdly, an advancement to the whole Ile of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, &c. if they hitt. (4.) Fouerthly, to the adventurers therein, a better satisfaction and contentment then the hart of man doth deserve. For thereby God remunerates, the asker to have, the seeker to find, the hunter to follow, till that great blessing of God be laid open, (vizt.) God's treasure-house; even that bedd, or vaine, of gold and silver Myne, vallewed at ten thousand thousand times the charge of the adventurers and labor: My desire, for this only cause, humbly prayeth, That a pattent might be graunted, of a suite both lawfull, honest, and reasonable, such a one as hath not bin used in the kingdom of Scotland, &c.

In Scot-  
land.

Travillers. Now to retorne to the 4 travillers, (vizt.) Jacob Yaughall the Jew, Henrycke, the Portingall, Don Francisco, and Don Ferdinando, two Indians, how they tryed themselves severally to be experte artists, and great travillers, and to have travilled over the greatest parte of West Indies. They came to London, in Anno Domini 1572, where they taught the art of extraction, at Mr Tiver's house, unto him, in the yeare of our Lord God 1585, and was paid therefore; for att that time few men understood the art thereof, and the profit that ensued thereby. (1.) First, what a charge of fier in wood and coales is to be saved in trying of dry menerralls and menerrall stones. (2.) Secondly, they shewed the proffe thereof by some menerralls and dry stones, wherein nothing could be discerned; which they brought with them from Pottozi Mynes, at the West Indies; and they said, they were there when one bedd or vaine of silver was newly discovered, which was

1572.

1585.

very small, and therefore small accounted of, and that it was a long time in discovering. (3.) And that the superiours and governours thereof had bin 12 yeares and upwards, before they found the depth thereof, not countervailing the tenth parte of the charge which thereunto belonged. And [this was] in Anno Domini 1545; for in that 1545. yeare they washed and scowred much earth, which before had byn tourned, digged, and gathered together neere unto the river sides, within vallies and combes, where often times they found out perfitt hopps of gold, and peeces of silver, blake eyed like unto Indian pease, which they called stragling gold and silver, and some like unto pompean seeds, or to pippin seeds.

And there was a booke written of their travails, called the Jews Travills, in which it is sett downe, that in the yeare of our Lord 1545, one Yacoma, a poore man, one skillfull in digging, his habitation in a villagecall[ed] Cascoo, and was the first that ever found out the menerall stone called the sapparr; and he found it dwelling in a solidd place, (vizt.) which afterwards proved a bedd or vaine; it ascended up the hill Potozi, farr distant from the river side; and many workemen before had oft sought upon that hill and found nothing. And the said sapparr stone was interlaced with perfitt redd gold, in the midst thereof, on the outside nothing to be seene. And Jacob Yaughall had a dry menerall stone which came from thence, and he broke it in the sight of us all, at Mr Tiver's house in London, and it proved so. Sundry other peeces of dry white stones they had, which was shewed amongst the goldsmithes of London, and unto other refyners, and sundry artemen, &c. It was greatly admired at, and some of them said, I could wish the like were in England, since which time oftentimes the like and better then that was, hath bin found in Scotland; but now no man desires to seeke it there, for it is farr more hopefull to be had at Guiana, in Rushia or Cataia, where before, they say, it has bin proved to be more plentifull.

Rogero &  
Jacoma.

The booke of the Jewes travills also dilateth, saying, one Rogero, a neere neighbour to Jacoma, who was well seene to try out menneralls and menerall stones, by the art of extraction. Rogero sued out a pattent or priviledge from the King of Spaine, that he at his owne charge might be licensed to seeke out and digg for the myne of gold and silver, in a new place neere unto Jacoma. The suite being reasonable was graunted, by vertue whereof he entered, and within 30 dayes following he discovered the callamineere stone, which was mixt and enterlaced with pale gold, not so redd as the sapparr stone had in it; and the callamineere stone was sometimes powdered with flaiques, or round spangles of gold. And Jacoma and Rogero consulted together, and made many meetings; in the end joyned parteners together, and so devided that parte of the hill of Potozi betweene them two; and so became free men thereof, which was thought to be, by reason of the great wealth which was found to be in the sapparr and callamineere stones. And before this happened they were but workemen or pioners, workeing amongst others, as yet slaves or Indians doe. Thirdly, it is written in the booke called the Jewes travills, that Jacoma and Rogero became brothers by mariage, and Jacoma's son was married to Rogero's daughter, and after the solemnization was ended then they three consorted together, and hired a new company of pioners and myners, and sett them to worke on a new parte of the hill Potozi; and they then did joyne their purses together. At the west end of the same hill they were most bountifull, and upon a suddaine happened upon two small strings or vaines intermixed, the one with the blacke saxere stone, the other with the sallinere stones; and by the art of extraction, they knew the vertue or quality that was in those two dry stones, or menneralls and menerall stones. And they said that these foure sorts of menneralls or menerall stones (vizt.) the sapparr, the callamineere, the saxxere, and the sallinere stones, hold no other mettle then gold alone. And they say, that the manner of such

as seeke for gold and silver in forraine provinces, First, the pionier or myner must seeke unto the superiour or governour thereof under the King's Majesty, and so procure a freedome of the place, according to the custome of the hill, otherwise to be fined and punished according to the law of the hill. By which freedome each man is made an undertaker, and to enjoy theire whole parts, be it more or lesse, which they adventure for, as for gold, silver, or menerrall stones, &c. alwayes provided the fift parte be truely reduced for the Kinge, and no more, except the King's Majestic adventurs as others doe. And by these meanes poore men oftentimes become superiours and governours thereof, and by degrees, if the wayne of gold and silver hitt in to be rich, then they are called by Indians, Inquas, Lords of the gold and silver Mynes. And these two vaines of the saxere and sallineere stones were discovered in Anno Domini 1545; the like to them was not in memory of man found out; and uppon the fift day of September, all they then dwelling in that province.

And further, Jacob Yaughall, the Jew, doth sett downe in his booke all the places where naturall gold and silver hath byn found to his knowledge; and in what sorte of stones, in fforraine nations; as in Curana, which is within the governement of the Salynes; and there Curana. is abundance of the sallineere stones, and very rich; and there hath bin found small laced gold, like unto the haire of a man's head. And he sayeth, he hath seene malliable gold intermixed with flint stones; and he brought one great peece of a stone with him, a jett blacke flint, or somewhat like to an heavy iron stone, which was carried unto Sir Thomas Hennydge, then secretary to the Queene of England, who much admired at the perfit gold to be seene therein, after it was broken, and shewed it unto hir Majesty. Mr Thomas Talbote carried the same stone, and had many thancks for the sight thereof; and he saith, that he hath often found by rivers sides small gold, called powlder gold, which is called by the Indians palcas, or ramenta

auri. And he saith, that great gold was found neere to the river side, within the Signiory of Spaine, called Tagus. And both Francisco and Ferdinando say they found perfitt gold, round as an apple, in a valley surrounded with mighty hill, neere to the river Pactolus. And they joyne all in one that the river Tagus and Pactolus are called celebrated rivers.

Henrycke Guarro sayth, that he had naturall gold in certaine ilands, (vizt.) in Barlovant, in Hispaniola, [and] in the iland of Cuba. Furthermore, Jacob Yaughall had travilled before this in three kingdomes, and found loose gold alone without addition of stones, rough jagged gold in the kingdom of Chille; and in Quitto the like; and in Grenado both small and great gold, and it was upon skirts of hills, not in vallies, &c. And he sayth, that in the kingdom of Chille, on a high mountaine, not farr from the topp thereof, there never was seene dry weather vj houres togeather, but either rayne, hayle, or sleete, and that hill full of mosses or hoggs, and moyste and foggy weather; and yet upon this high mountaine was loose gold, not deepe in the earth.

And lastly, the most admirable thing that is written in the Jews travills, which I most noted, was this, (vizt.) what their ancestors or predecessors say they have seene, in floraine nations, where they have travilled, (vizt.) at Carthage was the most richest Myne that ever was heard of; for they travilled, and saw it graven in letters upon a great stone of marble, lying neere unto the mouth of one of the Carthaginian pyts: it was written in the Hebrew or Chaldean language, (vizt.) it's Englished, "Att Carthage is the richest Myne in the worlde." And in the hinder [part] thereof was in Lattin, "*Aut nunc aut nunquam: respice finem, quam restet: hoc minerale munus, nullius esse potest.*" It is said alsoe, that certaine pyts were digged there in Hanniball's time: and some parte thereof are still to be seene, and will be for ever. And these pyts beares the names of their gover-

nours. And one deepe pitt there [is] called Bebelbo; for so it is written upon a great stone that covereth it. It was first found out by a Romane, and yeelded unto Hanniball 300lb. weight of silver each weeke; it was measured in depth to be 1300 paces, and so sett downe in letters upon the marble stone.

And Jacob Yaughall, in his booke called the Jews travills, sayth, <sup>Perenean hills.</sup> That there is alsoe a place called the Perenean Hills, at which many pitts and shafts are digged, by the Romanes, as was before for Hanniball at Carthage; and that the Romanes enjoyed the same 300 yeares together, as was to be seene in letters upon a marble stone: and the depth thereof was 300 pases; and that there was a memorable president, worthy the observation of all that should see it, which sheweth, that in those dayes, out of the house of contraction, when the licenciat Apollo did governe that province, even then weekly was made out of [the] Perenean Hills 52,000 peeeces of refined silver, they were marked with contrary stamps, which wee call coyned peeeces, reputed to be at this day vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. the peece. And the King's parte was then a fift parte, besides his adventure, which fift parte was of great estimation. Seven thousand moyners and pioners, of which one thousand were labouring young women and children, from ix yeares to xvj yeares old, and were all employed in those silver Mynes at [the] Perenean hills.

My opinion is, that as good and rich Mynes as any before spoken Atkinson of be within the kingdom of Scotland, but some other men cannott be perswaded hereunto; neither that God hath placed any such treasure within the bowells of the earth, especially in Scotland. But God who knoweth the secretts of all harts, hath shewed the like examples to moyners, and pioners, which seeke for the secretts of the earth, out of meneralls and menerall stones, amongst rocks and craggs. And even then it will be finished, when it shall please the Almighty God to stirr up men's harts thereunto, and till then it cannott be.

Neither is it to be don by wishers and woulders, but only by the King's Majesties Plott already devised ; and cost him nothing but only a stroke with his sword upon the shoulder of man ; for which, the one halfe of the profitt doth befall unto his Majesty, the other halfe to lay open the gold and silver Moynes in Scotland. This Plott or none can make his Majesty the richest Monarch in Europe, yea in the Worlde. I thinke.

His Majesty hath byn most forward in this action ; but others too ready to diswade him, especially, for that it hapneth in his owne native country, the which being once more countenanced by his Grace, then I hope to see the two Philosopher's opinions prove, and become trew, which was in King Josina his raigne, one hundred and three score yeares before our Saviour Jesus Christ, to the glory and comfort of all Christian Kings and Princes, [and] to all superiours, governours, and rulers thereof ; and that the same Gold and Silver Mynes will become to be an everlasting happines to all successive ages, which God graunt for his Majesties sake. Amen. Amen.



## THE APPENDIX.



## No. I.

ANE MEMORANDUM LEFT BY ROBERT SETON,  
COMMONLY DESIGNED OF MEXICO, ANENT THE  
METALS IN SCOTLAND, ESPECIALLY GOLD.<sup>1</sup>

GOLD is to be found in the following places in Scotland:—

IN the Boggs of New-Lesly, upon the burn side; and at Drumgavan, where George Lesly did dwell, two miles from Drumdeer.

And in Northfideil hill, in one John Keith's land, beside Reivenshevin.

And in the Over hill, beneath the kyln, in the In-town, in the parish of Belhelvies.

And at Menzies, in the Golden-bank there, in the parish of Foveran, and at the hill of South Fardin.

And in ane fould, called the Peltones.

And in Dinrey hill in Carriek, not far from Mayboll.

And in Caylies moor, within the burn, that is betwixt the Sorne and Machlin place.

And in Henderland, Glengaber burn there.

<sup>1</sup> Copied from Sir Robert Sibbald's Supplement to his *Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ*, MS. Advocates' Library. He says it was communicated to him by Lord Pitmedden, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and adds, "I had a copie much the same with this from Collonell Borthwick."—This other copy is very inaccurately transcribed in Sibbald's 4to MS. volume of Collections, without any mention being made of Seton, who had been in Mexico, and is said to have returned to Scotland "about King James the Fifth's reign."

And in Monbengar braes and burn there.  
 And in Dowglass braes, and at Dowglass craig.  
 And at Windie-neil in Tweddale. It marches with the Black-house  
 in Yarrow.

And in Borthwick hill, betwixt Hawick and Braxome.  
 And in Loughie burn, in the north side of Selkirk.  
 And also at the New-town in Angen, Caitburn, in Annandale.  
 And in Over-Lochan burn. *Alto y baxo, lacus aureus.*  
 And at Bonarté hill in Fife, at Sarns Arrius.

Solway-sands, near to the new town of Annand, not far from Dumfriess. *Micic chiltir.*

Durreness in Stranaver; it belongs to the Lord Ray. *Allya y una pedra muy reluciente de noche nam bien an ay Metall muy bueno.*

In Glen-Yla, at Cassels, and there at Calderhall, and Over-Glen, above St Bride's Kirk. *Plata de azur.*

And in Normand hill, on the side of Camps water.

And in Annan water and Cherries-braes. Lancela, Hoksay, and Long-Cleuch.

And at Bellyes baith and Jervies Mayr.

And in Glen-naip, betwixt Carriek and Galloway.

And in Ruberlaw hill, a mile from Bothwell.

And in Galloway, in the Barony of Tareagles, and in an hill, called Colochen hill.

And in Largo law in Fife. *Plata.*

And in Hara in Caithness, in the Laird of Raters land.

Dumpender law. It belongs to Bothwell.

And in the Moir, or in Airlaw, beside Crichton dean. *Oro.*

And in the Laird of Down's land in Caithness.

And in my Lord Brotherstown's land: lead two miles from the sea.

And in Courtoit-burn.

In Galloway, in the hill of Skrill, in a strype of water. *Mucho oro y grandes pedaços.*

And in the water above Threpland miln, and in sundry other parts thereof.

And in a burn that runs from the head of Moffet water, or Annand water in Annandale. *Oro.*

And in Glencloucht, where the miners did find much gold, long since at the Kirkhill.

And in Long-Forglan moor, three miles from Dundee.

And at Stains hill.

And in James Crawford's, at Muckert. *Millen uuelto.* Not far from Culross, three or four miles above Torie burn.

## NO II.

### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE METALLS AND MINERALLS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, GIVEN TO SIR ROBERT SIBBALD BY COLONELL BORTHWICK, WHO HAD THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE MINES.

AT Castle Campbell there is great quantity of Sulphur, as likewise within 6 miles of Dumbarton, upon Clyde side, where there is a great deal of it lying upon the banks.

Alum is found in severall places in Scotland.

The Lapis Calaminaris is found in Scotland, which, mixed with copper, makes brass.

Gold is found in severall places in Scotland; the most famous place is Crawford-moor, where it was found by King James the Fourth, and King James the Fifth, and is yet found by passing the earth through searches, and the same brought down with speats of

rairie. I have seen pieces of it as big as a cherry. It is exceeding fine Gold. The Ore, as it was tried at the King's Mint at London, afforded cleeven parts of Gold, and the refuse was Silver.

A place called Dumdeer is famous for Gold.

Some report, that at Clovo, at the Head of South Esk, some eight miles from Killiemuir, there is found gold and silver.

At the Silver Mynes in West Lothian, there is found, first, a Sulphur, then Lead, and then Silver.

Near Linton, in Tweeddale, is found Lead and Silver.

At the Silver Mynes in West Lothian, there is found a Sparr with green veins, which affords one of the highest and finest blew colours.

The copper Mine at Airthree, which lyeth between Stirling and Dumblane, affords copper, 50 of ane 100 of the ore, besides that of silver to the value of an £100 ster. and to the value of £200 ster. it affords of gold.

Three miles to the eastward of Airthree, amongst the Ochells upon the water of Alqwharry, within two miles of the head of the water, there are many great stones found full of blue and green veins which contain copper. Upon the other side of the water in Perthshire is found cinnabar, the matrix of quicksilver. Cinaber is also found in other places in Scotland.

There was lately found within 4 miles of Edinburgh, copper upon Curry water, in John Scott of Lamphoy's ground. I have seen good copper got of it.

The Collonel showed me a piece of lead found within 4 miles of Edinburgh. The Lapis Heematites is also found in Scotland, particularly in the King's Park at Edinburgh.

At Erick Stone, in the land of one Johnston of Newtown, one Seaton, which had been in Mexico, found some metals of great value, after washing off the earth that was worn off a hill there, by some water, he set upon the root of the hill.

At Braid's Craigs there is a stone with many blue and green veins that argues there is copper in it. Thus far Collonel Borthwick.

### NO. III.

#### ANOTHER MEMORANDUM OF THE MINERALS IN SCOTLAND, COMMUNICATED TO SIR ROBERT SIBBALD BY COLONELL BORTHWICK.

1. THERE is a silver Mine on the north side of the hill of South Fardin, beside the burn that runs from Tilry, in the Laird of Menzies his land, in the parish of Foveran, ten miles north-east from Aberdeen.

2. There is gold to be found in several places about Dumdeer, beyond Aberdeen several miles.

3. There is a silver Mine in a bank called the Golden-bank, at Menzies, in the parish of Foveran, ten miles north from Aberdeen.

4. There is also a silver Mine at the back of a park, where there is a well that serves Disblair's household, within a pair of butts length to the gates of Disblair, in the parish of Fintra. The Mine is about the well, eight miles north by Aberdeen.

5. There is much gold in the Boggs of New-Leslie to be found, and at Drumgavan, where George Leslie did live, two miles from Dumdeer.

6. There is an iron Mine at the Well of Spa, at the west side of the Woman-hill, near Gilkomstoun mill, a quarter of a mile west from Aberdeen.

7. There is a gold Mine very rich in a husband toun, called Over-hill, in the parish of Behelvie, that belongs to my Lord Glames, three fathoms, beneath the kyln, that is at the head of the In-town.

8. There is a lead Mine at the head of Loug-lie burn, in the north side of Selkirk.

9. There is copper at a place called Elphen, in an hill beside Allen, in the Laird of Hiltown's lands.

10. There is in Galloway, in the hill of Skrill, silver in a stripe of water, ten fathomes of length from the spring that runs into the stripe.

11. There is a silver Mine on Windy-neil, in Tweeddale, in several parts thereabout.

12. There is gold in a place called Glenclought, which the miners did find long since at the Kirkhill, toward the east side thereof.

13. In Largo law, in Fife, copper enough.

14. There is silver in the hill called the Colochen hill, on the south side thereof.

15. There is a lead Mine in my Lord Brotherstoun's land, two miles from the sea. Much lead there.

16. There are severall sorts of metallis to be found near by Kirkubright, and specially in the Barony of Drumdreunan, which lands belong to my Lord Kirkcudbright.

17. There is copper in the north-east side of Borthwick hill, betwixt Hawick and Branxome.

18. There is silver in the Caylies moor, within the burn that is betwixt the Sorn and Machlin place.

There was an Essay of the Silver Mines in Sutherland carried to London in the year 1620, by Sir Thomas Menzies, Provost of Aberdeen, and being tried, it was found very rich in silver.

A gold Mine was found, in King James the Fifth's time, in Lamington burn.

Gold is found at Kersop, upon Yarrow water, in Philipphangh's ground.

Mr Ganiel (the German chymist, who resided here at Edinburgh)



sayeth, he heth had ane hundred severall lead ores from the Orkney Islands; Also, that there is copper ore found in Cantyre, in a hill there, of the colour of gold.

Elsewhere Sir Robert Sibbald says, the Laird of Pitlowr gave me two pieces of lead ore, found in a Mine which belongs to Brown of Finmont, in a ground of his upon the water of Ore, within three miles of Kirkealdy.

## No. IV.

### NOTICES RESPECTING THE LEAD MINES OF GLENGONNER AND WENLOCK-HEAD, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN MARY.

IN the Preface to this volume, it is stated that the Mines of Glengonner and Wenlock-head were wrought to a considerable extent in the course of the Sixteenth Century. The following notices on the subject may gratify the curious reader. The first is an obligation on the part of the Contractors for working these Mines, copied from the Books of Privy Council.

*Apud Edinbur<sup>t</sup> xxij Januarii anno, &c. lxi<sup>j</sup>.*

IN presence of the Quenis Majestie and Lordis of Secrete Counsale, comperit Johne Achisone, maister cunyeor, and Johne Aslowane burges of Edinburgh, and gaif in this thair band vnderwrittin, and desirit the samin to be insert in the bukis of Secrete Counsale, with lettres and executorialis of horning or pointing to be gevin therupoun, for compelling of thame to fulfill the samin in forme as efferis. Quhilk desire the Quenis Hienes and Lordis forsaidis thocht resson-

able, and therefore ordanit the samin to be insert in the saidis bukis, with lettres and executorialis to be gevin in maner theron foirsaid. Off the quhilk the tennour followis. We, Johne Achisone, and Johne Aslowane burges of Edinburgh, be the tennour heirof, bindis and oblissis ws faithfullie to the Quenis Majestie, and hir Hienes thesaurar, in hir name, Forsamekill as hir Graec hes grantit and gevin licence to ws, oure partinaris and seruandis, in our name, to wirk and wyn in the leid mynis of Glengoner and Wenlok, samekill leid vre as we may gudlie: and to transport and carie furth of this realm to Flanderis, or ony vtheris partis beyoud sey, twenty thousand stane wecht of the said leid vre, comptand sex scoir to the hundreth trone wecht, comprehendand therein five thousand stane wecht of the said vre, ellis send be ws to Flanderis, as her Hienes licence grantit to ws thairupoun beris. Heirfoir we bind and obliss ws faithfullie to the Quenis Majestie, and hir said thesaurar in hir name, to deliver to her Graces cunyiehous, betuix this and the first day of August nixt to cum, fourtie five vnce of vter fyne siluer for euery thousand stane wecht of the saidis tuentie thousand stanis of leid vre, extending in the hale to nyne hundreth vnces of vter fyne siluer, without ony forther delay. And heirto we bind and obliss ws faithfullie be thir presentis, and ar content that this oure obligationn be actit and registrat in the bukis of Secrete Counsale, with lettres and executorialis of horning or poindling, to be gevin therupon, for compelling of ws to fulfill the samin in forme as efferis. Subserivit with our handis, at Edinburgh, the xxij day of Januar, the zeir of God P<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> lxij zeris.

There is preserved in the General Register House, A Contract, dated at Edinburgh the 26 of August 1565, entered into betwixt Henry and Marie, King and Queen of Scots, and John Earl of Atholl, by which,—“ thair Majesties hes gevin and grantit, and be the tennour



to their Majesties—"for every thousand stane wecht, trone wecht transporting as said is, of the said leid ure, fourtie fywe uncis fyne silver." &c.

(Subscribed)

MARIE R. HENRY R.  
JAMES CARMICHAELL.  
Mr JAMES LYNDESAY.  
ANDRO STEVINSOUN.

To these Notices may be added, from the Records of Privy Council, the following Privilege for working Mines between Tay and the Sheriffdom of Orkney.

*Mar. 22, 1564.*

The Quenis Majestie, with the advise of her maist honorabill Counsall, grantis to Johne Stewart of Tarlair, and to Williame Stewart his sone, and to the langar levar of thame twa, the liberties and licenceis underwrittin :—

Privilege  
to Johne  
Stewart  
and Wil-  
liame  
Stewart.

AND first of all the Quenis Majestie gevis the fairsaidis Johne and Williame fre licence to wyn and transport all and sindry kyndis of metallyke uris, and to laubour all and sindry the mynis of metall that ar betwix the water of Tay and the Sherifdome of Orknay, samony as the Quenis Majestie nunderstandis thai find thame selffis, and may laubour with thair pertinaris, quhilk salbe na strangearis, upon this conditioun, that thai pay unto hir Majestie the tent stane fre of every ure and mettall that thai salhappin to win : and this licence to indure the space of nyne yeris, quhair of the Quenis Majestie of hir liberalitie, gevis thame twa yeris fre, all the uris and mettallis that thai salhappin to win, and that in respect of thair inventioun and greit chargeis maid, and to be maid, in the outseking of the same.

*Item.* the Quenis Majestie gevis fre licence to the saidis Johne and

Williame for the space abone expressed, to seik, win and laubour all the myndis of gold and silver that thai salhappin to find within ony part of her realme, quhair nevir ony sic mynis hes bene fund befoir, with this charge and conditionn, that thai transport nane of thir twa mettallis without hir countrie, bot bring and sell the same to the generall of hir Cunzehous; the unce of gold for ten pund, and the unce of uttir fyne silver for xxiiij s.

[Then follows licence to fish in the salt and fresh waters of the realm, and to win and transport earth out of the bounds that belongs to her grace, &c. providing "the said earth contene na kynd of mettalyke ure."]

"And last of all, gif it sall fortoun the saidis John and William to find in the outseking of mynis ony Coillheuchis, the Quenis Majestie in that cais gevis thame fre licence to use and occupy the same, providing thai be not within ten mylis to ony of hir hienes dwelling places," &c. Subscrivit at Edinburgh, Mar. 22, 1564.

## No. V.

### SILVER MINES AT HILDERSTON.

In the General Register House are preserved the Original Accounts of the Silver Mines of Hilderston, in three folio volumes, entitled, "The Acomptis of ane noble Lord George Erll of Dunbar, Lord Home of Berwick, Lord Heighe Thesaurair of Scotland, and Lord Governour of his Majesties Mynis within the same kingdome," beginning 8th May 1608, and ending the 10th December 1610. They also contain the accounts of the Milnes at Leith, and upon the water that runs from the loch of Linlithgow, for melting, fining, and stamping of the mettall.



“ Vpoun Setterday the aucht day of May, the zeir of God I<sup>a</sup>. vjc. and aucht zeiris, S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bulmer, knicht, governour of the werkis of his Majesteis mynis vnder the ground, George Bruce of Carnok, thesaurar of the samyn mynes, and Archibald Prymrois, clerk of the samyn mynes, in his lienes name ressavit full possessioun of his Majesteis siluer mynes of Hilderstoun, at the handis of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hamiltoun of Bynne, knicht, his lienes advocat.”

The principal officers of the Mines were Sir Bevis Bulmer, governor, George Bruce of Carnok, thesaurer, Archibald Prymrois, clerk, James Craig, purveyor; James Bla, depute to George Bruce, “ John Myr, attending for putting of the workmen to wark in the morneing, attending on them all day, and seing theme keip their ordinarie hours at lousing fra their work,” and James Bla, depute to Archibald Prymrois.

The numbers of workmen vary according to circumstances; and the following enumeration may serve to designate them:—drauers vp of mettell, drauers vp of water, and leaueris vp of water to the pompis vnder the grund; wrichtis, cuttaris of wode, caryaris of wode, tymberaris, and sauers of tymber; schadderaris and wesharis, wascharis with the seif, dressaris and wascharis with the buddill, and wascheris with the cauves; quarriours, maissons, schoilmen, and barrowmen; pickmen, pickmen setting downe new schaftis, and pickmen searching for new waynes; buckeraris, or breakers of mettell; smithis, and blaueris of the smithis bellowis; couppers; windar men.

The following excerpts may serve to show the current expenses of the Mining operations:—

May 8—15, 1608.

To S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bilmer, knicht, for his wages fra the said aucht day of Maii inclusiuie, to the fyftene day of the samyn exclusiuie at viij li. in the day, . . . . . Lvj li.

May 22—29, 1608.

Money debursit vponn the dressing of the ore quhilk Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Bynne, knycht, left abone the grund quhan he deliuerit possessioun thair of to his Majesteis seruandis, . . . Lli.

July 31—Aug. 7, 1608.

For melting pottis, agoll, and saltpeter, to S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bulmer to mak assayis with, . . . . . xiiij li. xjs. viij d.

Oct. 9—16, 1608.

For xxij fute of new glas for S<sup>r</sup> Beves chalmer windok, and for the new windok in the chalmer abone the say house at iiij s. the fute, . . . . . iiij li. viij s.

Jan. 8—15, 1609.

For twa pompes reddy bored, being xlv fute in lenth, at xxiiij s. the fute, . . . . . Liiij li.

May 14—21, 1609.

For sax quair of paper to mak buikis and tickettis for sending of mettell to the myhuis, and to mak pasportis for sick men as ar discharged at any tyme, . . . . . xxiiij s.

May 21—28, 1609.

For ane horse hyre frome the mynis to Killeith with bedding to four Englishmen appointit to work in the mynis of Killeith, . . . xx s.

For ane horse hyred to David the Germane myner to ryd frome Linlithgow to visit the mynes at Caldermure, . . . vjs. 8 d.

Jul. 30—Aug. 6, 1609.

For four loadis of coilis to mak ane bonafyre upoun the fyft day of August, . . . . . xvjs.

Oct. 16—23, 1608.

To Martene Smeddell, ducheman, appointit be the Lordis Commissioneris to set downe ane new schaft vpoun the bray on the south syd of the burn, for his wages this week, . . . viij li.

Sep. 17—24, 1609.

To Johune Pattoun in attending vpon S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bulmer, and carying with him into the Hiellands of certane warklomes for searching of gold be the space of sex dayis, at vjs. in the day, . . . xxxvjs.

Sep. 24—Oct. 1, 1609.

To Thomas Jakharras for attending three dayis vpoun S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bulmer, and carying of certane warklumes with him for measuring of mynes, at x s. a<sup>d</sup> day, . . . . . xxx s.

Feb. 4—11, 1610.

For Jaylour fee at Linlithgow for Johne Robertis, Thomas Robertis, and Thomas Jackharris, being wardit for dissobedience, xx s.

Aug. 5—12, 1610.

To S<sup>r</sup> Beves Bulmer, knicht, master of the werkis vnder the ground, for his wages for the space of seven dayes, at viij li. in the day, . . . . . lvj li.

Summa of the haill money debursit in ordinary and extraordinary expensis, and vponn materiallis and all vther necessaris for the Kingis most excellent Majestie his Silver Mynes of Hilderstoun :—

Fra May 8, 1608, to May 7, 1609, xx<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>c</sup>. xliiij li. viij s. ix d. obl.

Fra May 7, 1609, to Aug. 6, 1609, iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>c</sup>. xxj li. xv s. iiij d.

Fra Aug. 6, 1609, to Aug. 5, 1610, xj<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>c</sup>. lxxxviij li. viij s. iiij d. obl.

Fra Aug. 5, 1610, to Dec. 2, 1610, iiij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>c</sup>. lxxvij li. xiiij s. vij d.



## KILLEITH MYNE.

Summa of the haill money debursit in searcheing of ane myne within the landis of Killeith:—

Fra July 3, 1608, to May 7, 1609, . . . vij<sup>c</sup>. iiij li. xvij s. ix d.

Fra May 7, 1609, to Aug. 6, 1609, . . . lxxxvij li. x s. viij d.

## CALDERMOOR MYNES.

Summa of the haill money debursit in searcheing of ane myne at Caldermoore:—

Fra May 21, 1609, to June 25, 1609, . . . xij li. xij s. iiij d.

## WATER OF EVEN MYNE.

Summa of the haill money debursit in searcheing of ane myne at the Water of Even:—

Fra May 21 to 28, 1609, . . . . . xiiij li. xvij. s.

## FYNNING MILNES.

THE Compt of all sowmes of money debursit vpoun reparing of the siluer mylne at Leith, quhilk wes appointit to haue bene vsed for melting and fynning of the mettell of his Majesteis siluer mynes: And vpoun the building of the fynning and melting mylne, and of the stamp mylne and vther warehousis, vpoun the watter that rynis frome the Loche of Linlythgow. Quhilkis mylnis ar buildit for the stamping, melting, and fynning of the mettell of his Majesteis foirsaidis mynes.

Summa of the haille money debursit in ordinarie and extraordinarie expensis at his Majesteis melting, fynning, and stamping mylnis—

Fra May 8, 1608, to May 7, 1609,	xx <sup>m</sup> . j <sup>c</sup> . xxxv li. x s. x d. obl.
Fra May 7, 1609, to Aug. 6, 1609,	ij <sup>m</sup> . viij <sup>c</sup> . lxxij li. x s. vijd.
Fra Aug 6, 1609, to Aug. 5, 1610,	vij <sup>m</sup> . j <sup>c</sup> . lvj li. xiiij s. v d.
Fra Aug. 6, 1610, to Dec. 2, 1610,	j <sup>m</sup> . iiij <sup>c</sup> . iiij <sup>xx</sup> li. ij s. vj d.

## No. VI.

ACT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND IN  
FAVOR OF STEVIN ATKINSON. APUD EDINBURGH  
XJ. JUNIJ, 1616.

### SEDERUNT.

CHANCELLARE.	L. GORDOUN.	JUSTICE CLERK.
B. ST. ANDROS.	BURLEY.	ADUOCAT.
B. GLASGW.	BINNING.	KILSYTHE.
B. CAITHNES.	PREVIE SEALE.	MEDOP.
LYNLUTQW.	THE <sup>r</sup> . DEPUTE.	MR PETER ROLLOK of Piltoun.

WHEREAS Stevin Aitkinsoun, Englishman, hes vndertane and promiseit to the Kingis most sacred Majestie, That vpoun his awne propper chairges and expensses, he sall mak ane new searche, tryall, and discouerie of the mynes, seames, and minerallis in Crafurde mure, with the Saxeere, the Calumcere, and the Salyneere stanes, and of all mettall of gold and silver, quhilk by his menstrie, panes, and diligence, and by his chairges and expensses, he is able to discover and find oute thair: quhilk forme of discouerie and tryall he intendis be mak, and caus be done, by extractionis and wascheingis, and with suche instrumentis and tables as may best forder and advance the

said worke. And seeing the saidis workis doeth now ly idill, sua that nouthir doeth his Majestie nor the countrey ressaue ony commoditie or benefite be the same. And his Majestie being willing to authorize the said Stevin Aitkinsoun, with warrand, power, and commissioun, to make ane proof of his kuawledge, skill, and experience, in the saidis workis, THAIRFORE, his Majestie, with advise of the Lordis of his Seceret Counsall, hes gevin and grantit, and be the tennour heirof, gevis and grantis full power and commissioun by these presentis, to the said Stevin and his seruandis, and suche vtheris as he sal adjoyne vnto him, alsweell countreyemen as strangeris, during his lyfetyne, to searche, seik, worke, dig, try, discover, and find oute all suche seames and mynes of gold and siluer, as by his skill, menstrie, and tranellis, he is able to discover in Cranfoordemoore and vtheris pairtes thairabout; and to caus fyne and bring to perfectioun the haill mettall of gold and siluer quhilk he sall discover and find oute thair, with the saxcere, the calumyncere, and the salyncere stones, alsweell by extractionis and washeing, and suche instrumentis and tablis as he sall think meete, as by ony vther ingyne and deuise quhat someuir, and generallie to do and exercee, and all and sindrie thingis whilk may forder and advance the said worke. Provyding alwayes, lyke as it is heirby expreslie ordanit, commandit, and declairit, that the said Stevin sall bring in to his Majesties conezichouse, at Edinburgh, the whole gold and siluer that salbe discoverit, wrocht, and fyned by him, or quhatsomeuir persone or personis in his name, to the effect the same may be coyned in his Majesties conziehous, quhair he sall leive the tent pairt thairof as his Majesties dew, with his Majesties maister conceour, to be maid furthcummand be him to his Majesties thesaurair withoute deductione or ony allowance quhatsomeuir. And the rest extending to nyne pairtis salbe delyuerit to the said Stevin himself in his Majesties coyne, as his avne propper geir, his Majesties coynage thairof being alwayes deduct. It is also prouydit and declairit, That yf the

said Stevin salmak ony grite worke in ony pairt of the boundis abonewrittin, to the deteriorationn thair of and the awnaris harme, That he sall gif satisfactioun to the awnaris according to the raite of the losse. As alsua that he sall enter to the worke betuix and the last day of Julij nixtto come, and dewlie prosequite the same, quhairin gif he failyee, or efter the begining of his worke sall so desist, as he sall forbear the lauchfull prosequentioun thair of for the space of sex monethis thairefter, it salbe lauchfull to his Majestie and the saidis lordis to permit vtheris to enterpryse and prosecut the said worke. Commanding and chargeing heirby all and sindrie his Majesties liegeis and subjectis, That nane of thame presooome nor tak vpoun hand vnder quahatsomevir cullour or pretext to mak ony stope, trouble, hinder, impediment, nor molestatioun to the said Stevin and his servandis in the vseing and executing of his commissioun and warrand granted vnto him, nor to enter vpoun his worke, nor to vse his forme of extractioun and washeing withoute contentment and satisfactioun first to be maid and gevin to him for the same, and that his goodwill be procured and hand thairvnto; bot that they suffer and permit the said Stevin and his saidis sernandis peaceable, frelie, and quietlie, to vse the said commissioun and warrand vnder all heighest pane, charge, cryme, and offence, and that they may commit aganis his Majestie for contravening of his royall charge and commandement, and vnder the pane to be punist thairfore in thair personis and goodis at the arbitrament of his Majesties counsall.

Followis his Majesties missiue lettre concerning this mater.

(JAMES R.)

RIGHT trustie and right welbeloued cosen and counsellour, and right trustie and welbeloued counsellouris, wee greet you well.

Whereas the bearer heirof, Stevin Atkinsoun, being desirous at his owne chairgis to seeke minerallis in Crauford moore, hath maid humble suite vnto ws that he micht be permitted so to do. And forasmuche as the working in the said moore can be prejudieciall to none, bot be the contrarie, gif ony vaine be found it may prone beneficiall to ws, Wee have thocht good by these presentis to require yow (gif yee seie no reasoun to the contrarie) that ze give ordour that he may be permitted to worke and seeke in suche places of the said moore with suche number of people as he sall think fitting, freelie and quietlie withoute ony stope or molestatioun. And this speciallie recommending to yow wee bid yow fairwell. At Newmarket, the 29 of Aprile 1616.

## No. VII.

### COPIE OF THE TAKE OF THE GOLD MINES SET BE THE KINGIS MAJESTIE TO DOCTOR HEND- LIE, 1621.

ANE lettre maid be oure Souerane Lord, with advyce and consent of his ryght traist cousingis and counsallouris Johnne Earle of Mar, Lord Erskene and Garreoch, Lord Heich Thesaurer, Comptrollor and Thesaurer of the new augmentatiouns of this kingdome of Scotland, and of Thomas, Earle of Melrois, Lord Bynning, Master of his Majesteis mynes, mettallis, and minerallis. And als with consent of the Lordis of his Majesteis Privie Conusall, Commissioneris of his Majesteis rentis. That quhairas his Majesteis Mynes of gold within the boundis of Crawfordemwre, Friermwre, and Crawfordejohne, lyand in the ouerwaird of Cliddisdale, and within the bounds of Robertmwre, Glennun, Auchinsowll, Auchinereweh, and Castelgilmor, lyand within the sheref dome of Drumfreis, hes thir divers zeris by-

gane bene neglectit, and no cair nor ordour tane for wirking thair of and discoverie of the mettallis being within the samie, sua that the minerall gold or gold vre within the saids Mynes lyes vnprofitable within the bowellis of the earth, without benefeit of his Majestie, or credite of the countrey. And his Majestie being trewlie and sufficientlie informed of the skill, knowledge, and experience of his trustie and weilbeloved Johnne Hyndlie, phisicioun, anent the discoverie, tryeing, and fineing of minerallis. And how that he, out of his affection to his Majesteis service, and to the commoun benefeit of this kingdome, is verrie willing not only to bestow his paines and travillis, bot sum part or portion of his estait in the tryeing, discoverie and following of the gud warkis within the boundis abonespecifeit. Thairfore his Majestie, with advyce foirsaid, hes set, and in take and assedation lattin, and be the tennour heirof settis, and in take and assedatioun lattis to the said Johnne Hendlie, his airis and assignais, for the quhole space zeiris and termes of twentie anc zeiris nixt, and immediatlle following the day and dait of thir presentis, all and sindrie his Majesteis Mynes of minerall gold or gold ore, lyand in the seames or vaynes, or vtherwyse dispersit in the earth, within the boundis abonespecifeit, of Crawfordmwre, Crawfordjohnne, Robertmwre, Friermwre, Gleneunne, Auchinsowll, Awchincrewche, and Castelgilmour, pairtis, pendicles, and pertinentis of the same, with pouer to the said Johnne Hendlie, his airis and assignais, and to thair servandis and vtheris in thair names, haiffing thair power and commissioun durance the termes and zeiris abonespecifeit, to searche, seik, breke the ground, wirk, win, ressave, intromett with, vplift, vse, and dispone, vpoun all and quhatsumeuer minerall gold or gold vre lyand within the seames or vaynes, or dispersit in the earth, within the boundis particularlie abonewrittin, or ony part of the same be quhatsumeuer meanes, industrie, practique, or ingyne they pleas; and to caus fyne the same accordinglie, and dispone thairvpoun as thair

awin proper guidis ; and to conduce, hyre, and inbring craftismen and vtheris, skilled and experienced persouns in that trade, alsweill strangeris as native borne subjectis, and to set thame at warke, and to direct thame in the saidis warkis, and in the prosecutioun thairof, as they think meit. And to the intent the warkmen, alsweill strangeris as vtheris, quha sall be employed be the said Johnne in thir warkis, may be encouraged to conteneue in the saidis warkis, and to bestow thair panes, travillis, skill, and knowlege thairin. His Majestie hes, with advyce foirsaid takin, and be the tennour heiroy, takis the said Johnne, and the whole persouns quhome he sall imploye in and about the warkis vnder his Majesteis speeciall protectioun, defence, supplee, mentinane, and saifgaird, to be vnharmed, vntrubled, vnmolested, or distrest be quhatsumener maner of way, or be quhatsumener manner of persoun or persouns, vtherwyse nor be ordour of law durence the zeiris and termes abonewrittin. And generallie with power to the said Johnne and his foirsaidis, to do, exerce, and vse all and sindrie vther thingis quhilkis may further and advance this work, and quhilkis to the winning of the said minerall gold and gold vre, and intronissioun thairwith ar knawin to pertene, ferme and stable haldand, and for to hald all and quhatsumever thingis sall be lauchfullie done heirein. And his Majestie, with advyce foirsaid, declaris that this present take and assedatioun is set and gewin to the said Johnne and his foirsaidis npoun the speeciall provisoun and condition following allanerlie, and no vtherwyse. To wit, the said Johnne and his foirsaidis sall be haldin, and bundin, and oblist, be vertew of thir presentis, to bring the whole gold that sall happin to be win, gatherit, and fyned be thame, durence and within the space of the zeiris and termes abonewrittin, to his Majesteis cunzehous, fra tyme to tyme, as the samyn sall happin to be win, and sall delyuer the same to his Majesteis master cunzeor as bulzeane, to be printed in his Majesteis cunzehous, to nyne partis quhairof the master cunzeir sall delyver in cunzeit gold

to the said Johnne and his foirsaidis ; and the tent part of the same sall be retenit to the master cunzeir for his Majesteis use, for the quhilk he sall be comptable in his Majesteis exchequar. And it is heirby speciallic provydit and declarit, that giff the said Johnne or his foirsaidis sall failzie in the prosequitioun and following aney of thir warkis, and sall suffer the same to rest and lye the space of sex monethis togidder after the dait heiroyf, without ane necessar and approuen caus to be fund and declared be his Majesteis Counsall ; or giff he or they sall not intertene at thir warkis dureing the zeiris termes abonewrittin, twelff wark men at the leist, except in the caice abonewrittin ; that than, and in that caice, this present tak sall expyre in the selff, and sall be fra thyne furth voyd and of nane avail, force, nor effect ; and it sall be lesume to his Majestie to dispone vpoun the same at his plesoure. And it is lykwyse provydit and declarit be vertew of thir presentis, that the said Johnne and his foirsaidis sall satisfie the heretouris of the ground for the damage and skaith sustened be thame throw breking of thair ground, at the sight of the Lordis of his Majesteis Privie Counsall, and such as sall be nominat and appointed be thame to that effect, vpoun the declaratioun of twa newtrall men, of quhome ane to be choisin be the heretour of the ground, and the other be the said Johnne Hendlie and his foirsaidis ; with command in the samyn to his Majesteis leidges and subjectis. That nane of thame presume nor tak upoun hand to vex, molest, herme, or trouble the said Johnne or his foirsaidis, or thair servandis, or warkmen, in the peciable practizeing and vseing of all and sindrie thingis quhilkis may further and advance the said warke, as namelie, in the seacheing, seking, winning, discoverie, and finding of the said gold and gold vre, and fyneing of the same in maner foirsaid, bot that they respect thame with all dewteis of love and kyndnes, vnder all hiest payne, cryme, and offence, that they and everie ane of thame may commit aganes his Majestie in that point, certefieing thame that



sall failzie or do in the contrair, that they sall be persewit, censured, and punisched as brekiris and violateris of his Majesteis protectioun without favour. At Roystoun, the twelff day of October, the zeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> tuentie ane zeiris.

Per signaturam, &c.

## NO. VIII.

### NOTES TO ATKINSON'S WORK.

PAGE 1.—*The Discoverie and Historie of the Mynes in Scotland.*

IN printing this work, the orthography of the MS. has been retained, except in a few instances, where there was an evident inaccuracy, (such as "wordle" for "world," "moare" for "moor," or "muir,") but the orthography is so peculiar as might have justified greater liberties in preparing it for the press. The title in the MS. is in the hand-writing of Sir Robert Sibbald.

P. 1.—"*Ncare unto the buddle.*"—Buddle is a frame-work of wood, in which the ore is washed. The term is still used at the Leadhills.

P. 6.—"*Mr B. B. an ingenious gent.*"—Mr (afterwards Sir) Bevis Balmer, whose success in his mining operations is detailed in this work at considerable length.

P. 9.—"*Lead ewer*" means lead ore; "ewer" throughout the work being usually written instead of "ore." In like manner, "pioners" for "pioneers," "moyners" for "miners," &c. After the words "others before mentioned," insert a full point.

P. 10.—"*Reported to be worth,*" &c.—The correct reading of the passage should probably be, as in Sibbald's abstract, "reported to be worth 76,000 lb. sterling per tun, ten pound thereof."

P. 11.—“*Natural gold found upon Crauford moore, before any man now alive was borne.*”—According to Lesley, Bishop of Ross, in his “*Descriptio Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ*,” the gold mines at Crauford Muir were first discovered in the reign of James IV. He thus describes the mode in which the gold was collected :—

“*Hanc Aurifluvium potius appellare libet: si quidem non tam arte, et labore illic aurum effoditur, aut conflatur, quam sua sponte per agros fluit: fluit, inquam, si quidem ex arenosis torrentium, aut rivulorum vadis e superioribus colliculis in Craufurdia tesquis defluentium, pauperes arenam colligunt, quam cribratum operum præfectis accepta pecunia ponderi præstituta tradunt. Quod vero non multo major auri vis illic quotidie conflatur, in causa esse aiunt, quod viciniae materiam igni ad aurum conflandum struendo accommodatam, non subministrent.*”

The same author, under the reign of James V., gives the following account of the success of the German artists who were employed by that Monarch to refine the gold discovered in the mines at Crauford Muir. Their grant, dated 19th July 1526, is preserved in the *Acta Dom. Conc.*

“*In regione Cludisdaliae, subterraneæ quædam veræ, auro copiosissimo oppletæ, in Craufurdia tesquis inveniebantur: Id quod cum Germani quidam, metalli effodiendi, aurique à reliquis generibus, et ut singula metalla à singulis internoscendi, partim usu, partim præceptione guari intellexissent, pecuniosissimi in Scotiam, hoc circiter tempore, transmiserunt, ut exorata à Rege venia, terræ viscera diligenter indagatione explorarent: et quicquid esset purioris auri implicitum, solertissima, ac laboriosissima sua opera eductum, ad humanos usus traducerent. In quo labore, plurimis conductis operis, cum multos menses desudassent, hunc solum laboris fructum vidimus, quod ingentem terram in globulos quosdam artificiosè coegerint. In his globulis maximam purissimi auri vim inclusam fuisse exploratè cognovimus: quod illi grandi pecunia a Rege conduxerint, ut secum inde in Ger-*

maniam, bona cum Regis venia importarent. Causas cur auri puritatem à terræ concretionem in nostris oris non seceverint, duas in primis esse elicimus, vel quod multos ad tam lautam prædā, si pura esset, occupandam ac interceptandam, illectu iri crediderint, vel quod nostris suæ tam præclaræ scientiæ laudem malitiose inviderint: arbitrati, si nostrates auri a terræ impuritate secernendi cognitionem comprehenderint, sibi in posterum omnem lucri spem in illis regionibus omnino præcidendam esse.”—*De Rebus Gestis Scotorum*. Romæ, 1578, 4to, p. 452.

In the preface to the translation of a French account of the Life of James V. printed in a volume entitled “Miscellanea Scotica,” London, 1710, 8vo, we find the following additional particulars, derived apparently from a paper “on the Gold Mines of Scotland,” in the Cotton Library, (Otho E. x. 12,) of which only a fragment is now preserved, the volume containing it having suffered by the fire in the year 1726 :—“In this King’s reign, gold mines were found in Crawford Moor by the Germans, which afforded him great sums. They would not refine it in Scotland, but after they had bargained with the King, they carried over the ore with them to Germany.” Besides these mines in Crawford Moor, we have an account of others not far from it. “In King James the Fourth’s reign, the Scots did separate gold from sand by washing. In King James the Fifth’s time, 300 men were employed for several summers in washing of gold, of which they got above 100,000 l. of English money. By the same way, the Laird of Marchestone got gold in Pentland Hills. Great plenty has been got in Langham Water, fourteen miles from Leadhill House, in Crawford-Moor, and in Megget-Water, twelve miles, and over Phinland, sixteen miles from that house, and in many other places, where pieces of gold of 30 ounces weight have been found, which were flat, mixed with the sparr, some keel, and some brimstone.”

The following additional information on this subject is copied from

Mr Chalmers' *Caldonia*, Vol. III. p. 732 :—"James IV., who was a great dabbler in alchemy, appears to have wrought some mines in Crawford-muire. In the treasurer's accounts of 1511, 1512, and 1513, there are a number of payments to Sir James Pettigrew, and the men who were employed under him in working the mine of Crawford-muire. There are also payments of wages to Sebald Northberge, the master-finer, to Andrew Ireland, the finer, and to Gerard Essemer, a Dutchman, the melter of the mine. At Wynlockhead, on the Nithsdale side of the Leadhills, a lead-mine was wrought in 1512, by some of the workmen, who were employed by James IV."

P. 14.—Crawford Muir, and Fayer Muir, both near Leadhills. Robert Muir, and Mannock Muir, near Wanlockhead, as well as Glen-gaber Water. "Inderland" is Henderland, in Tweedale.

P. 15.—What is meant by the saxere stones, the calamineere, the salineere, as small as mustard-seed, we do not pretend to point out. As the natural gold was found "linked fast unto the sapper-stone," this last may be common quartz.

P. 16.—These distinctions of gold are quite unknown to our gold-washers.

P. 16.—"*Washford*," evidently an error in the MS. for *Waterford*; as "*Comburtyn*" is (in the same page) for *Comb-Martyn*, a small town in Devonshire, frequently mentioned in the course of this work. It lies on the Bristol Channel, having a little inlet or bay, and a fine cove for landing of boats. It had mines of tin, and lead rich in silver, which were wrought so early as the reign of Edward I. to a considerable extent; but they are now exhausted or neglected.—See the Notes to page 51 of this work.

P. 17.—In the accounts of Frobisher's voyages for the discovery of a north-west passage by Cataia, (inserted in Hakluyt's collection,) we find this statement confirmed.

In his First Voyage, 1576, we are told, that on their return, "Some

of Frobisher's company brought floures, some green grasse, and one brought a piece of blacke stone, much like to a sea-cole in colour, which by the waight seemed to be some kinde of mettall or mineral. This was a thing of no account in the judgement of the captaine at first sight; and yet, for a novelty, it was kept, in respect of the place from whence it came.

“After his arrival in London, being demanded of sundry his frendis what thing he had brought them home out of that countrey, he had nothing left to present them withall but a piece of this black stone. And it fortunèd, a gentlewoman, one of the adventurers wiues, to have a piece thereof, which by chance she threw and burned in the fire, so long, that at the length being taken forth, and quenched in a little vinegar, it glistered with a bright marguesset of golde. Thereupon the matter being called in some question, it was brought to certaine gold-finers in London to make assay thereof, who gave out that it held golde, and that very richly for the quantity. Afterwards, the same gold-finers promised great matters thereof if there were any store to be found, and offered themselves to adventure for the searching of those parts from whence the same was brought. Some that had great hope of the matter, sought secretly to have lease at her Majesties hands of those places, whereby to enjoy the masse of so great a publicke profit vnto their owne private gaines.” In his *Second Voyage*, 1577, it is said, “Finding that the matter of the golde Ore had appearance, and made show of great riches and profit, and the hope of the passage to Cataya, by this last voyage greatly increased, her Majestie appointed speciall commissioners to examine the goodnesse of the Ore.” And a third expedition, the year after, was fitted out, and great preparations made, “because, it was assuredly made accompt of, that the commoditie of Mines, there already discovered, would at the least countervail in all respects the adventurers charge, and give further hope and likelihood of greater matters to follow.” Their

hopes of success, indeed, were so sanguine, that besides thirty miners for gathering the gold ore, "certaine numbers of chosen souldiers and discret men," were carried out with the view of inhabiting this *Meta Incognita*. After passing through innumerable dangers, they came to a great black island, which they called, after their captain, 'Bestes Blessing,' "where they found such plentie of black Ore of the same sort which was brought into England this last yeere, that if the goodnesse might answere the great plentie thereof, it was to be thought that it might reasonably suffice all the golde-gluttons of the world." Atkinson has detailed how all their hopes proved delusive.

P. 18.—This "Parchment book of Records" was probably a report of the Gold Workings, written by Cornelius the Lapidary. This Cornelius is called Cornelius Hardskins, a German, in a short history of the Wanlockhead Mines. By Mr Gough he is called, "Cornelius Devossee, a German lapidary." He says, he was constituted superior of his Majesty's gold mines, on Queen Elizabeth's recommendation, and first discovered such mines on Crawford moor. But elsewhere he adds, that he "cannot be supposed the first discoverer of gold mines in Scotland, as they had gold coined in the time of King Robert, which is allowed to be part of that metal found in this kingdom."—*British Topography*, vol. ii. p. 633 and 745.

P. 18.—"*Cornelius, a lapidary.*"—From a subsequent passage, it appears that Mr Cornelius (who, in all probability, is the same person as Cornelius Devorse, afterwards mentioned) visited Scotland during the Regency of the Earl of Murray [1567–1570]. In p. 21, it is stated that Cornelius, after the Earl of Murray's death, was forced to renew his commission, and had his grant from the Earl of ~~Murray~~ *Morton*. *next Regent.* But the Earl of Morton was not appointed Regent until November 1572; the two short Regencies of the Earls of Lennox and Mar having intervened.

P. 22.—Mr Pennant, who has given some extracts from Atkinson's

work, has observed, that the “coyned peeces of gold, called unicorns,” with which the gold bason presented by the Regent Morton to the French King, was filled, appear to have been only coined in the reign of James III. or his successor.—*Tour in Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 416. In the Parliament of King James I., held at Perth, May 26, 1424, it was enacted, that “gif ony myne of gold or silver be fundyn in ony Lordis landis of the realme, and it may be prowyt that there halfpennys of silver may be fynit out of the punde of leide, The Lordis of Parliamēt consents that sik myne be the Kingis, as is usuale in uther realmis.”—*ACTA PARL.* vol. II. p. 5.

P. 24.—Monypenny’s Abridgement of the Scots Chronicles, was originally published at London, in the year 1612, and passed through many editions in the course of that century—but it is not known ever to have been translated. Where Atkinson says, “in English briefly, in Lattin lardgely,” he probably refers to some of our historians from whom that work was compiled. The reader may turn to the English version of Hector Boece’s *Chronicle*, by Holinshed, for an account of “these two ancient and fatherlie old men of right reverend aspect and countenance,” who were joyfully received by King Josina; or to that of Bellenden, who speaks of them as “two venerabyll clerkis of plesant visage, bot thay war almaist nakit.”—fol. xvij.

P. 30.—The story of Mr Bowes’ vein of gold is a fiction. Gold is found in the Alluvial soil only of the neighbourhood of Lead Hills and Wanlockhead.

P. 32.—The grant here alluded to is probably that in 1616, printed at length in this Appendix, No. VI.

P. 33.—Along the banks of the Short-cleugh Burn, near Lead Hills, the ancient gold workings have been most extensive.

P. 33.—“*Mr John Murray.*”—From a letter of Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, to Drummond of Hawthornden, we learn that Mr John Murray died the 11th April 1615.—*Drummond’s Works*, p. 150.

P. 34.—The partnership of the two painters, to seek for Gold Mines in Scotland, is curious. Cornelius de Vos was a Dutch artist of great merit; and the name of Bronckhorst is also in the list of Dutch painters. What were “the small and great pictures” that he was employed to draw for his Majesty? Could they have been the long line of Scots kings, placed afterwards in the gallery of Holyrood House, another set of which we have formerly seen in Newbattle Abbey?

P. 34.—The exact time of Bronckhorst’s arrival in Scotland has not been ascertained; but the statement in the text is confirmed by an original precept, in the General Register House, of the date 9th September 1580, signed by James VI., in which he is styled “our lovit servitour, *Arnold* Bronckhorst, our painter,” authorizing the Treasurer to pay him “the sowme of three scoir four pundis restand awand him,” for two portraits of his Majesty, and one of Mr George Buchanan; with an additional sum of 100 merks, which his Majesty says “we have grantit him as ane gratitude for his repairing to this country.”

P. 34.—Mr Nicholas Hilliard, limner, jeweller, and goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to King James, was an artist of great celebrity. He obtained from James a patent, in which he is styled “our well-beloved servant, Nicholas Hilliard, gentleman, our principal drawer of small portraits, and embosser of our medals in gold,” granting him “our special licence for twelve years, to invent, make, grave, and imprint any pictures of our image, or [of] our royal family. &c.” which proved to him a source of great emolument. He died January 7, 1619, when about 72 years of age.—See *Walpole’s Anecdotes of Painting*. (*Works*, 4to, vol. iii. p. 127.)

P. 35.—It is not very clear who the foreigner was, alluded to in an Act of Parliament, 5th June 1592, as then enjoying a lease of the Gold Mines, although it may probably have been Bronckhorst. This Act contains some curious information, and a part of it may be here



cited. By this, "For furthering of the Kingis commoditie be the mynes and metallis," the King resumes the right, claimed as the royal prerogative, to "the mynes and metals," quhilk in great abundance might be easilie found in this realme; and quhilk it "wes in use commonlie to sett to ane or tua strangeairis, for ane small dewtie, quha nather haid substance to cans labour and wirk the hundredth part of any one of the saidis mynes, nor yit instructed utheris leigis of this realme in the knowlege thair of, quhilk is mair nor notour be the doingis of the present takisman of the mynes, quha nether wirkis presentlie, nor hes wrocht thir many yeiris by past, nor evir hes serchit, socht, nor discoverit ony new metall sen his entrie, nor hes instructit ony of the leigis of the cuntrie in that knowledge; and quhilk is maist inconvenient of all, hes maid na sufficient payment of the dewtie of his tak to our Souerane Lordis thesaurair; sna that na pairt of the said yeirlie dewtie is evir cum in the said thesaurairis compt, to his Hienes use and commoditie, Quhairbyoure souerane Lord and the haill cuntrie will sustene great loss, gif ane strangeair sall bruik in this maner the haill metallis within his Majesties dominions, but payment of ony dewtie ffor the space of xxj yeiris altogidder."

The same Act grants certain exemptions to persons employed in the mines, and directes that a "Master of Metallis" be appointed, naming Mr "John Lindsay, Persoun of Meumure," to that office, in consideration of his qualifications, and "of his travellis in seiking out and discovering of dyuerse metallis of great valour within this realme, and in sending to England, Germanie, and Denmark, to gett the perfite essay and knowlege thair of." At the same time the Act bears, that "forsamekle as Thomas Foullis, gouldsmyth, has found out the ingyne and moyane to cans melt and fyne the vris of metallis within this cuntrie, and hes brocht in strangeairis, and beiggit houses and mylnis for this effect, to his grit cost and expenssis, and to the grit and evident weifair of the haill cuntrie, within the quhilk na vre in

grit wes neuer meltit of befor and fynit, bot the same wes cuir transportit out of the cuntrie vmeltit and refynit, Thairfoir, our Soverane Lord, with aise of the Estaitis foirsaidis, ratifyis the said Thomas his gift of the said melting and refyning of all and quhatsumevris of metallis won and wrocht within this cuntrie, in the hail liberties, priuilegies, and fies contenit thairuntill," &c.—*ACTA PARL.* vol. iii. p. 556–559.

P. 36.—A remnant of Sir Bevis Bulmer's house was lately taken down. Three solitary trees, planted, perhaps, by Sir Bevis himself, still remain, within a small inclosure, to mark the situation. Camden, in his "Description of Cluydesdale," says, "Near the source of the Cluyd, in Crawford Moor, grains of gold found by the country people after heavy rains, gave, for a long while, hope of great wealth, but especially in our time, ever since Bevis Bulmer undertook to find a gold mine here. Certain it is, that *lapis lazuli* is dug here daily with little trouble."

P. 39.—"*Stamping-mill and plash-mill.*"—See Acosta's description of the engines made use of at Potozi "to grinde the metall."

P. 41.—"*Alas! what meant that man?*" These verses are evidently a paraphrase of four lines in Boethius' treatise 'de Consolatione':—

"Heu, primus quis fuit ille,  
Auri qui pondera tecti,  
Gemmâsque latere volentes,  
Pretiosa pericula fodit?"

which are thus quaintly rendered by old Dan Chaucer in his prose translation of that work. "Alas! what was he that fyrst dalfe up the gobbetes, or the weightes of golde, covered under erthe, and the precious stones that wolden have be hydde? He dalfe up precious peryls, that is to sayn, that he that hem first up dalfe, he dalfe up a precious peryl; for why? for the preciousnesse of suche thing bath many man been in peryll."—*Works.* (Edit. 1532, fol. 245.)

It is probable that the verses in the text may have been inaccurately copied from some contemporary translation, of which there was one, in the year 1609. The following version occurs in the English copy of Acosta's East and West Indies. 1604, p. 228 :—

“ Alas ! who was the first,  
So curious and accurst,  
Who digged out of the mine,  
Man's minde to underminde,  
Heavie weights of golde ore,  
Better concealde before :  
And pearle crept into ground  
Pale for feare to be found ;  
Galing golde, wringing rings,  
Precious, but perilous things.”

“ With reason,” says that author, “ he calleth them precious dangers, for the great labour and perill wherewith they draw out these mettals, which men so much esteeme.” See also the reflections on this subject, by that indefatigable collector, the Rev. Samuel Purchase, in his *Pilgrimage*. London, 1613, folio, p. 901.

P. 47.—“ *The rich silver mynes at Hilderstone, in Scotland.*”—In the Appendix, No. V. will be found extracts from the account-books, from which it appears, that, during the years 1608, 1609, and 1610, Sir Bevis Bulmer was employed, at the rate of eight pounds Scots per day, under Sir Thomas Hamilton, the Lord Advocate. Previously to this, Sir Bevis seems to have carried on the works at his own risk. Sir James Balfour, in his *Annals of Scotland*, in the month of August 1607, says, “ Sir Bevyse Bulmer, that had been employed by his Majesty for the silver mines of Hilderstane-hill, not being able to maintain the charge of these works, in respect of their small returns, did, by his bond and disposition, quit the said works to Sir Thomas Hamilton, his Majesties Advocate, their first owner.”

Sir Thomas Hamilton obtained a charter under the Great Seal,

the 4th April 1607, of all the mines, minerals, and metals, within the lands and barony "of Ballinkrieff, Baithgat, Drumcrose, Tortrevin, Torphichen, and Hilderstone, with the pertaintments."—*MS. papers, Leadhills*. These silver mines were on the east side of Hilderston Hills, in Linlithgowshire; and, in Sir Robert Sibbald's time, there were several adits, and the ruins of the melting-house still to be seen.—*Sibbald's Description of Scotland, MS.*

P. 47.—This vein of silver ore appears to have been worked to some extent. Not having been at the ground, we cannot say what is meant by the red metal. In another part, he calls red-metal, bell-metal; the red-metal, then, is a Copper Ore.

P. 50.—The Brunswicks were, probably, German miners; but being strangers, their presence conjured away, of course, the richness of the ore, "upon an instant."

P. 51.—*Silver mines in Devon*.—Beer Ferrers (or Beerferris, as it is sometimes called), a manor in the south-west of Devonshire, of which the borough of Beer Alston (which returns two members to Parliament) is held in burgage tenure.—*Risdon's Survey of Devon*, new edit. p. 210 and 408. "The mines at Beer Ferrers and Beer Alston (says Lysons) are remarkable for the length of time for which at different periods they have been worked, and for the quantity of silver which they contain; the silver in each ton of lead being from 80 ounces to 120." Another account remarks, "That those mines, which have been generally called the silver mines of Devonshire, were no other than lead mines rich with this metal, is very evident. This appears from the inscription on the silver cup presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Bath."—*Polwhele's Devonshire*, vol. i. p. 69, folio.

The most exact account of the mines of Devon will be found in the 6th volume of Lysons' *Magna Britania*. "The lead mines of this county and of Cornwall are more enriched with silver than those of

of any other part of the kingdom. The produce of the mines at Comb Martin and Beer Alston is said to have been unusually great in the reigns of Edward I. and II. and to have much enriched the treasury of those monarchs. The Comb Martin mines were re-opened in the time of Queen Elizabeth, under the direction of Sir Bevis Bulmer, a skilful engineer, much esteemed by that queen and her ministers. Mr Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist of that day, and a pupil of Sir Francis Bacon, strongly recommended the re-working of the Comb Martin mines to the Long Parliament, in 1659."—vol. vi. cclxxxv, &c.

Thomas Bushnell, Esq. the person referred to in the above extract, was servitor to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, and seems to have devoted his life to mining speculations, being buoyed up with the most sanguine expectations of recovering "mineral riches out of the hardest rocks." In the year 1658, he undertook to recover certain drowned and deserted works, being "the forlorn hope of that great ingineer, Sir Bevis Bulmer, at Rowpits, near Chewton-minery," upon which it is said L.10,000 had been expended out "of Queen Elizabeth's purse to perfect the same, but could not;" but at the moment when Bushnell's hopes were about to be realized, he was cruelly thwarted by the malice of certain persons. From his various printed traacts and statements, during the reign of Charles I. and the protectorate of Cromwell, an interesting narrative of his expectations and disappointments might be formed.

P. 52.—Adrian Gilbert, Esq. was brother to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, says he became very eminent for his skill in mines, and "undertook to carry on a new load of silver in the days of Queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory, found in Comb-Martyn, in this county, in the lands of Richard Roberts, gentleman; but not caring to trouble himself any longer therein, he left the prosecution thereof to Sir Bevis Bul-

mer, knight, who raised and refined a great quantity of that valuable metal, as was said elsewhere.”—p. 417.

P. 57.—Atkinson here refers to the collection entitled, “The whole Prophecies of Scotland, England, France, Ireland, and Denmark, prophesied by Thomas Rymer, Marvellous Merling, Beid, Waldhave, Eltraîne, Banester, and Sybilla, all agreeing in one,” &c. which had been printed at Edinburgh, more than once, before the date of this work.

P. 58.—Sir John Pettus, in his “Essays on Words Metallick,” has a learned discourse on the situation of “the land of Havilah, which Pison encompasseth, (mistaken for Ganges,) wherein there was gold, and the gold was called good;” and after having in vain “traced the four great rivers of three parts of the world for it,” he hopes he “may not give offence in rendring the great Iland or Continent of America, surrounded with a Pisonick Ocean, to be the same, or some such like place, as Havilah; and well may we trade thither for gold, where Religion shews us the way; for divine Herbert, in his *Church Militant*, tells us, that

‘Religion stands on tip-toes (and from our land),  
Ready to pass to the American strand.’

Now, by way of inference (he adds), if Religion goes thither, we may safely follow it, so as it be in pursuit of Paradise or Havilah.”—*Fleta Minor*, &c. London, 1683, folio.

P. 59.—The four rivers, or rivulets rather, described by our author, comprise in their upper districts the mining ground of Lead Hills and Wanlockhead.

P. 61.—*Gold of Ophir*.—Peter Martyr, in his first Decade, mentions, that when the gold mynes in the Island of Hispaniola, were first discovered in the year 1495, they “found certaine deepe pits, which had been digged in old time. Out of these pittes, the Admiral [Co-

lumbus] who affirmeth this Iland of Hispaniola to be Ophir, supposeth that Solomon, the King of Hierusalem, had his great riches of gold, whereof we read in the Olde Testament; and that his ships sayled to this Ophir by the goulfe of Persia, called Sinus Persicus."—*Historie of the West Indies*, translated by M. Lok, 4to, p. 27.

P. 63.—“*A Spanish History lately translated into English.*”—The only work which seems to answer this description is, “The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies. Intreating of the Remarkeable things of Heaven, of the Elements, Mettalls, Plants and Beasts, which are proper to that Country: Together with the Manners, Ceremonies, Lawes, Governments, and Warres of the Indians. Written in Spanish by Joseph Acosta, and translated into English by E. G. London, printed by Val. Sims, 1604.” 4to, pp. 590.

P. 65.—“*I read that every casson.*”—The passage here referred to is probably the following:—“In the fleete where I came,” says Acosta, “which was in the year 1585, the declaration of the firme land was of twelve cassons, or chests of goldē; every casson, at the least, weied four *Arobes*, that is, a hundred weight; and a thousand, fifty, and sixe Mares from New Spaine, which was for the King only, besides that which came for merchants and private men being registred; and much that came unregistred.” p. 215.—See also Purchase’s Pilgrimage, edit. 1614, p. 900.

P. 65.—“*A fleete from the West Indies.*”—Acosta refers this to the year 1587. “In that fleete (he says) where I came, in the year 1587, there were eleven millions (pieces of assay) transported in the two fleets of Peru and Mexico, whereof two-thirds were in that of Peru; and almost the one halfe for the King.”—p. 227.

P. 66.—“*Gotten all that present yeare.*”—This appears to be an exaggerated statement. Acosta mentions that it was not in *one* year, but from their first discovery to the year 1585, that the silver brought

from the Potozi Mines, had amounted to the sum reported in the text.—*Acosta*, p. 226, 227.

P. 68.—“A rich mine of copper was discovered at Newlands, in Cumberland, which had been neglected many ages, says Camden. [Brit. p. 631.] And at the same time, there was found in great abundance, the stone called lapis calaminaris, or calamy stone, so necessary for turning copper into brass.”—*Macpherson's Annals of Commerce*, vol. ii. p. 136.

“A proclamation, by King Charles, grants a commission to many lords and gentlemen, for certain regulations in searching for mines of gold, silver, or copper, or of lead holding silver, as also for quicksilver, in Cardiganshire; for which mines the King had granted a lease for 31 years, to Sir Hugh Middleton.”—*Fædera*, vol. xviii. p. 66.

P. 69.—By reason of the tyranny of the Spaniards, we are told, “that the Indian people, which were the naturals of the island of Hispaniola, were many yeares since cleane consumed, which was the cause, that for lacke of people to worke in the Mines, the golde and silver Mines of this Island are wholly given over, and thereby they are faine in this Island to use copper money, whereof (at the time of Sir Francis Drake's voyage, 1585) was found great plenty.”—*Hakluyt*, vol. iii. p. 541.

P. 70.—“*Henric Guarro, a Portugall*.”—This may be the same person as “Henrique Guarçes, a Portugall borne,” whom *Acosta* speaks of as “a man of judgment.”—p. 239.

P. 74.—The book of the Jews' Travels is not known, and certainly no work under this title ever was printed in England. It may, however, be found out in some of the old collections of Voyages and Travels, under a different name.

P. 74.—The discovery of the Mines of Potozi, is related by *Acosta* in a different manner from this, professing to be taken from the Jews'



Travills. The discoverers are said to have been Gualpa, an Indian of the Province of Cusco, and Guanca, of the valley of Xaura; and that the discovery was revealed to Villaroel, a Spaniard, by Guanca, who is called his 'Yanacona, or servant.'—p. 221.

P. 75.—“*In Curana.*”—Amongst the varieties of gold found in the West Indies, Acosta mentions, “Gold in stone, (and says it) is a veine of gold that groweth or ingendreth within the stone or flint; as I have scene, in the mines of Curama, within the government of Salines, very great stones pierced and intermixed with gold; others that were half gold, and half stone.”—p. 213.

P. 75.—“*Dwelling in that province.*”—It is evident that some words in the MS. have been omitted at the end of this paragraph, the sense being obviously imperfect.

P. 76.—“*Called powder gold.*”—“As the ancients, for his occasion (says Acosta), did celebrate the river of Tagus in Spaine, Pactolus in Asia, and Ganges in the East Indies, and called them *ramenti auri*, the which we others call golde in powder, and of this sort is the greatest quantitie of golde they have at this day.”—p. 214.

P. 77.—“*Certane pitts digged in Hannibal's time.*”—The silver mines in Spain were discovered at an early period, and, according to Pliny, whose account is confirmed by other authorities, in his time they retained the names of the Carthaginians by whom they had been discovered and first wrought; and that the one named after Bebelo yielded to Hannibal daily 300 pound weight of silver.—*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxiii. cap. 6.













