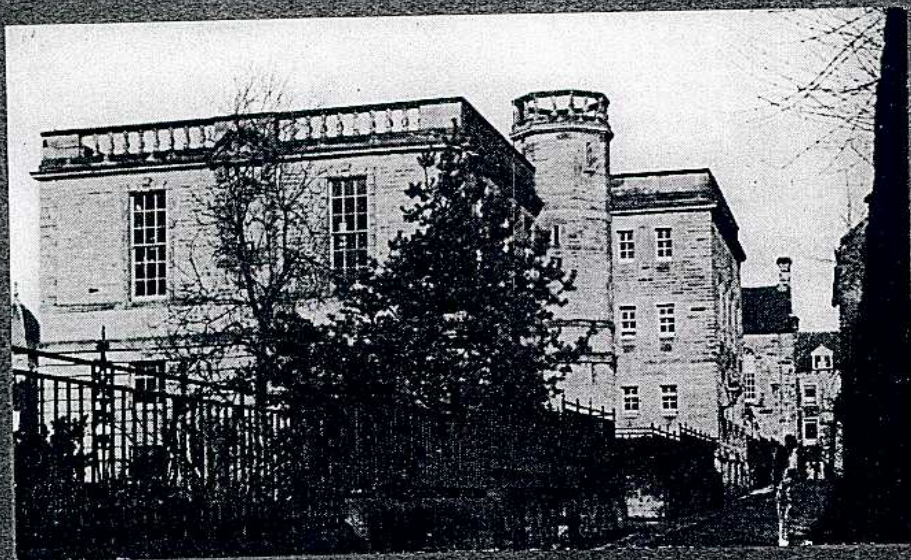


ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



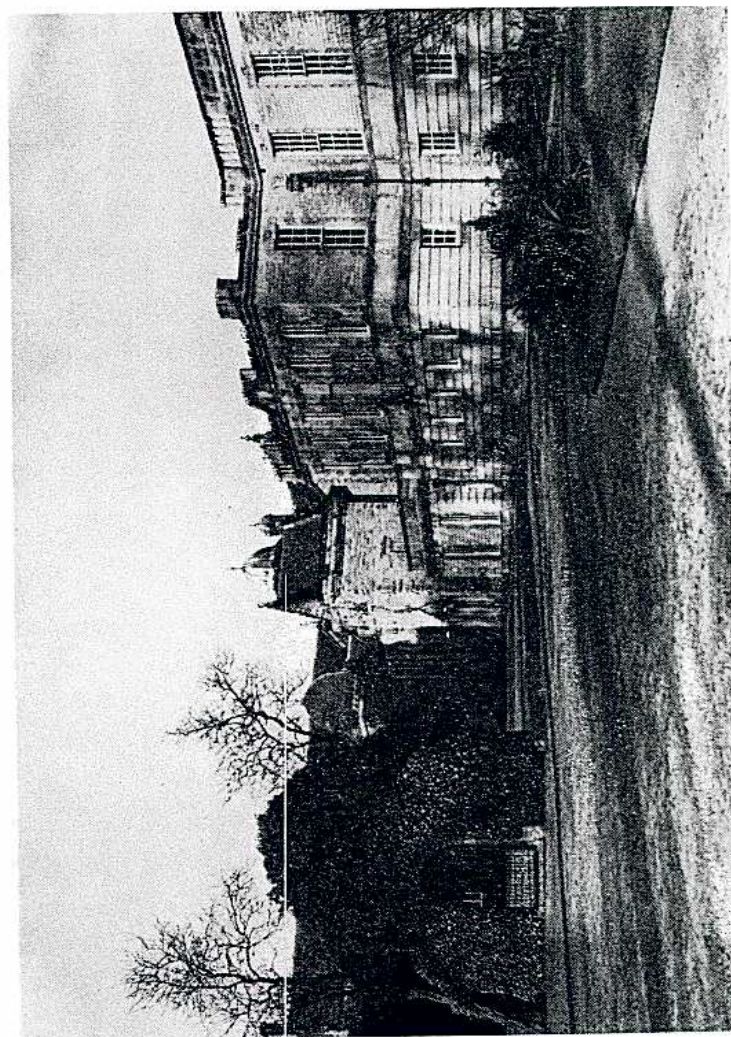
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GUIDE

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THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FROM THE GARDENS

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

# AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE



ST ANDREWS  
1948



Visitors will be shown over the older parts of the Library on application to the Janitor of St Mary's College. There is no charge for admission.

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## PREFACE

The Guide contains brief notes on the history, contents and arrangement of the University Library, with summary accounts of its Departments, Divisions, and Special Collections.

A list of Library Publications will be found at the end of the Guide. These publications may be purchased at the stated prices on application at the Enquiries Desk. Members of the Library Staff are always ready to assist users of the Library or to give special information about its history and collections.

GEORGE H. BUSHNELL,  
*University Librarian.*

*February 1948.*



## THE PURPOSES AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The purposes of the University Library are

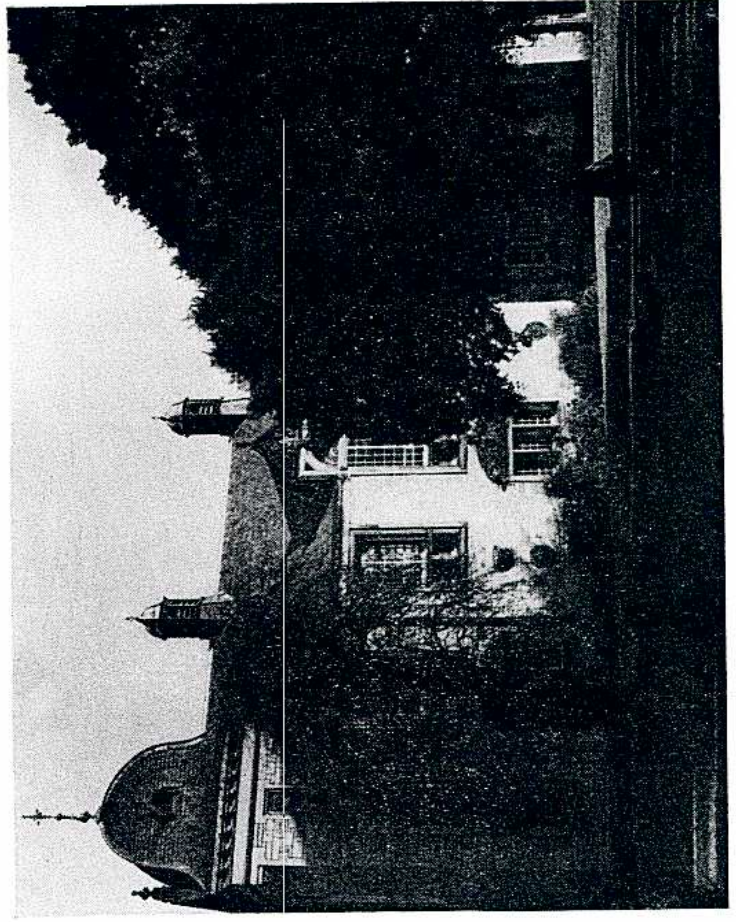
- (a) to provide the Teaching Staff and the Students with adequate collections of books for the teaching and study of any subject taught within the University ;
- (b) to *provide, as far as possible*, adequate collections for advanced research work by members of the Teaching Staff and Research Students on any subject, whether taught in the University or not ;
- (c) to provide facilities for study within the Library buildings.

Further, the Library has an obligation, as one of the oldest foundations, and as a former Copyright library, to assist scholars in all parts of the world, by correspondence or otherwise, so far as the Library's resources permit.

The aim of the Library Committee and the Librarian is to fulfil those purposes, so far as is within their powers, by the provision and preservation of the necessary collections of books, by the adequate cataloguing and classification of the collections and by recommending to the University Court the addition of such extensions to the Library as may be necessary from time to time. In carrying out in recent years the complete re-cataloguing and classification by subject of the University Library, they have exercised the greatest care to preserve and to re-assemble books forming part of the Foundation and other important early collections.







THE ARTS AND DIVINITY READING ROOM: EXTERIOR

## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

The history of the University Library is virtually continuous, through the Library of the College of St Leonard, from about 1144, at which date the Priory Library, of which it is in some measure a successor, appears to have been founded. Four old stone book-presses, which housed the Priory Library, may still be seen in the west wall of the south transept of the Cathedral. Visitors may inspect these very early book-presses in the Priory grounds on application to the Lodge-Keeper. One or two of the MSS. which formed the Priory Library have descended to the present University Library. In 1415 the Faculty of Arts made a grant for the purchase of books for the newly founded University, but the grant was later rescinded. In 1456 it was decided to erect book-shelves, and at the same time the question of appointing a University Librarian was raised but no appointment was made. By the latter date the Libraries of the Colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard were fairly well established, but the few books the University possessed hardly constituted a working Library. The next attempt to found a satisfactory University Library was made by Mary Queen of Scots who, in a postscript to her will in 1566, left her Greek and Latin books to the University to form the nucleus of a Library. Unfortunately effect was not given to the bequest. Between 1607 and 1611 James VI and I, at the instigation of Archbishop Gledstanes and others at St Andrews and with the zealous support of Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury, agreed to found and build a University Library. Abbot himself, in 1611, made the first gift to the new Library and his lead was followed by a number of outstanding Scotsmen of the day. In the following year the King, the Queen, Prince Henry, Prince Charles and Princess Elizabeth all made important gifts of books. Many of the foundation books are still in the University Library and have been re-assembled in recent years.

On August 9th, 1642, the Library was put on a sound footing. On that day a committee was set up, the first of the present line of University Librarians was appointed, Alexander Henderson,



the great Covenanter, gave a thousand pounds Scots "for per-fyting the hous appointed for the liberarie and for the publick schole destinat for the solemne meetinges of the universitie," and it was ordered that the buildings should be completed and ready to receive the books by the last day of May 1643. From that date the growth of the Library has been steady and continuous until to-day, with the College Libraries which were incorporated in it in the eighteenth century, it contains upwards of 360,000 volumes, exclusive of University books housed in the Library of University College, Dundee.

From 1710 until 1837 the University Library enjoyed copy-right privileges, but since the latter date has received in lieu from Parliament a small annual compensatory grant.

Visitors interested in the history of the University Library will find a fuller account in "Henderson's Benefaction," by J. B. Salmond and G. H. Bushnell, 1942.

The University Library today consists of a co-ordinated system of libraries and collections of books, manuscripts, maps, prints and other material useful to scholars and students :—

- (1) The General University Library ;
- (2) The Special Libraries and Collections ;
- (3) Books belonging to the University but housed in University College Library, Dundee.

The *General University Library* contains books on all subjects and a large collection of general reference works.

In 11956 the Library will celebrate the 500th anniversary of its foundation as the common Library of the University.

## IMPORTANT DATES IN THE LIBRARY'S HISTORY

1456	First gifts, by Alan Cant, Chancellor of St Andrews and John Dunyn, Vicar of Perth.
1566	Mary Queen of Scots bequeathed books to form a Library.
1610-11	Dedication of new Library by James VI and I.
1611-12	Gifts to new foundation.
1613	Building of new Library begun.

1617	New Library (unfinished) inspected by King James.
1642 (Aug. 9)	First University Librarian appointed by order of Charles I.
1642 (Aug. 9)	Alexander Henderson gave £1000 for completion of Library.
1643 (May)	Building of new Library finished.
1645-46 (Nov. 26 -Feb. 4)	Scottish Parliament sat in Lower Hall.
1668-74	James Gregory the Astronomer conducted experiments in Upper Hall.
1710	The Library became entitled to books under Copyright Act.
1765-67	Reconstruction of Upper Hall and incorporation of College Libraries in University Library.
1773	Dr Johnson visited the Library.
1826	Printed Catalogue published.
1829-30	Extension : West Rooms.
1837	<i>Government grant of £630 per annum in lieu of Copyright privileges.</i>
1888-89	Extension : Arts Reading Room and Staff Wing.
1890	Gift of the Crombie Collection.
1905	Upper West Room reconstructed to form Senatus Room.
1907-09	Extension : Carnegie Building.
1915	Bequest of Sir James Donaldson's Library.
1919-43	Gift of the Beveridge Collection.
1923	Gift of the Mackay Collection.
1925	Science Reading Room opened.
1926	Bequest of Baron Friedrich von Hügel's Library.
1927	Catalogue Hall built.
1929	Parliament Hall cleared of stacks and re-decorated.
1929	Gift of Principal J. D. Forbes's Library.
1931	Bequest of Professor W. C. McIntosh's Library.
1933	Gift of R. D. Mackenzie Library.

1937	Bequest of Professor W. M. Lindsay's Library.
1938	Gift by Dr Alexander Shewan of his Homeric Collection.
1939	Gift by MacGillivray of MacGillivray of his Celtic Collection.
1941	Gift by Dr Maitland Ramsay of his Ophthalmological Collection.

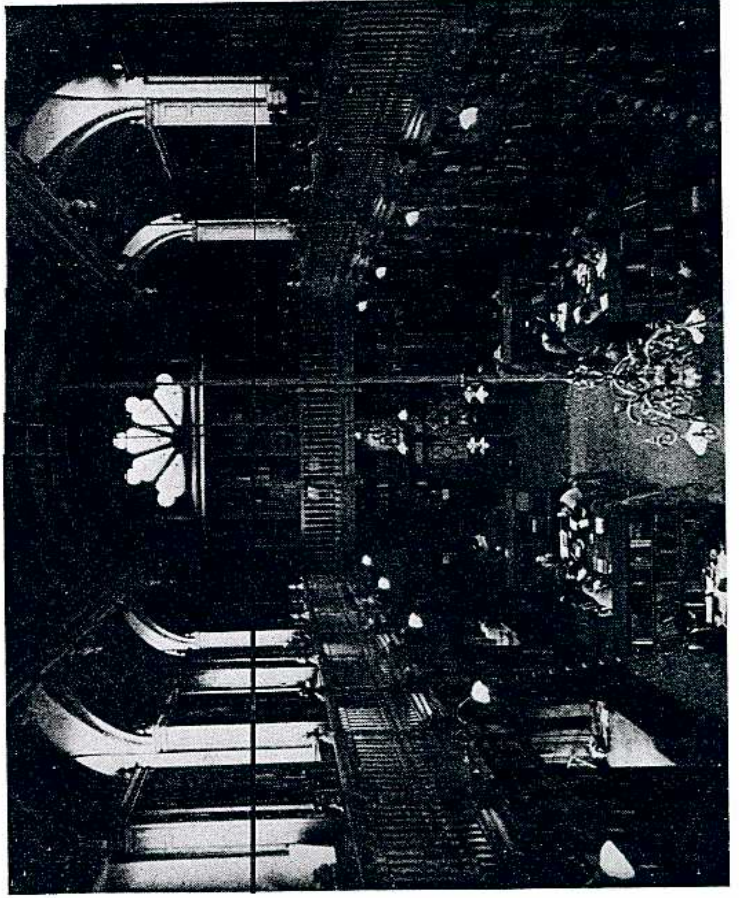
## GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY

The following figures showing the size of the Library in terms of numbers of volumes, at different periods of its history, are taken from Library records and reports. They are of considerable general as well as local interest, (despite the fact that in 1744 and in 1912 there appear to have been miscalculations), as illustrating the growth of Scotland's oldest University Library. Until the year 1843 is reached the holdings of the College Libraries are excluded. During the 18th century all the books in College Libraries were transferred to the University Library: this accounts for the sudden rise from 4,000 to 40,000 volumes.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. of Volumes.</i>
1456	6
1476	16
1496	28
1687	1,535 +
1695	2,000 —
1744	1,100 [?]
1747	4,000 —
1843	40,000 +
1849	51,265 + 63 MSS.
1912	150,000
1924	165,000 +
1948	360,000 +







THE ARTS AND DIVINITY READING ROOM

## GUIDE

Visitors should approach the University Library from South Street, through the archway between the older part of the Library and the official residence of the Principal of St Mary's College. On the South Street façade of the latter building visitors will notice a stone panel with a shield enclosed by a garland from which depends the badge of the Order of St Andrew. The shield bears the royal arms and on a label below are the motto and date : In Defens An(n)o D(omi)ni 1612(?). This is probably the foundation stone—or a commemoration panel—of the University Library, commemorating its re-foundation by James VI and I in 1612. On the street façade of the Library the arms of former Chancellors of the University are carved.

Passing through the archway, the buildings of the University Library lie immediately to the left and illustrate its history in stone. The earliest existing building, which, (with an extension added in 1829), adjoins the archway, was erected between 1613 and 1643, following upon King James's decision in 1611 to found a University Library. It was built upon what remained of the foundations of the ancient College of St John, in which the Library began its history on the present site in 1456.

At right angles to the Old Library run the 1889 extension and, farther south, the 1907-09 extension. Built into the wall of the 1889-90 extension is a carved niche-corbel bearing the Passion emblems—pierced hands and feet and crown of thorns—which was taken from the site and probably came from St John's College. In this stone, which Dean Stanley declared was in itself worth coming all the way from London to see, the Sacred Feet, Hands and Heart are arranged in the form of the Cross of St Andrew, with attendant cherubim of exceptional merit of design and finish. It will be remembered that cherubim form the order of angels distinguished for their knowledge.

The main entrance to the Library is between this extension and the later one, *but visitors should apply to the Janitor of St Mary's College, in St Mary's Lane, who will conduct them round the Library.* Only the older parts of the Library are normally shown to the general public.



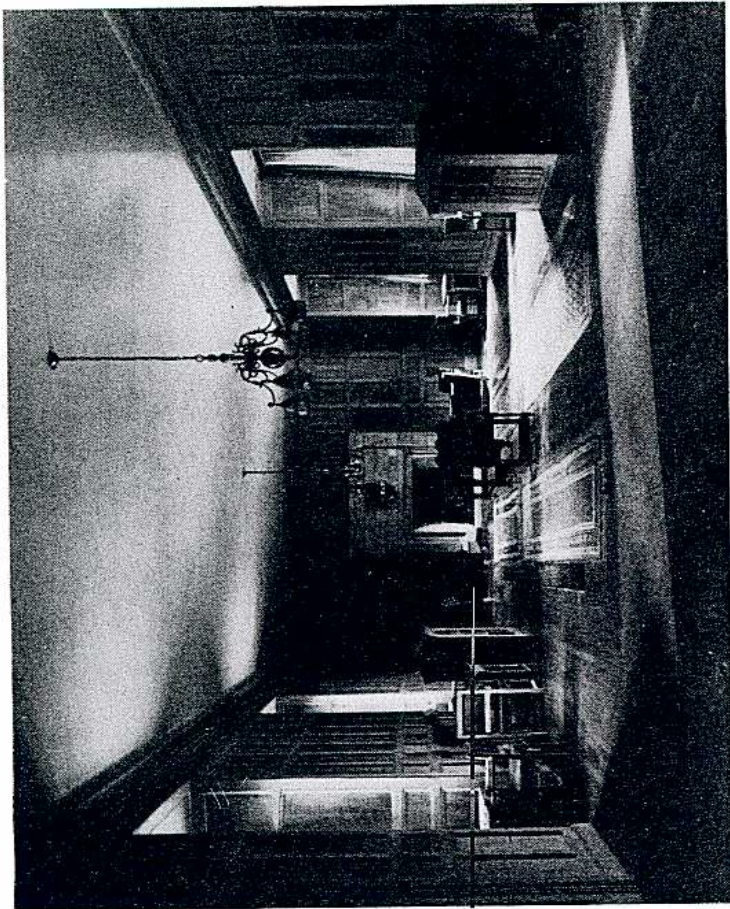
## ARTS AND DIVINITY READING ROOM

In the Entrance Hall a glass case holds the Sports Cups for which students compete. The main entrance leads almost directly into the Arts and Divinity Reading Room, a good example of late Victorian style. The small lobby connecting this Reading Room with the older buildings contains the last royal gift, a small collection of books given by Queen Anne in 1709, and the George Buchanan Collection. This latter collection includes, in addition to copies of most of the first and other editions of Buchanan's works, a number of books which formerly belonged to the great scholar and Reformer, some of which are annotated by him. An engraving of the portrait of Buchanan by Houbraken hangs near the Collection. George Buchanan was Principal of St Leonard's College, 1566-70, and bequeathed books to the Library.

To the right of this collection will be noticed a large reproduction of the portrait of Andrew Lang by Sir William Richmond. Lang, like Buchanan, was a St Andrews man, with a particular affection for the University Library, in which he often worked. The Library owns an outstanding collection of Andrew Lang's works including many manuscripts and a large collection of his letters.

## PARLIAMENT HALL

From this lobby one passes into the Parliament Hall, probably the most interesting library room in Scotland. On this site, in 1456, stood Big School, in a small room at the end of which the Faculty of Arts commenced a Library in that year. The present Hall was completed in 1643, primarily to serve as a setting for University degree ceremonies, by means of a gift of £1000 Scots by Alexander Henderson, the Covenanter, after the refounding of the Library by James VI and I in 1611. Henderson ranks as the Bodley of St Andrews. The Scottish Estates sat in the Hall in 1645-46 and it has since borne the name of the Parliament Hall. The Acts of the Scottish Parliament, including those passed in this Hall, may be seen in a bookcase to the right of the entrance. The chair used by the President of the Parliaments and the Clerks' table are preserved in the Hall. Another interesting object is



THE PARLIAMENT HALL





the Black Stone, on which students of mediaeval times sat when being examined. The painting of Mary Queen of Scots "In my end is my beginning," by John Duncan, was presented in 1940 by Sir David Russell, Chancellor's Assessor. In 1566, Queen Mary drew up a will bequeathing her Greek and Latin books to the University "pour y commencer une bible" or library.

About the year 1720 John Mackie described the Parliament Hall (see his *Tour in Scotland*, published in 1723) as "a spacious room where King Charles the first held a Parliament. There are three rows of seats round the room, which will contain four hundred persons, besides the area, in which is a table for the clerks and other officers. There is also a pulpit for prayers."

During the 19th century and the early part of the present century the Parliament Hall was necessarily used as a stack-room. In 1929 the wall-cases and the great cross-cases, which then almost completely filled the Hall, were removed and the Hall was re-floored and panelled. Since that date it has been used as a reading-room for the Teaching Staff and for small Graduation Ceremonies and other functions. A conjectural reconstruction of the Hall as it was in 1645-6 may be seen in the Upper Hall.

Adjoining the Parliament Hall is a small vaulted chamber which may have formed part of the original building. Beyond that is the West Room (which is not open to visitors) containing the Baron Von Hügel Library, the Sir James Donaldson Library and other Collections.

## UPPER HALL

Above the Parliament Hall is the Upper Hall or Long Gallery as it was formerly called. This is now the Old Library and contains many of the foundation collections which, after being scattered for centuries, have been reassembled in recent years. Notable among these is the Abbot Collection, the first gift received (1611) at King James's refoundation and made by George Abbot, then Archbishop of Canterbury. In the wall-cases, commencing at the entrance and proceeding from left to right, are the Early Printed Books Collection; the Bequest of Archdeacon William Moore to St Salvator's College in 1684; the Abbot Collection; the first Humanity Class Library in Scotland, given by Sir John

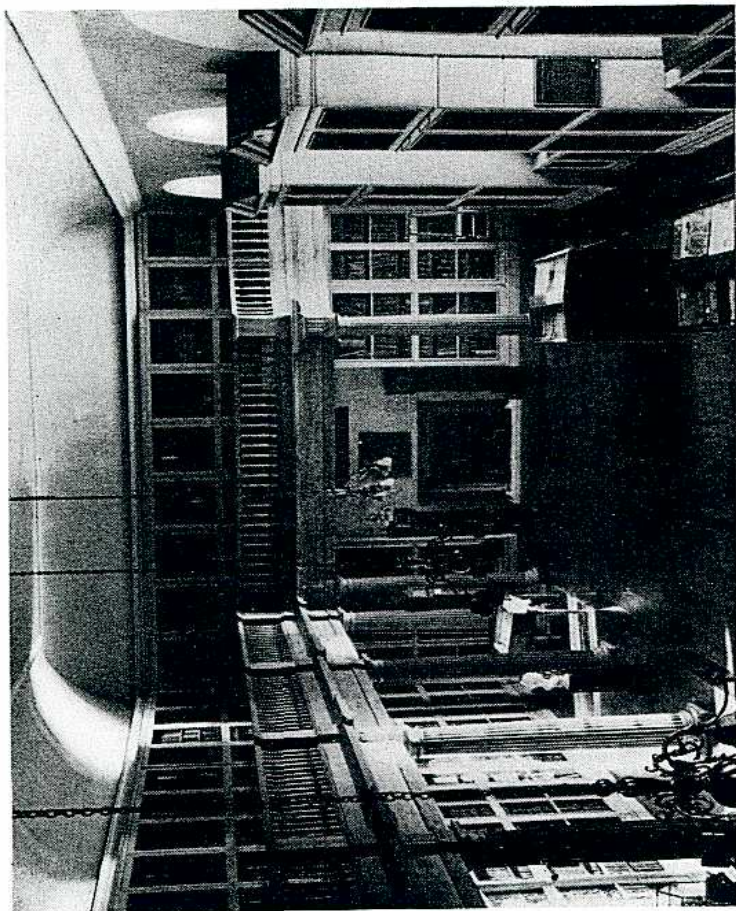
Scot of Scotstarvit to St Leonard's College, 1620-46; the Bequest of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford to St Leonard's in 1679; the Royal Collection of gifts by members of the Royal House of Stewart, principally those of the Regent Moray and of Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, 1565-1612; the fine collection given to St Leonard's College Library by Francis Scott, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch (father-in-law of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth); the Annandale Collection; the Bible Collection; the Library of James David Forbes, Principal of the United College, 1859-68, given by his son Dr George Forbes in 1929 (this very valuable collection of scientific works contains many of the rare first editions of the early mathematicians including a copy of Galileo's *Difesa* possibly inscribed by himself).

Many other interesting books line the walls of this room; books signed in cryptogram form jointly by Queen Elizabeth and her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; books which once belonged to Louis Quatorze; books bearing the earliest dated Scottish bookplates known to exist (those of Thomas Nicholson of Aberdeen, 1610); books whose covers bear the earliest dated armorial bookstamps (a series from the libraries of early Scottish ecclesiastics and others); a copy of Gregory's *Moralia* the binding of which bears the earliest dated panel-stamp (1488) known to exist anywhere in the world; a copy of the *editio princeps* of *Athenaeus* copiously annotated by Melancthon, and numerous other treasures.

## EXHIBITION CASES

In the exhibition cases are examples of important works, both in manuscript and in print, of considerable variety of interest. Some of the exhibits are changed occasionally but among permanent exhibits are a Hebrew scroll of the Law, on skins; the original copy of the Solemn League and Covenant subscribed at St Andrews in 1643; documents signed by many historical personages including the Old Pretender, the Young Pretender, and Montrose; works printed by Caxton; the Bassandyne Bible (the first to be printed in Scotland); the Bible carried to the scaffold by Donald Cargill the martyr, an alumnus of St Andrews, (on the clasps of this Bible will be noticed the initials of Katharine Lyon, a collateral ancestress of H.M. Queen Elizabeth);





THE UPPER HALL





several exquisitely illuminated copies of the Qur'ān, including one from the Library of Tippū Sultan; a copy of the Shah Nameh with unusually fine miniatures; manuscripts which originally formed part of the Library of the Priory of St Andrews, to which the University Library is in a real sense a successor (see *Henderson's Benefaction*: Library Publication no. 2).

Another exhibition case contains the University's collection of Communion Tokens, which is one of the most comprehensive in existence.

Over the fireplace hangs a moulded tablet bearing the Greek words AIEN APISTEYEIN (Ever to be the best), the University motto. This tablet was originally placed in the Lower Hall in 1773. Immediately below it is a framed design of a religious character which was cut in paper by a student in 1655.

On either side of the fireplace stand fine pedestal clocks made by Joseph Knibb, the celebrated Oxford and London clockmaker, about 1670. A still more interesting timepiece stands a little to the left of the fireplace, against a pillar. This is the astronomical timepiece which was made by Knibb to the order of James Gregory, the famous astronomer who invented the reflecting telescope. Gregory carried out many of his experiments in this Hall during the years 1668-1674. The bracket which according to tradition he erected to support his telescope may still be seen affixed to the wall outside the second window on the south side. There is evidence that, in 1750, there was a bracket for telescopes outside a window on the *north* side. Running diagonally across the floor will be seen an inlaid line: traditionally this line was originally scratched across the floor by Gregory and was the first meridian line drawn for Scotland. According to the University Minutes a Mr Short, a London instrument maker, was employed in 1748 "to fix a meridian for this place." The line was inlaid when the floor had to be renewed about twenty years ago.

On the window ledge are two reconstruction drawings, one of Parliament Hall and the other of the Upper Hall as it was in Gregory's day. The Hall was considerably heightened and the Gallery was added between 1765 and 1767. The wooden columns which carry the Gallery are very good examples of 18th century adaptation of a Doric Order (mutular) after Vignola.

Between two of these columns, near the centre of the Hall, is a cast of the skull of Pedro de Luna, the Avignon Pope who

granted the foundation bulls to Scotland's first University, St Andrews, in 1411. A hair (of doubtful genuineness) from the Pope's head is preserved on a glass slide below the skull.

A marble bust of Petrarch's Laura by Canova stands near the entrance, while on a window ledge the finely modelled head of Field-Marshal Smuts, a former Rector of the University, is particularly noteworthy.

The Library sundial, used by Gregory, was broken from its pedestal when the Library was damaged by German bombs in 1940 and now rests on a window ledge.

Dr Johnson visited the Library in 1773 and described this Hall as "*elegant and luminous*," a description which is still appropriate but it must have been still lighter before the windows on the north side were covered by bookcases. The window panes were not removed at that time and there are considerable recesses behind the bookcases. Mrs Oliphant, who at one time stayed almost opposite the Library, wrote for Blackwood's Magazine an interesting story of a ghost who used to appear in one of these recesses. About twenty years ago the present Librarian discovered in the recesses a number of interesting books, including a 14th century manuscript of St Augustine's *Eremitic Sermons*, which had apparently lain there since 1767.

Among other interesting exhibits in the Upper Hall are a beautiful Indian silver Zodiac Bowl, given by Hugh Cleghorn of Stravithie, who was largely instrumental in bringing Ceylon within the British Empire; a fragment of wood from one of the Spanish Armada ships, the *Florencia*, wrecked off the West coast of Scotland in 1588; and the early matrices of University seals.

The two Assyrian signet cylinders exhibited were bequeathed to the Library in 1926 by the late Mrs. J. Y. Gibson and her sister the late Mrs. A. S. Lewis. The date of one cylinder is ca. B.C. 1200 and of the other ca. B.C. 600.

In the same case are some fragments of Greek papyri from Oxyrhynchus and some pieces of ostraca from Thebes. All the fragments the Library possesses of Oxyrhynchus papyri have been printed in the series of volumes published by the Egypt Exploration Society.



## THE GALLERY

The Gallery is not usually open to visitors. It contains a number of special libraries and collections, notably the Medical Collection given by James Simson, 1764-70; the Beveridge Collection of Scandinavian Literature; the Collection of Early Mathematical works given by Robert Mackay; and the Celtic Collection given by the late MacGillivray of MacGillivray.

From the balustrade of the stairway to the Gallery, the University porter of the day hanged himself in 1707. The Senatus Academicus thereupon resolved that he should "hang in perpetuity and be forever without a name," and until 1940 his skeleton was suspended in a case above the stair.

## THE LIBRARY CLOCKS

### *Gregory's Clock.*

This was originally a bracket wall timepiece. It was converted to a long-cased timepiece by the addition of a narrow-waisted trunk, measuring only  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width, and a base. The dial is of brass and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The time is indicated on two silverized circles. The smaller, enclosed within the larger, has the hours engraved in Roman numerals, while the larger is divided into 60 seconds each of which is subdivided into three, as the pendulum beats thirds of a second. There is no minute hand. Both hour and second hands are elaborately carved and pierced. The four spandrils are engraved with a floral ornament. The movement of this timepiece is of simple construction and contains only three wheels with an ordinary tick-tack escapement actuated by a weight, which requires to be pulled up each day. The pendulum is supported at the back on a knife-edge.

The clock was made, as were the other two clocks in the Upper Hall, by Joseph Knibb, the famous 17th century clockmaker, of Oxford and London. It was made to the order of James Gregory, the astronomer, about 1673.

### *The Two Long-cased Clocks.*

These two timepieces are externally practically identical in appearance. The cases are of oak veneered with walnut, with

the doors in walnut root. They are narrow in the waist, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the wood inside has been hollowed out on each side of the pendulum ball. The dials are of brass with silverized hour and seconds circles and cast and chased spandrils. The inner edge of the hour circle is divided into quarters, the half-hour mark being longer and terminating in a fleur-de-lys. This was used when clocks had only one hand and gradually ceased after the introduction of minute-hands. The raised spandril or corner ornament is the earliest design that was used, a cherub's head with wings, and remained current until 1700. The hands are elaborately engraved and pierced.

The name of the maker, "Joseph Knibb, Londini fecit," is engraved in script on both timepieces at the dial below the hour circle. This is interesting because the maker's name seldom appears in Latin after the 17th century, and towards the end of that century was altered in position to the inside of the hour circle.

## THE SENATUS ROOM

Across the landing from the Upper Hall is the Senatus Room. This is in the extension added in 1829 and was originally designed as a small replica of the Upper Hall, with a similar Gallery above. Early in the present century the room was converted to its present form and is used as the meeting place of the *Senatus Academicus and other University bodies*. Around the walls are hung portraits of University dignitaries of the past and present. Most of the earlier portraits originally hung in the Upper Hall, from which they were removed about thirty years ago. The visitor will probably notice with most particular interest the more than life-size portrait of the 2nd Viscount Melville (Chancellor of the University 1814-51) by Sir David Wilkie, the four very fine paintings by Sir George Reid, and the recently added portraits of Field-Marshal Smuts, a former Rector of the University, by Frank O. Salisbury, and of the present Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir James Irvine, by Oswald Birley. Other portraits are by Sir John Watson Gordon, R. S. Herdman, and other artists.







ENTRANCE TO SCIENCE AND MEDICINE READING ROOM

## SCIENCE AND MEDICINE READING ROOM

The Science and Medicine Reading Room, on the first floor of the 1907-9 Extension, is approached by a stairway adjoining the Catalogue Room. This Reading Room, which forms part of the building designed by the late Sir Robert Lorimer, is well-lit and has a sylvan outlook. The room was first shelved and brought into use in 1925. In 1940 it suffered damage in an enemy air attack, and it has not yet been possible to repair all the damage.

On the walls will be noticed a large reproduction of the earliest known plan of the city of St Andrews (about 1430), and a photograph of the Diploma of LL.D. conferred by the University on Benjamin Franklin in 1759.

A statuette of a former student of the University, John Napier of Merchiston—renowned as the inventor of logarithms—stands in the centre of the room, in which his present-day student successors study mathematics.

On the landing outside this Reading Room small temporary exhibitions are held.

## THE STORES AND RESERVE COLLECTIONS

In a Library so extensive it is inevitable that most of the books have to be kept in store rooms. These store rooms contain about eight miles of books. Access is not allowed to visitors except in special cases. Books in all the stores, like those in the Reading Rooms, are classified by subject and, with very few exceptions, are available to all persons studying in the University, on request.



## MANUSCRIPTS DEPARTMENT

### *Western Manuscripts.*

The collection of Western Manuscripts includes manuscripts, charters and other documents, letters and facsimiles. Several thousands of items are comprised in the collection, some of which are of great importance, beauty or value. Among the early manuscripts the following are of outstanding interest :

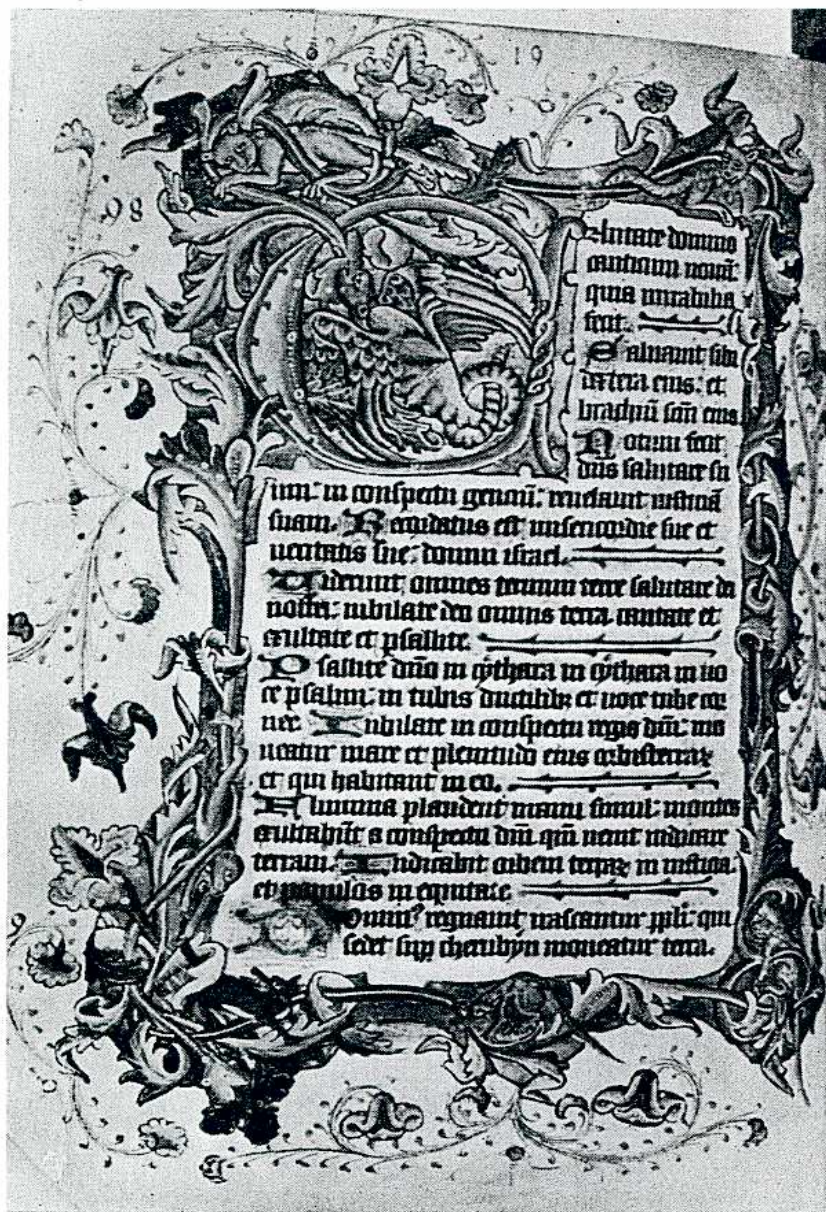
A manuscript of Andrew of Wyntoun's Chronicle, 15th century ; A portion of the works of St Augustine on vellum, 13th century, presented to the Priory of St Andrews by Lord James Stewart, Commendator ; St Augustine's Sermones ad heremitas, on vellum, 14th century ; Aristotle's Politics, in William of Moerbeke's Latin translation, on vellum, 14th century ; Le Roman de Girard de Viane, 13th century fragments ; A Flemish Book of Psalms on vellum, c. 1450 ; An illuminated French Book of Hours on vellum, c. 1420 ; Cicero's Opera philosophica, c. 1400 ; A Gradual of Franciscan Use, c. 1350 ; An illuminated Latin Psalter, c. 1300 ; and fragments from the Auchinleck Manuscript of an Alexander Romance, c. 1300.

Among the important documents and charters, etc., the following are perhaps of most general interest :

The Dysart Papers, c. 1650 ; Charters relating to Loch Leven, 1268-1397 ; The Solemn League and Covenant subscribed at St Andrews in 1643 and again in 1648 ; The Minute Books of the Baxters, Cordiners, Fleshers, and Hammermen of St Andrews ; Charters, letters, etc., of King James I of Scotland, 1430, King James III of Scotland, Prince James Edward (the Old Pretender) 1716 ; Prince Charles Edward (the Young Pretender) 1745 ; the Marquis of Montrose, 1641 ; John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale ; Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, 1399 ; and the Common-place Book of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, 1620.

Of especial interest to scientists are the letters and manuscripts of the Gregory family, Charles Darwin, Faraday,





A PAGE OF AN ILLUMINATED LATIN PSALTER  
ON VELLUM, CA. 1300





Sir Robert Moray (the first President of the Royal Society), and a very beautifully illuminated mathematical manuscript of John Geddy (1586) which formerly belonged to King James VI.

Other manuscripts and letters of particular interest are those of Immanuel Kant (a page only); James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; Sir Walter Scott; Mrs Grant of Laggan; Theodore Hook; John Ruskin; Hugh Miller; Sir John Everett Millais; Sir W. S. Gilbert; Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Recent literary manuscripts are representative, and include manuscripts of George Bernard Shaw; Laurence Binyon; Rudyard Kipling; Compton Mackenzie; Annie Swan; Siegfried Sassoon; Gordon Bottomley; Laura Knight; Storm Jameson; John Ferguson; Walter de la Mare; Janet Beith; Sir Edmund Gosse, and numerous other modern authors, including a very extensive collection of manuscripts and letters of Andrew Lang.

A number of fine examples of the beautiful calligraphy of Graily Hewitt, perhaps the finest exponent of the art today, are also included.

A topographical manuscript by Thomas Moody (1824), is richly enhanced by a large number of illustrations in the form of very fine water-colour drawings by J. C. Sleaf.

#### *Eastern Manuscripts.*

The collection of Eastern manuscripts is of considerable variety and interest. A small selection only can be exhibited, and consists in the main of Arabic and Persian manuscripts. The collection, however, contains manuscripts in many other Eastern languages including Urdu, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese, Singhalese, Hindustani, etc.

Visitors may find the following brief notes on one or two important and valuable manuscripts of some interest:

One of the earliest and most valuable Arabic manuscripts was completed on Šafar 11, A.H. 711 (i.e. June 29th, A.D. 1311). This is a manuscript of Al-Mu'allaqātu-s-Sab'u, or, 'The Seven Suspended Poems,' written in a clear *naskhi* hand, without vowel points, the poems being in red, the commentary in black and the headings in gold. This manuscript was written by Nizāmu-'d-dīn ibnu Shaikh Ahmad.



'The Seven Suspended Poems' are seven classical poems of the pre-Islamic Arabs, and all date from the 6th century of the Christian era. They were recited at the annual fair of 'Ukāz, formerly held near Mecca and are called 'the suspended' from the fact that they were said to have been suspended in the temple of the Ka'bah at Mecca as the finest examples of the poetry of the Arabs.

Not the earliest of the Persian manuscripts but one of the most outstanding and valuable is a manuscript of the well-known Persian work on ethics, the *Akhlāq-i-Muhsinī*. This fine manuscript, in the nasta'liq hand was written by the scribe Mahmūd of Herāt, who completed it towards the end of the month Rajab, A.H. 955 (i.e. early in September, A.D. 1548). The title of the work is in the form of a chronogram giving the date of its composition, A.H. 900 (i.e. A.D. 1494-95). This particular manuscript was thus written less than sixty years after the composition of the work.

A very fine illuminated Persian manuscript of the *Dīvān* or collected poems of Amīr Qāsim was written by one Pīr 'Alī Al-Jāmī, probably in the sixteenth century. In a circular medallion on the title-page are the words: "By way of a treasure for the great Sultan, the just and generous ruler, the victorious king, Husain Bahādur Khān—may God prolong his rule and his kingdom."

Among the other Eastern manuscripts exhibited are several beautifully illuminated copies of the *Qur'ān* and a copy of the *Shah Nameh* or *Book of Kings* with exceptionally fine miniatures. One of the copies of the *Qur'ān* came from the Library of Tippū Sultan.

## MAPS DEPARTMENT

The collection of Maps dates from 1611, when John Johnson, Professor of Theology in St Mary's College, bequeathed, among other works, his maps to the new foundation.

The collection is extensive and includes some very important works such as Blaeu's famous Atlas; but only about 600 of the maps have so far been fully catalogued and classified. Maps of Scotland naturally have pride of place but the collection is a general one and includes maps of all parts of the world. Local maps, both early and recent, are fairly well represented.

## PRINTS AND DRAWINGS DEPARTMENT

This Department contains engravings, photographs and other prints, water-colours and drawings. An important section of it is devoted to local views and portraits of eminent St Andreans. The *Swan Thomson Collection* and the *Lowson Collection* contain numerous examples of the earliest calotypes and photographs taken in St Andrews by D. O. Hill and others. The Oliphant Collection of drawings of St Andrews made by John Oliphant in 1767 and the Collection of water-colour sketches of St Andrews made by Professor John Cook, D.D., in 1797, are also valuable ancillaries to the study of local history. The extensive collections of photographs and sketches made by the late Professor J. E. A. Steggall cover a wider field, including many parts of Scotland and England and some parts of Europe.

## SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The object pursued in recent years in reassembling the great gifts of the past has been two-fold : first, to carry out the original intention of the University in accepting the gifts and to do just honour to the donors, and secondly to illustrate the history of the growth of the University Library by means of its books and collections.

A fuller account of the circumstances in which some of the collections were acquired will be found in *Henderson's Benefaction* (Library Publication no. 2).

The following brief notes on some of the Special Collections fall into two groups, (a) notes on special gift collections, and (b) notes on special subject collections deliberately amassed or acquired. More detailed information about any of the collections will be supplied on application to the Librarian.

### *The Royal Collection.*

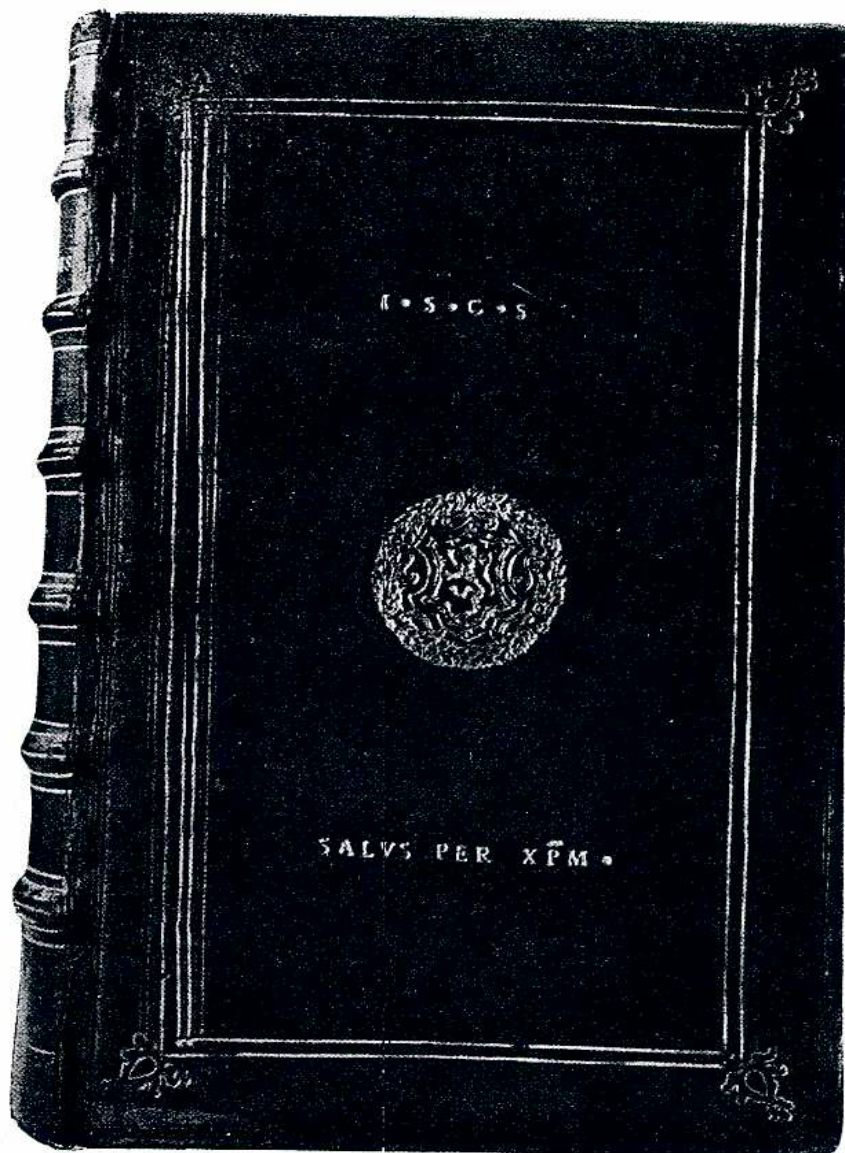
When King James VI and I in 1617 inspected the new Library which he had founded, the Rector of the University, Peter Bruce, read a Latin poem on the Library to its royal founder, of which the following is a translation :

" Far-famed once was Pharos the sea-girt isle (but tides have wrought changes on its former position) where, built on rocks, a tower raised its summit to the clouds on high. Lights shone there like a flashing star-group, to be seen afar by ships sailing at night. But not more welcome was this beacon to mariners doubtful of their course, when it guided their canvas on the fierce deep, than the Library which shone on Ptolemy's citadel, seen from afar, the lighthouse and particular charge of the Learned Sisters, whence volumes were scattered over the wide world, shedding forth the bright flame of knowledge that civilizes.

Now Pharos has been submerged, fallen is the lofty tower, and no trace remains of the great home of the Muses. But our dutiful King's patriotic zeal has gathered together







A 'REGENT MORAY' BINDING

the scattered stones of Pharos and dedicated a fresh memorial to the Muses, raising for them a sacred home and noble dwelling to be the envy of the Pharian ruler's Library, and furnishing it with books at which Athens would have marvelled and Rome before she was crushed under the Goth's proud foot. Therefore let the Pharos of Memphis hail the Scottish Pharos, and let Egypt's sway yield to the eminence of Britain."

The books at which Athens and Rome would have marvelled were the "grite number of the best, most profitable, and chosen volumes of all arts and disciplins" which King James, in 1612, decided to bestow upon the Library "as ane pledge and earnest-penny of his royal munificence, to be continued yearly to such time as the Library of the University comes to some reasonable perfection."

The gift was of eighty important works, to which the Queen added sixty-one, Prince Henry, twenty-nine, Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I) twenty-one, and Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen of Bohemia) thirty-seven works.

Many of the books which comprised these royal gifts can no longer be traced in the Library, but to those which have been identified have been added the very valuable gifts of other members of the Royal House of Stewart. Notable particularly is the collection of books given by the Regent Moray, some years earlier. Most of Moray's books bear the royal arms and the Regent's motto. This is by far the largest collection of Moray's books now in existence. On the illustration of one of Moray's bindings will be noticed the letters I.S.C.S. These letters were chosen by the Regent as being the initial letters of one of his mottoes, 'In Spe Contra Spem' and also of his name and office as Commendator of St Andrews.

#### *The Abbot Gift.*

This collection, given in 1611 by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first gift to the new University Library founded by King James VI and I.

The University had, of course, long possessed a general Library and separate Libraries in each of the Colleges, but Archbishop Abbot's gift formed the foundation stone of the new University Library.



The gift consisted of the new (Authorised) translation of the Bible and some forty-six other important works. Regrettably, the Bible and many of the other books given by the Archbishop have long since disappeared from the Library. The few books which remain, most of which bear Abbot's arms as Archbishop of Canterbury on the covers, have been reassembled in recent years, under a suitable tablet commemorating this important gift.

*Queen Anne's Gift.*

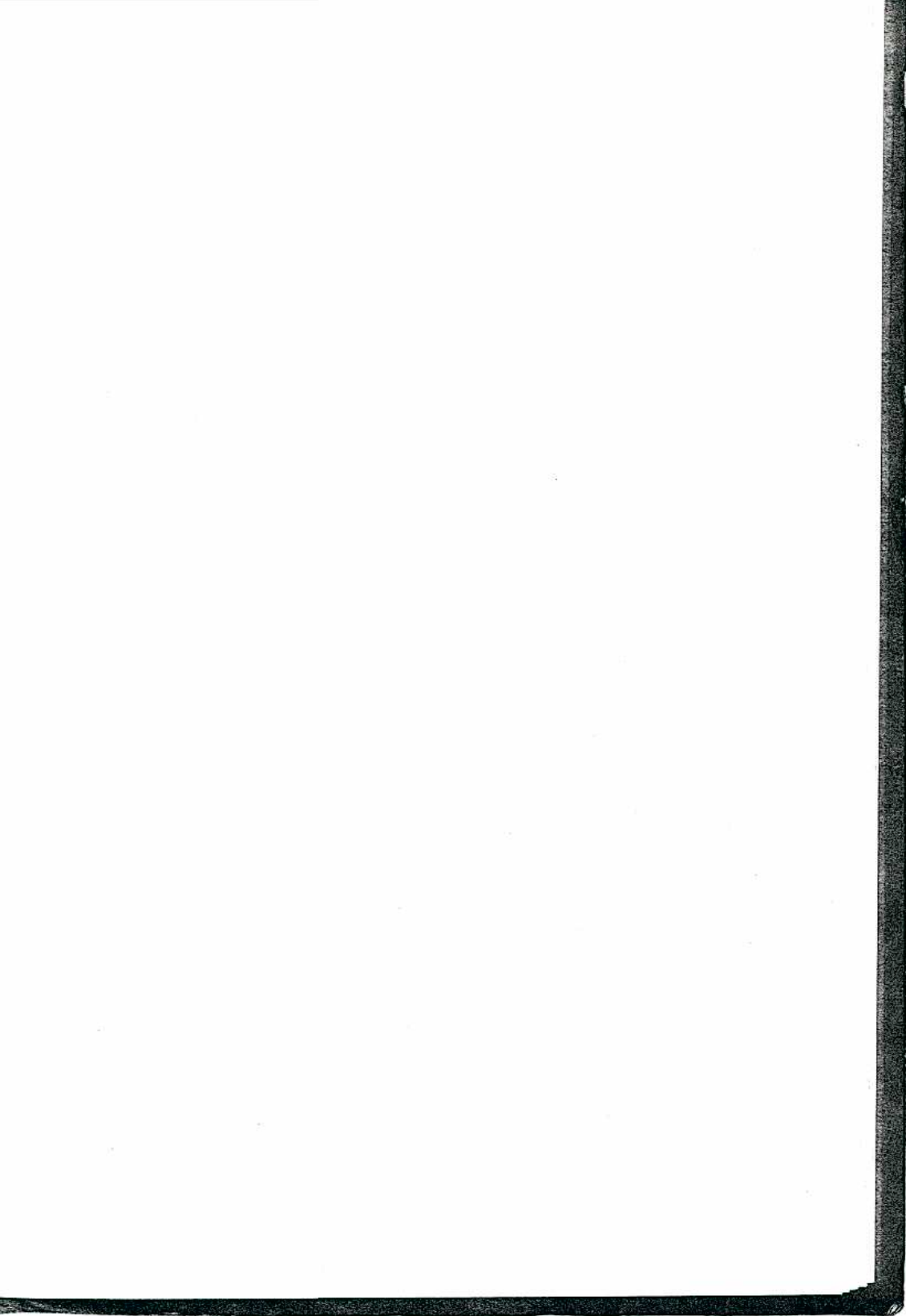
In 1709 Queen Anne presented to the University Library Tyrrell's *Fœdera*, and in 1710 a set of Rymer's *Fœdera*.

This royal gift is doubly significant in the history of the Library: it marks the end of the patronage of the Royal House of Stewart—of which family Queen Anne was the last member to reign—a patronage which began with Mary Queen of Scots' decision in 1566 to leave her Greek and Latin books to form a Library in the University, and which her half-brother, her son, and her grandchildren had continued to bestow upon the Library. The year 1710 marks, too, the beginning of another chapter in the history of the Library for, with the passing of the Copyright Act in that year, the Library began to enjoy a measure of Government support.

*The Annandale Collection.*

In July 1616, John Young, then Dean of Winchester, brought word to his Alma Mater that John Murray of Lochmaben had announced his intention to present books to the value of £10 sterling to the University Library. On August 28th of the same year the Rector and Professors informed Murray that they were "grettmly y addebbtit" to him for his liberality and that they would "mak the memorie off it continue sa lang as this Universitie sall stand or learning continue in this Kingdome."

Effect was not given by Murray to his promise until 1623, by which time he had been elevated to the peerage as Viscount Annan and 1st Earl of Annandale. Each of the books in his gift bears his arms on the covers, thus making them easily identifiable. Nevertheless, and in spite of the promise made by the University, the vicissitudes of the Library's history during succeeding centuries scattered the books throughout the Library, and it was not until 1938 that they were fully reassembled and the present commemorative tablet was placed above them.





THE BOOKSTAMP OF FRANCIS,  
2ND EARL OF BUCCLEUCH



#### *The Buccleuch Collection.*

The donor of this fine collection, Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, was only nine years of age when he entered the grammar school at St Andrews in 1636. When the Earl was in his fourteenth year, he entered as a student in the College of St Leonard. He left St Andrews in 1642, but always retained "a kindly remembrance of his College" and nobly augmented the Library. The Buccleuch Collection, which he gave to his old College, is the only one of the early collections given to the University or College Libraries that has always been kept as a separate collection.

Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, was the father of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, esteemed the greatest heiress of her time, who, at the age of twelve, became the wife of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth. On his wedding day Monmouth was created Duke of Buccleuch.

All the books in this collection are richly decorated with the arms of the Earl of Buccleuch. So far as is known they are the only books in any public collection bearing this Earl's armorial bookstamps. It is thus probable that they were specially bound, at the Earl's order, for presentation to the University.

#### *The George Buchanan Collection.*

The Buchanan Collection is in two parts, the first consisting of editions of works written by or about Buchanan, and the other of works bequeathed by Buchanan to the Library of St Leonard's College, of which College he was Principal. Many of the books in the latter group bear annotations in the hand of the Reformer himself.

The first group, though not complete, is believed to be one of the three most extensive collections of Buchanan's works in existence. One of the rarest works in this group is the copy of the first edition in English of Buchanan's *Detectioun* of Mary Queen of Scots.

The copy of the first edition of *Rerum Scotticarum Historia* belonged to Andrew Melville and is copiously annotated by him.

#### *The Hollis Collection.*

The University Records contain, under the year 1774, intimation of a gift of £100 by a "Mr Holls of Corcumbe in Dorset" for the purchase of books. What books were purchased from

this gift is unknown, but the "Mr Hollis" was the well known eccentric, Thomas Hollis, one of whose self-imposed tasks was to ensure that the greatest libraries of the world should possess good editions of writers of whom he approved, notably Plato, Milton, Bacon, Locke and Molesworth. Libraries which he especially favoured were those of Harvard, Berne, Zurich and St Andrews. Books which Hollis intended for presentation to these libraries were specially bound for him by Matthewman, in red morocco adorned with emblems of liberty, wisdom and freedom, the figures of Britannia and Liberty, the owl of Minerva, the wand of Æsculapius the lover of liberty, the olive branch, the caduceus of Mercury, the cock, the palm branch, or the Roman short-sword.

For himself Hollis chose the title of "A Lover of Liberty" and a typical inscription in books given to St Andrews University Library reads: "An Englishman, a Lover of Liberty, the Principles of the Revolution, and the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, Citizen of the World, is desirous of having the honour to present this book to the public Library of the University of St Andrews. London, March 13, 1765." His gifts to St Andrews apparently commenced in 1760 and continued until his death in 1777. Occasionally emblems were placed upside down on the binding, to indicate Hollis's disapproval of the work. By direction in his will he was buried in one of his own fields, ten feet down, and his grave was immediately ploughed over.

Books given by Thomas Hollis were brought together, as an interesting 18th century gift collection, in 1926.

#### *The Gift of Sir John Scot.*

John Seccot, later Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, matriculated at St Leonard's College on 20th December 1602. In 1620 he made a gift of books to the College Library and at the same time granted to the Regents of the College lands and rents for the endowment of a Chair of Humanity. The first gift of books consisted of nine works given by himself and more than fifty others which Sir John persuaded his friends to give. Among those friends who gave books was the poet, William Drummond of Hawthornden. In 1646 Sir John Scot presented sixteen more books to the College Library.

This gift was unusual in being associated with a particular Chair, for the benefit of which it was intended, rather than as a



general gift of books for the common use of the College. It was, in effect, what we should call to-day a Class Library, and was in this respect the first gift of its kind known to have been made to the University.

After the union of the Colleges in 1747 the collection was dispersed throughout the University Library. It was reassembled between 1925 and 1940.

#### *The Moore Collection.*

William Moore, D.D., Archdeacon and Minister of the first charge of St Andrews, and a former Regent of St Leonard's College, died on March 26th 1684. By his will, "if his child's children died without issue, and in that case only," he left all his books, valued at £666 13s 4d, and numbering about 380 volumes, to the Library of St Salvator's College, except his manuscripts.

Effect was not given to this legacy until 1744, in which year the books were placed in the Library of St Salvator's College "in the press that stands on the west side of the closet."

During the following century the books were scattered throughout the University Library and so remained, undistinguished in any way from other books until, in 1942, it became possible to reassemble all that remained under the present commemorative tablet.

#### *The Wedderburn Collection.*

Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, physician to King Charles I, and a former Regent in St Leonard's College, bequeathed a collection of 1344 volumes to his old College.

Sir John died in July 1679, and on the 20th of that month the Principal and Professors of the College wrote to his nephew, Lord Gosford, a long letter of appreciation of the bequest. That letter, which is printed in full in *The Wedderburn Book* (1898, vol. 1, p. 137), contains the following interesting and rather remarkable statement: "We cannot but acknowledge it the greatest of that nature [*i.e.* donation] that ever hath been made by any one to any Colledge in the kingdome. . ."

*The Wedderburn Book* also contains an account of a visit to St Leonard's College by a descendant of Sir John some years later. This descendant recorded that "I endeavoured to obtain



a sight of some of the books thus bequeathed, but in vain"; while the editor of *The Wedderburn Book* recorded that, on 19th January 1892, the Librarian of the University at that date informed him "that the books left by Sir John were transferred on the dissolution of St Leonard's College, in the middle of the last [i.e. 18th] century, to the general University Library, from the other volumes in which they are not now distinguishable."

The books which remain of this outstanding collection were identified between 1925 and 1947 and were reassembled under a suitable tablet.

## OTHER EARLY GIFT COLLECTIONS

The Library received many other early gift collections, which it has not been found practicable to reassemble. Notable among these was the bequest in 1657 of the whole of the library (with the exception of one manuscript) of William Guild, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen.

## IMPORTANT GIFTS IN RECENT TIMES

### *The Crombie Collection.*

The private library of Professor Frederick Crombie, given to the Library, after his death in 1890, by his sister.

Mainly theological in character, this collection of over 5,000 volumes was the first of the many gifts and bequests of large private libraries from which the University has benefited in recent times.

### *The King of Siam's Gift.*

This collection of Sacred Buddhist Writings, in Siamese characters, was presented to the University Library by Chulalongkorn I. (Sommdech Phra Paramindr Maha), King of Siam, in September 1896, to mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

### *The Donaldson Library.*

The largest collection bequeathed to the Library in recent times is the Donaldson Library. In 1915 Sir James Donaldson,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor since 1886, died, bequeathing almost all his books, manuscripts and papers to the Library. The Principal had been a life-long book buyer and had amassed the most extensive private library then known to St Andrews. His Library was essentially that of a scholar and he was indifferent to large-paper copies, fine bindings and "collectors' editions." Theology and the classics form the largest sections of the Donaldson Library, but it is very representative of knowledge as a whole. The collection contains about 10,000 volumes.

*The Beveridge Collection.*

This collection was presented by the Rev. John Beveridge, K.S.O., M.B.E., between 1919 and 1943. It consists of three sections devoted respectively to Scandinavian literature, the literature of bees and bee-keeping, and works on and in Esperanto.

*The Mackay Collection.*

This collection of the works of eminent mathematicians is notable for some rare and valuable editions of Greek and other early scientists. The collection was presented to the Library in 1923 by Robert Mackay, Esq., in memory of his brother, John Sturgeon Mackay.

*The Baron von Hügel Library.*

The private Library of Baron Friedrich von Hügel, who bequeathed it to the University in 1926. The collection principally consists of important philosophical works and also includes a very extensive correspondence between Baron von Hügel and other philosophers.

*The Forbes Library.*

The Library collected by Principal James David Forbes, Principal of the United College, 1859-68, was presented to the Library by his son Dr George Forbes in the name of his brother and sister and himself in 1929. The Library is scientific in character and contains many exceedingly rare and valuable editions of the works of early mathematicians and scientists, some of which are referred to elsewhere in this Guide. There are about 4,000 volumes in this Library.

*The McIntosh Collection.*

In 1931 Professor William Carmichael McIntosh bequeathed most of his large collection of works on natural history to the Library. This collection includes particularly important works on marine biology.

*The R. D. Mackenzie Library.*

An extensive general collection which formed the private library of Dr R. D. Mackenzie, who gave it to the University in 1933.

*The W. M. Lindsay Gift.*

The great classical Library of Professor Wallace Martin Lindsay, F.B.A., bequeathed in 1937.

*The Shewan Homeric Collection.*

A large and important collection of Homeric collected by Dr Alexander Shewan, who gave it to the Library in 1938. The collection is rich in rare dissertations.

*The MacGillivray of MacGillivray Collection.*

This important collection of Scottish history and literature was given to the Library in 1939 by Dr Angus MacGillivray, 28th Chief of the Clan.

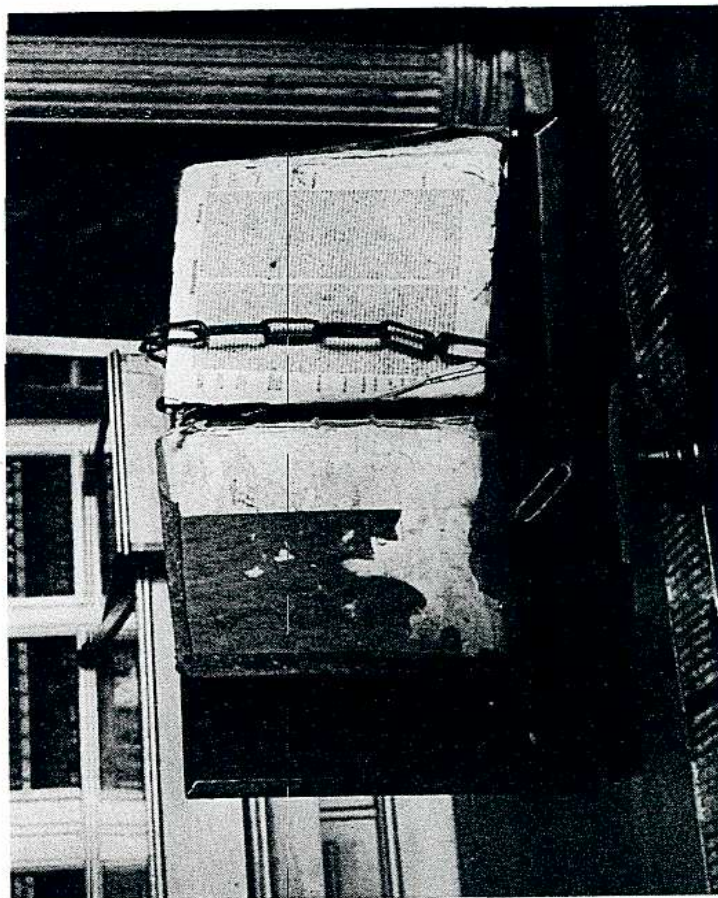
It is particularly valuable for extensive runs of editions of Ossian and Duncan Ban MacIntyre, many of the editions being very rare indeed.

*The Maitland Ramsay Collection.*

An important collection of ophthalmological works, including valuable sets of periodicals, given to the Library in 1941 by Dr Andrew Maitland Ramsay.







A CHAINED BIBLE

## THE BIBLE COLLECTION

The aim of this collection is to provide versions of the Bible, in whole or in part, in as many of the languages in which it has been printed and in as many variant editions as possible. The collection contains some rare texts and editions and includes versions of books of the Bible, the Apocrypha, and the Pseudepigrapha in languages and dialects from all the continents, though many languages and dialects are still unrepresented. The earliest work in the collection is a Hebrew Scroll of the Law; the latest is the Revised Standard Version. Visitors will usually be particularly interested in the Hebrew Scroll, the great Complutensian Polyglot, the Great Bible, the Bassandyne Bible, the chained Bible, and the Bibles which formerly belonged to Donald Cargill, the martyr, and to Alexander Duff, the missionary.

## THE TYPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION

This is the very considerable collection of books arranged by a special scheme to illustrate the history and development of the art of printing in Europe. It forms the fourth section in the Library's demonstration of the growth of the book; the earlier sections being (1) the small collection of cuneiform inscriptions, (2) the small collection of papyri and ostraca, (3) the early vellum and paper manuscripts.

The collection of early printed books includes books printed between 1466 and 1775, arranged by country of origin, subdivided first by town and then by date, thus all the books the Library possesses printed in e.g. Venice, in 1490, will be found together. The books are then further subdivided first by printer and then by author, so that all the books printed by any printer in a given year automatically come together on the shelves. The development of any particular printer's art, year after year, can thus be studied with the maximum ease.



The late date selected as the ultimate for the Typographical Collection, viz. 1775, applies in the case of books printed in Scotland alone. It has been determined in order to bring the Collection into comparative line with the Bibliographical Society's well known Dictionaries of Printers, Booksellers and Bookbinders, the latest of which extends to 1775.

The story of Printing in Scotland opens late in the history of the art in Europe, at a time when printers in other countries had already attained to very high standards of typographic art. After its establishment in Edinburgh and St Andrews its general spread throughout Scotland was also very slow and it was not until the 18th century that many of the smaller towns began to print for themselves. In the 18th century, however, following upon the Union of the Parliaments, came a very great impetus to the Scottish book trade in general and in Edinburgh in particular. This was followed immediately by the establishment in London by Scotsmen of many of the most famous firms of publishers and booksellers and by the great 18th century journalistic enterprises of Scotsmen both in London and Edinburgh. Bookbinders journeyed to London to perfect their craft under such famous binders as Charles Lewis and Roger Payne and among them went Melville Fletcher from St Andrews, later bookbinder to the Library and Arch-Bedel to the University.

By the year 1775 most of this great gestation period had borne its fruit and the days of the development of book production were virtually over until, in the late 19th century, a new impetus was given by William Morris and others.

Thus our collection of Scottish books to 1775 serves to illustrate—as it is believed is illustrated nowhere else—the story of the progress of the arts and crafts of book production in Scotland and of the foundation of the Scottish firms which in so many instances were the parents of some of the best known London publishing houses and bookselling firms of to-day and through them of many of the American and Dominion firms.

In the Librarian's room may be seen a curious barometer designed and presented to the Library by Alexander Wilson, the St Andrews man who became the Father of Scottish Type-Founders, and the branch of whose firm in America cut the first dollar-sign type ever used in printing.

Of still greater interest is the probability that it was in St

Andrews University that Scotland's first printer, Andrew Myllar, received his education.

It was from St Andrews, too, that Edward Raban went to found the first printing establishment in Aberdeen.

It is thus peculiarly fitting that in this, the oldest University Library in Scotland, special efforts should have been made to demonstrate the growth of the book trade in Scotland.

The first section of the Typographical Collection is confined to Incunabula (works printed in the 15th century) and to facsimiles of Incunabula.

#### *Incunabula.*

The Library possesses over one hundred and twenty incunabula. These include important examples of printing from many early presses, including those of Aldus, Jenson, Caxton, and other famous printers, and include the only complete copy in Scotland of the *editio princeps* of Aristotle, printed by Aldus. In addition, the Incunabula Section contains many facsimile editions of incunabula of which the Library does not possess originals.

The Incunabula are housed in the Strong Room except when temporarily placed in exhibitions in Upper Hall. They may not be borrowed but may be inspected on application to the Librarian or Sub-Librarian.

Some of the books in this collection originally formed part of the Priory Library or of the collections in other Monastic libraries in St Andrews. Others are of special interest as having belonged to famous scholars, including Melancthon, George Buchanan, Archbishop Schevez and others.

The earliest printed book in the Library is a copy of St Augustine's *De arte praedicandi* which forms Book 4 of *De doctrina christiana*. Printed at Strassburg by Mentelin, this work is not dated, but it is certain that it was printed before 1466.

The collection of other early printed books is housed in the Upper Hall and includes books, other than Incunabula, printed before 1640 in the case of English books or books printed for the English market abroad, 1600 in the case of foreign books and 1775 in the case of books printed in Scotland.

A few exceptions are made to the general rule; thus, for example, the fine collection of books printed by Baskerville in



Birmingham, though much later in date, is included in the Typographical Collection. Similarly, books printed at St Andrews University Press up to about 1850 and including the famed "immaculate" editions of classical writers edited by Professor John Hunter, are classed with the Typographical Collection.

In recent years steps to illustrate still more thoroughly the art of the book have been made by the purchase of examples of the work of many fine modern presses. These include the Kelm-scott, Pezart Tree, Ashdene, Essex House, Doves, Golden Cock-erell, Vale, Riccardi, Florence, Cuala, Pegana, Pelican, Eragny, Beaumont, Three Sirens, Wayside, Roycroft, Woolly Whale, Astolat, I Daniel, Old Bourne, Plimpton, Curwen, Nonesuch and other Presses.

## THE ANDREW LANG COLLECTION

This interesting collection of the works of Andrew Lang (student in St Leonard's Hall, 1861-63), includes copies of almost all the books he wrote or edited. In most cases copies are of the first editions in the original covers but there are also many later editions and large-paper copies.

In addition to printed books the collection includes a considerable number of Lang's original manuscripts, corrected proofs, and some hundreds of autograph letters. In addition there are about seventy copies of letters, the originals of which are still in private ownership, which have been made by the courtesy of the owners.

No effort is being spared to make the collection one of the most comprehensive in existence, and additional manuscripts and letters are added from time to time.

Apart from the manuscripts and letters the rarest item in the collection consists of the original manuscript volumes of the College Magazine which Lang edited and largely wrote and illustrated when a student in the University.



## BINDINGS

It is widely known that the University Library is outstandingly rich in bindings bearing early Scottish armorial bookstamps. It is perhaps not so well known that the Library also possesses a book the binding of which bears the earliest dated panel stamp known to exist (1488).

Particularly fine examples of early armorial bindings are those of Archbishop Beaton (1552); Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich (1583); Archibald Craufurd, Canon of Glasgow (1550); Bishop Gordon (1552); James VI; William Kerr, Earl of Lothian; John Murray, Earl of Annandale; Bishop Reid (1558); Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch; Henry Sinclair, Dean of Glasgow (1550); James Stewart, Regent of Scotland; Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Louis XIV; Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury.

The Library also owns the only early Scottish panel bindings known. These are on two volumes, ornamented on the spine and boards. On panels about 3 in. by 2 in. on the boards appears a representation of the Crucifixion, with two women, presumably the two Marys, standing at the foot of the Cross. The lines are deeply engraved and are somewhat squarely cut.

The best examples of medallion stamp bindings in the Library are on 16th century bindings which originally belonged to William Ramsay, Principal of St Salvator's College, 1566-70, from whom they passed to Robert Wilkie, Principal of St Leonard's College in 1589. The medallion stamps on these books are of Dido and Plato, two of each, quite different. Unfortunately the gilt and silver with which they were originally enhanced has almost disappeared.

There is a good collection of German decorated pigskin bindings, bearing panel stamps of various eminent men including Luther; and there are representative French, Italian, Flemish and other bindings, some of them very beautifully tooled. Some of the bindings are signed by such craftsmen as André Boule and others are the work of Little Masters.

The so-called Henry VIIIth binding, bearing his arms and similar to bindings often sold as Henry's was probably, like many of the others, never in his possession.

Some of the 18th century Scottish bindings are particularly handsome and of outstandingly good workmanship.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC FACILITIES

Through the generosity of Sir David Russell, LL.D., Chancellor's Assessor, the Library possesses a Graflex Photorecord Camera for photographing books and manuscripts, and an Argus Microfilm Reader.

## LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Library Publications may be purchased by visitors on application at the Enquiry Desk adjoining the Entrance Hall.

### *Books.*

- Catalogue of the Library, 1826. (Unbound). 10s.  
Catalogue of Mathematical Works, 1883. (Pamphlet). 1s.  
Catalogues of Additions, 1867-1900. 6 vols. (Unbound) 6s. (Bound) 18s.  
Library Bulletin, 1901-25. 10 vols. (Unbound) 10s. (Bound) 30s.  
Catalogue of Books Added 1925-33. 3 vol. (Unbound) 6s.  
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