

## VIII.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL COMMUNION TOKENS. BY R. KERR,  
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The lists of Scottish Episcopal communion tokens published by the Rev. Robert Dick, in *Scottish Communion Tokens, other than those of the Established Church* (1902), and by James Anderson, in *Communion Tokens of the Northern Counties of Scotland* (1906), valuable though they were as pioneer work, are known to those interested in the study of communion tokens to be incomplete, and, in certain particulars, inaccurate. In this paper we present a corrected and augmented list of Episcopal tokens, together with an outline of the history of Episcopacy in Scotland. The latter, besides serving as a background to the tokens, sets forth the considerations which have determined the inclusion in, or exclusion from, our list of particular tokens.

What is an "Episcopal Token"? It might be thought that the answer should be easy—that it is a token belonging to a congregation of an Episcopal Church. But in actual fact the answer is not so easy as that, as will appear

when we consider the following points arising out of the history of the Scottish Church.

The Reformation of the Church in Scotland took place in 1560, and the old regime was abolished. Nevertheless it appears that during the remainder of the sixteenth century some of the prelates were still acknowledged as such. For a time there was a struggle between the ideas of presbytery and episcopacy. Though the Second Book of Discipline, accepted by the General Assembly in 1581, but not receiving parliamentary sanction, laid down a presbyterian constitution for the Church, yet this did not end the matter, and there was continued conflict, the details of which need not concern us here. Suffice it to say that in 1606 the Scottish Parliament restored the estate of bishops, and gradually the courts of the Church if not the whole people mostly came to accept this. The Church was then episcopal from about 1610 to 1638, in which latter year the famous Glasgow Assembly abolished episcopacy and restored presbytery. In 1661, at the Restoration of the Monarchy, the tables were turned, and the Second Episcopacy lasted from 1661 to 1688, the date of the Revolution, though Presbyterianism was not established by law till 1690. Since that date the Church of Scotland has been presbyterian in constitution, and Episcopalians have been "dissenters." Indeed from 1690 to 1712 Episcopacy was illegal, the Toleration Act of 1712 ending that state. Episcopal worship has been legal since then, though for a time after the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 certain disabilities were laid on the Episcopal group because of their sympathy with the Jacobites, as by the Acts of Parliament of 1719 and 1748. These penal laws were repealed only in 1792.

These facts will help us when we face some of the difficulties that arise in connection with "episcopal" tokens. The two episcopacies lasted from 1610 to 1638, and 1661 to 1688, during which periods the Church of Scotland was constituted on an episcopal basis. It might be said that tokens belonging to these periods should be called episcopal tokens. But they actually belong to the Established Church of Scotland, and so we regard them as "Parish" rather than "Episcopal." In fact it does not appear that any token can be identified as belonging to the first Episcopal period, but an example from the second period is the dated token of Brechin 1678 (Brook 133: Dick 984). This was struck apparently in honour of the promotion of the Rev. George Halliburton to the See of Brechin, which he held till 1682, being at the same time minister of the charge of Brechin. Brook classes this as Parish, and Dick classes it as Episcopal, and in a sense both are correct, but in order to avoid such duplications we call this Parish. Another example is the Fintray token (Brook 424: Dick 995). This token has on it the initials of Alexander Forbes, who was minister of Fintray 1681 to 1693 (dates as in the *Fasti* of the Church of Scotland). He began his ministry in an episcopal period and apparently continued beyond it. Again,

since this is an Established Church token, it is to be regarded as Parish. Other similar cases in Dick's list are Nos. 994 (Brook 414) and 999 (Brook 433). The principle of nomenclature used here is therefore to call tokens Parish when they belong to the Church of Scotland, whether in an episcopal or a presbyterian period, and to retain the term Episcopal for those belonging to the Episcopal Church of Scotland as apart from the Established Church.

With regard to the period 1638 to 1661 the Church was then presbyterian, and there should be no difficulty about saying that any Church of Scotland tokens of this time are Parish. It is true that in certain parts of the country some Episcopal ministers kept to their parishes, and this might have led to difficulty, because, though the Church was presbyterian, these ministers would be both Parish and Episcopalian. But as it happens, there are no tokens here to raise this difficulty.

As to the period after 1688 when the Church became presbyterian once more, many of the Episcopal ministers again retained their parishes, especially in the North. Thus Luccock<sup>1</sup> says: "A vast number (of clergy) north of the river Tay, being strongly Episcopalian, and having the influential laity with them, were left in undisputed possession." How long that went on it is difficult to say, except by reference to the history of particular congregations. No doubt in most cases the ministers simply remained till their death, but then a presbyterian would succeed. Here again it is fortunate that no actual difficulty arises.

Finally, there is the problem of undated tokens, and those without indication, as by initials, of the minister. Sometimes local records may help in such cases, but the unfortunate thing is that local records are often fragmentary or difficult of access, and even where they are fairly complete, tokens are often scarcely mentioned, and, if they are, the markings are seldom described.

One feature that has been regarded as usually indicating an Episcopal token is the presence of a Cross on the token. Consider, for example, the tokens of Lamington and Wandel (Brook 702 and Brook 701, our No. 40). Both are triangular, the former marked L-C, the latter L-+. It is assumed that the former is Parish and the latter Episcopal because of the Cross. Another case of this is the Longside tokens—Brook 761 is marked L-S, and Dick 1009 (our No. 43) is marked L+S. Here again the former is called Parish and the latter Episcopal because of the Cross. It is not known, however, whether these attributions can be proved by evidence. It is to be admitted that most tokens known to be Episcopal are marked with a Cross, as will be noticed in the following list. The consequence is that an unidentified token with a Cross on it is presumed to be Episcopal until evidence in a different direction is forthcoming. An example is the token marked G/MT (our No. 67).

<sup>1</sup> *The Church of Scotland*, p. 246.

It is evident, then, that there must be in some cases a good deal of doubt, until some direct evidence is discovered to settle the problem, and the writers of this paper will be most grateful for any information that tends to confirm the notes following or leads to fresh identifications.

We are grateful to those museum and library officials, private collectors, ministers, and others who have assisted us in the preparation of this paper; and especially to those who have courteously accorded us the privileges of examining their collections, and lending us such tokens as we wished to have drawn. Amongst these we wish particularly to thank the Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, the Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, and the Curator of the Perth Museum and Art Gallery; the Librarian of the University of St Andrews; J. R. Lockie, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Paisley; Archibald McLean, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Bridge of Allan; Miss M. C. McNaught, St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh; the Very Rev. J. S. McArthur, B.D., Millport; and the Rev. A. R. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., Aberdeen.

The tokens illustrated in the plates appended to this paper have been very carefully drawn by Mr A. J. Lothian, F.S.A.Scot., Technical Assistant in the Art Department of the Royal Scottish Museum.

#### REFERENCES.

The abbreviated references made in this paper to works on communion tokens may be expanded as follows:—

- ANDERSON . . . . . *Communion Tokens of the Established Church in Northern Counties of Scotland.* By James Anderson. 1906.
- BROOK . . . . . "*Communion Tokens of the Established Church of Scotland: Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,*" by A. J. S. Brook, F.S.A.Scot. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xli., 1906-7.
- DICK . . . . . *Scottish Communion Tokens, other than those of the Established Church.* By the Rev. Robert Dick, F.S.A.Scot. 1902.
- KERR and LOCKIE . . . . . "*Communion Tokens of the Church of Scotland: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries,*" by R. Kerr, F.S.A.Scot., and J. R. Lockie, F.S.A.Scot., *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxvii., 1942-3.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the course of the list below:—

C.c.	Cut corners.	Obv.	Obverse.	Rd.	Round.
Ob.	Oblong.	Ov.	Oval.	Rev.	Reverse.
		Sq.	Square.		

#### MEASUREMENTS.

Sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

1. ABERDEEN (St. John's). *Obv.* Latin cross; around, **CHRIST DIED FOR US.** Table-number 1 incuse below cross. *Rev.* **ST JOHN'S | CHAPEL** Upright ov., 18 x 13. Dick 973. Illustration 1.

2. ABERDEEN (St. Paul's). *Obv.* **ST PAUL'S | CHAPEL. | ENGLISH | EPISCOPAL;** at left and right, vertically, **FOUNDED 1722** *Rev.* **ABERDEEN | 1844** Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. Dick 974. Illustration 2.

3. ABERDEEN (St. Paul's). As preceding token, but of more recent manufacture; the inscription "**FOUNDED 1722**" is omitted. Dick 975. Illustration 3.

4. ARBROATH. *Obv.* **+A+B+ | +M+** (the stops are four-pointed stars), the initials probably for Arbroath Meeting-house. *Rev.* **1710**, with scroll ornament below. Shape irregular, but approximating to sq., c.c., 11. Dick 978. Illustration 4.

5. ARBROATH. *Obv.* **A B | M | 1729**, the initials probably for Arbroath Meeting-house. *Rev.* **M | I G**, with a four-pointed star below each of the last two letters. The initials for Mr John Grub, the incumbent. (See No. 39, below.) Border each side. Sq., 10. Dick 979. Illustration 5.

6. ARBROATH. *Obv.* **C**, with cross to right, the initial probably for Church. *Rev.* **M | H E**, probably for Mr Henry Edgar, incumbent 1732-1768 (Bishop in 1759). Inner beaded border, and outer linear border, both sides Rd., 14. Dick 976. Illustration 6.

The ascription of this token by Dick to "Hugh Eglinton, 1615" is difficult to understand. No Hugh Eglinton was ever minister of Arbroath Episcopal Church, and in 1615 the minister was Henry Philp. If this token is Episcopal and belongs to Arbroath, then it is likely that "H E" stands for "Henry Edgar."

7. ARBROATH. *Obv.* **C | A B**, for Church of Arbroath, in script capitals. *Rev.* **MR | J. T | 1768**, the initial letters being script capitals, for Mr James Tomlinson, minister from about 1760 to 1769. Border both sides. Sq., 11. Dick 981. Illustration 7.

According to "Notes on Episcopacy in Arbroath," by Isabella Logie (Arbroath, 1904), p. 82, this is "the only token representing the Arbroath 'Qualified' or English Episcopal congregation, which began its existence probably about 1760 and was united with the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1806. James Tomlinson was the first minister of the 'Qualified' Chapel. He resigned in 1769."

8. ARPAFEELE. *Obv.* Latin cross. *Rev.* **M | W P | 1781**, for Mr William Paterson, ordained in 1780, and appointed Dean of the Diocese of Ross and Argyll in 1784. Upright ob., 13 x 12. Dick 982. Illustration 8.

This token was used by the Rev. James Paterson, son of the above Dean William Paterson, during his incumbency at Ballachulish, from 1839 to 1847.

9. BANFF. *Obv.* Saltire incuse; incuse serrated border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 11. Dick 983. Illustration 9.

10. BRECHIN. *Obv.* **I H S**, for Jesus Hominum Salvator, the **S** retrograde. *Rev.* **A D**, for Alexander Davidson, incumbent 1770-1786. Rd., 16. Dick 985. Illustration 10.

For the reasons given in the introduction, we regard the token of Brechin 1678 (Dick 984; Brook 133) as belonging to the Established, not the Episcopal, series.

11. BROUGHTY FERRY. *Obv.* On band formed by two beaded ovals, **ST MARY'S CHURCH BROUGHTY FERRY;** on edge, maker's name, **KIRKWOOD, EDIN.** *Rev.* **I H S** in plain block capitals in relief on multi-rayed star; beaded border. Ov., 20 x 14. Dick 986. Illustration 11.

BUCKIE. See Stock Token No. 62.

12. CAMPBELTOWN. *Obv.* A Latin cross in relief. *Rev.* Incuse of obverse. Thin sheet-iron. Sq., c.c., 14. Dick 987; Brook 154. Illustration 12.

13. CRAIL. *Obv.* **I H S**, with small Latin cross below. *Rev.* **M | R L**, within circle, for Mr Robert Lyon, incumbent from at least 1721 to 1740, or for Mr Robert Lindsay, 1741-1770. Rd., 11. Dick 988. Illustration 13.

14. CRUDEN. *Obv.* **I S**, for James Stephen, incumbent 1802–1807; serrated border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 12. Dick 989. Illustration 14.

15. DUNDEE (St. Paul's). *Obv.* **I H S**, in plain block capitals; floral ornament above and below. *Rev.* **ST P.**, for St. Paul's, in plain block capitals; floral ornament above and below. Ov., 15 × 12. Dick 990. Illustration 15.

16. DUNDEE (St. Paul's). As preceding token, but not from the same dies, and smaller. 13 × 11. Dick 991.

17. DUNDEE. *Obv.* **DUNDEE | 1782**, the first line curving with the upper edge; below, a star. *Rev.* A bishop's mitre. Rd., 10. Dick 992. Illustration 17.

18. EDINBURGH (All Saints'). *Obv.* A pelican in her piety (feeding her young with blood from her breast); around, above, "**MY BLOOD IS DRINK INDEED**". *Rev.* Chalice; around, above, "**MY FLESH IS MEAT INDEED**". Upright ov., 21 × 18. Dick 993. Illustration 18.

Dick refers to the use of this token in many of the High Churches in England.

Amongst the tokens in the Lumsden Collection at Aberdeen University is an ob. c.c. specimen with *obv.* **ALL SAINTS | PARISH | 1838**, and *rev.* **THIS DO**, etc. Capt. Lumsden attributed this to All Saints' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. The present incumbent of the charge, however, assures us that the token cannot have any connection with his Church, which was not built till after 1838. We do not know the origin of this token, which appears to be unique.

19. EDINBURGH (Old St. Paul's). *Obv.* **M | R T**, with border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 12. Not in Dick. Illustration 19.

20. EDINBURGH (Old St. Paul's). *Obv.* **M | 1714**, with border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 10. Not in Dick. Illustration 20.

21. EDINBURGH (Old St. Paul's). *Obv.* The capital letters **C G** interlinked back to back; below, **1719**. With border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 10. Not in Dick. Illustration 21.

22. EDINBURGH (Old St. Paul's). *Obv.* **I H S** above Latin cross. *Rev.* **I. COR. | XI. 28.29 | A.A.** Border both sides. Sq., 13. Not in Dick. Illustration 22.

23. EDINBURGH (Old St. Paul's). *Obv.* **C C** with small crude dagger-like cross between the letters; with border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 17. Not in Dick. Illustration 23.

The origin of the five tokens (Nos. 19 to 23) listed above is doubtful. They are attributed to Old St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, because of the fact that specimens of them have been preserved, and probably have been used, there. The initials inscribed on them do not correspond to those of former incumbents of the charge. It may be that these tokens were originally made for other congregations. This possibility is supported by the fact that amongst the tokens preserved at the Church are a number of those of Lochlee (No. 42 in this list). In this connection the following remarks made by Dick (p. 97) are of interest:—

"It was a common practice for communicants in going from one district to another to carry a token with them to serve as a certificate of membership, and one minister tells me he had as many as eight or ten different varieties received in this way, which he used indiscriminately in his own congregation; and, indeed, most of the clergymen seem to have had other tokens mixed up with their own."

Mr L. Ingleby Wood, in "Scottish Pewter-Ware and Pewterers," illustrates (p. 112) "A very rare set of tokens belonging to the Church of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh." His set consists of nine tokens, of which five are our Nos. 19 to 23 above; one is of Crail (No. 13 in this list); and one is of Lochlee (No. 42 in this list). Of the other two tokens illustrated by Wood (square pieces inscribed "C C" and "H" respectively) we have not been able to find any specimens; neither of them is to be found at the Church itself or in any collection to which we have had access.

24. ELLON. *Obv.* **M | I K | E**, for Mr John Keith, Ellon, incumbent 1715 to 1720. Within double ob., c.c. border. *Rev.* blank. Upright ob., 13 × 12. Not in Dick. Illustration 24.

A specimen of this rare token is in the Lumsden Collection at Aberdeen University. Nothing seems to have been recorded about the history of the token, but we have accepted

Capt. Lumsden's attribution of it to Ellon because the initials appear to make it likely. The token is not now known at Ellon Church.

25. **ELLON.** *Obv.* **E N**, separated by a Latin cross of the same height as the capitals; double line above and below; with border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 11. Not in Dick. Illustration 25.

26. **ELLON.** *Obv.* Incuse device consisting of a Latin cross standing on a crescent, forming a figure resembling an anchor. *Rev.* blank. Upright ob., 11 × 10. Not in Dick. Illustration 26.

For the reasons given in the introduction, we regard the tokens of Fern, Angus (Dick's "Fearn," No. 994; Brook 414) and Fintray (Dick 995; Brook 424) as belonging to the Established, not the Episcopal, series.

**FOCHABERS.** See Stock Token No. 62.

27. **FOLLA RULE.** *Obv.* Latin cross. *Rev.* **M | A P**, for Bishop Arthur Petrie, the incumbent, 1763-87. Border both sides. Sq., 13. Dick 996. Illustration 27.

28. **FOLLA RULE.** *Obv.* Latin cross. *Rev.* Large **M**, for Meikle Folla, the old name of the Church. Border both sides. Sq., 12. Dick 997. Illustration 28.

29. **FORFAR.** *Obv.* Latin cross; below, **I H S**. *Rev.* **FORFAR 1754**, curving with edge, above and below; in centre, script initials **G S**, for George Skene, incumbent 1754-1797. Rd., 12. Dick 998. Illustration 29.

30. **FORFAR.** *Obv.* **I H S** in centre of field, with small equal-limbed cross with expanded terminals above, touching the top of the letter H. *Rev.* **FORFAR 1754**, curving with edge, above and below; in centre, script initials **G S** for George Skene. Dies quite different from those of preceding token. Rd., 11. Not in Dick. Illustration 30.

For the reasons given in the introduction, we regard the token of Forfar, 1687 (Dick 999; Brook 433) as belonging to the Established, not the Episcopal, series.

**FORGUE.** See Stock Token No. 62.

31. **FRASERBURGH.** *Obv.* Latin cross, flanked by letters **C F**, for Chapel of Fraserburgh; double border. *Rev.* blank. Ob., 16 × 14. Not in Dick. Illustration 31.

32. **FRASERBURGH.** *Obv.* Latin cross flanked by letters **C F**, for Chapel of Fraserburgh; trefoil at each corner. With border. *Rev.* blank. Ob., 12 × 11. Dick 1001. Illustration 32.

33. **FRASERBURGH.** *Obv.* **C**, for Chapel. *Rev.* plain cross. Border both sides. Sq., 8. Not in Dick. Illustration 33.

34. **FYVIE.** *Obv.* **I H S**, with tall Latin cross, the upright of which bisects the letter H. *Rev.* **A C W | FYVIE**, for Alexander Christie, Dean of Aberdeen (1784-1827), Woodhead (Chapel). Cross between **C** and **W**, and star between the first and second lines. Border both sides. Sq., 15. Dick 1002. Illustration 34.

**GASK.** The ivory discs inscribed in Old English lettering "Gask Chapel" have been regarded by some collectors as communion tokens. Careful enquiry has failed to produce evidence that these discs were so used.

35. **GLASGOW (St. Andrew's).** *Obv.* Chalice enclosed in pointed oval; around **+S. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL) CHAPEL, GLASGOW.** Below **J.F.S.G. | 1750.**, for Dr J. F. S. Gordon (incumbent 1844-1890), the date being that of the building of the chapel. *Rev.* **LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF & C. | I. COR. XI. 28.29.**, all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. Dick 1003. Illustration 35.

**KEITH.** See Stock Token No. 62. According to Dick, from 1800 to 1850 the Peterhead token No. 55 was used here.

36. **KIRKDEN.** *Obv.* **K** (for Kirkden) with three dots, one behind and two in front, all within circle. *Rev.* blank. Rd., 11. Dick 977. Illustration 36.

37. **KIRKDEN.** *Obv.* **K** (for Kirkden), with four dots, one behind and one in each of the angles of the letter, all within circle. *Rev.* blank. Rd., 11. Not in Dick. Illustration 37.

38. **KIRKDEN.** *Obv.* **K** (for Kirkden) with four dots, one behind and three arranged to form a triangle in the central angle of the letter, all within circle. *Rev.* blank. No specimen of this token is known to us, but Mr J. R. Lockie, F.S.A.Scot., Paisley, has a rubbing. Not in Dick.

39. **KIRKDEN.** *Obv.* **KIRK | DEN.** *Rev.* **M | I G**, for Mr John Grub, who ministered at both Kirkden and Arbroath soon after 1715. *Ob.*, c.c., 13 × 10. Dick 980. Illustration 39.

40. **LAMINGTON.** *Obv.* Small cross, incuse. *Rev.* **L**, incuse. Triangular, 12 × 11. Dick 1005; Brook 701. Illustration 40.

41. **LHANBRYDE.** *Obv.* **J H S** in small capitals above a cross with expanded terminals. *Rev.* Large **L**, for Lhanbryde. Border both sides. *Ob.*, 14 × 13. Dick 1006. Illustration 41.

42. **LOCHLEE.** *Obv.* A small cross with expanded base; below, **I H S** *Rev.* **M | J B**, for Mr J. Brown, incumbent 1762-66. *Rd.*, 15. Dick 1007. Illustration 42.

We regard the oval token with *obv.* **LOCH | LEE** and *rev.* blank (Dick 1008) as belonging to the Established series. Compare illustration 194 of a square Lochlee token in Kerr and Lockie's *Unpublished Tokens of the Church of Scotland*, in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv.

43. **LONGSIDE.** *Obv.* **L S**, with small Latin cross between the letters, for Longside. With border. *Rev.* blank. *Sq.*, 8. Dick 1009. Illustration 43.

44. **LONMAY.** *Obv.* Large **L**, (for Lonmay) with Latin cross with expanded terminals; double border. *Rev.* blank. *Sq.*, 13. Dick 1010. Illustration 44.

45. **LONMAY.** *Obv.* Large **L** (for Lonmay) with Latin cross with expanded terminals. There is no inner border, and both **L** and cross are considerably larger than on the preceding token. *Sq.*, 13. Not in Dick. Illustration 45.

**METHLICK.** The tokens of 1776 and 1848 (Dick 1011 and 1012) belong not to the Episcopal, but to the Established Church, series. (Brook 802; Kerr and Lockie 967.) There was no Episcopal congregation at Methlick at either of the dates concerned.

46. **MONTROSE.** *Obv.* Latin cross; around, **CHR. MORT. PRO. NOBIS.**, i.e. Christ died for us. *Rev.* Within small oval, **J.D.**, for John Dodgson, incumbent 1815 to 1845; arched above, **ST PETER'S**; sagging below, **MONTROSE**; at bottom, **1836**. Serrated border both sides. Upright ov., 16 × 14. Dick 1013. Illustration 46.

*N.B.*—Dick's *oblong* is presumably a mistake; we have not seen an oblong specimen.

47. **MONYMUSK.** *Obv.* Latin cross, with **A** to left and floral ornament to right; dot in each top corner; with border. *Rev.* blank. Upright ob., 10 × 11½. Dick 1014. Anderson, *Pl. XXIV.*, No. 8.

The Rev. J. Andrew was minister in 1800. The initials may be his.

Dick seems to have mistaken the floral ornament for a Y.

48. **MONYMUSK.** *Obv.* Latin cross, with six-pointed star to left and **M** (for Monymusk) to right; dot at each corner. *Rev.* blank. *Sq.*, 12. Dick 1015. Illustration 48.

49. **MUTHILL.** *Obv.* **M**, for Muthill. *Rev.* **1703**. *Sq.*, 9. Not in Dick. Illustration 49.

The date on *rev.* may appear horizontally at the top or centre, or diagonally across the token. A specimen with *rev.* blank has also been recorded.

The following note is extracted, by permission, from the Rev. A. R. Taylor's descriptive catalogue of his own collection of communion tokens, now at St. Andrews University.

Writing on 17th October 1932, the Rev. J. L. Findlay, Rector of Muthill, states that in the museum of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, there is a small red bag containing 30 tokens, with "M" on each of them, and that with them is the following explanation: "Bag containing tokens given to Communicants in the Parish of Muthill, Perthshire, during the persecution, dated 1703. This bag was greatly valued by the Rev. Alex. Cruickshank, incumbent of Muthill, born 1750, and from him descended to his great-nephew, the Rev. Alex. Lindrum. The bag was mended by his own hands. The draw-cord is made of human hair, believed to be that of one of the Stuarts, probably Charles Edward."

50. **OLD DEER.** *Obv.* **O-D** (for Old Deer) above small Latin cross, all within circle. *Rev.* blank. *Sq.*, 10. Dick 1016. Illustration 50.



51. OLD DEER. As preceding token, but with four-pointed star at each corner, outside the circle. Not in Dick. Illustration 51.

52. OLD MELDRUM. *Obv.* **I H S**, with tall Latin cross, the upright of which bisects the letter **H**. *Rev.* **Mr | I G**, with small crude cross between the last two letters. The incumbent's full name is not known. Traces of border both sides. Sq., 14. Not in Dick. Illustration 52.

53. OLD MELDRUM. *Obv.* **I H S**, with tall Latin cross, the upright of which bisects the letter **H**. *Rev.* **M | I C**, with small Latin cross between the last two letters. The incumbent's full name is not known. Serrated borders. Sq., 13. Dick 1017. Illustration 53.

54. OLD MELDRUM. *Obv.* As preceding token, but the letters **I H S** are considerably smaller. *Rev.* As preceding token, but the letters are somewhat smaller, and the cross between **I** and **C** has four arms of equal length. Serrated borders. Sq., 13. Not in Dick. Illustration 54.

PERTH. In G. T. S. Farquhar's "Episcopal History of Perth" (Perth, 1894) at p. 138 there is a reference to tokens for the Episcopal congregation in Perth having the initials R.L. on them. The initials are those of Robert Lyon, who was minister from 1739 to 1745, joined Prince Charles in the '45, was captured, and was executed at Penrith in 1746. This clergyman is not the same person as the Rev. Robert Lyon of Crail. (See No. 13.) The Robert Lyon of Perth was only colleague to an old man (the Rev. Laurence Drummond), and trouble arose through some of his actions, among which was the putting of his own initials on the tokens. Unfortunately no detailed description of these tokens is given. No specimens are now known.

55. PETERHEAD. *Obv.* **CH | PHD** (for Chapel, Peterhead) with Latin cross between **C** and **H**. With border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., with rd. corners, 12. Dick 1018. Illustration 55.

56. PETERHEAD. *Obv.* Latin cross; around, **CHR. MORT. PRO. NOBIS.**, i.e. Christ died for us. *Rev.* **St | PETER'S | PHD** Serrated border both sides. Upright ov., 16 × 14. Dick 1019. Illustration 56.

57. PETERHEAD. *Obv.* Cross; below, **I H S**, the cross-bar of the **H** lozenge-shaped. With border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 10. Dick 1020. Illustration 57.

PORTSOY. See Stock Token No. 62.

RATHVEN. See Stock Token No. 62.

58. REDMYRE. *Obv.* Latin cross, between small capital letters **I** and **C**. *Rev.* **R**, for Redmyre. Border both sides. Sq., 12. Dick 1022. Illustration 58.

The Rev. A. R. Taylor, F.S.A.Scot., has kindly permitted us to quote the following extract from his catalogue. In a letter, dated 14th October 1932, the Rev. Thos. J. Hollands, Rector at Laurencekirk, writes: "Redmyre was a meeting place of the Laurencekirk Episcopal congregation. After the destruction of the Episcopal Chapel in Laurencekirk by the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers in 1746, the congregation met at Hill of Haulkerton until 1760, when the place of meeting was changed to Redmyre, under the same clergyman, John Strachan, who had officiated since 1752. He was succeeded by Robert Spark, who ministered at Redmyre from 1780 until the new Episcopal chapel, built by Lord Gardenston, was opened in 1791 in Laurencekirk, when the Redmyre meeting-place was given up, and the congregation divided between Laurencekirk and Drumlithie, to which latter place Mr Spark was then transferred.

"In my opinion, the letters "I C" which appear beneath the cross on the obverse of the token would most certainly stand for "Jesus Christ"; as a Church monogram this is sometimes used instead of "I H S". I do not think the letters are personal initials, first, because such might not be thought seemly in close proximity to the sacred sign of the Cross, and secondly, because they do not correspond to the name of the clergy concerned—the Rev. John Strachan and the Rev. Robert Spark being the only presbyters who ministered to the congregation at Redmyre. I should add that there are no clergy bearing these initials in the list of Stonehaven incumbents."

Mr Taylor adds: "All the Redmyre tokens, which were in the possession of the Episcopal

Church at Stonehaven, were mounted in the form of a cross and hung in the vestibule of the church there by the late Dean Christie."

It will be noted that Dick was in error in locating Redmyre in Lanarkshire.

**ROTHESAY.** The token ascribed by Dick to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rothesay (Dick 1023), is actually a token of St. Paul's Parish Church, Edinburgh. (Kerr and Lockie 434.) There are no Rothesay Episcopal tokens.

**RUTHVEN.** The earlier Peterhead token (No. 55) was used here, according to the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, at p. 237 of "The Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, Ruthven, Cairney, and Botriphnie." (Glasgow, 1880.)

59. **TURRIFF.** *Obv.* Latin cross, and **C** at top left corner, both incuse. No border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 13. Dick 1024. Illustration 59.

Anderson suggests that the **C** stands for St. Congan's Chapel. It might equally well stand for Communion, Church, or Chapel.

60. **TURRIFF.** *Obv.* Small Latin cross. Traces of border. *Rev.* blank. Sq., 13. Not in Dick. Illustration 60.

61. **TURRIFF.** *Obv.* **I H S**, with Latin cross in the upper half of the **H**. *Rev.* **T | GG**. No borders. Sq., 14. Dick 1025. Illustration 61.

Of the letters on *rev.*, **T** stands for Turriff; the initials **GG**, however, do not correspond to those of any known incumbent of the charge. Anderson (p. 50) reads the initials as **CC**, and suggests that they stand for Cruickshank and Cardno, who were ministers in 1803; we are not inclined to accept this interpretation.

62. **STOCK.** *Obv.* **I-H-S** over a Latin cross with expanded terminals. With border. *Rev.* blank. Used at Arradoul, Buckie, Fochabers, Forgue, Keith, Portsoy and Rathven. Sq., 15. Dick 1000. Illustration 62.

Writing of the Episcopalians of Rathven, and in particular of the Rev. William Mitchell, who was active about the middle of the 18th century, George Hutcheson, in "Days of Yore, or Buckie and District in the past" (Buckie, 1887), says (p. 56), "Mr Mitchell's ministrations extended as far as Portsoy on the east and Fochabers on the west, both of these congregations being dependent on him for services. A few of the tokens cast during the pastorate are still in existence, as also one of those cast during the pastorate of Mr John Hay, he who was deprived of the Rathven Church at the Revolution." The "stock" token described above is presumably Mr Mitchell's product, but we have not been able to identify that of Mr Hay.

63. **UNIDENTIFIED.** *Obv.* **A M**, with Latin cross between the initials. *Rev.* **1762**. Measurements unknown. Not in Dick.

This token, which we have not seen, is included on the authority of the late Mr D. Murray, who recorded it and ascribed it to Peterhead. The incumbent there in 1762 was, however, the Rev. Robert Kilgour.

64. **UNIDENTIFIED.** *Obv.* Incuse cross with equal expanded arms. *Rev.* Incuse inscription: **ST JOHN VI & LVI | He that eateth my | flesh, and drinketh | my blood, | dwelleth in me, | and I in him.** Incuse border both sides. Sq., 16. Not in Dick. Illustration 64.

This token is regarded by some collectors as being Episcopal, probably on account of the cross which it bears. We have not been able to confirm the attribution. It is doubtfully ascribed to Stonehaven.

65. **UNIDENTIFIED.** *Obv.* **M | WE**, *Rev.* blank. Sq., 9. Not in Dick. Illustration 65.

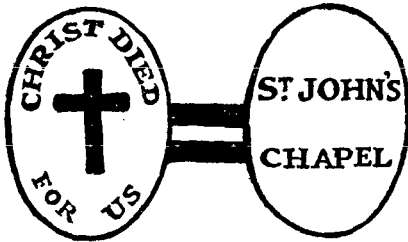
We are informed by the Rev. T. M. Patey, of the Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Rock, Ellon, that two of these tokens are preserved, amongst Episcopal tokens of various types, at his church. No minister of Ellon with the initials **WE** is known.

66. **UNIDENTIFIED.** *Obv.* Latin cross with expanded terminals. *Rev.* blank. Upright ob., 12 x 9. Illustration 66.

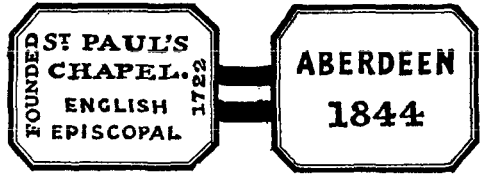
An apparently unique token preserved at Ellon.

67. **UNIDENTIFIED.** *Obv.* Latin cross, with expanded terminals. *Rev.* **G | MT**, Sq., 15. Not in Dick. Illustration 67.

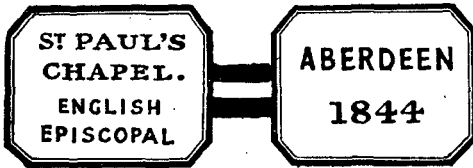
This token is in the Taylor Collection at St. Andrews University, but nothing has been recorded as to its origin.



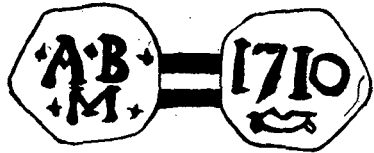
1. ABERDEEN : ST JOHN'S.



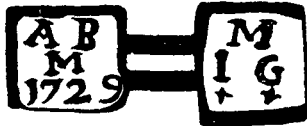
2. ABERDEEN : ST PAUL'S.



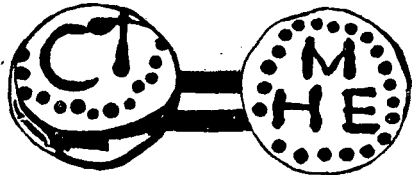
3. ABERDEEN : ST PAUL'S.



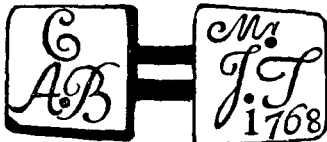
4. ARBROATH.



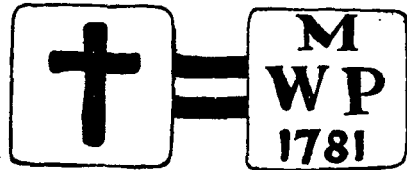
5. ARBROATH.



6. ARBROATH.



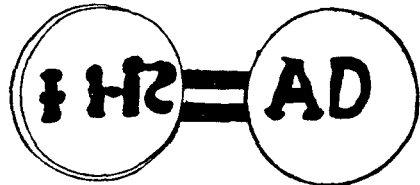
7. ARBROATH.



8. ARPAFEELE.

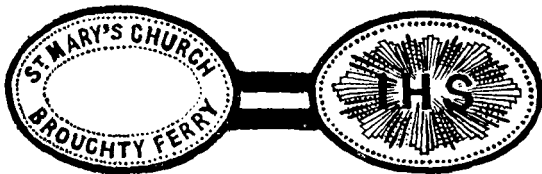


9. BANFF.

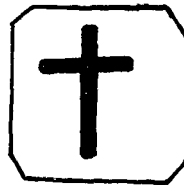


10. BRECHIN.

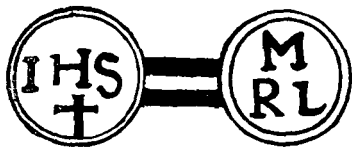
SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL COMMUNION TOKENS.



11. BROUGHTY FERRY.



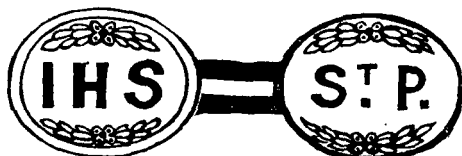
12. CAMPBELTOWN.



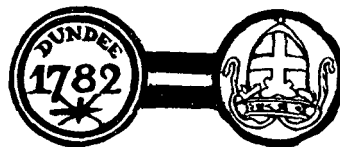
13. CRAIL.



14. CRUDEN.



15. DUNDEE: ST PAUL'S.



17. DUNDEE.



18. EDINBURGH: ALL SAINTS'.



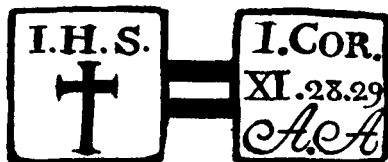
19. EDINBURGH:  
OLD ST PAUL'S.



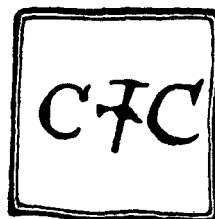
20. EDINBURGH:  
OLD ST PAUL'S.



21. EDINBURGH:  
OLD ST PAUL'S.



22. EDINBURGH: OLD ST PAUL'S.



23. EDINBURGH:  
OLD ST PAUL'S.



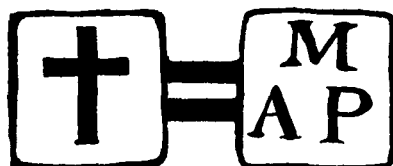
24. ELLON.



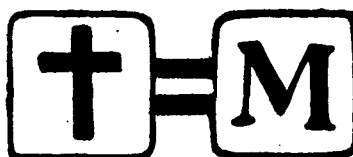
25. ELLON.



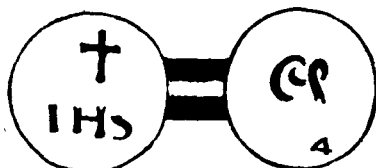
26. ELLON.



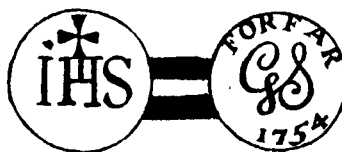
27. FOLLA RULE.



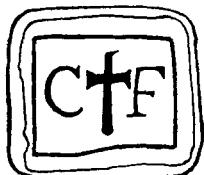
28. FOLLA RULE.



29. FORFAR.



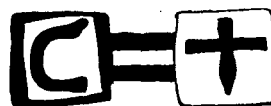
30. FORFAR.



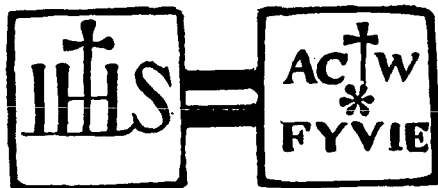
31. FRASERBURGH.



32. FRASERBURGH.



33. FRASERBURGH.



34. FYVIE.



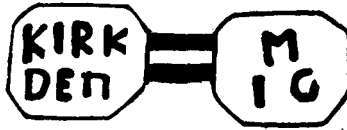
35. GLASGOW: ST ANDREW'S.



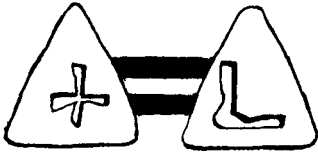
36. KIRKDEN.



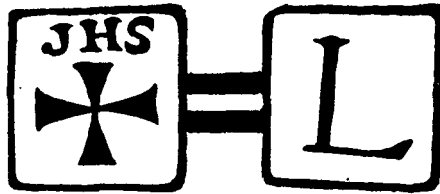
37. KIRKDEN.



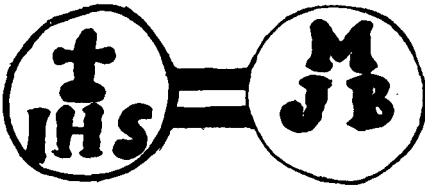
39. KIRKDEN.



40. LAMINGTON.



41. LHANBRYDE.



42. LOCHLEE.



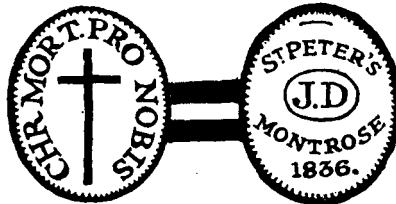
43. LONGSIDE.



44. LONMAY.



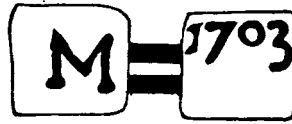
45. LONMAY.



46. MONTROSE: ST. PETER'S.



48. MONYMUSK.



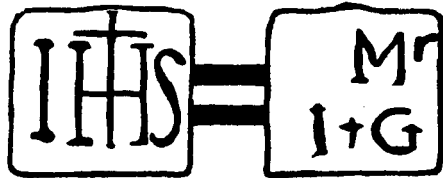
49. MUTHILL.



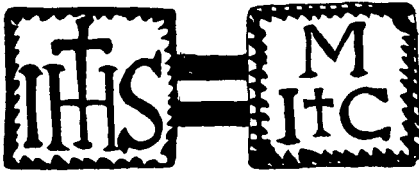
50. OLD DEER.



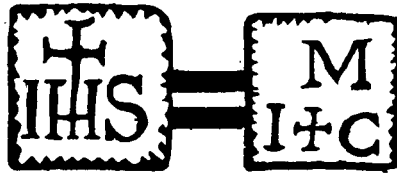
51. OLD DEER.



52. OLD MELDRUM.



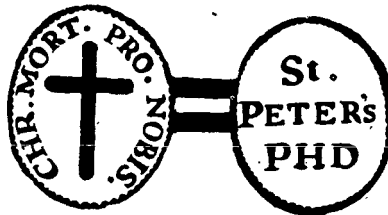
53. OLD MELDRUM.



54. OLD MELDRUM.



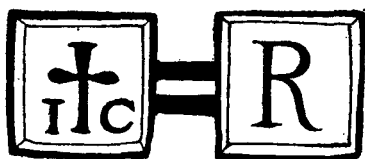
55. PETERHEAD.



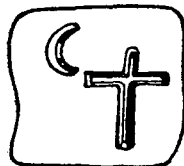
56. PETERHEAD.



57. PETERHEAD.



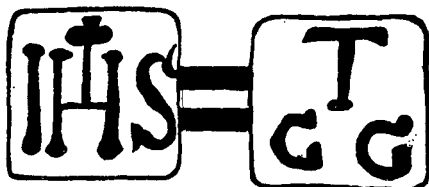
58. REDMYRE.



59. TURRIFF.



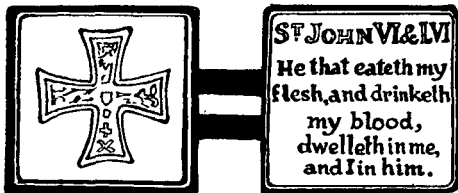
60. TURRIFF.



61. TURRIFF.



62. STOCK.



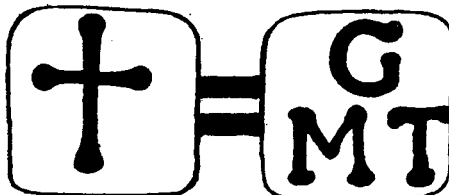
64. UNIDENTIFIED.



65. UNIDENTIFIED



66. UNIDENTIFIED.



67. UNIDENTIFIED.