



Society of Antiquaries
of Scotland

‘Remember Now Thy Creator’

Scottish Girls’ Samplers, 1700–1872

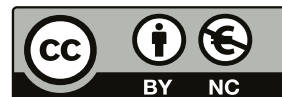
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NOTES

1. See Bolton & Coe 1921.
2. See Browne & Weardon 1999, Hundt & Mootz 2010 and Tarrant 1978 for examples.
3. A Nazca sampler from Peru, second century BC, is illustrated in M G A Schipper-van Lottum, *Over merklappen gesproken . . .* (Amsterdam, 1980), p. 14, fig 4, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, accession number 1979.206.889.
4. See Ellis 2001 for those in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
5. The Middle English Dictionary, online <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med>.
6. Joseph Wright, *The English Dialect Dictionary* (London, 1898).
7. DOST online, www.dsl.ac.uk.
8. See King 1960 and Stevens 1991.
9. Samplers made by girls living or being educated in Perth are known from the late eighteenth century.
10. See Staniland 1991.
11. The standard work on this topic is Arthur Lotz, *Bibliographie der Modelbücher* (1933). A recent reprint in 1998 of an English pattern book is *A schole-house for the Needle*, by Richard Shorleyker (1632).
12. See Wardle 1994 and 1995 for a discussion of one London embroiderer, Edmund Harrison, who worked for James I, Charles I and Charles II.
13. See Tarrant 2001, p. 86.
14. Ibid, pp. 89–90 and Margaret Swain, ‘The Lochleven and Linlithgow hangings’, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 124 (1994), 455–66.
15. Jane’s sampler is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, T.190–1960. See Browne & Weardon 1999, plate 3 and the V&A’s collections online.
16. See Colby 1964.
17. Christopher Wickham, ‘How inherited needlework led to a project of historical detective work’, *Oremus*, Westminster Cathedral Magazine (July/August 2011), 8–10. A second sampler, associated with Mary’s grandmother, Lady Anne Percy, is thought to be German.
18. I praye 3ow fail not to send me my samplar with the varkis [*gap in MS*] bath 3ow put in it, for I haif many warks begun bydand on it; NRS RH15/12/1, quoted in DOST.
19. See Browne & Weardon 1999, plate 3.
20. The story was pieced together by Martyn Freeth in *Journal of the Shropshire Family History Society* 30 (March 2009).
21. See Tarrant 1978, cat 1 and Bromiley Phelan, Hansson & Holdsworth 2008, p. 18.
22. See Tarrant 2001, pp. 32–3, Martha Prescott 1650 and ER 1659; and Bromiley Phelan, Hansson & Holdsworth 2008, p. 62, Elizabeth Bee 1651.
23. See Tarrant 1978, cat nos 2, 3, 6 and 7.
24. Good illustrations of samplers from all periods can be seen in Browne & Weardon 1999; Bromiley Phelan, Hansson & Holdsworth 2008; and Scott 2009.
25. See Fothergill 1909.
26. For example, NMS K.1997.813.
27. See the British Newspaper Archive at www.british-newspaperarchive.co.uk, where many provincial newspapers are being digitised and indexed; the major dailies such as *The Times* have their own websites, but all the sites require a subscription.
28. See Browne & Weardon 1999, and Humphrey 1997.
29. See Bromiley Phelan, Hansson & Holdsworth 2008.
30. See Garrad & Hayhurst 1988, Stevens 1991, Tarrant 1978 and Walton 1983.
31. See Parker 1984.
32. See Fratto 1971.

33. See Ehrman 2007, and Lukacher 2013.
34. See Hansard Online, *HC Deb 13 May 1909 vol 4 cc 2030 & 2090*. The earlier debate on 1 March is not in the online version of Hansard but can be read in the printed volume, p. 1295. John Eliot Burns, 1858–1943, was President of the Local Government Board; Thomas Michael Kettle, 1880–1916, was MP for East Tyrone; and Thomas Power O'Connor, 1848–1929, was MP for Liverpool Scotland.
35. Fothergill 1909, 180, first mentions this use of a sampler to prove age for a pension.
36. *Accounts of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, ed Thomas Dickson, vol 7, 1538–41, Edinburgh, HM General Register House (1877), entry for July 1540.
37. For an account of Lady Jean see Rosalind K Marshall, *Queen Mary's Women: Female Relatives, Servants, Friends and Enemies of Mary Queen of Scots* (Edinburgh, 2006), pp. 90–5.
38. *A Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewelhouse and of the artillery and munition in some of the royal castles, 1488–1606*, ed Thomas Thomson (privately printed, Edinburgh, 1815), p. 129.
39. *Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow*, ed John Smith (Maitland Club, Glasgow, 1832), p. 93.
40. NRS GD248/27/1. Lady Ann, born in 1725, was the daughter of William Duff, 1st Earl of Fife, and his second wife Jean Grant. She married her cousin, Alexander Duff, in 1745 and he died in 1764. Lady Ann died in Edinburgh in 1805, and Sir James Grant was her son-in-law.
41. In a letter to Col Duff dated 3 November 1800, Lady Ann asks him when he hears of her death 'to lock away and seal any Repositories pertaining to me', and mentions that her letter to Sir James Grant 'with the papers inclosed you will find in my Bedchamber at Halton Lodge in a bag made out of a Child's Sampler'.
42. My own view is that it is Scottish, certainly at latest mid-seventeenth century and possibly earlier, and it is a true sampler, recording motifs to be used in the future.
43. According to the entry in the catalogue, Helen married John Gib of Castletown, near Muckhart, Clackmannanshire, in 1697 but the registers for Muckhart are lacking for that year so no record of her marriage has been found. She was the mother of Adam Gib, 1714–88, one of the founders of the Anti-Burgher church.
44. See Ehrman, 2007.
45. NMS A.1993.55, 56 & 57.
46. Surprisingly, some girls were actually christened with a very obvious boy's name, so such a name found on a sampler cannot be a definite indication of sex. According to the entry for the name 'Nicholas' in Leslie Alan Dunkling, *Scottish Christian Names: An A to Z of First Names* (1979), it was regularly used as a girl's name in the Galloway region 'until fairly recently'. One explanation is offered by Helen Lanigan in her article 'Edgelaw to Edgelaw' in *Family Tree* (December 2007), pp. 48–9: 'I have since read that this practice of naming a child after the minister who baptised them was quite common, particularly if the child was the first one in the family to have been baptised by a new minister', commenting on the baptism of John Fleming Dodds, a girl and the first child in the family, in Carrington parish in December 1799, the minister being Reverend J Fleming. Unfortunately she gives no reference for this and it goes against the traditional Scottish naming pattern.
47. *James Beattie's Day-Book*, ed Ralph S Walker (3rd Spalding Club, 1948), p. 64.
48. H Marwick, 'House of Burray Inventory, 1710', *Proceedings of the Orkney Antiquarian Society* 12 (1933–4), 57.
49. Isobel's is in NMS; the unknown one is in the Leslie B Durst Collection.
50. See Tarrant 1978, cat no 11.
51. *Ibid*, cat no 10.
52. NMS A.1978.286. 'Baby' is apparently used as a pet name for Barbara. See Child ballad 222, 'Bonny Baby Livingston', in Francis James Child, *Popular English and Scottish Ballads* (10 vols, 1882–98), so the likelihood is that the sampler was worked by a girl.
53. Both NMS, Agnes, A.1987.51, Bethia, A.1987.91.
54. See Tarrant 1978, cat no 12.
55. Leslie B Durst Collection.
56. See Glover 2011.
57. See Moore 1997 for some of the sources and problems.
58. For a fuller discussion of this aspect of elite girls' education see Glover 2011, ch 2.
59. Law 1965, pp. 14–16. Presbyteries were responsible for setting up schools, and after 1690 schoolmasters had to subscribe to the Westminster Confession and take the oath of allegiance.
60. See Withrington 1997.
61. In Edinburgh, the Trades Maiden and Mary Erskine schools were foundations by a wealthy benefactor.
62. *Letters of John Ramsay of Ochtertyre, 1799–1812*, ed Barbara L H Horn (Scottish History Society; Edinburgh, 1966).
63. See Fothergill 1909, 187, where it is referred to as Long Green School.
64. Glasgow Museums Collection, E1945.25.
65. See Law 1965, p. 54.
66. The SSPCK provided Bibles, copies of the Book of Proverbs, New Testaments, Kerr's Spelling Book, music books, Plain Catechism, copy books, paper and thirty copies of the ABC to each school.

67. *The Memoirs of Susan Sibbald (1783–1812)*, ed Francis Paget Hett (New York, 1926), pp. 166–7.
68. See the *English Short Title Catalogue* online (<http://estc.bl.uk>) for books printed up to 1800. Also *The Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland* (vols 2–4, Edinburgh, 2007–11; vol 1, forthcoming).
69. *The Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol 2 (Bannatyne Club; Edinburgh, 1836), pp. 258–9.
70. See Anderson 1995, p. 15.
71. NMS A1993.103.
72. See Law 1965, p. 43.
73. *Ibid.*, p. 22. They also made the balloon for Lunardi’s flight in Edinburgh in 1785.
74. Letter XII, on sewing, pp. 30–1 of 1769 edition.
75. For example, Lady Grisell Baillie, see Scott-Moncrieff 1911. Lady Grisell’s daughters had a governess, Mary Menzies, and together they worked an embroidered panel, still at the family home, Mellerstain: see Swain 1986, p. 109.
76. Helen Dingwall, *Late 17th Century Edinburgh: A Demographic Study* (Aldershot, 1994), p. 141.
77. See Keddie 1911.
78. Gaunt in Glasgow Museums Collection, E1949.30h; Christie, private collection.
79. Two typical ones worked by Jeanie and Agnes Lawson at Kilconquhar School, Fife, in 1887 and 1888 can be seen on <http://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/exhibitions/thescots>.
80. Law 1965, p. 11, notes that there was a permanent aristocracy in Edinburgh after 1603 in the Court of Session.
81. Goudie 1889, pp. 31–2.
82. See Law 1965, p. 181.
83. *Ibid.*, p. 35.
84. *Ibid.*, pp. 41–2.
85. *The Second Statistical Account of Scotland*. Easier to compare in the republication of 1998 by West Port Books, Edinburgh, *The First and Second Statistical Accounts of the City of Edinburgh, 1799 and 1845*.
86. The building is now Modern Two, part of the National Galleries of Scotland.
87. ‘The Minutes of the Merchant Maiden Hospital’, Towill 1956. This deals with the Merchant Company’s school, which survives today as The Mary Erskine School. The Trades Maiden no longer exists as a school but is a fund administered by the Convenery of the Trades of Edinburgh to assist girls up to the age of twenty-one to finish their education.
88. Two samplers by the Holdway sisters, Jane and Helen, dating to 1844, are still at The Mary Erskine School: see Towill 1956. Instead of their parents’ initials, the girls have added the names of the governess and teachers and the initials of their classmates.
89. In 1819 the proceeds of a musical evening held in Edinburgh raised £1,200, which was divided between twenty-nine charities, many of which were schools. These included parochial schools, the Female school at Canonmills, the Female school in Edinburgh Castle for soldiers’ children, and Leith Female School of Industry, as well as the Society for Clothing the Industrious Poor. The list was published in *The Edinburgh Magazine & Literary Miscellany* 5 (1819), 568.
90. See Ritchie 1926, ch 7, ‘Schoolmistresses’.
91. There were £8 Scots to £1 sterling at this period.
92. Somerville 2001, pp. 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 28.
93. *British Lady’s Magazine* 1 (1815), p. 4.
94. Grant [1898] 1988. This Canongate Classics publication is the first complete edition of the *Memoirs*; earlier ones are a selection.
95. *Ibid.*, p. 10.
96. *Ibid.*, p. 88.
97. *Ibid.*, p. 41.
98. *Ibid.*, pp. 55–6.
99. *Ibid.*, p. 70.
100. *Ibid.*, p. 185.
101. *Ibid.*, p. 223.
102. There is a small square of cotton in the Museum of Childhood, Edinburgh that was hemmed by a child of four.
103. Grant [1898] 1988, p. 70.
104. Naomi Tarrant, *The Development of Costume* (London, 1994), pp. 25–32.
105. There was also, of course, a thriving second-hand market from the medieval period onwards.
106. See Christina Walkley, *The Ghost in the Looking Glass: The Victorian Seamstress* (London, 1981), for a detailed investigation of the numbers and condition of seamstresses in the mid to late nineteenth century.
107. Janet Arnold was able to identify the author as Ann Stretfield from correspondence in the John Murray archives.
108. *The Lady’s Magazine* 7 (September 1835), 146–51.
109. *Ibid.*, 150. Sir John was the instigator of the *Statistical Account of Scotland* published in the 1790s.
110. Sold at Lindsay Burns & Co, Perth, lot 207, 17 April 2012.
111. The sampler of 1848 by Isabella Williams is in a private collection in Australia, while Margaret Beattie’s, worked when she was thirteen in 1860, is in the collection of Fife Council Museums. For Margaret’s sampler see www.simplysamplers.org.
112. See Parkes 2011 for the information on Kildare Place in this chapter.
113. See article by Elizabeth Gibbons, ‘Sample pleasures’, in *World of Interiors* (June 2002), 100–3, with photographs and colour illustrations, and the catalogue of M Finkel and daughter, *Samplings*, vol 42 (Philadelphia, 2012), p. 17.

114. NMS A.1932.387, dated 1862.
115. The book is dedicated to The Lady Guernsey, wife of the heir to the earldom of Aylesford, whose surname was Finch. The author is probably Elizabeth, daughter of the 4th Earl, born in 1790 and as such entitled to be styled The Lady Elizabeth Finch. She is described as unmarried in the 1851 census.
116. Wendy Forrester, *Great-Grandmama's Weekly: A Celebration of The Girl's Own Paper 1880–1901* (London, 1980).
117. *The Girl's Own Paper* vol 3, pp. 59–60.
118. *Ibid*, p. 524.
119. *Ibid*, pp. 525–6 and vol 4, p. 124.
120. For example *The Monitor's* samplers from Fife, dated 1848, 1860 and 1898.
121. R D Connor, A D C Simpson & A D Morrison-Low (eds), *Weights and Measures in Scotland: A European Perspective* (Edinburgh, NMS, 2004).
122. Most seventeenth-century samplers do not show signs of having been framed at the time of their making; framing appears to be a later development.
123. Other items included 'drawing one apron and i pair of pocets, 2 (shillings)' and 'Gauze and drawing a petie point wt silk furnished, 7s6d'. NRS GD113/4/122/104.
124. *Journals of the Episcopal visitations of the Right Rev. Robert Forbes . . . 1762 & 1770. With a history of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ross chiefly during the 18th century and a memoir of Bishop R. Forbes*, ed J B Craven (1886).
125. See Proctor 1972, pp. 21–2.
126. Elizabeth Hercher, schoolmistress, charged the Countess of Ancram for '7 hanks worsted to finish sampler' at 7d (pence) and 'To a fine Sampler 10d, 16 hanks Worsted 1d (each) and needles 1d', costing 2s 3d. These were presumably for Betty Blakie and Jessy Oliver, as she also charged 15s each for teaching them from 1 January to end September 1799. NRS GD40/8/424/48.
127. See Tarrant 2001, pp. 52–7.
128. The dye used is indigo carmine. Dr Anita Quye, personal communication.
129. For example, Maggie Archibald's, NMS A.1987.33.
130. See Proctor 1972, pp. 15–16.
131. There are many books on stitches; the most used in Britain is probably Mary Thomas's *Dictionary of Embroidery Stitches* (London, 1934), reprinted many times. More recently Anne Wanner-JeanRichard and the CIETA Embroidery Group have produced a series of booklets on various stitches by type: Wanner-JeanRichard 2009.
132. See Proctor 1972, pp. 151–3 for an amusing contemporary husband and wife verse dialogue on this topic.
133. There is more than one version of this painting: Tate Britain, London holds a copy.
134. NRS GD113/5/59c/96.
135. NMS Margaret Gray, NMS A.1955.105.
136. Robert Laurie and James Whittle took over the firm of Robert Sayer, publisher and map & print seller, in 1794.
137. Tarrant 1978, cat no.s 26 and 27, NMS A.1929.215 and A.1962.37. See also 'The Cook Map Sampler: a widow's embroidered response to her husband's voyages of discovery', by Vivien Caughley in A Garnder (ed), *Mapping South: Journeys in South–South Cultural Relations* (Victoria, Australia, 2013), pp. 126–34, about a similar map sampler believed to have been worked by the widow of Captain Cook.
138. Owned by the National Trust for Scotland and on display at the Culloden Battlefield Centre.
139. See Hiscock 2009.
140. See Humphrey 2006 and Hiscock 2009.
141. Tarrant 1978, cat no.s 32, 33 and 34; Hiscock 2009, p. 17.
142. See Toomer 2008.
143. See Jenny Grant's sampler, Appendix 1 (illus A1.1).
144. See Tarrant 1978, cat no.s 22, 23 and 24.
145. See Swain 1955.
146. See Tarrant 1978, cat no 28.
147. See Swain 1955, pp. 9–13.
148. Anon, *The Ladies' Hand-book of Embroidery on Muslin, and Lace Work* (London, 1843).
149. See Swain 1955, p. 39.
150. Leslie B Durst Collection.
151. See Brenda Collins, 'Sewing and social structure: the flowerers of Scotland and Ireland', in R Mitchison & P Roebuck, *Economy and Social Structure in Scotland and Ireland 1500–1939* (Edinburgh, 1988), pp. 242–54.
152. NRS GD113/5/101, papers of the Innes family of Stow, Peeblesshire; undated but probably late eighteenth century.
153. Naomi Tarrant, 'Britain's Mrs Jane Gaugain: beyond the knitting books', *Knitting Traditions* (Fall 2011; special issue published by *Piecework Magazine*), 13–15.
154. NMS A.1976.588.
155. See section on buildings in this chapter for more details on this and the other building.
156. This sampler has only been seen from a photograph.
157. James Dennistoun, *Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange*, vol 1 (London, 1855), p. 117.
158. NMS A.1994.1328.
159. NMS NT.242.28 & HRI.62.
160. Elizabeth Midford 1747, where the initials are given in the English style, in *Samplers International: A World of Needlework*, Lynne Anderson, 2011, p. 29.
161. Private collection.
162. See Arnolli & Sloof 2005.

163. See Alison Hay Dunlop, *Anent Old Edinburgh* (Edinburgh, 1890), pp. 133–7.
164. For this section see Tuer 1897, ch 10.
165. *Ibid.*, p. 64.
166. *Ibid.*, p. 125.
167. The reference given is to Ed(inburgh) Test(aments), XV, 266.
168. Tuer 1897, p. 141.
169. *Ibid.*, Cut 50.
170. *Ibid.*, pp. 15–16.
171. *Ibid.*, p. 129.
172. Leslie B Durst Collection.
173. Private collection.
174. Private collection.
175. Both Leslie B Durst Collection.
176. Worcester Art Museum, Mass, USA, 1905.123.
177. Donald King, ‘Boxers’, *Embroidery* (Winter 1961–2), 114–15, Fig 129.
178. Vassar College, NY, USA.
179. Leslie B Durst Collection.
180. George Jameson, *Thirty-three Designs with the Orders of Architecture*, published in Edinburgh by the author. In 1772 *The Rudiments of Architecture or a Young Man’s Instructor*, was published, again in Edinburgh, compiled by an unknown author and based on Jameson’s book but with new illustrations, several of small villas. These two books were influential on domestic architecture, and *The Rudiments* was republished several times in the later eighteenth century.
181. Leslie B Durst Collection.
182. Arthur & Learmouth are Leslie B. Durst Collection, Mitchell is Linlithgow Heritage Trust, Taylor sisters are NMS, Pringle is NTS, Graham & McKenzie are private collections.
183. Both NMS, see Tarrant 1978, cat no.s 12 and 71.
184. Also Effie Elder 1811 and Catherine Dewar 1805, Leslie B Durst Collection.
185. Also NMS A.1986.118, Jean Stevenson, 1814.
186. Leslie B Durst Collection.
187. Sold Phillips, London, 29 September 1998, lot 176.
188. NMS HRI.36.
189. The set square and compass were traditional masons’ tools and it is thought to be from masons’ work practices that Freemasonry was derived. See Feller 2012, F115 for another Scottish sampler worked by an anonymous maker, about 1800, also with a set square and compass.
190. NMS A.1938.528, Tarrant 1978, cat no 36.
191. See also Feller 2012, F167. It has not been possible to identify Jean in the records.
192. Leslie B Durst Collection.
193. Barbara Reid, 1761, Glasgow Museums, E1976.32; Huish 1913, plates XVIII and XXIII, 1762; Elizabeth Duncan, 1786, Leslie B Durst Collection.
194. Sharp is Leslie B. Durst Collection, Robertson is private collection, Kennedy is in Fife Council Museums, 1972.58. See also www.simplysamplers.org for an illustration.
195. Private collection.
196. Jean’s is in NMS A.1986.118; Isabella’s in Leslie B Durst Collection.
197. Browne & Weardon 1999, plate 50.
198. Tarrant 1978, cat no 13.
199. Leslie B Durst Collection.
200. Tarrant 1978, cat nos 62–67.
201. For example in Bolton & Coe 1921, Colby 1964, Lukacher 2013, Van Valin 1999.
202. It was one of the books Jane Austen knew well and she mentions it in her novel *Emma*. Robert Martin, a farmer, reads aloud from it to the young woman he wants to marry, Harriet Smith. See Book 1, chapter 4.
203. For women’s magazines, see Vyvyan Holland, *Hand-coloured Fashion Plates, 1770–1899* (London, 1955).
204. Reverend John Newton, *Twenty-One Letters written to a near Relative at School* (London, 1809).
205. Private Collection.
206. Dunfermline Museum, Inventory number 1968.58; Tarrant 2011.
207. NMS HRI.9. Rachel was the daughter of Thomas Bruce of Langlea and Margaret Steuart, a friend and neighbour of Sir Walter Scott and another member of the Steuart family, who were lawyers in Edinburgh.
208. See Nora K Strange, *Jacobean Tapestry* (London, 1947), for details of Isobel’s family.
209. NMS HRI.54; the sampler was acquired for £5 from a dealer in 1961.
210. For example, many Scots owned some land as a result of the inheritance laws, which are complicated. This could mean the splitting up of estates into small parcels of land which were inadequate to supply all a family’s needs, so men often had other occupations.
211. Information from her death registration.
212. In Scotland the term ‘irregular marriage’ covers several kinds. These could be declaration by consent before witnesses; by promise with subsequent intercourse; by cohabitation, with habit and repute; marriage by consent before witnesses, celebrated by someone other than the parish minister and without proclamation of banns. The church did not approve of such marriages and the couples were usually summoned before the session and fined. The fact that this marriage found its way into the parish register is fortunate, as many irregular marriages have left no trace in the records. See Rosemary Bigwood, *The Scottish Family Tree Detective: Tracing your Ancestors in Scotland* (Manchester, 2006), pp. 75–6.

213. NMS A.1987.57.
214. Leslie Hodgson, 'Do they know who they are?', *The Scottish Genealogist* 54 (2007), 4–17.
215. Pringle, National Trust for Scotland collection; Mitchell, Linlithgow Heritage Trust collection, see www.simplysamplers for an illustration; Watson, sold Bonhams, Edinburgh, 23 November 2011, lot 19. All the samplers, except Mitchell's, which is too damaged, also have MD embroidered on them, who is possibly their teacher.
216. Information from a descendant of the family.
217. They were married on 13 July 1704 in Edinburgh.
218. The Royal Bank of Scotland has no details on Daniel Campbell, but he was buried on 14 March 1732 in Edinburgh, aged thirty-eight.
219. NMS has several other items related to the Stuarts, and damask napkins woven with Thomas and Anne Ruddiman's names, while the Scottish National Portrait Gallery holds portraits of them both by William Denune.
220. The castle is, sadly, a ruin but information on it can be found at http://sites.scran.ac.uk/ada/documents/castle_style/dalquharran/dalquharran_home.htm.
221. See Naomi Tarrant, 'The Militia Act of 1797 and Jean Stevenson', *The Scottish Genealogist* 60 (March 2013), 9–11.
222. Glasgow Museums Collection, E.1938.105d.
223. Kirkintilloch, Cadder and Campsie are adjoining parishes.
224. This term was still used rather than the modern 'Missus' in Scotland in the mid-twentieth century, as Margaret Swain recalled.
225. Elizabeth Ritchie is in the Feller Collection, F366, the others in private collections.
226. 1841 census, Piece 488, Folio 18, p. 32, Barnsdale area, St Ninians, Stirlingshire. Isabella is entered as Teacher, aged 30, with Jean McKenzie, aged 70, Independent, Alexr Mc Kenzie, 25, worsted hand-loom weaver, and John McKenzie, 25, bookseller, all living in the house of Henry Ewing and family, Nail Maker. The 1841 census rounded the ages of those over fifteen up or down to the nearest five years.
227. In the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling.
228. Sold Bonhams, Edinburgh, 22 August 2007, lot 1115.
229. Private collection.
230. Angus is Leslie B. Durst Collection, Bookclass is private collection and Ross is NMS A.1931.181.
231. See Witney catalogue '*An Exceptional Endeavour*', no 38, for the list of these in various collections.
232. This verse has not been identified but it is not the well-known one by Phillis Wheatley (1753–84), the African-American poet. There are numerous hits for this sampler verse on the Internet because President James E Faust of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints used it as the basis of a letter he wrote to young girls in 2003. He saw it on a sampler of 1813 from Newfoundland.
233. Still is in NMS; Turnbull in the Scottish Borders Museum; Smith, Douglas, Henderson, Easton and Wilson are in the Leslie B Durst Collection; and Stewart is illustrated in Mayor & Fowle 1990.
234. Information from the archivist of Dollar Academy.
235. A sampler by Ann Lyon in Dollar Museum is similar to Margaret Mitchell's.
236. See Bates 2008.
237. See Albarta Meulenbelt-Nieuwburg, *Embroidery Motifs from Dutch Samplers* (London, 1974), p. 119, with charted design. The design, though, does not refer, like Marianne, to the Revolutions at the end of the eighteenth century but to a much earlier incident, the siege of Hagestein in 1405–6, where a hedge of interwoven branches protected the place, so this is a very Dutch motif. The sampler is in the Leslie B Durst Collection.
238. 'Anna, daughter of Rich: Gerrey & Mary his wife, born 25 July 1710', *Register of Births for the Monthly Meeting at Southwark, The Society of Friends*. TNA [The National Archives, Kew], RG6/Piece 1097/folio 92. Sarah was born 17 June 1713, TNA, *Register of Births*, RG6/Piece 1097/folio 100 and RG6/Piece 328/folio 87, Quarterly Meeting.
239. TNA, *Register of Marriages*, RG6/Piece 495/folio 51.
240. Glover 2011, p. 36 notes that by the mid-eighteenth century several wealthy Scottish parents were sending their daughters to London boarding schools.
241. Sanderson 1996 is an important study of the world of women and work at this period, showing that women from all walks of life participated in trades and crafts on their own account.
242. See Mayor & Fowle 1990, plate 25. For the full story see *The Sampler Guild Newsletter*, 32 (October–December 2009), and following issues.
243. Leslie B Durst Collection.