

A History and Catalogue of the Lindsay Library, 1570–1792

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A History and Catalogue of the Lindsay Library 1570–1792

The Story of 'some bonie litle bookes'

By

Kelsey Jackson Williams

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Cover Illustration: The armorial supralibros of David Lindsay, 1st Lord Lindsay of Balcarres. Reproduced courtesy of the Balcarres Heritage Trust.

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Foreword

When scholars and bibliophiles refer to the Bibliotheca Lindesiana – the Lindsay family library – they almost invariably and correctly are thinking of the great library formed during the nineteenth century. This was a general library, a private library, but like the public libraries of today readily made available to scholars. It was managed by professional librarians, and an idea of the scale of their activities is given by the 150 volumes of their ‘Library Letters’, amounting at its height to some 4,000 incoming and outgoing letters a year. They are today deposited in the National Library of Scotland, part of a larger family archive.

The 25th Earl of Crawford and 8th Earl of Balcarres (1812–80) and his son Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th Earl of Balcarres (1847–1913), were the collectors of this library. Ambitious men, they realised that it would be impossible to build such a general library ever again. Lord Lindsay (as the 25th Earl is usually called) in a letter to his son wrote, ‘Ours will probably be one of the last great private libraries formed in England and even in Europe of the class of which the Harleian, La Vallière, Georgian, Roxburghe, Spencer and Grenville collections ... have been, or are the most noble examples’.¹

My father, David, 28th Earl of Crawford and 11th Earl of Balcarres (1900–75), set out to write a history of the library from its earliest days in the sixteenth century.² Although writing basically about the history of the library, his story almost inevitably became intertwined with detailed family history, so limiting its interest to the general public. Also, when it came to the collections of the 25th and 26th Earls, which are of course central to the story, he realised that he neither had the time nor felt he had the professional knowledge to undertake the task. Instead, he asked Nicolas Barker to write it. This was published for the Roxburghe Club in 1977 – a remarkably interesting account, disentangling a complex and exceedingly detailed story of erudite book collecting in the nineteenth century.³ Although Barker reports on a vast number of booksellers and individual books and printers, his account is very readable, even for a person on the fringes of bibliophily and bibliography.

Inevitably, because of the nature of his task, namely to write about the collections of the 25th and 26th Earls, Barker limited the space devoted to the

1 ‘Lord Lindsay’s Library Report, 1861–65’, manuscript *penes* the present Earl of Crawford, p. 14.

2 David Alexander Robert Lindsay, 28th Earl of Crawford, *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, 2 vols. Undated, bound typescript, *penes* the present Earl of Crawford. Referred to as ‘Crawford’ in the present volume.

3 Nicolas Barker, *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* (London: Roxburghe Club, 1977).



FIGURE 0.1 Photograph of recut binding tool depicting armorial supralibros of Alexander Lindsay, 1st Earl of Balcarres

REPRODUCED COURTESY OF THE BALCARRES HERITAGE TRUST

very early days of the family's library in Scotland in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to a few pages. The founders of the first Lindsay library were two brothers, sons of the 9th Earl of Crawford (died 1558). The elder was Sir David, Lord Lindsay of Edzell (1551?–1610), whose library and large archive flowed into the library at Balcarres, the house in Fife where our family presently reside. The younger brother was John Lindsay, Lord Menmuir (1553–98), who lived at Balcarres. His son, Sir David Lindsay, 1st Lord Lindsay of Balcarres (1586–1641), was an equally important library founder. We also know from

his correspondence that David's son, Alexander Lindsay, 1st Earl of Balcarres (1618–59), was also an enthusiastic collector of books as a young man. On the death of his father he recut his father's metal armorial book stamp so as to include his own name.

War, and many years of exile, and his death at Breda a few weeks before the Restoration put an end to such pleasures for the 1st Earl.

There has never been any doubt that the library in those days was a significant one. In 1623 the poet William Drummond, sending a gift of his *Flowres of Sion* (515) to 'Sir David Lyndsay of Backarrois Knight', writes saying, 'what a difficultie it were to send you a booke which ye (perhaps) had not alreddy'.⁴ Nearly a century later in 1710, Sir Robert Sibbald in his *History of Fife and Kinross* describes the library at Balcarres as 'a great Bibliothek'.⁵

It seems worthwhile to explore those early days of the first Bibliotheca Lindesiana in rather more detail: finding out what early Lindsay books still exist in institutional libraries in Great Britain and overseas; trying to place the library in the context of its time; and understanding something of the motivations of the founders – how, where and why they acquired their books.

More than a decade ago Bill Zachs and Meg Ford (in her private capacity as a scholar), expressed interest in the project. Meg initially transferred a rather amateur card index of more than one hundred early Lindsay books (principally at Balcarres) into a computer file. Then Bill, with the expert help of Kamillea Aghtan, increased the number of books connected with the library to a figure of some two hundred and fifty. To have built up a list of such books that had been in the Balcarres Library during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was pleasing, but in no way did it answer the question which had worried Lord Lindsay. When writing in 1849 he could not understand the disappearance of what he knew had been a large library. He believed that it had quite literally been thrown away – torn up and used as wrapping paper and for lighting fires.⁶

It took a lot of work and perseverance, but we now know what happened. We now know the title of nearly every book which had been in the library at Balcarres. We know the names of the authors, the size of the books and the dates when and places where they were printed. Bill Zachs's search for a catalogue of an auction in Edinburgh in 1792 and the excitement of finding what we think is probably the only copy which survives is described in Chapter 3.

4 Quoted in Crawford, 1. 71–72.

5 Sir Robert Sibbald, *The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross* (Edinburgh: Printed by James Watson, 1710), p. 137.

6 *Bibliotheca Lindesiana: Catalogue of the Printed Books Preserved at Haigh Hall, Wigan, Co. Pal. Lancast.*, 3 vols. (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1910), 1. vii.

I will, however, describe the background which caused a member of a family noted for its interest in collecting books suddenly deciding to sell the entire library which had been built up by earlier generations. The events taking place in the family can perhaps explain what might have happened.

From his early days Alexander Lindsay (1752–1825), later 6th Earl of Balcarres, was ambitious to restore the family fortunes. They were in a desperate state. Twice the head of the family had been exiled for long periods. The estate had been sequestered by Cromwell, whose officers took away some Lindsay books which later found their way to the Worcester College Library in Oxford. Substantial gifts and loans to finance the raising of regiments for the Stuarts were never repaid. From the age of fifteen Alexander had been a soldier, abroad for much of his life – at one time a prisoner of war in America, at other times Governor of Jersey and Governor of Jamaica. In 1780 he married Elizabeth Bradshaigh Dalrymple. She was described as a ‘bare bride’, with virtually no money at all. In due course, however, she inherited the Haigh Estate in Lancashire. The estate was also in great disorder. Squatters occupied Haigh Hall; the coal mining had been virtually abandoned. Alexander could, however, see the ‘capabilities’ of the estate, but he had absolutely no capital to develop it.

Coinciding with Alexander’s wish to move to Haigh, his brother, Robert Lindsay, returned home after some twenty years in India where he had prospered. An entrepreneur through and through, he had manufactured lime; he had built ships 300 miles inland where none had been built before; he captured and trained elephants for the work, at one time owning 160 of them. During the monsoon season he floated the ships down rivers to the sea and had them sailed to Dacca, 800 miles away.

In 1791 Alexander sold the Scottish estate at Balcarres to Robert and went to live at Haigh Hall. Robert was a man of business, drive and achievement. He began a thoroughly necessary modernisation of the estate, enclosing fields and ‘improving’ the house. These ‘improvements’ unfortunately involved the knocking down of several seventeenth-century decorative plaster ceilings, only one of which still survives in what is now our family dining room. One can perhaps well imagine his frustration at finding himself encumbered with piles of old books, covered with dust, and as Lady Anne Barnard, Robert’s and Alexander’s sister, had said, ‘providing meals for all the moths in the castle’. One can imagine Robert gathering them together and sending them all off to Edinburgh for sale in Cornelius Elliot’s auction rooms over eleven days.

Now, with the discovery of the printed auction catalogue, we can for the first time ‘reassemble’ the original Bibliotheca Lindesiana to tell the story of a

Scottish library of considerable significance. Beyond Bill Zachs, who has guided this project tirelessly from start to finish, important contributions have come from Jane Stevenson and Peter Davidson and above all from Kelsey Jackson Williams. I am grateful to all of them for their unremitting collaborative labour in once more bringing the first Lindsay Library to light.

The 29th Earl of Crawford and 12th Earl of Balcarres, KT, GCVO, PC, DL
September 2021

Preface

This volume is both a 'biography' and a catalogue of 'a great Bibliothek', as the Scottish antiquary Sir Robert Sibbald called it, of the Lindsays of Balcarres – a library assembled from the 1570s onwards and dispersed in 1792, only to be partially recovered in the modern era. In 1628, when the collection was seeing a phase of considerable expansion by David, 1st Lord Lindsay, his ten-year-old son, Alexander, wrote to his father hopeful that as a reward for his academic achievements, 'I will get from you when I come to Balcarres a litle kist with some bonie litle bookes'.¹ A young scholar thirsty for knowledge, perhaps even a budding bibliophile hungry for the book as an object, Alexander was not alone among family members in expressing such bookish inclinations. Looking at the centuries-long history of the Lindsays, this relationship with books has been an enduring one and, as Alexander's endearing wish suggests, it was developed at a young age. While we do not know what 'litle bookes' were in the boy's 'litle kist' (chest), we can nevertheless imagine the pleasure they gave him and the delight of a bookish father in receiving such a letter from a studious son.

How a library of books, one by one, came to fill the 'kists' and shelves at Balcarres over several generations, how these books were used, not only as tools of improvement in a changing world but perhaps too as modes of pleasurable escape and consolation, how we can better understand the principal players in this story and the tumultuous times in which they lived through a close inspection of their books, these are the primary purposes of this book, a book which itself will find a place in the present-day library at Balcarres.

The Lindsays, Earls of Balcarres from 1651 and Earls of Crawford from 1848, are one of the most ancient aristocratic families of Scotland. Although best known for the immense and ambitious *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* assembled during the nineteenth century, the family's earlier and equally important collecting is no less fascinating.² This began with the brothers David Lindsay, Lord Edzell (1551?–1610), and John Lindsay, Lord Menmuir (1552–98), reached its height in the time of Menmuir's son, David Lindsay, 1st Lord Lindsay of Balcarres (1587–1641). The story continued with Alexander Lindsay, 1st Earl of Balcarres (1618–59) and in the time of his second son, Colin, 3rd Earl of Balcarres (1652–1722), before the eighteenth century brought what apparently was a period of

¹ Crawford I. 86.

² For the nineteenth-century library see Nicolas Barker, *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* (London: Roxburghe Club, 1977).

stagnation before the ultimate dispersal in 1792. Despite that dispersal, the present volume recovers and describes 1,762 individual printed items which were part of the library at Balcarres during the early modern period, in doing so providing the first modern catalogue of a nearly forgotten collection.

Such a study lies within and has developed from a new interest in Scottish book history in recent decades, a renaissance evident in the ongoing *Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland*.³ Its roots lie earlier in the twentieth century, however, with John Durkan and Anthony Ross's pioneering *Early Scottish Libraries* (1961) and with the many contributions to book history published in the long-running *Transactions*, Occasional Publications, and *Journal of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society* (1896–present) and the *Bibliothek* (1956–2004).⁴ Studies of individual early modern libraries have formed an important part of this research agenda and have informed our own approach to the library at Balcarres. Notable examples include R.H. MacDonald's study of the library of William Drummond of Hawthornden, W.A. Kelly on Lord George Douglas, Christine Gascoigne on William Guild, Robert Betteridge on James Sutherland, Karen Baston on Charles Areskine, and most recently Murray Simpson on James Nairn.⁵

Comparing the Balcarres library with the private libraries named above makes its importance immediately apparent. In its very size – at least the 1,762 items identified here but more likely somewhere between 2,500 and 6,200 volumes in its original form (see Chapter 3) – it dwarfed comparable libraries elsewhere in early seventeenth-century Scotland, with Drummond of Hawthornden's perhaps coming closest with its 1,402 volumes. It seems likely that the 'great Bibliothek' at Balcarres was one of the largest of its kind in sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Scotland, though as the century progressed collections of this size became increasingly common.⁶

3 *The Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland*, 4 vols., ed. Bill Bell (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2007–).

4 John Durkan & Anthony Ross, *Early Scottish Libraries* (Glasgow: John S. Burns & Sons, 1961).

5 Robert H. MacDonald, *The Library of William Drummond of Hawthornden* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1971); W.A. Kelly, *The Library of Lord George Douglas (ca. 1667/8?–1693?): An Early Donation to the Advocates Library* (Cambridge: L.P. Publications, 1997); Christine Gascoigne, 'Book Transmission in Sixteenth and Seventeenth-Century North East Scotland: the Evidence of William Guild's Books', *Journal of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society*, 4 (2009), pp. 32–48; Robert L. Betteridge, *The Library of James Sutherland as Purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh in 1705 and 1707* (Edinburgh: Merchiston Publishing, 2013); Karen Baston, *Charles Areskine's Library: Lawyers and their Books at the Dawn of the Scottish Enlightenment* (Leiden: Brill, 2016); Murray Simpson, *Scholarly Book Collecting in Restoration Scotland: The Library of the Revd James Nairn (1629–1678)* (Leiden: Brill, 2020).

6 For a comparison later in the century see Simpson, *Scholarly Book Collecting, passim*.

It was not merely in quantity that the Balcarres library was remarkable, but also in quality and diversity. When Drummond of Hawthornden wrote to the 1st Lord Lindsay of Balcarres as one book collector to another, lamenting ‘what a difficultie it were to send you a booke which ye (perhaps) had not alreddy, or a new one, ye having so good intelligence abroad’, he was not over-egging the pudding.⁷ As discussed further in this volume, the collection contains books sourced from across the European continent and representing nearly all of the major centres of early book production as well as a host of rarities and unique or near-unique items. It was an important collection not just on a Scottish but on a European scale.

For modern scholars, the value of the library lies first and foremost in the window it offers us onto learned aristocratic culture in early modern Scotland. Older claims of Scotland’s intellectual poverty and lack of a renaissance ring increasingly hollow. The Catalogue presented here offers concrete, quantifiable evidence of a vibrant culture centred on the tower house at Balcarres and radiating in every direction. This culture, no less intellectual than political, religious and social, is in tune with the latest continental developments as well as the activities of scholars, courtiers, clerics, scientists and poets across the British Isles.⁸ The full significance of this collection will only gradually be teased out, but already work such as the study of the library’s alchemical contents by Ignacio-Miguel Pascual-Valderrama and Joaquín Pérez-Pariente suggests the rich narrative it can offer historians of Scotland’s intellectual, cultural, and scientific history.⁹

The reconstruction of the collection is discussed in detail in Chapter 3, but its main sources deserve to be introduced here in their own right. As noted, the library was sold in Edinburgh by auction in 1792, and only a moiety of volumes – eighty-seven in total – have since been recovered by the family. By contrast, the archive of manuscript materials collected by the family have remained remarkably intact. The state papers and early modern political correspondence collected by John Lindsay, Lord Menmuir, rich in material

7 David Alexander Robert Lindsay, 28th Earl of Crawford, *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* [2 vols, type-script, kept at Balcarres], I, 71–2.

8 For the larger context see Jane Stevenson & Peter Davidson, ‘Ficino in Aberdeen: The Continuing Problem of the Scottish Renaissance’, *Northern Renaissance* 1, (2009), pp. 64–87; Andrea Thomas, *Glory and Honour: The Renaissance in Scotland* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2013); and Kelsey Jackson Williams, *The First Scottish Enlightenment: Rebels, Priests, and History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020).

9 Ignacio-Miguel Pascual-Valderrama and Joaquín Pérez-Pariente, ‘The Alchemical Manuscripts of David Lindsay (1587–1641), Lord Lindsay of Balcarres’, *Ambix*, 64 (2017), pp. 234–262.

relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, were donated to the Advocates Library by his descendant, Colin, 3rd Earl of Balcarres, in 1712 and are now in the National Library of Scotland (shelfmark Adv. MS.29.2.1–9). The remainder of the family papers were deposited first in the John Rylands Library and subsequently in the National Library of Scotland where they remain available for consultation at shelfmark Acc. 9769.¹⁰ Before being deposited, they were extensively used by Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, 25th Earl of Crawford, in his magisterial *Lives of the Lindsays, or, a Memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarres* (1858).¹¹ We have not exhaustively retraced Lord Lindsay's steps here, but have generally relied upon his published account for biographical details, returning only to the archive for book lists and other material immediately relevant to the library. These lists, many of them never transcribed (see Appendix A), and often palaeographically challenging, have been both supplemented and corroborated by the unique copy of the printed catalogue of the 1792 sale, reproduced in Appendix B, the discovery of which is outlined in Chapter 3.

The inspiration for this project and its intellectual core, however, remain the physical volumes which are still preserved at Balcarres. The collection, recovered with a mixture of painful care and good luck by six generations of the family, represents one of the most ambitious attempts to recollect a dispersed library in the British Isles and is here catalogued in full for the first time. We have also undertaken a study of stray Balcarres books that migrated to public collections (not to mention a few private libraries) across the world. These additional physical volumes, numbering a further eighty-six items, like those at now at Balcarres, have offered a vital corrective and addition to the evidence of the manuscript lists in the archive and the 1792 catalogue. Much can be learned from the close scrutiny of the physical copies themselves – evidence of acquisition, including cost and place of purchase, evidence of reading, evidence from the binding and rebinding of volumes. Nevertheless, titles of and publication information about books which are not extant also offer us an essential, if sometime more speculative, route into the minds and

10 See the handlist published as Glenis A. Matheson & Frank Taylor, *Hand-list of Personal Papers from the Muniments of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres Deposited in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester* (Manchester: John Rylands Library, 1976). The numbering system of the papers remained unchanged on their removal to the NLS and Matheson & Taylor's work continues to be the most up-to-date reference to be used when accessing the collection.

11 Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, 25th Earl of Crawford, *Lives of the Lindsays, or, a Memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarres*, new edn, 3 vols. (London: John Murray, 1858).

times of those Lindsay family members, men and women alike, who would have had access to these volumes.

We begin with three chapters covering the biography, or perhaps ‘bibliobiography’ of the library. Chapter 1, which has been written by Jane Stevenson, with revisions by Kelsey Jackson Williams and William Zachs, locates its origins and traces the first phase of its development during the lives of the brothers Lords Edzell and Menmuir, David Lindsay, 1st Lord Lindsay of Balcarres (arguably the most active collector in the family), and Alexander Lindsay, 1st Earl of Balcarres (of the ‘litle kist of bonie litle bookes’). Chapter 2 continues this history with the story of the library in the time of Alexander’s son, Colin Lindsay, 3rd Earl of Balcarres, tracing his sojourn on the Continent and its significant impact on his collecting practices. Chapter 3 follows this story to its conclusion with the library’s sale, discusses our reconstruction, its methodology and implications, and analyses the contents of the library across axes of price, rarity, place of origin, date, etc. These chapters were written by Kelsey Jackson Williams and revised by William Zachs.

These narrative chapters are followed by the Catalogue itself, a collaborative effort but whose principal compilation and bibliographical detail was undertaken by Kelsey Jackson Williams. Arranged alphabetically, each item has been given a number to facilitate reference and citation. These numbers are referred to throughout the main narrative. For each entry we have given as much bibliographical information as possible, particularly for those books which still survive. Inevitably, there are items which can be identified only tentatively, if at all. For example, given the information ‘Biblia Latina’, 2 toms’, as found in one early seventeenth-century manuscript list, it is clearly not possible to even speculate on the edition without corroborating evidence from the more detailed printed 1792 catalogue. One might happily imagine a two-volume Bible printed in Mainz in the mid 1450s, but there is no good reason to suppose such ‘bonie big bookes’ were to be found at Balcarres – at least not until the nineteenth century.

Appended to the Catalogue is a table of surviving volumes at Balcarres designed to facilitate future use of that collection as well as a detailed index of non-Lindsay provenance which vividly demonstrates the many libraries which fed into the great collection and its many beneficiaries in the wake of the 1792 sale.

The story concludes with two substantial appendices, the first of which presents full transcriptions of and commentaries on the eight manuscript booklists which underpin substantial elements of the Catalogue. Many of these lists are badly damaged and heavily abbreviated to the point of total obscurity, making reproduction in their original form essential for the use

of subsequent scholars. This first appendix is principally the work of Kelsey Jackson Williams. His transcription of manuscript material is complemented by the second appendix, which includes a full facsimile reproduction of the unique surviving copy of the 1792 Catalogue which was printed and distributed at the time of the sale in April of that year. That catalogue now resides in the Brian Lawn Collection in the Bodleian Library (shelfmark Lawn d.101 (2)). Again, this reproduction allows others to check our workings and conclusions as well as making an important bibliographical resource accessible for the first time. The principal Catalogue, when relevant, refers to the entry in the printed catalogue (designated 'C').

Although almost a decade in the making, this book is only the beginning of any study of this remarkable Lindsay family library. We hope that the guide to its contents provided here will inspire others to continue our work and restore the Balcarres collection to its rightful place as one of the great monuments of the Scottish Renaissance. We also hope that this volume will serve as a clarion call to librarians, collectors, dealers, and auctioneers to be aware of books with Lindsay provenance as they pass through their hands. The illustrations to this volume include no fewer than twenty-three different marks of ownership relating to family members, both ink inscriptions and gilt-stamped armorial supralibros. Even during the writing of this book one volume has been newly recovered and donated to the library (853) and another is currently being offered for sale (486). We would encourage anyone who has such books in their possession to notify the present-day representatives of the family at Balcarres House in Fife or the authors.

Acknowledgements

Our first and greatest acknowledgements are to the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and to Lord and Lady Balniel, for their unfailing encouragement and hospitality. They opened their home, library and archive to us time and again, and have kindly given permission for the reproduction of the numerous photographs in the following pages. This project could not have happened without them.

Many libraries and archives opened their doors to our search for strayed Lindsay family volumes. For help in making these books available we are grateful to staff at the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Birmingham University Library, The Bodleian Library, Edinburgh University Library, the Folger Shakespeare Library, Glasgow University Library, Jesus College Library (Oxford), New College Library (Edinburgh), the National Library of Scotland, New York Public Library, the Royal Botanic Garden Library (Edinburgh), the Royal Observatory Library (Edinburgh), the Schøyen Collection, the Signet Library (Edinburgh), St Andrews University Library, Trinity College Library (Cambridge), University of Illinois Library, University of London Library, Worcester College Library (Oxford), and Yale University's Beinecke and Law School libraries. We are particularly grateful to the Bodleian Library for their efforts in locating the uncatalogued, unique copy of the 1792 auction catalogue of the Lindsay library at Balcarres.

Our friends and colleagues have offered invaluable advice on various aspects of this project. We are glad to be able to thank Nicolas Barker, Iain Beavan, Isabelle de Conihout, Kenneth Dunn, Mirjam Foot, Daryl Green, Stephen Hebron, Brian Hillyard, Richard Ovenden and Murray Simpson, among others, for their contributions. Particular thanks go to Jane Stevenson, the author of the first chapter, and Peter Davidson for their long-term interest in and work on the Lindsay library and to Kam Aghtan and Tess Goodman for their ground-work on portions of the Catalogue.

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*Kelsey Jackson Williams and William Zachs
Crail and Edinburgh
May 2021*

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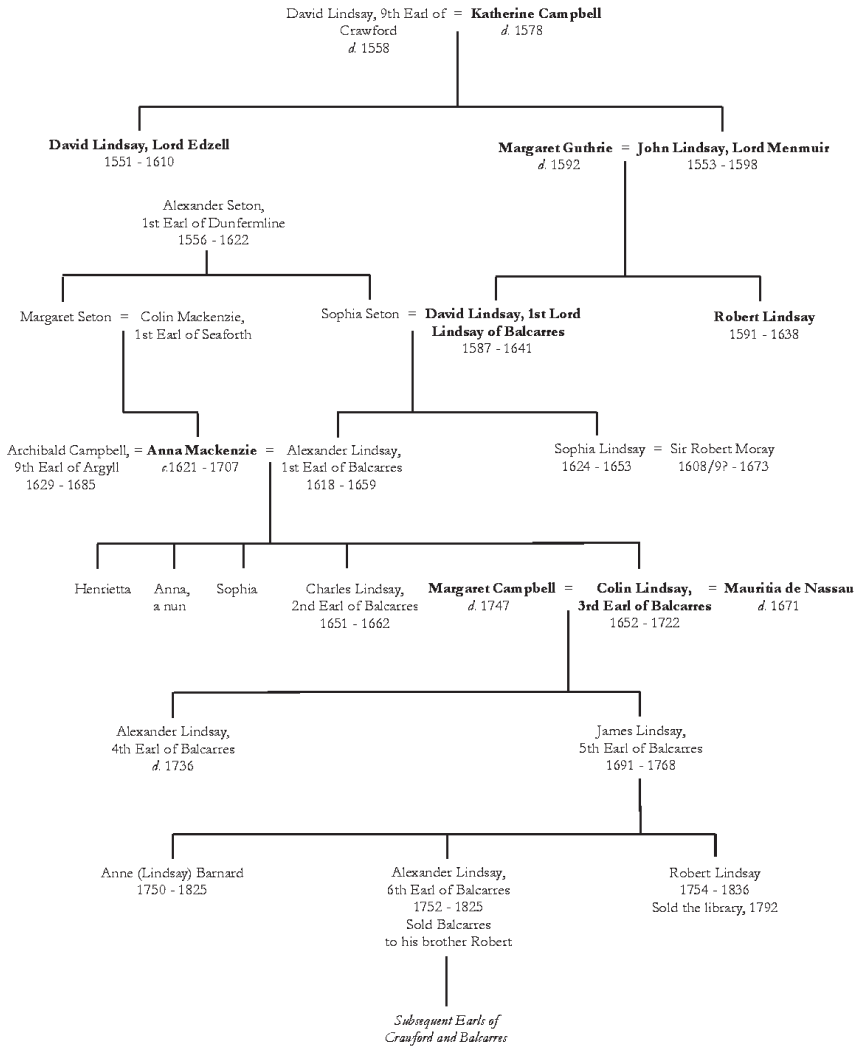
Abbreviations

Numbers in **bold** in the text refer to the corresponding entries in the catalogue.

ALE	Advocates Library, Edinburgh
AM	Ignacio-Miguel Pascual-Valderrama & Joaquín Pérez-Pariente, 'The Alchemical Manuscripts of David Lindsay (1587–1641), Lord Lindsay of Balcarres', <i>Ambix</i> 64 (2017): 234–262.
B[letter, no.]	Shelfmark in the modern library at Balcarres.
Barker	Nicolas Barker, <i>Bibliotheca Lindesiana</i> . London: Printed for Presentation to the Roxburghe Club, 1977.
<i>Bibliotheca Lindesiana</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Lindesiana: Catalogue of the Printed Books Preserved at Haigh Hall, Wigan, Co. Pal. Lancast.</i> , 4 vols. Aberdeen: at the Aberdeen University Press, 1910.
BNF	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris
BUL	Birmingham University Library
C[no.]	1792 sale catalogue with relevant lot number (reproduced in Appendix B).
Craven	J.B. Craven, 'A Scottish Alchemist of the Seventeenth Century: David, Lord Balcarres', <i>Journal of the Alchemical Society</i> 1 (1913): 68–75.
Crawford	David Alexander Robert Lindsay, 28th Earl of Crawford, <i>Bibliotheca Lindesiana</i> , 2 vols. Undated, bound typescript, <i>penes</i> the present Earl of Crawford.
Durkan & Ross	John Durkan & Anthony Ross, <i>Early Scottish Libraries</i> (Glasgow, 1961).
EDIT16	EDIT16: Censimento nazionale delle edizioni italiane del XVI secolo, http://edit16.iccu.sbn.it/web_iccu/ihome.htm
ESTC	English Short Title Catalogue, http://estc.bl.uk/
EUL	Edinburgh University Library
FSL	Folger Shakespeare Library
GUL	Glasgow University Library
GW	Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, https://www.gesamtkatalogder-wiegendrucke.de/
ISTC	Incunabula Short Title Catalogue, https://data.cerl.org/istc/_search
JCL	Jesus College Library, Oxford
Mitchell	William Smith Mitchell, <i>A History of Scottish Bookbinding, 1432 to 1650</i> . Edinburgh: Published for the University of Aberdeen by Oliver & Boyd, 1955.

MS x/x/x	Manuscript book list from the Balcarres archives, now in the NLS (reproduced in Appendix A).
NCLE	New College Library, Edinburgh
NLS	National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh
NYPL	New York Public Library
RBGE	Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
RCPE	Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
ROE	Royal Observatory, Edinburgh
SC	Schøyen Collection
SLE	Signet Library, Edinburgh
STCN	Short-Title Catalogue, Netherlands, https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/for-libraries/short-title-catalogue-netherlands-stcn
STUL	St Andrews University Library
TCC	Trinity College, Cambridge Library
UIL	University of Illinois Library
ULL	University of London Library
USTC	Universal Short Title Catalogue, https://www.ustc.ac.uk/
VD16	Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachbereich erschienenen Drucke des 16. Jahrhunderts, gateway-bayern.de > index_vd16
VD17	Das Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachraum erschienenen Drucke des 17. Jahrhunderts, http://www.vd17.de/
WCL	Worcester College Library, Oxford
YBL	Yale Beinecke Library

Family Tree



Family Tree of the Lindsays of Balcarres, 1558–1792

Family members whose books are contained within the library are indicated in bold.