

# DUNFERMLINE'S QUATERCENTENARY, 1610-2010

MORTIFICATION OF £2,000 SCOTS  
FOR GRAMMAR AND MUSIC SCHOOLS



## ANNE OF DENMARK (1574-1619) QUEEN OF JAMES VI & I

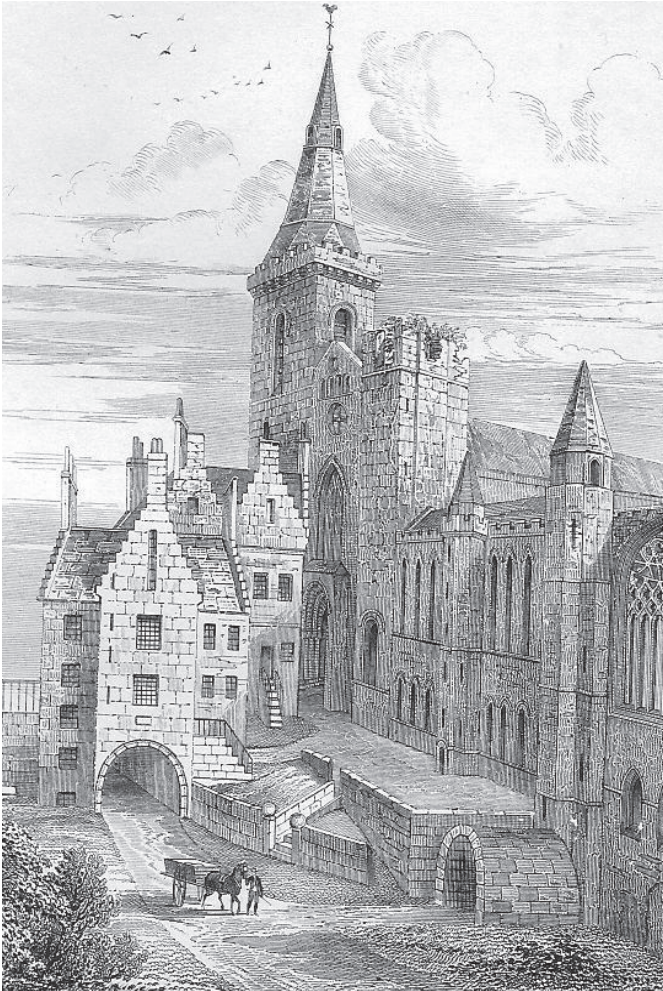
Portrait attributed to Adriaen Vanson (fl. 1581-1602)

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Anne of Denmark

Child of Frederick II, King of Denmark and Norway, Anne was born in Jutland, the second of four daughters (she also had at least two brothers). In 1585 King James had an audience in the great hall of Dunfermline with two Danish Ambassadors regarding the redemption of Orkney and Zetland and possibly negotiations for a marriage, but, owing to the opposition of the English Queen, Elizabeth, they proceeded slowly and it was not until 1589 that Anne was married by proxy to the Scottish King. On her voyage to her new home, she was stormbound on the Norwegian coast and James, accompanied by the Chancellor, Maitland, sailed to fetch home his bride. He met her at Upslo, now Oslo, where a Scottish minister married them in May 1590. The royal pair arrived amidst great rejoicing at Leith, Edinburgh.



*Queen Anne's House, demolished 1797, Church, Dormitory, Refectory, &c. 1600.*

Scandinavian interest in witchcraft came to Scotland with its new queen. Witches were blamed for the many delays to Anne's journey to Scotland and trials leading to the torture and burning of people accused of witchcraft continued for a considerable time after her arrival.

A "Morning Gift" to the Queen was an ancient custom, which prevailed in the north in these times. (The Danes insisted that the value of the gift would be twice the value of her dowry of £150,000 Scots). On the day after the marriage of 1589, King James made a grant to her of what was called the Lordship of Dunfermline. These were, the Abbey lands in Fife which were excepted from the Act of Annexation of 1587, the year in which the King attained his majority, but in 1592 the King gifted Dunfermline Abbey, with the lands and revenue then belonging to the monastery, the monks portions, to his consort, Anne of Denmark, with power and jurisdiction of Regality of the same in pursuance of a promise made and endorsed at the time of their marriage.

This grant was confirmed by two Acts of the Scottish Parliament in 1593, one entitled "Act of the new gift of Dunfermling, with the monk's portions to the queen's majesty" the other "Act concerning the queen's majesty's right to the third of Dunfermling."



*Stigillum Cokete Seal Regalitates de Dunfermlyn of the Regality of the Abbey 1322.  
As head of Regality the Queen would have use of this seal.*

William Schaw, "Maister of Wark" in May 1590, received £400 by his Majesty's precept for reparation of the House at Dunfermline before the Queen's Majesties passing there. Queen Anne, after her infestment in the lordship of Dunfermline, became "Lady Dunfermline", a title she used in her business matters connected with Dunfermline. Queen Anne, in a charter dated 15th February 1593, appointed Alexander Seaton heritable bailie of the lordship of Dunfermline. The monks of the Abbey of Dunfermline in 1595 gave in portion to the Queen of the eighth part of the first fruits, or fifth penny of any benefice that belonged to them.

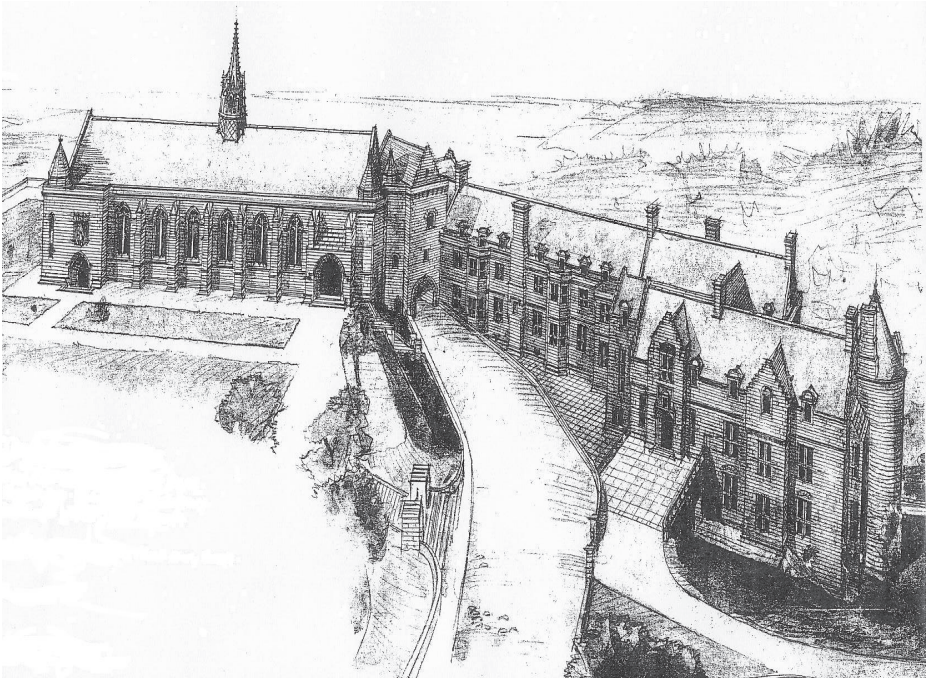
Anne found herself in a court torn by the continual intrigue of the various factions and she was accused of partiality to one or other of these parties. Her conversion from Lutheranism to becoming a "Court Catholic" around 1600, resulted in a wish to restore the lands forfeited by the church and distributed amongst the ruling class. Fortunately



she did not pursue this desire. The Danish Court also insisted that lands south of the Forth formerly belonging to Dunfermline Abbey should be included in the “Morning Gift” thus alienating many Scottish landowners.

Dunfermline was a favourite domicile of James VI and Queen Anne of Denmark. In the Royal Palace their daughter, Elizabeth, was born on the 19th August 1596 and she later became Queen of Bohemia (from who descends to us our Queen Elizabeth). Here also, Charles, second son of King James VI and Anne, was born 19th November 1600 and who later came to an untimely end. An infant son, Robert, was born and baptized, but died at 14 weeks old in 1602.

## **SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF MONASTERY AND ROYAL PALACE**



*Suggested restoration of Royal Palace on right  
by Sir Robert Rowand Anderson 1905.  
The view would be from the Abbey Tower.*

On 18th April 1602, William Schaw, Master of the King’s Works, President of the Sacred Ceremonies and the Queen’s Chamberlain, died. After the death of William Schaw, Henry Wardlaw in 1603 was confirmed in his appointment of Chamberlain to the Queen.

Farewell of the Royal Family. In the month of March 1603 James VI succeeded to the throne of England. Shortly afterwards he bade farewell to his Scottish residences and proceeded by slow marches to London.

## SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF PALACE (SOUTH SIDE)



*By Sir Robert Rowand Anderson 1905.  
View taken from the Glen south side.*

*Bedroom of Princess Elizabeth.*



The Palace of Dunfermline was given in charge to Lord Seton and Henry Wardlaw, her Majesty's Chamberlains. Lord Seton, tutor to Charles I, remained for some time in the Palace after the royal departure in 1610. The Royal Gallery was erected in Dunfermline Abbey Nave. It was between two pillars opposite the pulpit for the accommodation of the Royal Family when they visited Dunfermline. The front of this gallery is still in a state of good preservation and can be seen below the stained glass window in the north transept of the Abbey Church. In the centre there is a round shield containing the details of the royal insignia. It is surmounted by a crown, and has the royal initials "I.R." "A.R." and date "1610." There are some devices below the shield, which appear to have been intended for "The Thistle, the Rose, and the Shamrock."

A Mortification of £2000 Scots by Queen Anne in favour of the Grammar and Music Schools of Dunfermline a poor copy of the Deed of Conveyance is in Ebenezer Henderson's Annals dated 24th August registered 5th September 1610. "The auld Grammar and Singin Schole" of 1624 (after the fire) located in the street that bears her name was replaced in 1625 stood on the corner of the street until 1817, when it was removed and a third school was opened. This was replaced by the new High School built in Priory Lane in 1886. Queen Anne Street was popularly named after Queen Anne of Denmark.

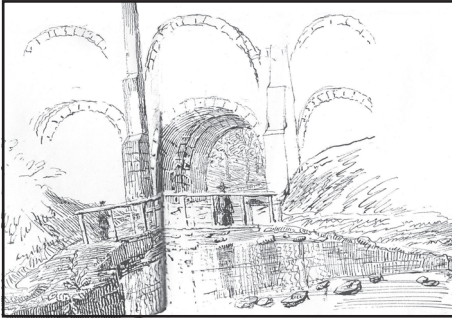
The Royal Burial Vault, situated between three south east buttresses of the "auld kirk", was probably first used when the repairs of the Church were in progress and intended for the place of Sepulture for the Royal Family. It was probably first used when the infant Prince Robert was interred in 1602. In the year 1616 Queen Anne gave a gift of her vault to Henry Wardlaw, her Chamberlain, who inserted an oblong stone above its door. The vault was reduced in size when the south east doorway of the nave was discovered.



*Queen Anne's vault, now the Wardlaw vault.*



Before the occupation of the Palace by James VI a bridge carried the road from the west across the stream connecting the two sides of the Glen. At the time of the King's marriage it was, however, in a ruinous state, and Queen Anne, (doubtless enjoying the beautiful outlook obtained from the western eminence on which Pittencrieff House now stands) had another bridge built with a stone bearing initials and date: "A.R. 1611" (Anna Regina) recalling Queen Anne's service to make the passage safer and more pleasant. In 1788 the present structure made its appearance.



*Double Bridge, Pittencrieff  
By John Baine Esq. Engineer, Edinburgh 1790.*



*Double Bridge, Pittencrieff.*

The nuptial bed of Queen Anne was brought with her from Denmark in 1589 to Dunfermline. It was a four-post bed of walnut wood finely polished and ornamented with a variety of antique figures, curiously and neatly carved, one of which represents a female figure, holding in her left hand a harp. After the Royal departure in 1603, the Palace fell into decay. It is said the bed made its way to decorate an alehouse, "The Auld In", in the Kirkgate, kept by Mrs Walker, a zealous Jacobite. An Irish bishop offered her 50 guineas for it she refused as she retained a great reverence for the two royal personages, whose property it had been and who had slept in it when in Dunfermline. Shortly before her death she presented it to the then, Lord Elgin. Later it was made into a mantelpiece and surround of fireplace for Broomhall.

From Regality records: on 23rd July 1610 the Queen as Patroness of St. Leonard's Hospital gave a gift to Elspeth Murray, a widow, daughter of the second Patrick Murray of Windmillhill.

The Carnegie Library has two Charters with the seals of Anne of Denmark attached.

Ebenezer Henderson alluding to this singing-school says: a little to the north of the doomster's house there stood a large tenement, built in 1762, for a mason lodge. This was the first lodge built in Dunfermline. In 1780, Mr David Dale of Glasgow formed a small congregation of Independents in Dunfermline, and they met for many years in this lodge. About the year 1783 Mr Dewar had a day school in it, and about 1786 there was a singing-school kept here, of great local fame.

What interesting old stories and details have been won out of our precious histories and records, and others yet unseen to come!

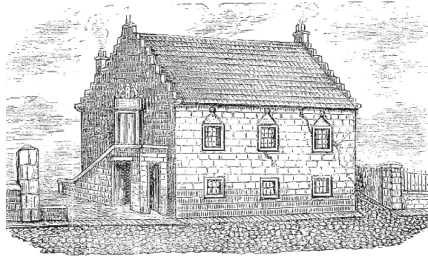
“About the yeir 1786 or sae, there was a singin schole kept in the new masin loge at the tap o’ the Collier-raw, for singin o’ sacrit musick; but sum foke didna think it richt for sic kind o’ musick bein sung in a masin loge. The band hade sax fine singers, four o’ them wer men, wi a woman an a lassie, an the fame o’ thir singin was heard o’ far and neir – they got the name o’ the vocal sax; an when foks spak o’ them, they endit thair crack wi a verse that said something about hoo the vockal sax thair necks did rax.”

The vocal sax must, no doubt, have been superb singers; and the musical critics of that day when speaking of them; would likely give out, that they, when in their celestial swells,

Raised a mortal to the skies,  
And drew an angel down.

St Cecilia’s Hall so named by Ebenezer Henderson but lacking a reference is said to have become defunct about the year 1790. Soon after this period it may have become a common dwelling and lodging-house. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis]

Dunfermline High School, now at St Leonards Place Dunfermline, has a very proud history of providing education to the children of Dunfermline since 1468.



*Old Grammar School.*

Queen Anne High School, Dunfermline, named after Queen Anne of Denmark, is now a large non-denominational secondary school of around 1,800 pupils and one of the largest schools in Scotland. The school is divided into four houses (previously six): Abbey, Bruce, Carnegie and Denmark.



*Dunfermline Abbey Church still has a small Annuity from Queen Anne of Denmark’s Mortification for their Sang School.*



# ROYAL DUNFERMLINE

## MONASTIC CITY

### QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK (1574-1619)



#### PLACES TO VISIT

- 1) Dunfermline Abbey Nave – Royal Sepulture of Scotland after Iona until 1250. Tomb of William Schaw, Master of the Works – Queen’s Chamberlain.
- 2) Dunfermline Abbey Church – The Royal Sepulture of Scotland after 1250. Together at least twenty Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses are buried there. Outside the Abbey Church, Shrine of Saint Margaret and King Malcolm Canmore.
- 3) Dunfermline Abbey Church – The Royal Gallery – Tomb of Robert The Bruce.
- 4) The Royal Burial Tomb possibly of Prince Robert 1602 now Henry Wardlaw’s vault, under the buttresses of the south-facing Abbey Nave.
- 5) The ruins of the Palace of Dunfermline – birthplace of many of Scotland’s Princes and Princesses.
- 6) The ruins of the Monastery of Dunfermline Abbey.
- 7) Walk around Pittencrieff Glen passing under Malcolm’s Tower and over the Double Double Bridge (sic).
- 8) Walk around the early streets of Dunfermline, Kirkgate, High Street, Bruce Street and Maygate (Our mini Royal Mile).
- 9) Visit the Abbot House in Maygate, walk up or down the stairs reputed to have come from the Anne of Denmark House and have a Tea/Coffee break.
- 10) In Abbot Street you can visit the Dunfermline Carnegie Library and may see the Charters and Seals of Anne of Denmark.
- 11) In Pilmuir Street, near the new Bus Station look for old Stones on the walls of the General Post Office. These are from the old Grammar School.
- 12). Look up – you may see other stones of interest especially at the City Chambers – DRAGONS!



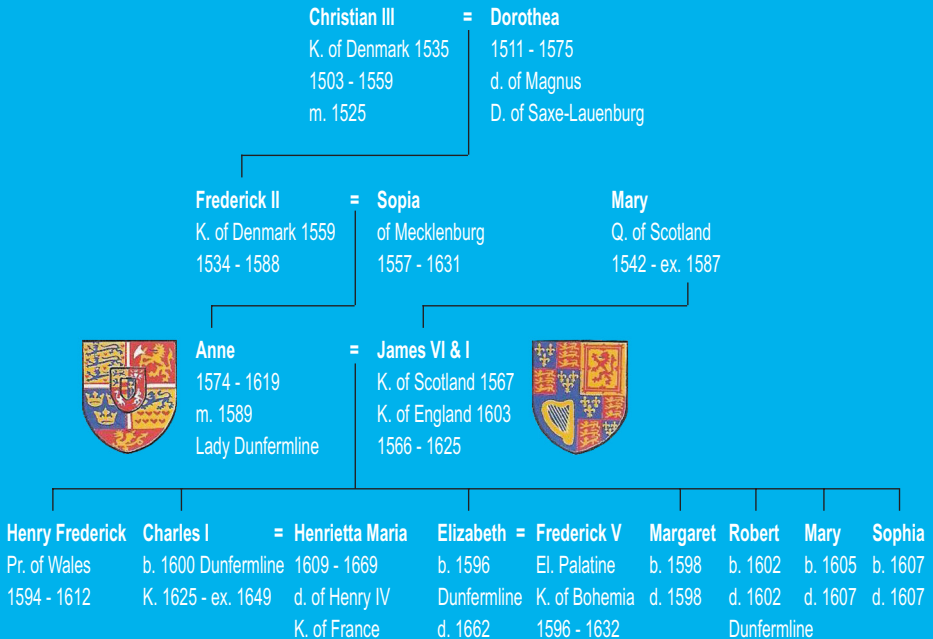
*S. COMMUNE 'CIVITATIS 'DE ' DVNFERMLING*  
*The Common Seal of the City of Dunfermline*

# DENMARK – DUNFERMLINE

## ANNE OF DENMARK & JAMES VI OF SCOTLAND



### DENMARK AND NORWAY HOUSE OF OLDENBURG UNTIL THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



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