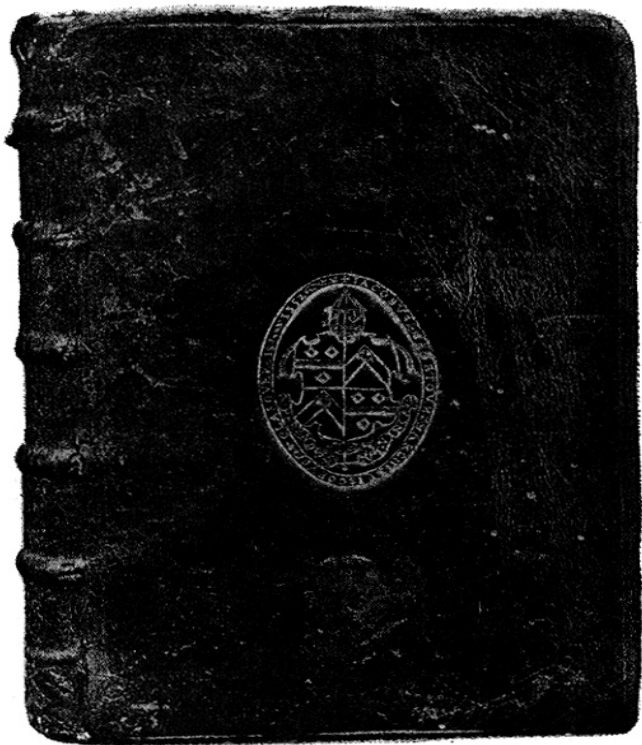


JOHN KNOX

In the National Portrait Gallery, London. Artist unknown.

Item It is statute and ordeane That forasmuch as ye
 damnable opinions of heresy are spread in divers countries
 by ye heretic Luther and his disciples And y^e earl and
 liege had firmly persister in ye Holy Faith for ye said was first
 offered to ye and now as yet admitteth any opinions
 contrary to ye Holy Faith but as has bene cleane of all filth &
 vice & heresy that na man of any stranger that hapens
 to arrive wth y^e shippes wthin any pt of y^e earl being wth
 ye any buke or werke of ye said Luther his disciples
 or any heretic or schisme or any heresy or opinions
 contrary to ye Holy Faith to ye shippes wthin any pt of y^e earl
 of y^e shippes and gude and putting of y^e persons in prison

3. 'Item.—It is statute and ordained, THAT forasmuch (forasmuch) as damnable opinions of heresy are spread in divers countries by the heretic Luthor
 and his disciples, and this Realm and lieges have firmly persisted in the Holy Faith since the same was first received by them, and never as yet admitted
 any opinions contrary the Christian Faith, but ever have been cleane of all such filth and vice.—THEREFORE, that no manner of person, stranger, that
 happens to arrive with their ships within any part of this Realm [shall] bring with them any books or works of the said Luther [and] his disciples, or [shall]
 dispute or rehearse his heresies or opinions, but (unless) if it be to the confusion thereof, and that by clerks (clergy) in the Schools alienarly (only). Under
 the pain of escheating (forfeiting) of their ships and goods and putting of their persons in prison.' (Act of the Scots Parliament, 1525.) See page 4.



4. Bible which belonged to James Beaton, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, at the time of the Reformation, nephew of Cardinal Beaton and grandnephew of James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews. The Archbishop's arms are on both sides surrounded by the inscription 'Jacobus A. Betoun Archiepiscopus Glasguensis. 1552,' with the armorial motto 'Pereundum ut vincas.'



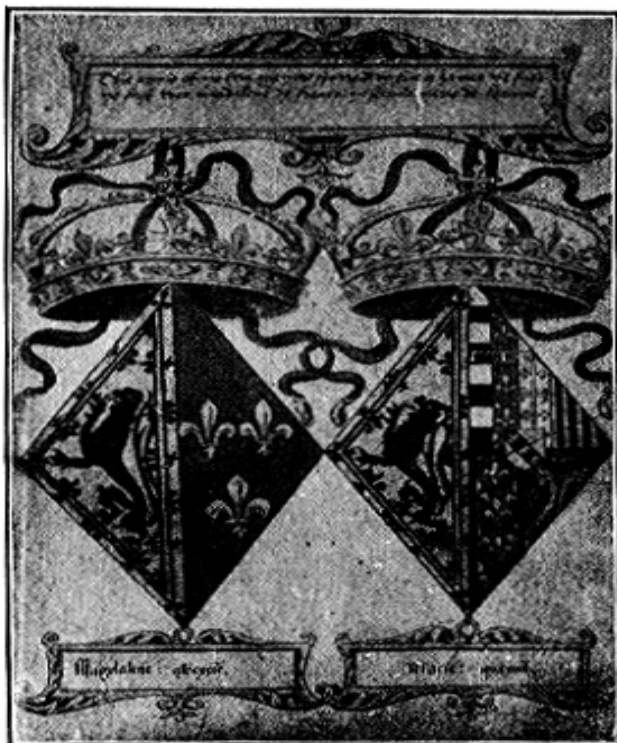
5. A Preaching Friar.



6. James the Fifth and Mary of Guise, father and mother of Mary, Queen of Scots. From a picture in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire at Hardwicke. (See p. 17.)



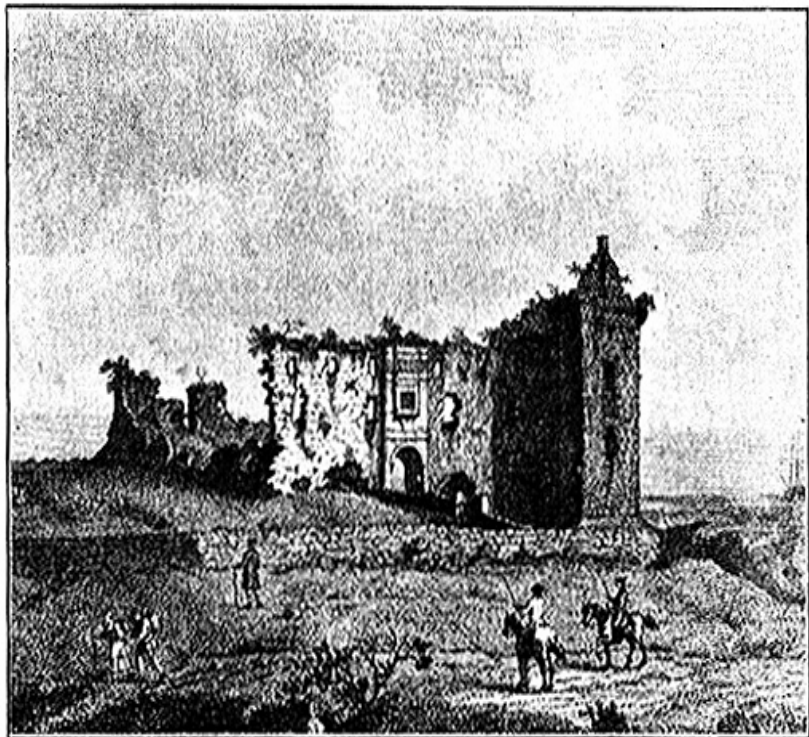
7. Duke of Chatelherault (Regent Arran), by Ketel. (See pp. 29, 44.)
Heir to the throne, before the birth of James VI., after Mary, Queen of Scots.



8. Arms of James the Fifth's two Queens, Magdalene of France and Mary of Guise.



9. Chained Bible belonging to the
Cathedral of Glasgow.

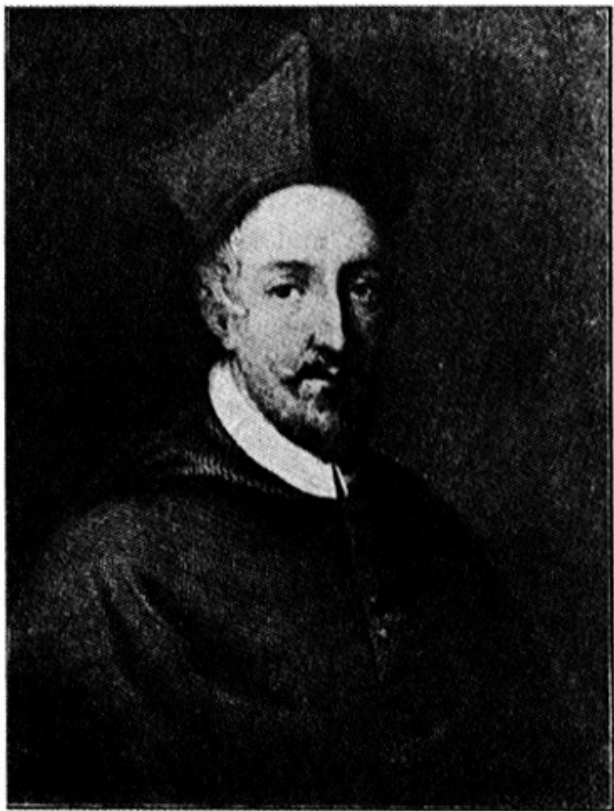


11. Castle of St. Andrews, where Cardinal Beaton was assassinated,
and in which John Knox first preached.



12. George Wishart (John Knox's spiritual teacher).

Emery Tylney, his pupil at Cambridge, thus described George Wishart: 'Courteous, lowly, lovely, glad to teach and desirous to learn.'



13. Cardinal Beaton.



14. John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, 'My most pious, able and devoted servant.'—*Mary, Queen of Scots*. (See pp. 102, 243.)



15. Cardinal of Lorraine, uncle of Mary, Queen of Scots; in the Bibliothèque Nationale. (See also pp. 236, 334.)

Jo Harley
William Bill.
Robertus Horne
Andreas perne.
Edmundus grandall
Jo Knoff



17. Cathedral of Rochester. (See page 99.)

John Knox was offered, and declined, the Bishopric of Rochester.



18. Edward vi., by Holbein, in the Royal Gallery, Windsor.
John Knox was one of Edward's Chaplains-in-Ordinary.



19. William Maitland of Lethington, Secretary of State to Mary, Queen of Scots, and Knox's ablest antagonist. From a picture in the collection of the Earl of Lauderdale at Thirlestane Castle. (See page 112.)



20. Earl of Moray, Queen Mary's half-brother, and Knox's most powerful supporter. From the picture at Holyrood.



21. Knox dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Calder House. From the unfinished picture by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., in the Scottish National Gallery. (See page 116.)



22. Seal of the Church
of St. Giles.



23. Royal Arms of Scotland, and the Arms of Mary of Guise. From the pre-Reformation stained-glass shields of arms in the Magdalenè Chapel, Edinburgh.



24. Francis II. of France, Queen Mary's first husband. In the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. (See pages 126, 239.)



25. Medallion of Knox struck at Geneva.



27. Crown of St. Giles, Edinburgh.



28. Mary of Guise, mother of Mary, Queen of Scots. From a wood carving, originally part of the roof of the Parliament House in Stirling Castle.



29. John Knox preaching in St. Andrews, on 11th June 1559. From the picture by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., in the National Gallery, London. (See page 177.)



30. Francis, second Duke of Guise, uncle of Mary, Queen of Scots. From a drawing in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. He was nicknamed 'Balafre' (*slashed*) from a severe wound in his face received at the siege of Boulogne in 1545. (See pages 193, 334.)



31. The Regent Moray's Heraldic Brass in St. Giles, Edinburgh. (See p. 115.)
The Latin inscription was composed by George Buchanan.



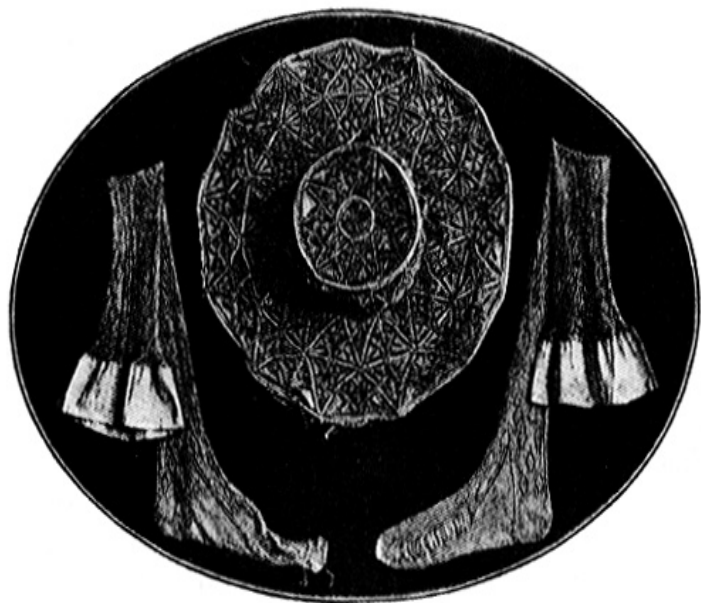
Vestra amantissima consanguinea
Elizabetha

'Vestra amantissima consanguinea. Elizabeth Regina.'

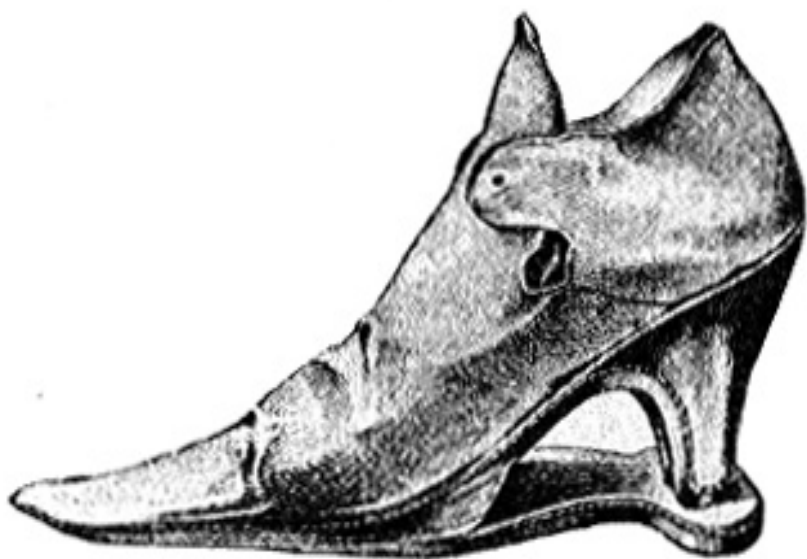
32. Queen Elizabeth (the Ermine Portrait). In the collection of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield.



34. Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's Chief Secretary of State, Knox's most influential ally. By Marc Gheeraedts the Elder, at Hatfield. (See page 202.)



35. Queen Elizabeth's Summer Hat and Silken Stockings, at Hatfield.



36. The Queen Regent's Shoe.



37. Catherine de' Medici (mother-in-law of Mary, Queen of Scots), instigator of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. By François Clouet. (See pages 89, 236.)

The rougher comfort of the laborer
for salutation

Dear beloved brother albeit at the desire of his own brother from
whom I received yo^r loving and friendly letter, my soul could not
withstand the reason of his will desiring of my leave, yet should it
could not suffer him to depart without some remembrance of my desire
to you I left the hope of my last hand that is of my wish
as I willing that you should have you Salute yo^r

wish and doxology further in my name for yours of our
Lord Jesus Christ with ^{now} you and ever from ~~some~~ the
18 of May 1558.

Your brother & power
John Knox

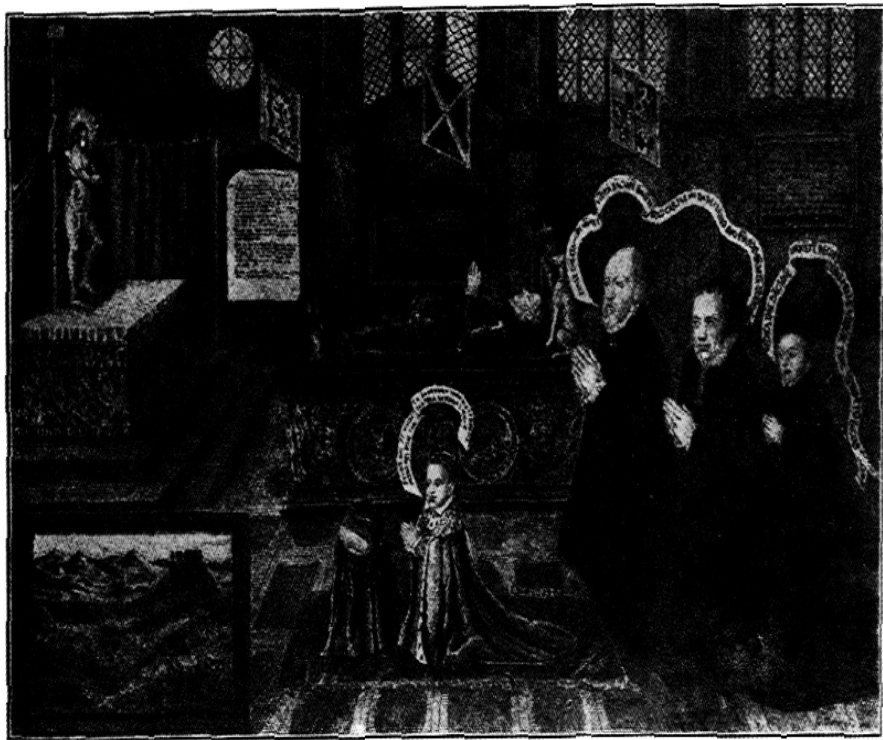
I yo^r sister the power of salute you and yo^r wish must
further thank you for your loving letters and my mother and
I towards from our house



39. Reduced facsimile of double page from 'John Knox's Liturgy,' for use by persons placed opposite each other, and singing different parts. (See page 227.)

A handwritten signature in cursive script. The top line reads "Yours to power" and the bottom line reads "John Sinclair". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid.

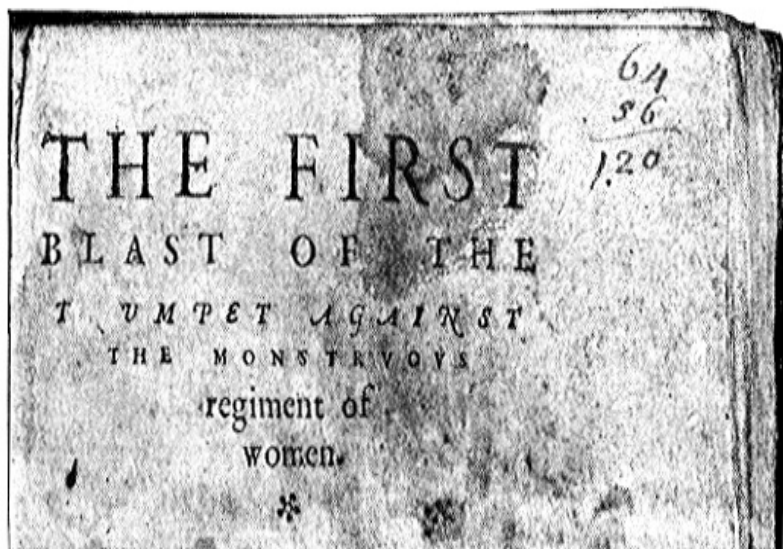
41. 'Yours to power, John Sinclair.' In times of peril Knox signed his mother's name. Mr. Froude, misled by this signature, attributed to the 'Master of Sinclair' one of Knox's letters to Sir James Crofts, the English Ambassador, signed *John Sinclair*.



42. Cenotaph of the Earl of Darnley, with his son (James vi.) kneeling in front, and his father, mother, and brother behind. From a picture in the collection of Her Majesty at Windsor. (See page 313.)



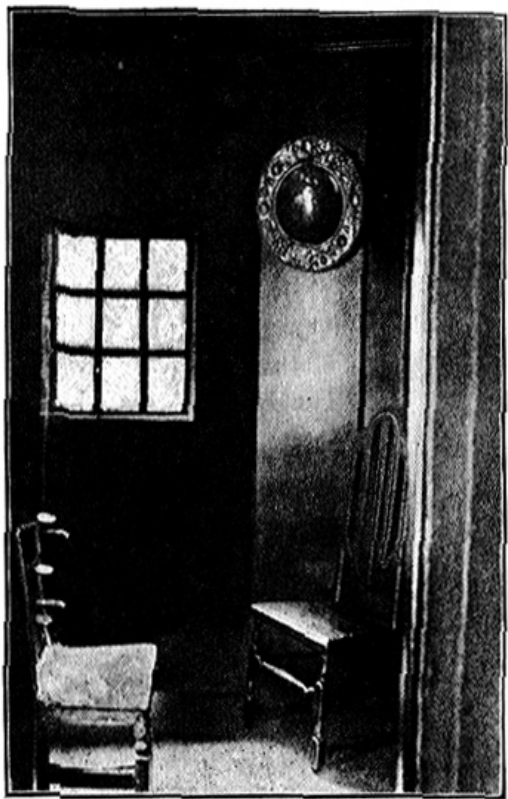
43. Queen Mary, as a girl.
By François Clouet.



44. Facsimile of part of Title-page of John Knox's *First Blast*.
(See pages 240, 272.)



45. Queen Mary Tudor, commonly called 'The Bloody Mary.' (See p. 276.)
When she succeeded to the throne, John Knox, who was at the time
one of the Royal Chaplains, fled from England to the Continent.



46. John Knox's Study in his house at the Netherbow, Edinburgh. (See p. 293.)



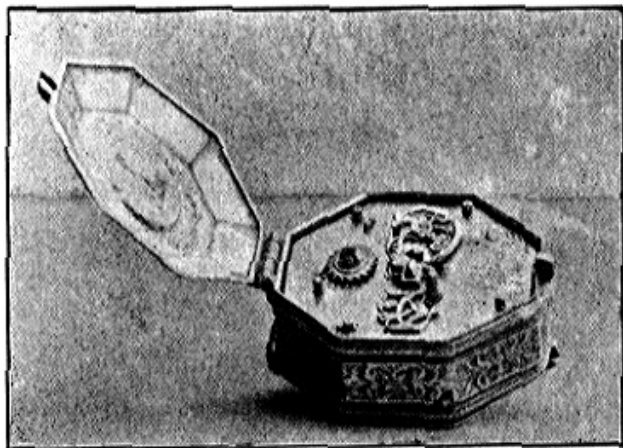
47. Arms of Earl of Bothwell.



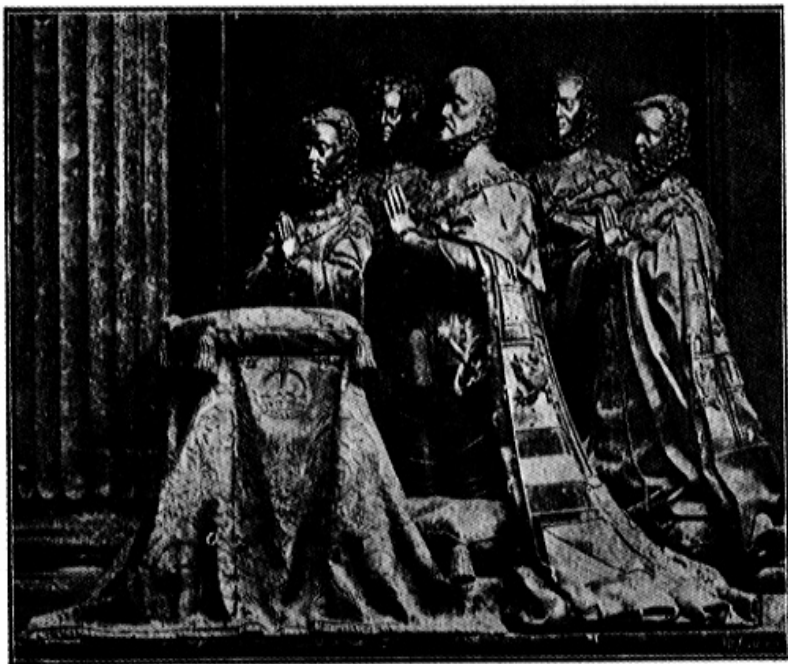
48. John Knox's Dining-Room in his house at the Netherbow, Edinburgh. (See page 44.)



50. Medallion of Queen Elizabeth. From the original in the British Museum.



53. Watch said to have been presented to John Knox by Queen Mary at Lochleven. (See note *supra*.)



- 54 Philip II. of Spain, his 1st, 3rd, and 4th Wives, and his son Don Carlos, whose proposed marriage to Mary, Queen of Scots, was opposed by John Knox. (See page 328.) From the group by Pompeo Leoni, in the Escorial near Madrid.



55. Recumbent effigy of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Westminster Abbey.



56. Stone marking John Knox's Grave beside
St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.



Votre tres humble & tres obeissante fille

MARIE

40. Mary, Queen of Scots, by François Clouet. In the Hermitage Gallery, St. Petersburg. Beheaded 1587, at forty-four years of age, after eighteen years of captivity.



26, John Knox.

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