**William Maule (1771–1852) , 1st Baron Panmure: statuary related (March 2022)**

**A.**Marble: full figure seated in a chair, 1841 (?), 70 x 30 x 40 cm (Highlanders Museum, Fort George, Ardersier, Inverness [est 1965]: AS282)

Artist: ?

Prov: gift [date? donor? Is an original intended location known?]

This is a an approximately half-scale statue. The plinth bears a large inscription ‘William / Lord Panmure /1841’ but the sitter’s dress and age look more 1820s. The dress and seated pose are similar to his seated oil full-length of before 1822 by Colvin Smith (see below): the looks are more towards later oil portraits of him. While the statue is not by Chantrey (i.e. not in his ledger) this is the only one known of Panmure and possibly originally owned by him that he might have discussed placing in the ‘Panmure Testimonial’ in 1838 (see item 3 below). It has been suggested the plinth and its date may be later than the statue but it all looks ‘of a piece’, without obvious reason for that or the occasion for its making/ mounting in 1841.

**B.**Marble: bust, classically robed, no date: 79 x 55 x 34 cm (Montrose Museum, ANGUSalive coll: M2018.5)

Artist: ?

Prov: ?

Panmure was an early supporter of the Museum but no evidence has yet been produced to suggest this may have been made for it, *ab initio*, to commemorate that.

**C.**Marble: bust, *c.*1842; no dimensions (Brechin Mechanics Institute, Brechin, Angus [ref. ARTUK007])

Artist: ?

Panmure endowed the building of the institute, opened by Lady Panmure, his second wife, in 1842. This bust was publicly subscribed at an early point: see article on the history of the Institute in the *Brechin Advertiser*, 3 March 1942, and speech by D. Prain, former Headmaster of Brechin Grammar School, reported in the *Montrose Standard*, 5 February 1885.

[**Oil paintings.** The 1942 piece also reports an oil portrait of Panmure of 1822 or before in the BMI, which is one by Colvin Smith (1795–1875) and still there but apparently a much later presentation (from the Eastern Farmers’ Association): it is a seated full-length, 231 x 145 cm. The Scottish NPG has a smaller head and torso version, 92 x 71.4 cm, purchased in 1970: this shows him identically as to age and dress and is the only likeness listed in ODNB (@2004), which calls the artist ‘I.C. Smith’. A mezzotint by Lupton derived from the SNPG version was published on 1 January 1823, so that too must be 1822 or before, but probably not earlier than about 1815 given Smith was then only 20. Portraits in oil of Panmure are also reported by John Philip RA (who also painted Fox Maule, 2nd Baron Panmure and 11th Earl of Dalhousie) and Thomas Musgrove Joy (1837), both at Brechin Castle in 1892 (see *Dundee Courier,* 23 December). What may be a version of the Joy (full-length, seated and dated 1838) was commissioned by Dundee Royal Infirmary and is now in the Tayside Medical History Museum. An oil, also full-length and seated of 1838 by Patrick Allan-Fraser is at Hospitalfield (former home of the Bartons, Panmure’s second wife’s family): both these are on Art UK.]

**Reported sculpture pieces of which matching current locations are all unclear**

1.Marble bust by [Sir] John Steell, 1839

Made for subscribers at Dundee and placed in the coffee room of the Exchange (1828) in 1840 (*Fife Herald*, 5 March 1840). In 1856, at a meeting of the Governors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary, someone present expressed a belief that this Panmure bust belonged to it and should perhaps be moved there. It was noted that the subscribers’ minutes existed and that the matter would be checked but no later action was reported, so the belief appears to have been wrong (see *Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser*, 27 May 1856). The Exchange was superseded by a new building for that purpose in 1855/6 but the bust was still in the 1828 building in 1860, acc. p. 374 of John Marius Wilson, *Nelson’s Handbook to Scotland* (1860).

In 1861 a report of a ‘Grand Volunteer Ball’ in the old ‘Exchange Rooms’ calls the Panmure bust ‘massive’ and sited in front of a niche at the north end (*DCPA,*12 March 1861). In April that year there was a Dundee Council discussion with the surviving subscribers to the bust to move it either to the new Exchange Reading Room or to Dundee Town Hall. The Council view was for a move to the Town Hall (see *DCPA* 19 and 26 April 1861) but a further *DCPA* report of 27 March 1862 shows that it had by then been moved to the new Exchange Reading Room (*c.*80 x 35 feet, on the top floor of the building) together with a bust of Sir Robert Peel. Both are stated to be of white marble and had been placed on 4.5-foot columns of polished Peterhead granite on either side of the central windows in the west-gable end of the room.

Following the death of Panmure’s son Fox, 2nd Baron Panmure and 11th Earl of Dalhousie, the *Dundee Courier* (7 July 1874) reported that a fine bust of him had earlier been presented by Provost Cox and others to the Dundee Chamber of Commerce and placed alongside that of his father, though where is not stated. The bust of Dalhousie is likely to have been a recorded 1872 one by John Hutchison. This is confirmed by a Chamber of Commerce report in the same paper dated 3 July 1874, noting that the Chamber (based in the Exchange) ‘was now possessed of a small gallery of marble sculpture, the busts being by Nollekins, Steelle [*sic*] and Hutchison and representing the Prince Consort, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Robert Peel, Baron Panmure and …Charles James Fox’. The Nollekens was certainly Fox, so only the makers of the Prince Albert and Peel are not yet clear (though Steell or Hutchison are implied).

2.Bust by [Sir] John Steell, 1839, recorded by Gunnis as made for Dundee Town Hall in 1839 and subsequently in the NL Scotland, but no longer so.

Probably a confusion with no. 1 above, with its move to NLS as unaccountable as its present whereabouts.

3.Bust by [Sir] John Steell, presumably marble and also *c.*1839

First expressly reported as by Steell and sited in a niche in the ‘basement’ visitors’ room of the ‘Panmure Testimonial’ monument (1839) on Camustane/Downie Hill. Monikie, west of Dundee, with an associated inscribed tablet commemorating Panmure, in G. Cumming, *Forfarshire Illustrated: Being Views of Gentlemen's Seats, Antiquities, and Scenery in Forfarshire, with Descriptive and Historical Notes* (Dundee, 1843). This is repeated practically verbatim by John Carrie in *Ancient Things in Angus*… (Arbroath, 1881, pp.119-20).

Also reported as present there in *The Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland* (Fullarton, Edinburgh, 1847) p.367, but with the bust as by Chantrey. This echoes an 1838 report in *The Scotsman*, 18 April 1838, that a ‘statue’ by Chantrey of – and already owned by – Panmure would go in the monument when completed. There is, however, no independent evidence that Chantrey ever made either a ‘statue’ or bust of Panmure. The monument bust is also mentioned as still in place in the *Dundee Courier*, 29 May 1890, but it is unlikely this report was based on eyewitness confirmation.

Andrew Jervise in *The History and Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays in Angus and Mearns, with Notices of Alyth and Meigle* (Edinburgh, 1853), states in a footnote on the ‘Panmure Testimonial’ on p.309 that ‘contrary to most descriptions, [it] contains neither a bust of Lord Panmure, nor any inscription setting forth the object of its erection’.

A further note in the *Montrose, Arbroath and Brechin Review* on 29 July 1904 appears to be based on recent sighting when it states that the inscribed tablet was still there but no bust and it also concludes that the intention to place one was not carried out. It is fairly clear that no bust is now there: only physical check is likely to resolve the ‘tablet’ confusion.

The Panmure Testimonial ‘basement’ (i.e. ground level) reportedly included keeper accommodation as well as a ‘visitors’ room’, and presumably gives access to the 105-foot tower stairs. No internal images at all, or recent report (at least online) appear to exist to add any detail.

4.’Statuette’: marble, but no other details

Presented by ‘representatives of the late Mrs Collier’ to the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society for Montrose Museum, according to report in the *Montrose Standard*, 5 February 1937. ‘Mrs Collier’ was possibly Katharine Collier (née Anderson, 1860–1936) whose husband was Thomas Edward Collier (1854–1904). His grandfather, Thomas Collier (1777–1863), was the factor of Lord Panmure, who had been an early benefactor of the founding of Montrose Museum, *c.*1840.

Whether this reported ‘statuette’ is in fact the marble bust (item B above) now at Montrose or something else remains TBC.

PvdM