

ornamentation of the case that the monogram forms an 'M' for 'Montrose,' under a coronet. This monogram appears twice on the upper portion of the case, and alternates with a representation of a human head on the front of the keys.

The compass of the instrument is from E to C—45 notes, and the stops are 'Stopped Diapason,' 'Flute,' and 'Regal,' the last named extending from B to C—26 notes. There is also a tremolo which, used in conjunction with the 'Regal' stop, gives the effect of a 'Vox humana.' The organ measures 5 ft. 9 in. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 9 in. deep. There is no draw-stop action of the usual description, but the slides are worked direct, a carved knob being affixed to each end.

The pipes are of wood, and are most elaborately carved in such a way as to resemble, so far as was possible, the Scotch thistle. Probably the original organ had but two stops, the 'Stopped Diapason' and the 'Flute,' the 'Regal' being added as an afterthought, possibly before the instrument left the workshop. In 1889, at the dispersal of the late Mr. Snowden Henry's collection at Messrs. Christie's, it realized 200 guineas.

Exhibited at South Kensington, 1872.

See illustration, p. 211.

BIBLE REGAL, German.

17th cent.

*Mrs. F. J. Pagden and Miss Ferrari.*

Exhibited at South Kensington in 1885, and illustrated in colours in Hipkins's 'Musical Instruments.'

BIBLE REGAL, German.

17th cent.

*Sir Wyndham Portal.*

Exhibited at South Kensington in 1872.

BIBLE REGAL, German.

[1620.]

*Rev. F. W. Galpin.*

Bible Regals are particularly interesting, not only from their great rarity, but as showing the type of small reed organ in use before the invention of the Harmonium. The Bible Regal is said to have been invented about the middle of the 17th century by Georg Voll, an organ-builder of Nuremberg.