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THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB
FOR THE YEAR 1913

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THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH
CLUB

SIXTH VOLUME



EDINBURGH

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1913



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DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE

SMALL wonder that 'Davie's Tower' was lost sight of for so long, for who would have thought that a considerable part of it has all the time been standing beneath the familiar Half-Moon Battery shown in Fig. 1! As a matter of fact, its massive walls, some 8 feet in thickness, still rise 40 feet in height above its rocky base at the south-east corner, being barely covered by the paving above.

Although well known by students of Scottish history to have once existed as an important building, it is extraordinary that even the position of the Tower could not be located.

The great interest shown in the rediscovery of David's Tower is accounted for in several ways. To begin with, the mystery of its disappearance without record of what remained gave the very human interest of curiosity, especially when meeting a reference to the once famous royal keep. Then it had played so conspicuous a part in the strenuous conflicts of earlier times in the cause of Scottish independence, at last falling at that most tragic and picturesque of all periods of Scottish history, the downfall of Queen Mary of Scots. To the architect and archæologist also it was of great interest to see the nature and the detail of a building of such importance in the history of Edinburgh and of Scotland.

It is not intended to attempt in this paper either a complete history of David's Tower or to give a *detailed* account of the work of excavation and research in 1912-13. The former I am not qualified to give, and the latter I have

already given in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on the 9th February 1914. My purpose here is to give a summary which, I hope, will enable those interested in the subject to understand the illustrations: these will more pleasantly make clear to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club what remains of David's Tower. I will then offer a few observations as to the identity of what has been found with the descriptions of the Tower written while it was standing entire, and will explain a sketch showing a conjectural restoration.

Little is really known of the earlier buildings of Edinburgh Castle, the Chapel of St. Margaret alone remaining of what was doubtless a considerable group of buildings suited to the purpose of a royal establishment. In 1314 Ranulph, Earl of Moray, acting in accordance with Robert Bruce's policy, demolished all the buildings upon the Castle rock, except the Chapel, so that there should be no shelter in the event of the English again securing possession. Edward III., however, in 1335 ordered the fortifications to be rebuilt, and after the return of David II., in 1341, from his sojourn in France, the question of the erection of a strong keep was considered, and the building of the great Tower was commenced in 1367, the work occupying over ten years to complete.

The site of the Tower is shown in black upon the key plan, Fig. 2, and the plan of the lower floor, probably as originally built, in Fig. 3. The plan shown as Fig. 4 indicates the addition at the south-east corner made some time before the siege of 1573.

What led to the recent discovery of David's Tower was a visit to the Castle, early in 1912, of three members of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland—Professor G. Baldwin Brown, Dr. Thos. Ross, and myself. We then made a detailed inspection of the lower parts at the north-east corner of the Palace building, knowing that there were indications there of much earlier masonry than that of

the Palace building itself. Fig. 5 shows the interior of a chamber, at that time used as a coal-cellar connected with the military canteen. The narrow window-slit or shot-hole, though now considerably below the level of the Half-Moon Battery paving, had obviously been above ground originally, and it was suggested that this clue might, if followed, lead to important results. Accordingly it was decided to trace the outside of the wall, which was found to be 7 feet 6 inches in thickness, by excavating downwards from the pavement of the Half-Moon Battery.

The work of excavation commenced on the 12th August 1912: interest was soon quickened by the appearance of shattered masonry upon the outer face of the wall, apparently the result of bombardment by cannon, and this supposition was confirmed by the finding of two solid iron cannon balls and fragments of burst shell in the debris at a slightly lower level. The outside of the window-slit or shot-hole referred to was reached at a depth of 5 feet. Fig. 6 shows the wall as exposed, but with the new coping set on the top at the level of the pavement of the Half-Moon Battery, so that a railing might be fixed round the pit for the protection of the public.

On reaching a depth of 15 feet the top of the stone vaulting was found, and soon the vault beneath was entered. Loose earth almost filled the vault, but this was cleared away, and at a depth of 32 feet the doorway and well-worn steps of the original entrance to the Tower were revealed. The doorway, as shown in Fig. 7, is in a well-constructed stone wall 8 feet 3 inches thick, and has a pointed segmental head, formed by two sloping lintels meeting at the apex. Doubtless a massive door here once protected the Tower, the door jambs having the deep square holes on the north side to allow bars of oak about 5 inches square to slide out of the way when the door was open.

The size of the outer vault first reached is 22 feet 6 inches

long and 12 feet 6 inches wide, the height being about 16 feet to the crown of the vaulting, which is semicircular.

From this vault we gained access by the windows on the south side to the space between the outer face of the south wall of the Tower and the back of the Half-Moon Battery wall. This space was found to be roughly vaulted over, so as to form a foundation for the paving above. Stalactites depended and stalagmites rose to attest the long neglect. On clearing out soil and rubbish the original rock-surface was reached, as shown on the south elevation in Fig. 8. We had now little doubt that the ancient masonry made bare was indeed a part of the external face of the south wall of David's Tower.

Our chief interest now lay in the clearing out of the entrance to the Tower (Fig. 7). So far we had been working round the outside of the south end of the original Tower, and we were naturally led on with keen interest to try to trace the interior. After clearing out the soil in the doorway to the thickness of the 8 feet wall, the ground above, upon which the paving of the canteen cellar rested, commenced to fall in, and soon it was discovered that what had been the canteen coal-cellar was immediately above the entrance hall of the Tower.

The entrance hall is the best preserved and the most interesting part of what has been found. Immediately opposite the original doorway, which was on the eastern side near the re-entering angle, is a well-formed arched recess (Fig. 9) with window-opening or shot-hole to the west, a small lantern-rest being recessed on the north side. I have no doubt, after careful examination of the stonework, that originally there was a window on the south side, as shown in plan, Fig. 3, but that for defensive purposes it was found necessary to add the chamber at the south-east corner, as shown in Fig. 4, providing the entrance at a higher level, reached only by a ladder from the outside. The wall was also thickened on the east and north sides of the hall. This can be seen from Figs. 10 and 11 by the finish of the door-heads. A sunk pit about 4 feet deep on

the inner side of the later outer door was probably formed as a trap into which unwary strangers attacking the fortress would be liable to stumble just as they were engaged with the defenders of the keep. This is shown by Fig. 12. I am informed that a similar pit exists at Inchtrivie Castle, near Stanley.¹

At the north end of the entrance hall a doorway was found at the top of a flight of three steps (Fig. 11), the doorway having been built up with rubble masonry. On removing this rubble infilling, communication was obtained with the southmost of three water-tanks—long disused, but still holding water about three feet in depth.

Although the south-eastern parts of the Tower, as already described, had been found to remain to a very considerable height, it was not so on the north and west sides. Indeed it was with great difficulty that the foundations could be traced with certainty. Evidently the north wall had been carefully levelled down so as to form part of the floor of one of the water-tanks. The lower steps at the north-west angle of the Tower were quite clearly traceable.

The junction of the original battery with the north-eastern angle of the Tower was found, and this formed a most useful piece of evidence when comparing what now remains with the sixteenth-century descriptions. Fig. 4 shows in plan the position of the vaulted gun-platform, with tapered loop-hole pointing down the High Street, and with the recess on the north side for the gunner to step into after firing. Figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16 illustrate the loop-hole. Even the fastenings for the iron rings by the side of the loop-hole were seen, by which the gunners would haul back into position the gun-carriage after

¹ Mr. A. Hutchison, F.S.A. Scot., has described this pit in an article in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 1st April 1909, thus:—'There is a mysterious pit about 6 feet square and 10 feet deep in one of the recesses in the keep, and as the walls of the pit are formed internally of dressed masonry, perfectly smooth and without projections, it does not seem to have been floored over or covered in any way, so that to an unwary visitor it might have served as a veritable death-trap.'

firing. The original external face of the loop-hole has now been permanently exposed by constructing an arched recess in the Half-Moon Battery wall, as shown in Fig. 15.

Some interesting relics of bygone activities were found :—cannon-balls, twenty-seven in all, chiefly solid iron, but some explosive, and a few of stone; fragments of burst shell; a few coins; fragments of glass wine-flacons, one with earl's coronet above the letter L (probably Earl Lennox), and one with ducal coronet above the winged heart (probably Duke of Queensberry); a soldier's iron helmet, probably seventeenth century; a small ivory toilet bottle, with stopper; fragments of moulded stones from other buildings; and fragments of pottery. All these have been described and illustrated in the paper referred to as having been read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The ancient well, which necessarily formed so important a part in connection with a mediæval keep, was cleared out and examined. It lies about sixteen yards to the north of the Tower, and was completely choked up with débris when that side of the Tower fell under the cannonading of 1573. The construction of the upper part of the well is extremely interesting, as indicating that when Regent Morton formed the Half-Moon Battery he covered with cross barrel stone vaulting the original roughly formed square rock-cut well, and upon this constructed the upper portion—about 24 feet—in circular form as it can now be seen. It can clearly be seen from a section of the well, as taken from actual measurements, that the pavement at this part as we now know it has been raised about 24 feet above the surface of the rock which formed the top of the well originally.

In order to identify the ancient remains which were found, it was of course necessary to examine what could be found in the way of plans, views, or descriptions of David's Tower before its destruction. The earliest known view of Edinburgh Castle is found in a bird's-eye view of the town, evidently

prepared in connection with the Earl of Hertford's expedition in 1544. This view is very imperfect, but it is useful as indicating that the form of the Tower was at that date L-shaped in plan, as shown in Fig. 3.

A more valuable view was prepared shortly after the siege of 1573. This view was published in the first edition of Holinshed's *Chronicles*, 1577. It is stated in the *Bannatyne Miscellany* (vol. ii. p. 68) that there can be little doubt that it was engraved from a sketch made on the spot, probably by Rowland Johnson, who is said to have been then engaged in 'making a platte' of the city. In this view the Tower is shown as being square in plan (Fig. 17).

In the volume of the *Bannatyne Miscellany* just referred to, there is printed, from a manuscript in the British Museum, a description of the Castle and city entitled 'A Survey taken of the Castle and towne of Edinbrogh in Scotland by us Rowland Johnson and John Fleminge servantes to the Q. Ma^{tie}, by the Comandement of S^r William Drury, Knighte, Governor of Berwicke, and Mr. Henry Killigrave, Her Ma^{ties} Ambassador as folowethe' (27 Jan. 1572-3). The following portion relates to the Castle, the spelling being modernised :—

First, we find the Castle standing upon a natural main rock, on great heights, like 600 feet long and 400 feet broad.

On the fore part eastward, next the town stands like 80 feet of the hall,¹ and next unto the same stands 'Davyes Towre,' and from it a curtain with 6 cannons, and such like pieces in loops of stone, looking in the street-ward: and behind the same stands another tier of ordnance like 16 foot climb above the other; and at the north end stands the Constables' Tower, and in the bottom of the same is the way into the Castle with 40 steps.

Also we find upon the said east side a 'spurre' like a bulwark, standing before the foot of the rock that the said curtain stands on, which 'spurre' encloseth that side, flanked out on both sides; (and) on the south side is the gate where they enter into the Castle, which

¹ In Macgibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 451, this word is given as 'waule,' which is more intelligible.

'spurre' is like 20 feet high, 'vamyred' with turf and baskets, set up and furnished with ordnance.

The lowest part on this side of this curtain wall is 24 feet high, and the rock under the foot of the wall, where it is lowest, is 30 feet. 'Davys Towre' is above 60 feet high, the Constables' Tower is like 50 feet.

The '80 foote of waule' may be that part of the lower curtain, shown on old plans of the Castle, which was straight and which ran parallel to the southern face of David's Tower. The curtain with six cannons 'looking in the street-ward,' is evidently identified by the massive wall going northward from the Tower, and the other 'tier of ordnance like 16 foot climb above the other' appears to be the further battery northward beyond the small tower on the wall. This seems quite clear from what follows: 'and at the north end stands the Constables' Tower, and in the bottom of the same is the way into the Castle with 40 steps.' These steps were, I think, in the position of the steps now existing near the Argyle Tower (Fig. 18).

It will be seen also that the doorway and the two small windows upon the lower floor, looking south, shown in the 1573 view, agree with what we have found, while the small fragment of wall which was found abutting upon the Tower seems to mark the western termination of the wall of defence which was built so hurriedly after Flodden in 1513, or it may be of the earlier city wall of 1450.

Archæologists have long been puzzled by the projection upon the north-east face of the Half-Moon Battery wall, shown in Figs. 19 and 20. It was conjectured by some that this break in the regularity of the great wall might indicate the position of an important ancient building. Now, however, that David's Tower has been located, another explanation must be sought, and I think a satisfactory one is found in Grant's *Memorials*.¹ It is there stated that 'on the 19th Nov. (1638), the birthday of Charles I., a great portion of a

¹ *Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh*, 2nd ed., p. 105.

Curtain Wall, which was old and ruinous, fell down and rolled in masses over the rock.' Dr. Hay Fleming has also called my attention to the following in Sir Thomas Hope's Diary:—'20 Nov. 1639 Weddinsday. This day a part of the Castel wall, quihilk is toward the entrie on the South, fell in the nycht, with sik a noise that all within took it for a myne or surprise of the Castell of Edinburgh.' The latter reference is interesting, but as it gives the position of the fallen wall as 'toward the entrie on the South,' it can hardly apply to that part of the wall on the north-east. The former reference does, however, appear to apply, as the term 'Curtain Wall' was used in describing this part of the ramparts. The rebuilding of a section of the fallen wall with an outward 'batter' for greater strength, is just what might be expected. Moreover, it was found on inspection of the junction of the 'battered' face of the masonry with the older part of the wall, that the stones were 'bonded' at the junction.

A conjectural restoration of David's Tower, with the Palace adjoining, is given in Fig. 21. This view shows, I think, something like the appearance of the Castle from the east before the siege of 1573. It appears to me that the height of the original corbelled parapet of the Palace, which is seen in Fig. 22 as now existing, was probably fixed by the height of a similar corbelled parapet of David's Tower.

An interesting proposal was made by the late Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., for the erection of a kind of conjectural restoration of David's Tower, as a memorial to the Prince Consort. It was not, of course, intended to be based on the character of the original Tower, since no one at that time had the least idea of either its position or size, but it doubtless occurred to David Bryce that some central feature of bold outline is much needed to complete, from the artistic standpoint, the view of the Castle. Through the courtesy of Mr. John Bryce, of Messrs. David and John Bryce, architects, I am able to give, in Figs. 23 and 24, his eminent uncle's design for 'The Albert

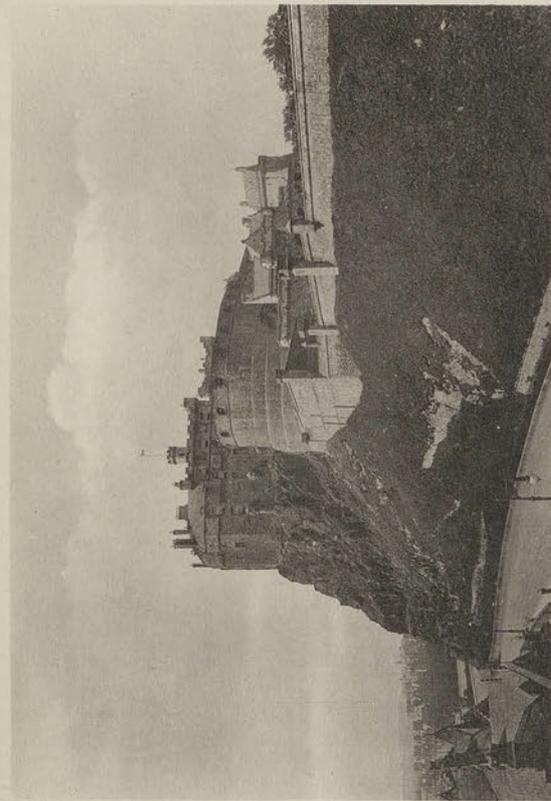
10 DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE

Keep.' Probably most people nowadays will think that the Tower, as shown by these views, while it certainly would have provided a most imposing 'Memorial,' would not have added to the quiet dignity of the Castle group.

The more one studies the remains of our earlier Scottish castles and towers, such as that under review, bearing in mind the suitability of material and the simplicity of design, the stronger is the conviction that the old builders were men with a truly artistic recognition of the subtle relationship which should exist between the design of a building and its surroundings. There is a pleasing sense of satisfaction in contemplating the simplicity of purpose as expressed by these masses of unadorned masonry standing so firm upon their rugged base of solid rock.

It should be stated in conclusion that the expense of the work of exploration and preservation of these interesting remains was borne by H.M. Office of Works as Custodians, on behalf of the Government, of our National Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings.

W. T. OLDRIEVE.

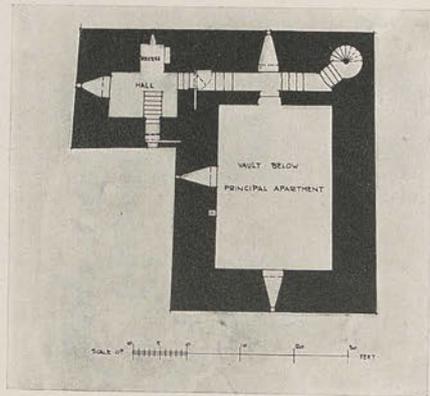


(Fig. 1) EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING THE HALF-MOON BATTERY WHICH MASSES THE REMAINS OF DAVID'S TOWER



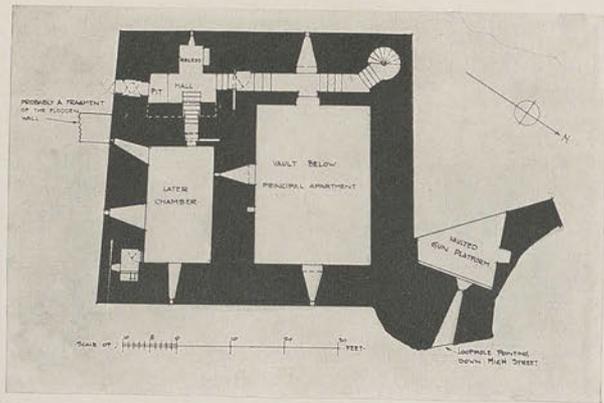
(FIG. 2) KEY PLAN OF CASTLE ROCK, SHOWING THE POSITION OF
DAVID'S TOWER

PLAN OF LOWER FLOOR



(FIG. 3) DAVID'S TOWER AS ORIGINALLY BUILT

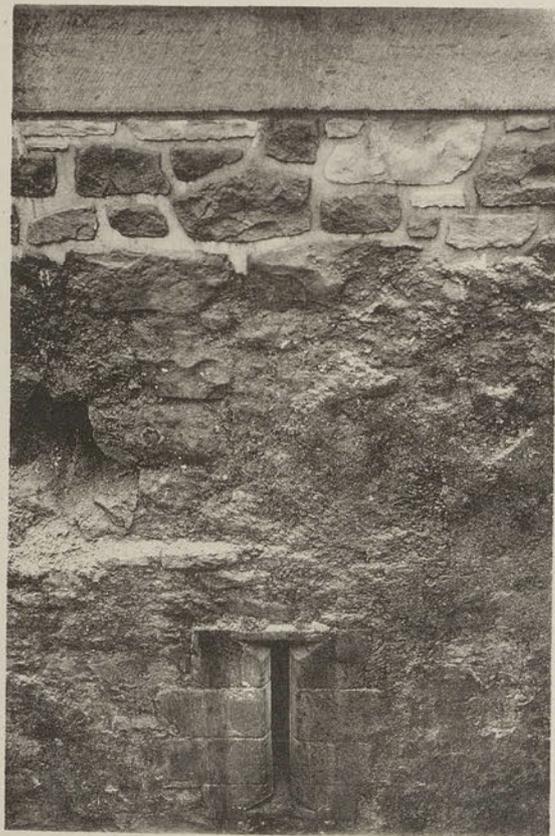
PLAN OF LOWER FLOOR



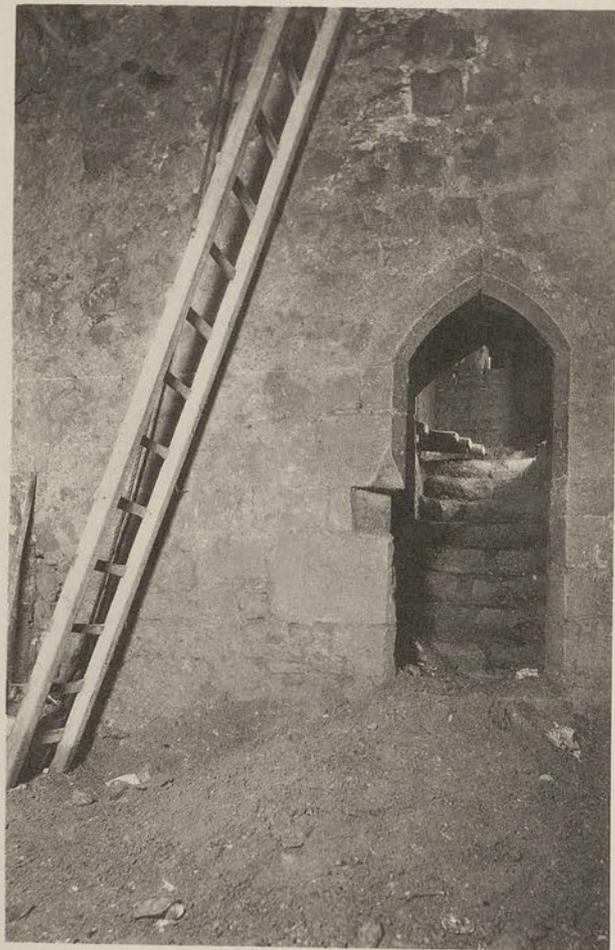
(FIG. 4) DAVID'S TOWER, WITH ADDITION MADE 1544-1573



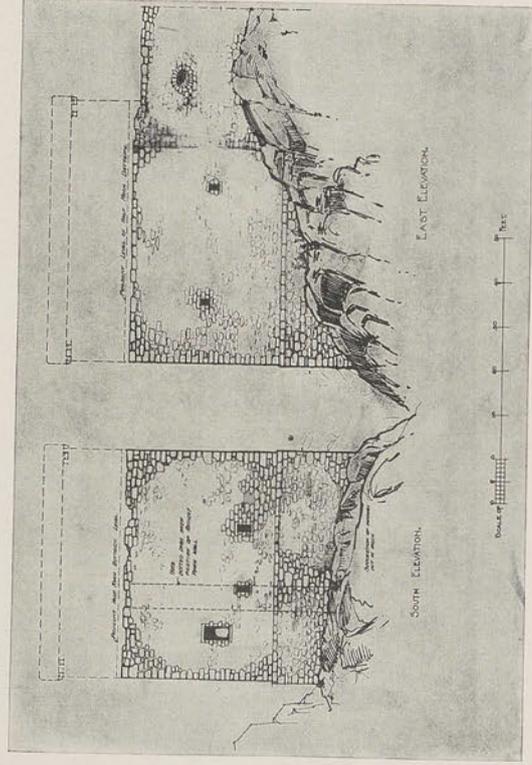
(Fig. 5) ANCIENT CHAMBER FORMERLY USED AS AN ARMY CANTEEN COAL-CELLAR



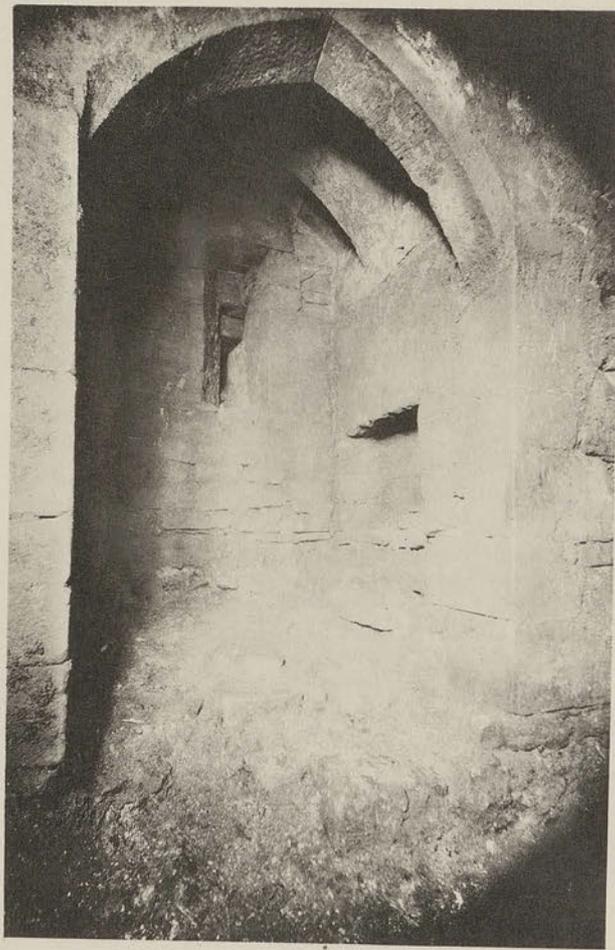
(FIG. 6) EXTERNAL FACE OF DAVID'S TOWER WHERE
FIRST EXPOSED



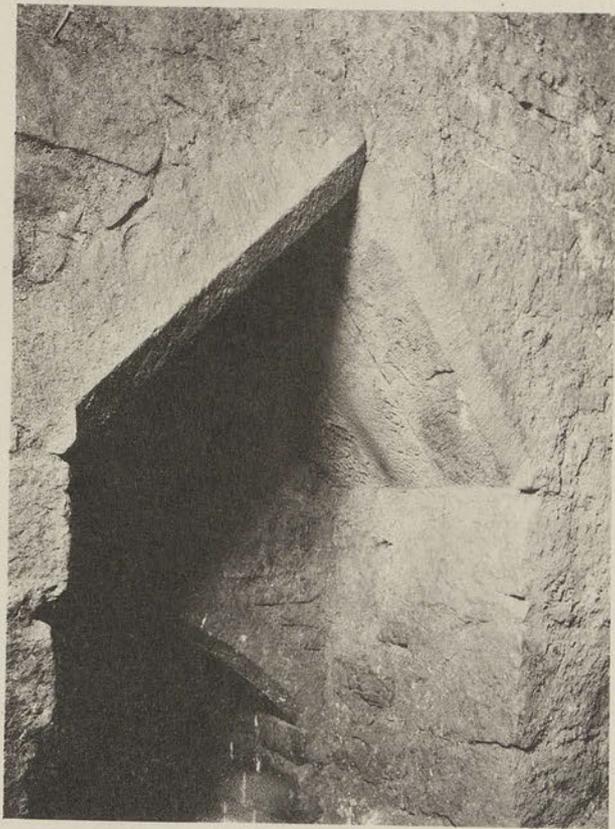
(FIG. 7) THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO TOWER



(Fig. 8) ANCIENT WALLS OF DAVID'S TOWER STILL STANDING
BENEATH HALF-MOON BATTERY



(FIG. 9) RECESS ON WEST SIDE OF ENTRANCE HALL



(FIG. 10) VIEW OF INNER SIDE OF MAIN ENTRANCE TO TOWER,
SHOWING LATER ADDITION TO THICKNESS OF WALL



(FIG. 11) VIEW OF DOORWAY FROM ENTRANCE HALL TO
INTERIOR OF TOWER, SHOWING LATER
ADDITION TO THICKNESS OF WALL

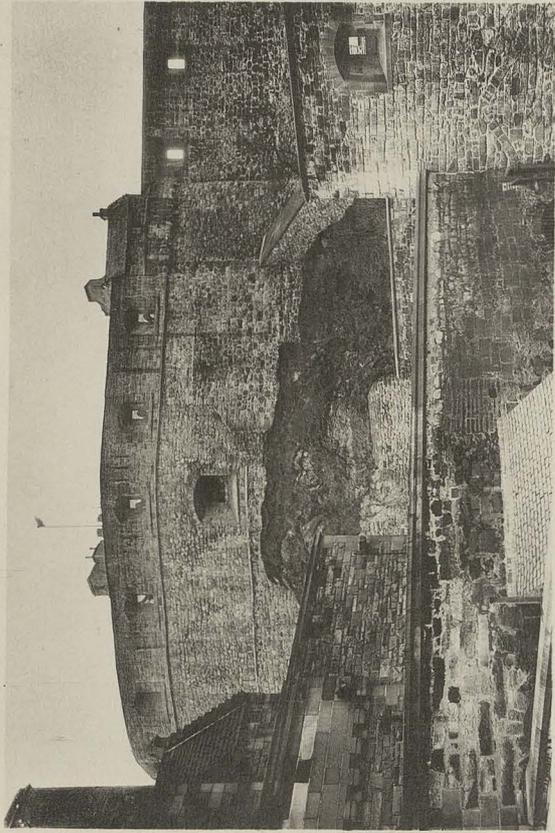


(FIG. 12) VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE OF ENTRANCE HALL, SHOWING
LATER DOORWAY AND SUNK PIT

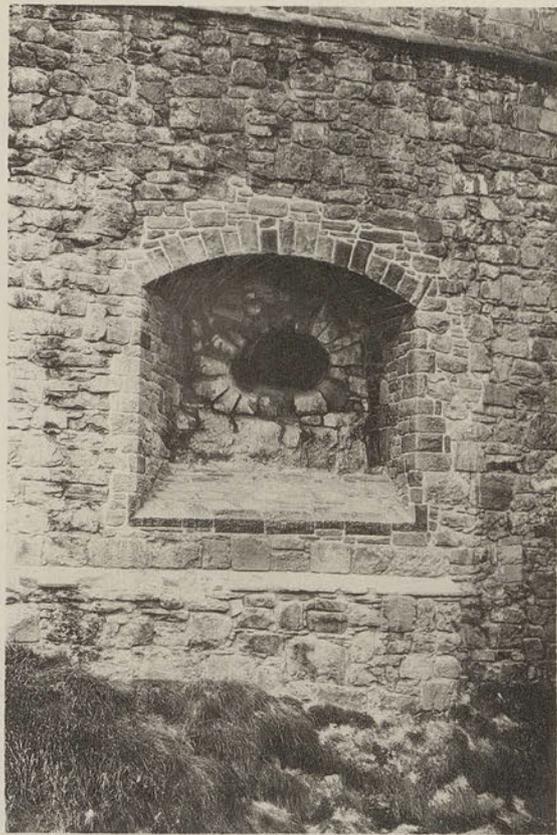


(FIG. 13)

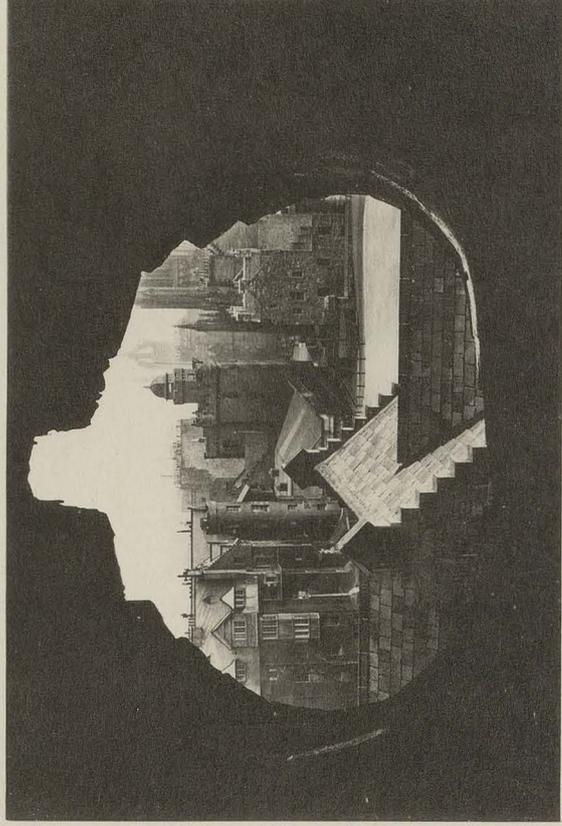
VAULTED GUN-PLATFORM



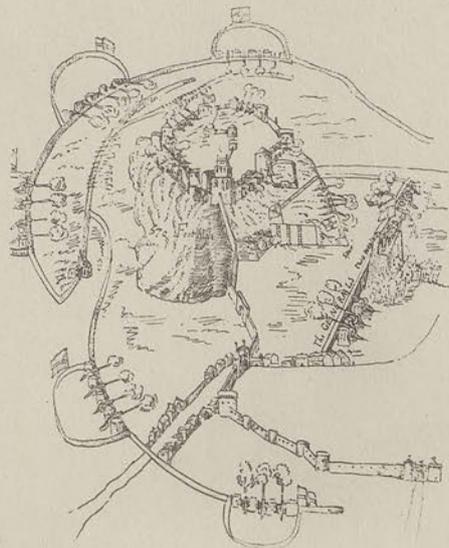
(Fig. 14) GENERAL VIEW OF HALF-MOON BATTERY, SHOWING THE RECENTLY EXPOSED ANCIENT LOOP-HOLE



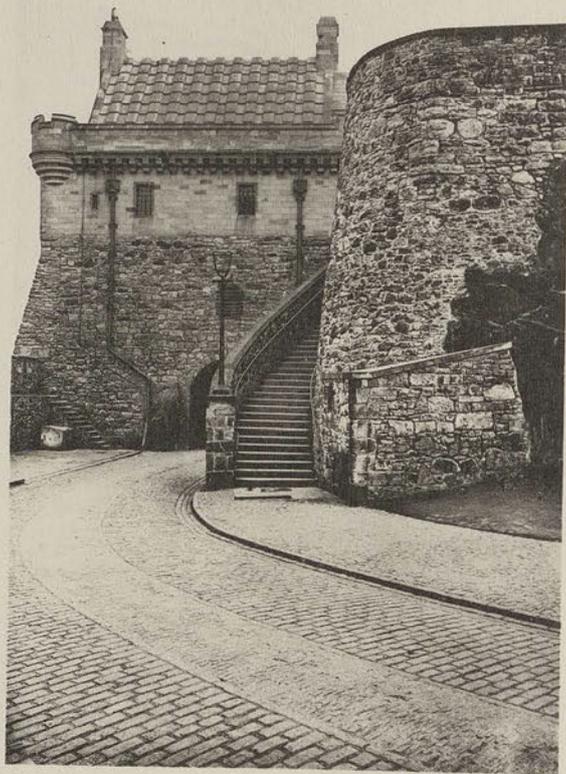
(FIG. 15) NEAR VIEW OF RECENTLY EXPOSED ANCIENT
LOOP-HOLE COMMANDING THE HIGH STREET



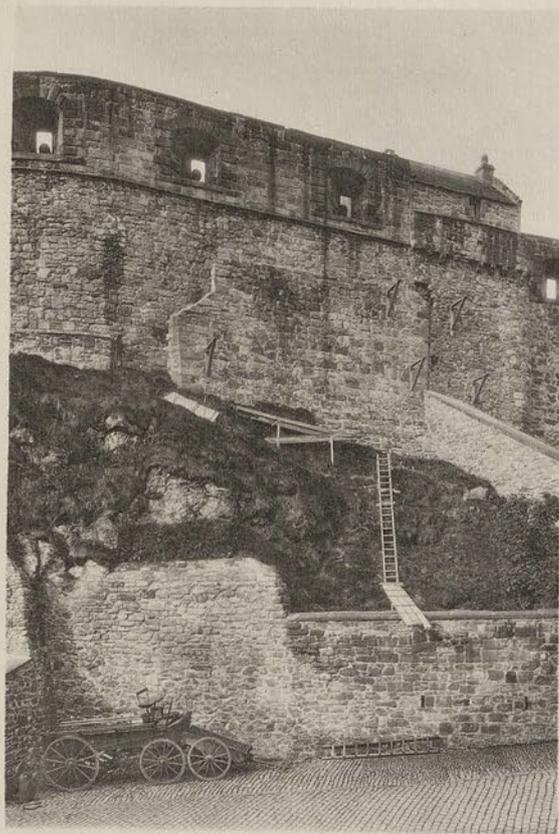
(FIG. 16) VIEW FROM INTERIOR OF LOOP-HOLE 'LOOKING STRETEWARD'



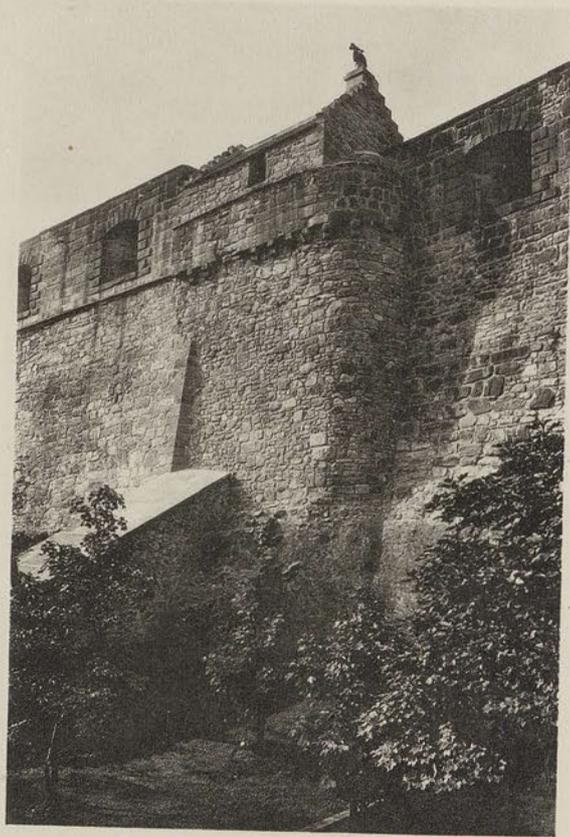
(FIG. 17) EDINBURGH CASTLE AS SHOWN IN THE VIEW
PREPARED FROM A SKETCH MADE BEFORE
THE SIEGE OF 1573



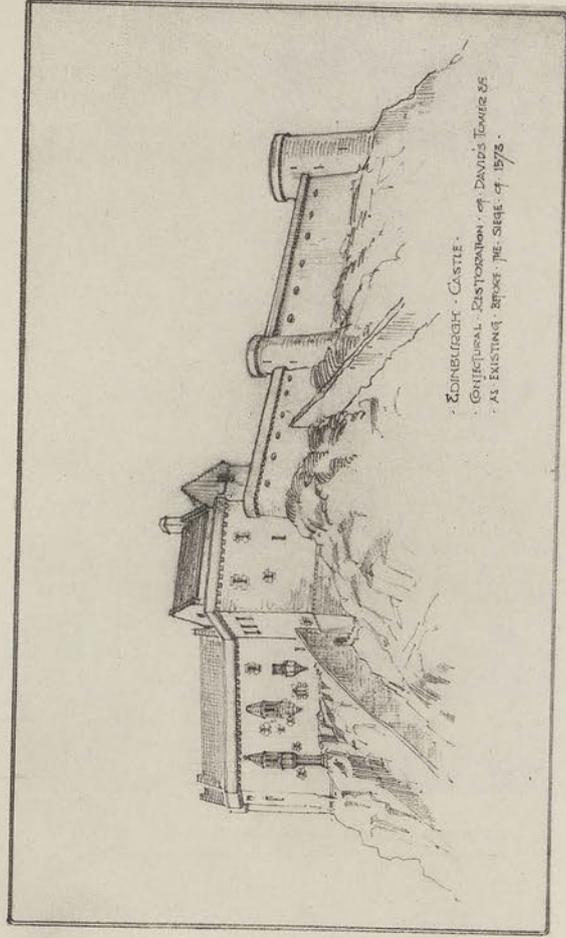
(FIG. 18) PROBABLE POSITION OF THE 'CONSTABLES' TOWER,
WITH STEPS INDICATING THE ORIGINAL
'WAY INTO THE CASTLE'



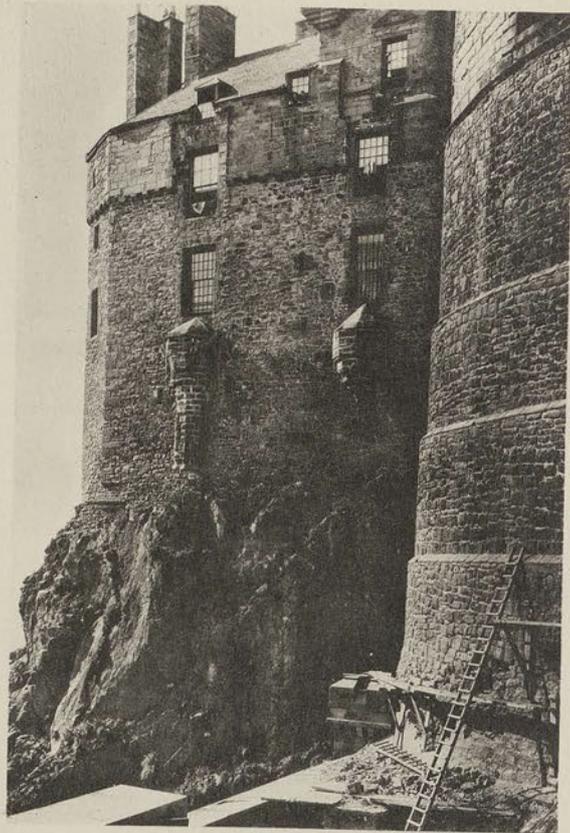
(FIG. 19) VIEW SHOWING THE REPAIR TO THE HALF-MOON
BATTERY WALL AS PROBABLY CARRIED OUT IN 1638



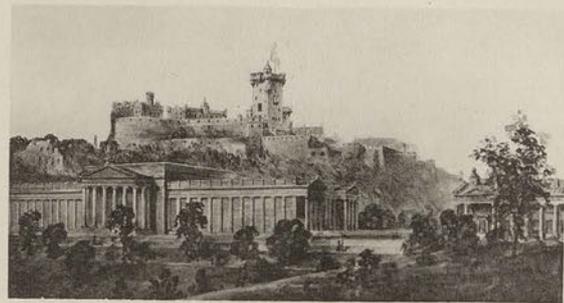
(FIG. 20) VIEW SHOWING N.W. END OF HALF-MOON BATTERY
WALL, WITH THE SECTION REPAIRED AFTER
COLLAPSE IN 1638, AND THE OLDER
MASONRY ADJOINING



(Fig. 21)



(FIG. 22) VIEW OF THE OLDER PART OF THE PALACE BUILDING
AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE HALF-MOON BATTERY



(FIG. 23)

General View from North-East



(FIG. 24) Near View of proposed 'Albert Keep'

DESIGN BY THE LATE DAVID BRYCE, R.S.A., FOR PROPOSED
'ALBERT KEEP,' EDINBURGH CASTLE

THE INCORPORATED TRADE OF THE SKINNERS
OF EDINBURGH, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR
MINUTES, 1549-1603

THE art of dressing and tanning the skins of animals is one of the most ancient of the manual arts. Nothing definite is known regarding its origin and early history, but the investigations of archæologists show that the savage of the Stone Age possessed tools for dressing the skins of animals slain in the chase, and that pieces of leather are frequently associated with the remains of later periods. In Scotland, owing to its isolated situation and the lack of intercourse with other countries, the progress of the art must have been much slower than on the Continent, and though the Romans did much to civilise the inhabitants and to improve the methods of the primitive craftsmen,¹ soon after their withdrawal the country relapsed into a state of semi-barbarism. The early foreign trade was chiefly conducted through aliens, who imported manufactured goods and exported large quantities of wool, hides, and skins. There was little or no attempt to manufacture these raw products and to exchange them for the produce of other countries. Industry was still at the stage distinguished by economic historians as the *family system*, when work was carried on by members of the household solely to meet the wants of that

¹ The recent excavations on the site of the Roman Camp at Newstead have brought to light some beautiful pieces of stamped leather work, which have been assigned to the second century.—*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, xlvii. pp. 400-5.

household, and no attempt was made to satisfy outside demands. It was not till the twelfth century that foreign influence was again brought to bear on the development of the art, when the opening up of communication with the Continent and the influx of strangers, particularly Flemings, who brought with them a knowledge of the crafts practised in their own countries, did much to increase the knowledge of the native workmen, while the patronage of the monasteries helped to foster the infant industry.¹ It is impossible to determine when the transition from the *family system* to the *artisan (or guild) system*² of industry took place in Scotland, but as early as the thirteenth century we find two distinct classes engaged in the manufacture of leather—the souters or shoemakers, and the skimmers or glovers. The former confined themselves to the tanning of hides and the making of the leather into boots and shoes, while the latter made gloves, purses, and other articles from the lighter and smaller skins which they dressed.

At that time the line of separation between the merchants and the craftsmen was very faint, and many of the craftsmen were undoubtedly members of the merchant-guild of their burgh. It is clear, however, that certain classes were not admissible, and the *Leges Burgorum* expressly excluded litsters, fleshers, and souters, unless they forswore the practice of their craft with their own hands, and conducted it entirely through servants.³

Not only did the merchant-guilds exclude certain crafts,

¹ A charter by King Malcolm iv. to the Abbey of Scone in 1164 granted, among other privileges, the right to have a smith, skinner, and souter of their own (*Liber Ecclesie de Scon*, No. 5). This is the earliest reference to the skinner handicraft in the public records.

² This system was 'marked by the presence of a body of men, each of whom was occupied more or less completely in one particular manufacture.'—Ashley's *Economic History*, i. 76.

³ § 94 (*Acts of Parliament*, i. 351). In a charter by King Alexander II. to the town of Aberdeen in 1222, the burgesses were granted permission to have their merchant-guild, from which fullers and weavers were to be excluded (*Ibid.*, i. 87).

they also claimed the right to supervise them;¹ and the *Statuta Gilde* (framed in the year 1249, for regulating the Guild of Merchants of Berwick, but soon afterwards adopted in the Scottish Burghs) placed certain restrictions on the Skimmers in the exercise of their craft. The ordinance, which is characteristic of the trade restrictions of the period, is as follows:—
'Also, we ordain that no skimmer, nor glover, nor any other burgess make wool of any skins from the feast of Whitsunday till the feast of St. Michael, but he shall sell the skins as they are and as he best may. And if any skimmer or glover be convicted of breaking this ordinance, he shall be deprived of his craft for a year and a day. And if any burgess break the ordinance and thereof be convicted, for each offence he shall give a cask of wine to the Gild.'² In addition to the supervision of the merchant-guild, the crafts also came under the jurisdiction of the Great Chamberlain, who exercised a certain amount of control over the burghs. It was his practice to make a yearly circuit of the burghs, in which he held a court for reviewing all matters pertaining to their government, especially the observance of laws relating to industry and trade; and in a precept issued during the latter half of the reign of King Robert I., for the holding of an eyre, the delinquencies of the magistrates, officials, and craftsmen of the burghs are set forth in rather forcible terms. The shortcomings of the Skimmers, in the language of Sir John Skene's quaint translation of the original precept, were that 'thai mak gluvis and vther graith or ther lethir be kindly wrocht and maid. Item, that thai hunger ther lethir in default of graith, that js to say alum eggis and othir thingis. Item, that thai deir the kingis mercate and the cuntre of eggis

¹ It is supposed that originally the merchant-guild was practically co-extensive with and equivalent to the burghal community, and acted as the governing body of the burgh (Marwick's *Edinburgh Guilds and Crafts*, pp. 28 and 29). Even after it became a more exclusive organisation it retained a considerable amount of control over the craftsmen.

² § 40 (*Acts of Parliament*, i. 437).

bying. Item, that thai file the kingis watter. Item, that thai sow and wirkis with fals graith. Item, that thai mak thame maisteris and can nocht the craft.'¹ They were no worse, however, than their neighbours, and if anything not so bad as the souters who made 'schone butis and vther graitht of the lethir or jt be barkit,' and sewed 'witth fals and rottin threid, throu the whilk the schone ar tynt or thai be half worn,'² or the millers who apparently used two measures, 'ane to tak with and ane vthir to deliver with.'³

It is evident that in process of time the Scottish merchant-guilds, following the example set on the Continent and in England, confined their membership exclusively to merchants and rigidly excluded craftsmen. The position of the craftsmen, excluded from the merchant-guild and ground between the upper and nether millstones of state and burghal control, was thus far from satisfactory, and each craft would be compelled to organise in order to remedy its grievances. Naturally, the merchant-guild suggested itself as a model for the new organisation;⁴ and though started on purely voluntary lines, and viewed with jealousy and suspicion by the state and magistrates, the craft guilds gradually grew in wealth and influence till they became a powerful force in burghal life, little inferior to the merchant-guild itself. Many causes contributed to build up and consolidate the different craft organisations. The restrictions placed on them by the state and the burghs were not their only grievances, and in many cases their worst foes were those of their own household. The trade morality of the fourteenth century, as has already been remarked, was at a very low ebb indeed. The most elementary forms of fraud were openly practised, and in self-defence the more honest members of the crafts were compelled to adopt

¹ *Iter Camerarii*, § xxiii. (*Acts of Parliament*, i. 700).

² *Ibid.*, § xxii.

³ *Ibid.*, § xi.

⁴ A large number of the rules set forth in the Seals of Cause granted to the Edinburgh crafts have their counterpart in the *Statuta Gilde*.

measures for ensuring a higher standard of morality. The evil was mainly caused by men setting up booths with insufficient capital and with very little training in the work of the craft, so that some system of supervision and inspection became necessary; and there can be little doubt that the newly formed associations had to take up the task, and that the deacons of craft exercised a certain amount of control long before they were expressly authorised by parliament to do so.¹

While the improvement of their economic position was the chief influence at work, it is clear that the religious factor played a most important part. There was no more characteristic feature of mediæval life than the universal desire to make provision for the offering of masses and prayers for the souls of the dead. The craftsmen followed the fashion of the time; and the same sentiment, which moved the Scottish kings and their wealthy nobles to endow abbeys and collegiate churches, led the craftsmen, in their own humble way, to found altars of their own, where masses might be said and prayers offered for the souls of their departed brethren. But in order to do this the members of each craft had to act in unison. An altar had to be built, a priest supported, and vestments and other things necessary for his ministrations supplied, all of which involved an expenditure of money which could only be raised by the joint efforts of the members, and emphasised the necessity for some system of organisation to ensure that each member did his duty and that no one escaped contributing. Again, it was felt to be unfair that craftsmen who refused to contribute to the support of the altar should have the same privileges as those who did. This naturally led, on the one hand, to the practice of the craft being confined solely to members of the craft society, and, on the other, to the unfreeman, who had neither 'stob nor stake' in the

¹ Some progress was undoubtedly made, but Dunbar's poem, *The Devil's Inquest*, in which he satirised the Edinburgh merchants and craftsmen, shows that the standard in Edinburgh was by no means high at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

burgh, being excluded from entering with goods to sell, except on market days and fair days, and then only on paying toll to the craft with whose members he was competing.¹

The important part the religious element played in the origin and development of the Edinburgh crafts is further emphasised by the fact that it is as a religious fraternity that we first come across the Edinburgh craft of Skinners.² Further, when the Edinburgh crafts applied to the Town Council for their Seal of Cause, their chief concern seems to have been to obtain power to raise money for support of the craft altars, and mere disciplinary regulations occupied a secondary place. It may be pointed out, however, that they were not actuated by religious motives to the same extent as may at first sight appear. Though the magistrates and council desired to encourage the religious efforts of the crafts as redounding to the spiritual credit of the burgh, they were not by any means so keen to delegate their powers of supervision over the craftsmen to the craft societies. It was clearly, therefore, politic on the part of the crafts to mask their material motives by emphasising the religious aspect of their activities; so that in assigning the two elements their relative places they were merely adopting an ingenious device to smuggle in by a back door what would have been refused admittance at the front.

Second only in importance to the religious factor was the love of pageantry and display which entered so largely into the life of the mediæval craftsmen. Each craft, either by itself or in conjunction with another, was responsible for the production of a play on Corpus Christi day, and for taking its place in the annual processions with due dignity. This also involved the expenditure of considerable sums of money, and it was natural that the men who had to bear the burden should demand special privileges against those who refused to

¹ In Edinburgh the toll was 'ane penny of all stuf . . . brocht fra landwart, Canongait, or vther placis to be sauld within this burgh.'—*Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, ii. 65.

² Cf. p. 30.

contribute. All this tended to consolidate the various craft societies and to foster that spirit of monopoly and exclusive dealing which latterly characterised them.

Early in the fifteenth century the crafts commenced to engage the attention of parliament, and a series of measures were passed restricting and restraining their powers and privileges in many ways. It is evident from its vacillating policy that parliament was considerably alarmed at their growing power, but as it was too late in the day to attempt suppression, it very wisely endeavoured to control their activities. The duties of the deacons were strictly defined, and the powers of supervision vested in the Town Council emphasised. So far as Edinburgh was concerned the law was a dead letter, and by the end of the century most of the crafts had obtained from the Council their Seals of Cause. The Bakers were, apparently, the first to obtain that coveted privilege.¹ About eighteen years later they were followed by first the Hatmakers and then the Skinners, who, on 2nd December 1474, presented a bill of complaint to the Town Council. It set forth 'certane thingis that was vsit amangis the craftismen, quharthrou the tone had a sclander and lak, the craft sustenit gret scaith and hurt and the commounis dissauit, and als that diuine seruce and sufferage of Sant Cristoforis alter is mynist, and reparatioun of the said alter nocht beildit nor helpit efter the avis statutis and ordinance of the tone and of the said craft vsit of befor; and als anentis the dissobeying of thair dekin in the cumming and gadding before hym and the craft quhen thai ar warnit, for the comoning and avising for the gude of the hale craft, and for stanching of deformaris and bachillaris of the werk baith in kirkis and in tone and for the reformatioun to be had of thir thingis and diuers wtheris concerning and rying (referying) to the hale craft.'² The Council considered their complaint to be

¹ *Burgh Records*, i. 14.

² *Ibid.*, i. 28.

well founded, and granted certain powers for remedying their grievances. Evidently these were insufficient, for, on 22nd August 1533, the craft again appeared before the Town Council, but this time the Furriers¹ are associated with them, 'sen we ar twa craftis and vnite oure self in cherite togiddir to the vphalding of Goddis seruice and for the honour of this gude toune and proffit of all oure Souerane Lordis liegis.' Their demand was for confirmation of certain 'statutis, articulis, and rewlis . . . quhairthrow gude rewle and giding may be had amangis ws of the sadis craftis, baith maisteris and seruandis, and oure successouris thair of in all tymes tocum, becaus it is said be commoun autorite that multitude but rewlis makes confusioun.'² The Council were again in a compliant mood, and so they obtained their second Seal of Cause, which confirmed the powers asked for in their joint supplication.

The Skinners had now obtained what they, like the other crafts, had been striving for all along (*i.e.* power to regulate the affairs of their own craft), but it was a bitter pill for the Town Council to swallow, despite its religious coating. It was their first victory in the long fight with the Council for emancipation, and materially strengthened their position in the community. They were no longer a mere voluntary association with no power, beyond the boycott, to enforce disciplinary measures on recalcitrant craftsmen; on the contrary, they, along with the other crafts, performed a most important part in the government of the burgh. Naturally, the Council

¹ The Furriers were no doubt an offshoot from the Skinners. At first the medieval skinner would be master of the various branches of his art, and would not specialise in any particular one. But when the increase in trade warranted his devoting his whole time to a branch in which he had shown some skill, specialisation set in; and there are indications in the Minute Book that each member confined himself more or less to a particular section of the art—one group dressing the skins, another making gloves, and another points, etc. This was the normal course of development in all the crafts, and it was not uncommon for a particular section, like the Furriers, to hive off and form a separate craft organisation.

² *Burgh Records*, ii. 62.

were reluctant to surrender any of their powers and privileges, but they were shrewd enough to see that if the crafts were compelled to resort to force, severer terms would be exacted. No doubt they also found it a difficult task to govern a large and disciplined body of men like the craftsmen against their will, and saw that the only way to restore order and good government was to grant the crafts power to regulate their own affairs, and to maintain discipline amongst their members. It must be kept in mind, however, that the craft had by no means full power of self-government, and that the Council had still control over them in many ways. The Council also, instead of granting general powers, as was the case in Aberdeen,¹ were careful to specify exactly what the limits of their concession were, and even stipulated in certain cases that the culprit should be brought before themselves.² Any fresh regulations should, therefore, have been confirmed by them, and in the Seal of Cause granted to the Wrights and Masons³ they expressly stipulated that this should be done. We find, however, that the Edinburgh Skinners framed fresh regulations as occasion arose, and, though unconfirmed by the Council, they never had any difficulty in enforcing them. Any member attempting to evade them and defying the executive would be summarily ejected from the craft, and the position of the unfree craftsman was at that time too precarious to be lightly sought. The Decreet Arbitral of 1583 provided that any proposals for promoting the welfare of a craft were to be submitted to the magistrates, who, if they found them reasonable, would confirm them.⁴ In terms of this arrangement the craft, on 23rd November 1586, approached the Council for the third time, and obtained their sanction to a

¹ *Bain's Merchant and Craft Guilds*, p. 98.

² The usual practice was for the deacon to punish an offender for his first two offences and for the third offence to bring him before the provost and bailies.

³ *Burgh Records*, i. 32.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. 271.

number of new rules.¹ The approval of the Crown to a Seal of Cause was not considered indispensable, but nevertheless a few of the Edinburgh crafts took the precaution to obtain it.² There is no trace of any confirmation by the Crown of the first three Seals of Cause granted to the Skinners, but the fourth, which is dated 26th November 1630, was expressly confirmed;³ and considering the increase in status and authority which such approval conferred, surprise may be expressed that it was not sought sooner.

Until the middle of the sixteenth century the material for writing a history of the Edinburgh craft of Skinners is very scanty indeed. There is no record of their proceedings extant prior to 1549, and, in this respect, they contrast unfavourably with their neighbours the Hammermen, whose first Minute Book commences in 1494.⁴ The Minute Book, from which the extracts now printed have been taken, is the property of Harold B. Cox, Esquire, of Gorgie, who has kindly placed it at the disposal of the Club for publication. It is a demy quarto volume of eighty-three leaves, covering the period from 5th March 1549-50 to 1st September 1603, and is bound with a thin piece of leather, probably the work of a member of the craft. Prior to 1591 they do not seem to have employed a permanent clerk, but contented themselves with the temporary services of one when something rather lengthy had to be engrossed.⁵ The worthy deacons were thus frequently compelled to take up the quill in addition to their other onerous duties. It cannot be said that the result was always satisfactory, for

¹ *MS. Council Register*, viii. 58. This Seal of Cause has not been printed in the *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh* published by the Burgh Record Society. The rules confirmed are printed by Maitland in his *History of Edinburgh* (pp. 297-8).

² *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, iii. 506, 1309; vi. 111, 557.

³ *Ibid.*, viii. 1760; *Acts of Parliament*, v. 134.

⁴ Smith's *Hammermen of Edinburgh*.

⁵ In 1573-4 five shillings was paid 'for the vrytyng of sertene acis in the buikis.' Before the Reformation the services of their chaplain would be available when clerical assistance was needed.

while some wrote a fair hand, the handwriting of others shows that they were probably more expert with the tools of the craft than with the quill. The craft was, however, steadily growing in wealth, and as the clerical work was also increasing, they sometime about 1591 appointed Stephen Bannatyne, notary public, their official clerk, at a yearly fee of £2, which was increased to £4 in 1598. It is stated on the first page of the Minute Book that 'thair is contenit in this buke all the comptis, actis, statutis, and maisteris maid be the dekin and maisteris for thair tymes, pertenant to the hail fraternite and craft of Sanct Christopheir, the fift day of Marche the zeir of god ane thousand five hundreth and xlix zeris, Jhone Loch beand dekin for the tyme'; and this is immediately followed by the names of the deacon and thirty-eight freemen. The book is mainly a register of the admission of masters and apprentices; and though a list of them would undoubtedly be of great value for genealogical purposes, it has not been thought necessary to transcribe them, as most of the names from 1583 onwards are entered in the Register of Apprentices kept by the city, which has been published by the Scottish Record Society, under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Grant.

The period covered by the Minute Book (*i.e.* the latter half of the sixteenth century) was a most important one in the history of the craft. It saw the breach with the pre-Reformation Church and the culmination of the struggle of the Edinburgh craftsmen with their old enemies the Town Council. Curiously enough, though both events loom large in the history of the time, very little notice is taken of them in the Minute Book. The Skinners were much more interested in their own domestic affairs, some of which caused them considerable anxiety, and in the words of the Minute Book, 'was and sould be the caus of the decay of the craft without haistie remedye war fundyn thairto.' New economic forces were beginning to appear, and constant readjustment to meet altered conditions became necessary; and though the

organisation of industry was still controlled by the crafts, with the appearance of new handicrafts and the development of foreign trade, in process of time the control to a large extent passed out of their hands. Their character, however, changed slowly, and during the sixteenth century there was no violent break with their past tradition. A brief sketch, therefore, of the powers, duties, and system of internal organisation of the Edinburgh Skinners during the latter half of the century will give the reader an idea of the functions of the early crafts, and their place in the economy of the Scottish burghs.

We shall describe, in the first place, their relation to the community of which they formed part. The idea of free competition was quite foreign to the mediæval mind, so that the Skinners had a virtual monopoly of the trade in their handiwork within the bounds of the burgh. Competition was not wholly prohibited, and on market days and statutory fairs non-burgesses were allowed to enter and expose their goods for sale on paying the petty customs due to the burgh and the toll which the craft was entitled to exact from them.¹ Even this limited competition was distasteful to the craft. The place where each class of goods could be exposed for sale on market days was carefully defined, and the portion of the south side of the High Street 'forment' the crames of the chapmen, which were set 'fra the Belhouse doun to the Trone,' was reserved for the Skinners.² The proximity of the unfree-men naturally led to disturbances, and on 24th January 1524-5, the Town Council ordained 'all the maisteris of the skynneris that ar fremen within this toun till haue thair standis and place vpon the mercat, other at the nether end quhair thair stand

¹ In the third Seal of Cause there is a clause ordaining that 'na skinner wark be sauld within this burgh vpon the hie streitis nor vther publict places vtwitht buithis except vpon the Monondays market vpon paine of escheat of same to the good townis vse' (*MS. Council Register*, viii. 58). It was confirmed by the Town Council on 18th April 1599 (*Ibid.*, x. 232).

² *Burgh Records*, i. 35.

now or at the over end, as thair pleis, and that thair be ane passage betuixt thame and the vnfremen of the brede of ane stand, that nane of the vnfremen molest nor truble the fremen nor seruandis in na tymes tocum, bot til hald and bruik thair places and standis lymmit to thame bot any impediment.'¹ Competition was by no means confined to the unfree-men, and there were occasionally bitter complaints by a craft regarding the infringement of its monopoly by other crafts. It was not always easy to define precisely what class of work belonged exclusively to each body, and there was necessarily a good deal of overlapping, which led to endless disputes. Thus, on 7th September 1593, the Town Council upheld the contention of the Furriers who complained regarding the infringement of their rights by the Tailors and Skinners. The complaint alleged that the former took upon themselves 'to fur cloikis and gownis witht all sort of furrings it beand ane proper poynt of the furrou craft and onelie belonging vnto thame,' and that the latter would not desist from the 'dichting of lamb skynnis and schorelings pertening to the furrou craft.'² Again, all the crafts were at enmity with the merchant-guild, which had the exclusive right to deal in merchandise, both wholesale and retail.³ The merchants, however, found it impossible to enforce their exclusive privileges, and the Skinners claimed the right to deal in skins long before the monopoly of the merchants was broken down by a charter granted by Queen Mary on 16th April 1556, which expressly authorised the Scottish craftsmen to navigate and deal in merchandise both within and without the kingdom.⁴ The craftsmen were still ineligible for member-

¹ *Burgh Records*, i. 220.

² *MS. Council Register*, vol. ix. 215.

³ An Act of Parliament of 1466 ordained that 'na man of craft vse merchandise be himself his factouris or seruandis bot gif he leife and renunce his craft but colour or dissimulacione' (*Acts of Parliament*, ii. 86); and on 4th December 1500 the Edinburgh Skinners were charged by the provost to obey it (*Burgh Records*, i. 87).

⁴ *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, iv. 1504. The preamble to the charter states that this right had formerly been granted to them by the Queen's predecessors, but there is no trace of

ship of the Guild, and in Edinburgh, on 6th March 1576-7, a tailor, surgeon, and skinner were refused admittance unless they renounced their craft and bore burden with the merchants.¹ Seven years later this disability was put an end to, so far as Edinburgh was concerned, by the Decreet Arbitral of 1583, after referred to, which allowed the craftsmen to be admitted to the Guild as well as the merchants.²

It was the aim of the authorities during the sixteenth century to utilise the craft organisations as a police machinery, and to make them not only responsible for the good conduct of their members, but also for the quality of their wares. The deacon was enjoined to examine the output of each craftsman, in order to see that he did not turn out inferior work, and for this purpose it was customary to make a round of inspection each Saturday. He had also to inspect all goods exposed for sale on market days and fair days, whether by freemen or unfreemen, and to confiscate any that did not come up to the customary standard. But perhaps his most important duty, from the craft's point of view, was the fixing of the price at which their wares were to be sold. It was a fundamental principle of the economics of the period that prices could not be settled by the haggling of the market, and the value of each article had to be determined before it was exposed for sale. By an Act of 1st March 1427, the warden or deacon, with the advice of other discreet men nominated by the Council, was to 'examyn ande pryse the mater ande the werkmanship of ilk craft and sett it to a certane price';³ and it was the duty of the magistrates to see that he did it in an impartial manner. Despite the elaborate precautions

any such grant in the records. A charter in similar terms was granted on 1st March 1564-5 (*Ibid.*, iv. 1583), and on 22nd July 1581 (*Ibid.*, v. 233).

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 57.

² *Ibid.*, iv. 271.

³ *Acts of Parliament*, ii. 15. By an Act of 30th September 1426, the duty devolved on the alderman and council of the town, who evidently were unable to carry it out (*Ibid.*, ii. 13).

taken to protect the consumer, he had to pay exorbitant prices for inferior goods; and in 1535 Parliament ordained the King to appoint a Commission, who were to take steps to cause the Edinburgh craftsmen 'to mak gude and sufficient stuff and sell the samin of ane competent price, and to tak competently for thair werkmanship and laubouris gif thai wirk ane uther mannys stuff and mater.'¹ No improvement seems to have resulted from their labours, and in 1551 Parliament was compelled to interfere again, as prices were doubled and trebled 'and the fault thair of is alway in the prouest and baillies of euerie burgh that ouerseis the saidis dekinnis (and) craftismen and correctis thame not conforme to the act of parliament.'² The public retaliated by patronising the unfree traders, who were encouraged to visit the burgh on days other than those to which they were restricted. The Council, who were by no means on friendly terms with the crafts, were inclined to overlook these delinquencies, till they were compelled to put the law in force. Thus, on 10th June 1558, the Skinners complained of the 'gret skayth thai incur thro vnfremen that cumis furth of Sanct Johnstoun [Perth] and otheris partis, that daylie vsis to vent and sell thair pursis, gluffis, panttis, and otheris maid wark pertening to the said craft, nocht onlie in fuill grossis bot allsua in smallis, daylie and oppinlie vpon the Quenis streit of this burgh, quhilk thai aucht nocht to do bot on Monunday and the tyme of proclamit fairis, vsurpand thairthrow als gret priuelegis as thai that ar fremen, quhairby (ar) put to sic preiudice that thai ar nocht abill to taxt, stent, (walk, and waird) without remeid be put thairto.'³ The greatest offenders, however, were the craftsmen of the Canongate, Potterrow, and West Port, who, in a complaint by the Websters and Walkers in 1584, are described as greatly increased in number and substance, 'leving in all securitie frie from ony burding

¹ *Acts of Parliament*, ii. 351.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 487.

³ *Burgh Records*, iii. 24.

and subiectioun of lawis, quha fynding sic immunitie as na frie burges can haif ar gadderit from all pairts, reteiring thame-selffis furth of the jurisdiction of frie burghs at thair verry durris, eitting thair breid furth of thair mowthis, and now hes begun to tak prenteissis, cheise deykins and quarter maisteris, mak contributiouns and swa erect ane monopole amangs thameselffis, doing all things and mair than to ony frieman is lesum and tolerabill to do . . . to the greitt hurt and prejudice of the said friemen, quha ar alluterlie decayet in thair number and depauperat in substance and na mair habill to beir burdein within the toun bot will be constraynet to withdraw thame selfis, and with tyme to adioyne to the said vnfriemen.¹

On the other hand, in virtue of their monopoly, the crafts had to bear burdens and perform duties which the unfreemen escaped, and in the opinion of many members the balance was by no means in their favour. They had to pay their proportion of all extents levied by the Town Council, which included not only sums raised for civic purposes, but also the proportion payable by the burgh of imperial taxes; to watch and ward along with their fellow burgesses, and to furnish their quota of men to the army in time of war.

Prior to the Decreet Arbitral of 1583, the extents were payable in the proportion of four-fifths by the merchants and one-fifth by the craftsmen.² The Town Council fixed the proportions in which this one-fifth was to be paid by each craft, whose office-bearers again had to collect the amount from the individual members. The task of fixing the amount payable by the different crafts was one of some delicacy, and a good deal of jealousy and ill-feeling seems to have been generated. Naturally each wanted to pay as little as possible, and no doubt they all thought they were paying more than their just proportion, but on 14th September 1574 they agreed to the following scale:³—

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 374.

² *Ibid.*, iv. 272.

³ *Ibid.*, iv. 24.

	'Of every hundredth pundis.'	
	'Of auld.'	'Of new.'
Skinners and Furriers,	£18 0 0	£20 1 6
Tailors,	14 5 4	18 1 6
Baxters,	17 12 6	13 0 3
Hammermen, without alteration,	13 5 6	13 5 6
Fleshers,	13 2 4	9 0 0
Cordiners, without alteration,	6 13 4	6 13 4
Goldsmiths,	4 11 3	6 0 0
Websters, Walkers, and Bonnetmakers, without alteration,	2 13 4	2 13 4
Barbers, without alteration,	3 1 3	3 1 3
Wrights and Masons,	7 2 9	8 3 4

It will be seen that the Skinners and Furriers, although by no means the largest craft numerically, head the list, paying slightly more than one-fifth of the total sum raised. By the Decreet Arbitral the former custom of levying the extents in the proportion of four-fifths from the merchants and one-fifth from the craftsmen was abolished, and it was agreed 'that as thair watche and waired togidder, swa in all extents, emprunts, contributiouns, and the lyke subsidesis to be imposit vpoun the burgh, merchants and craftsmen to beir the burding and charge thairof indifferentlie owerheid, according to their habilitie and substance, throw the hail quarteris of the toun, without diuisioun of the rollis in merchants and craftsmen in ony tyme cuming.'¹ There were to be sixteen extenteris (eight merchants and eight craftsmen), who were to be elected by the Town Council; and it was ordained that no merchant or craftsmen (with the exception

¹ Formerly there were numerous disputes between the Skinners and the Town Council as to whether certain members of the craft should not be stented with the merchants instead of with them. It was of course clearly to the advantage of a burgess that he should be stented as a craftsman instead of a merchant, but the Council naturally kept a vigilant eye on any doubtful case. [Cf. *Obligation by Thomas Ros p. 70 infra*; *Burgh Records*, iv. 143.]

of the provost and bailies) who occupied the freedom of the burgh should be exempted from payment.¹

Watching and warding were not the least onerous of their many duties at a time when violent robberies were of frequent occurrence, and fights between the armed retainers of nobles at feud with one another were not uncommon on the streets of Edinburgh. The town officers were too few in number to suppress them, and it was the duty of each craftsman, like other citizens, to appear fully armed to assist the magistrates in keeping the peace when called upon to do so. The city watch was an indispensable body for the maintenance of good order, and each burghess had to take his turn on the night and day watches at the ports of the burgh, or else to furnish a substitute in his place. But when the community settled down to a more peaceful and industrious life, the duty was frequently neglected, as it interfered with the successful conduct of business, and the Council had constantly to issue regulations on the subject and to take steps from time to time to ensure that the citizens were provided with the necessary weapons.²

No doubt the craftsmen, on account of their numbers, were able to render invaluable aid to the magistrates on more than one occasion when outlanders disturbed the peace of the burgh. It is estimated that, with their families, journeymen, apprentices, and servants, they comprised two-thirds of the population of the burgh,³ and by sheer force of numbers they were able on occasion to terrorise the Town Council and force from it concessions which it was reluctant to grant.⁴ It seems to

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 272.

² On 24th December 1567, it was enacted that each newly made burghess should have jack, spear, sword, buckler, and steel bonnet (*Burgh Records*, iii. 244); and on 6th November 1588, it was provided that no one should be received as burghess unless he appeared fully armed before the Council and made faith that the armour was his own (*Ibid.*, iv. 532).

³ Bain's *Merchant and Craft Guilds*, p. viii.

⁴ *Diurnal of Occurrences* (Bannatyne Club), pp. 65 and 66; *Burgh Records*, iii. 89-95.

have been the custom when a craftsman was summoned before the Council that he should be accompanied by the several Trade Incorporations in order to assist him in his defence. This often led to serious disturbances, and on 6th December 1560 the Council forbade them to assemble for such purposes under pain of losing their freedom.¹ On no occasion did their numbers serve them better than in their struggle for a larger share in the government of the city. The crisis took place on 2nd October 1582, when the craftsmen, infuriated by the high-handed action of the municipal authorities, broke open the council-house door and even threatened to destroy the records.² The Privy Council were compelled to interfere in the dispute, which was ultimately submitted to the King and twenty-four arbiters, and their Decree Arbitral, dated 22nd April 1583, better known as the 'Set of the City,' patched up a tardy peace between the two bodies.³

As has been already mentioned, each craft had to provide its quota of soldiers to the army in time of war. In June 1558, for the defence of the town against the threatened English invasion, the merchants agreed to furnish 736 and the craftsmen 717 men, the Skinners contributing 63 men towards the latter number—42 masters and 21 servants.⁴ All men between sixteen and sixty years of age were liable to serve, and each soldier had to provide himself with food for the number of days the expedition was expected to last, and to be armed according to his rank and state.⁵ As the latter condition was apt to be very widely interpreted, the magistrates, in terms of various Acts of Parliament, convened wapinschaws from time to time in order to ensure that the citizens were fully armed, and to exercise them in the use of

¹ *Burgh Records*, iii. 95. The Decree Arbitral contained a clause forbidding these gatherings.

² *Ibid.*, iv. 250-256.

³ *Ibid.*, iv. 265-275.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii. 23-25.

⁵ *Acts of Parliament*, i. 752, ii. 45 and 132. Forty days' service was the most the King could demand at one time (*Ibid.*, i. 494). As a rule the summons was for a much shorter period—from fifteen to twenty days.

their weapons. They were generally held on the Borough-muir or in the Greyfriars yard, from two to four times a year, but in times of peace they were apt to be neglected.¹ Occasionally the burgh was exempted from 'raid and hosting' on payment of a sum of money, and as the frequent summonses to the army caused a good deal of dislocation to trade, exemption was eagerly sought after.²

The operations of the crafts did not end with the safeguarding of their trading privileges, and the discharge of civic and imperial burdens, and, as will afterwards be seen, the Incorporation of Skinners performed amongst other duties those of a modern friendly and burial society.³ But in the early history of the craft one of its most important functions was to provide for the upkeep of the craft altar, and to make provision for the carrying out of those religious rites and observances which bulked so largely in mediæval life. It is in this connection, as has been already remarked, that we find the craft first mentioned in our public records. On 12th January 1450-51, they requested the common clerk, notary, and scribe of the burgh to register and engross in the common book of the Guild an instrument containing certain statutes, which they had agreed upon, for the maintenance of the altar of St. Christopher⁴ lately founded by them in the parish church of St. Giles. The instrument narrates that seventeen members of the craft appeared in presence of the notary and bound

¹ The accounts of the Skinners disclose a good many payments for these musters, and also for watchmen at the guard-house.

² In the accounts of the craft for the year 1569-70 there is a payment of £16 for 'oure pairt of ane stent quhilk vas gifin to fee men of veir to the raid of Pebellis'; and in 1577-78 there is an entry of £2, 7s. for the balance of the stent for the raid of Harlaw Wood.

³ The crafts also advanced money to members out of their funds, so that they were to a certain extent the bankers of the period. The accounts now printed disclose several such loans.

⁴ There is nothing definite known regarding the life and death of St. Christopher. He was invoked as patron by other crafts besides the Skinners. His feast is kept on 25th July.

themselves to lend a helping hand, during their lives and according to their means, towards (1) the service and support of a chaplain to celebrate at the altar, and (2) the repair of its ornaments. Further, each one receiving an apprentice was to pay five shillings towards the repairs, and no apprentice was to be admitted to the freedom of the craft unless he bound himself to undertake the above obligations.¹ The obligation to lend a helping hand according to one's means was one which would be very widely interpreted, and was no doubt found too vague for practical purposes. It was subsequently replaced by a rule that each member should contribute a penny per week,² and authority was obtained in the first Seal of Cause to poind for it.³ The second Seal of Cause provided that 'ane skynneris son, burges within this burgh,' should pay ten shillings Scots, and 'ane vthir mannis son' £5 Scots towards the repair of the altar and the upkeep of divine service thereat; and that each master should pay his weekly penny and 'sustene the preistis meit thair of as it cumis about.'⁴ The obligation to 'sustene the preistis meit' is found in most of the Seals of Cause obtained by the Edinburgh crafts, and was the usual method adopted in pre-Reformation times for satisfying the material wants of the chaplain of the craft altar. Each member had to take his turn in attending to this duty, and if he failed to do so he had to compensate the chaplain for the loss of his meals.⁵ The obligation was not always strictly attended to, and in Aberdeen, more than one priest was compelled to petition the Town Council for redress.⁶ While

¹ *Burgh Records*, i. 9-11.

² It was collected on the second day of the week, and so was known as the 'Menndais penny.'—*Burgh Records*, i. 29.

³ *Burgh Records*, i. 29.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 62.

⁵ The money equivalent of the meals seems to have been 8d. per day (*Burgh Records*, i. 199; ii. 79). With the Walkers, Shearers, and Bonnetmakers, any two of the poorer members could combine to furnish the meals (*Ibid.*, i. 199). The Aberdeen Cordiners devolved the duty on 'sevin of the best and worthaist of the said craftismene, ilkane ane day in the oulk.'—*Bain's Merchant and Craft Guilds*, p. 65.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 65 and 66.

the successive chaplains of St. Christopher's altar do not seem to have been under the necessity of complaining to the Council, it is probable there was a certain amount of laxness, since it was found necessary to ask for powers to enforce observance of the duty. Owing to the absence of detailed accounts of the craft expenditure for the pre-Reformation period, it is impossible to say what the chaplain's emoluments were, but latterly, in addition to a small yearly fee of £4 or £5, there would be special offerings on St. Christopher's Day and other important festivals.

With the approach of the Reformation the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church gradually ceased to play the important part they once did in the lives of the craftsmen, and the change from priest to presbyter met with no opposition from them. The burden of maintaining the craft altars was gradually becoming irksome, and when the images and altars of St. Giles were destroyed on 14th June 1559, the craftsmen do not seem to have offered any opposition to the mob. The Skinners, judging from the absence of any reference to the subject in their Minute Book, were not in any way depressed by the loss of their altar, and, accepting the situation calmly, disposed of what remained of it for the sum of £5. Nothing, however, indicates their changed sentiments more clearly than the rousing of their 'kyrk geir.' Many of the articles, from their long association with the service of the altar, must have had a certain sentimental value in the eyes of the former brethren, but a new generation had arisen who were not above turning them into hard cash, and so they were sold for the sum of £65.¹ The successful purchaser was John Loch,² a former deacon and a prominent man in the craft;

¹ The jewels, gold and silver work, and vestments of St. Giles, other than what pertained to the craft altars, were disposed of by the Council.—*Burgh Records*, iii. 70; *Burgh Accounts*, ii. 91-2, 117-18.

² Loch died at Danskin in the month of September 1579. The inventory of his estate makes no mention of the 'kyrk geir' purchased by him (*Edinburgh Testaments*, 9th March 1579-80).

but whether he had still a hankering after the old faith, and was desirous of preserving the articles from secular use, or whether he saw a chance of making a profit out of the deal, it is impossible to say. In any case, the money was not unwelcome to the craft, and, after discharging their share of the expense of building the Tolbooth and some other liabilities, there was still a balance of £3, 17s. 10d. left.

Many of the English crafts were possessed of funds which had been ear-marked by pious donors for religious purposes, and at the Reformation these endowments were diverted into secular channels. In Scotland the crafts depended mainly on the weekly contributions, the entry fees of members and apprentices, and the fines,¹ for funds to defray the expense of maintaining their craft altars, very few of which were endowed to any extent.² The crafts were not allowed to retain their endowments after the Reformation or to convert them to their own use; and in most of the burghs they were made over in 1566 to the Town Council, who were directed to utilise them for the support of the ministry of the Reformed Church, and for such secular purposes as the founding and maintaining of hospitals for the poor and infirm.³

Although the Edinburgh craftsmen had broken with the old faith, they showed no great enthusiasm to give financial support to the new; but it is unnecessary to enter here into full details of the steps taken by them to contribute towards the support of the ministers of the Reformed Church. On 24th June 1562, certain of the deacons, in answer to the query of the Council as to 'quhat euerye craft wald gyf in the yeir for sustenyng of the ministeris within

¹ Before the Reformation the fines were payable in wax, which was made into candles for the altar and torches for the processions.

² On 1st February 1527-8, the Council put the Skinners and Furriers in possession of an annualrent of forty shillings furth of property in the town (*Burgh Records*, i. 232). They were called upon, on 25th December 1579, to prove their title to an annualrent, probably the one above referred to (*Ibid.*, iv. 137).

³ *Reg. Secreti Sigilli*, xxxvi. 71-75.

this toun,' replied that they would gladly contribute one-fifth of whatever sum the Council thought necessary, after the order of former taxes.¹ The other deacons had, however, received no instructions from their brethren, and so the matter was postponed, and no definite contribution seems to have been made till 1569. In the meantime the Council were hard pressed to raise the necessary money for the ministers' stipends, and in 1563 and 1564 collectors had to be appointed to solicit subscriptions for that purpose from the faithful.² On 1st November 1570 the crafts agreed to contribute the following sums towards the support of the ministry:³—

Skinner,	£20 0 0
Wrights and Masons,	10 0 0
Tailors,	16 0 0
Goldsmiths,	6 13 4
Barbers,	3 0 0
John Wilson, smith,	13 6 8
Baxters,	13 6 8
Cordiners,	8 0 0
Fleshers,	10 0 0
Websters,	1 0 0
Bonnetmakers,	1 0 0
Furriers,	(blank)

It will be noticed that the Skinners again head the list, contributing about one-fifth of the total sum raised. The Town Council records show that the crafts agreed to contribute also in 1574 and 1577,⁴ and, as the only payments that occur in the Skinners' accounts for support of the ministry are in the years 1568-9, 1570-1, 1573-4, 1574-5, and 1577-8, it seems reasonable to infer that they did not contribute annually as a craft, the more so as the crafts agreed to the

¹ *Burgh Records*, iii. 136.

² *Ibid.*, iii. 278.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. 10 and 56. In the year 1573-4 they contributed £16, 16s. towards the 'mending of the kyrk.'

³ *Ibid.*, iii. 161, 178, 191.

last contribution 'onlie at the request of my lord prouest for this instant yeir.'¹

An account of one of our Scottish crafts would be incomplete without some mention of the pageants and processions which were such an interesting and picturesque feature of town life in mediæval times. The chief procession in Edinburgh, like other towns, was held on Corpus Christi Day, when the craftsmen, arrayed in their best attire,² walked 'tua and ii togidr socialie' under their respective banners, on which the craft arms were emblazoned,³ while in the rear of the procession came the host accompanied by the usual crowd of ecclesiastics. Each craft endeavoured to outdo its neighbour in the splendour of its display, and as there was keen competition for the chief places in the procession, the Council had often to adjudicate on their respective claims to the places of honour. Our Burgh Records do not mention in detail the order observed in Edinburgh, but in 1533 the magistrates of Aberdeen ordained the following order to be kept in the processions of Corpus Christi and Candlemas days, 'conforme to the auld louable consuetud and ryit of this burgh and of

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 56. Although the Council could not compel the craftsmen to contribute towards the support of the ministry as often and as liberally as it would have liked, it could at least compel them to attend church. All booths had to be closed and no work done on Sundays and Fast Days, and there was a similar restriction during the hours of service on week-days (*Burgh Records*, iii. 86; iv. 304, 388, 449). Attendance was required at all diets of worship, and no one could leave before the end of the last prayer; and in order that there might be no inducement to stay away, it was ordained that no meat or drink should be sold in open taverns or hosteleries from the last 'jow' of the bell to the end of the sermon (*Ibid.*, iii. 85). In 1568 a deacon of the Hammermen, who professed no religion and frequented neither preachings nor prayers, was deposed (*Ibid.*, iii. 248). There is no indication in the Minute Book that the craft had special sittings in St. Giles.

² Each craftsman had a badge denoting his craft pinned to his breast.

³ *Burgh Records*, i. 122. The arms of the Edinburgh Skinners as depicted on a shield in the Magdalen Chapel are Per chevron gules and argent, 3 stags trippant proper (Anderson's *Coats Armorial of Scottish Trade Incorporations*, p. 4). Maitland, on the other hand, in his *History of Edinburgh* (p. 297), depicts them as Tierced in pale and parted per fess, gules and argent counterchanged. A goat salient contourné proper in the first, third, and fifth quarters.

the noble burgh of Edinburgh, of the quihlk ryt and consuetud the said provest hes gottin the copy in writ; . . . that is to say, in the first, the fleschars, and nixt thame the barbouris, nixt thame the skynnars and furriours togydder, nixt thame the cordonars, nixt thame the tailzours, nixt thame the wobstris, valcars, and litstars togidder,¹ nixt thame the baxtris, nixt thame the wrichtis, masonis, sclaters, and coupers togidder, and last, and nixt the sacrament, passis all the smithis and hammyrmen.² It is difficult to say upon what principle the magistrates acted in assigning them their respective posts, as the place of honour next the sacrament was given to the Hammermen, who were neither the wealthiest, the largest, nor yet perhaps the oldest craft in Edinburgh.

It was customary at these festivals to produce certain miracle plays, each craft, either by itself or in conjunction with another, being responsible for the production of one of the series generally presented. Some well-known biblical story, or a prominent event in the life of a saint, was usually chosen for presentation, and the accounts of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Hammermen for the year 1505 show that they were at the expense of presenting *Herod and his two daughters*.³ Unfortunately there is no information on record regarding the dramatic efforts of the Skinners, but as the repertory of plays in the Middle Ages was not very extensive,

¹ In Edinburgh the Shearers and Bonnetmakers were associated with the Walkers. The Litsters do not seem to have been incorporated before 1600, but they were afterwards associated with the Bonnetmakers. There was a long-standing dispute between the Websters on the one part, and the Walkers, Shearers, and Bonnetmakers on the other part, as to their respective places in the processions, and by a Decreet Arbitral pronounced on 21st June 1530, the latter were given a place between the Fleshers and Barbers, while the Websters were to occupy their old position between the Tailors and Baxters (*Burgh Records*, ii. 31). The decision does not seem to have given satisfaction, and by a further Decreet Arbitral, of 19th May 1531, the old order was restored (*Ibid.*, ii. 48).

² *Aberdeen Burgh Records*, p. 449. There is an entry in somewhat similar terms under date 22nd May 1531, but the above extract represents more correctly the order likely to have been observed in Edinburgh (*Ibid.*, p. 450).

³ Smith's *Hammermen of Edinburgh*, p. 33.

no doubt they were content with presenting one of the stock pieces of the period. As an example of what was attempted during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it may be mentioned that in 1442 the magistrates of Aberdeen ordained the Skinners of that city to find for the Candlemas procession 'two bischopes, four angeles, and alsmony honeste squiares as thai may;' ¹ and in 1531, for the processions of Corpus Christi and Candlemas days, 'Sanct Stewin and his Tormentouris.'² Very little is known regarding the nature of these miracle plays, but Dr. Joseph Robertson was of opinion that they were not 'of any higher order than dumbshows, hardly approaching to the merit of pantomime.'³ Archdeacon Roger, a sixteenth-century ecclesiastic, in his interesting account of the Whitsun plays at Chester, says that they were acted on a 'high scafolde with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheeles; in the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, beinge all open on the tope, that all behoulders might heare and see them.'⁴ These scaffolds or portable stages were wheeled from street to street of the town, so that all the citizens might see the spectacle. A similar practice was perhaps followed in Scotland, and, according to an ordinance of the Town Council of Aberdeen, two persons from each craft were to 'pass with the pageant that thai furnyss to keip thair geir,'⁵ or in other words to look after such simple theatrical property as was used in the performance.⁶ The Church at first encouraged

¹ *Aberdeen Burgh Records*, p. 9.

² *The Book of Bon Accord*, p. 237.

³ Bain's *Merchant and Craft Guilds*, p. 53.

⁴ *Aberdeen Burgh Records*, p. 433.

⁵ In 1554 the Town Council were at the expense of fitting up a field at Greenside as a playfield for the public performance of plays, etc., and on 12th October of that year they ordained the Treasurer to pay to Walter Bynnyng £5 for the making of the 'play graith and paynting of the handsenye and the playaris facis.' Bynnyng also received the following 'play geir' in custody, viz., 'viii play hattis, ane kingis crowne, ane myter, ane fulis hude, ane septour, ane pair angell wyngis, twa angell hair, ane chaplet of trymphe.'—*Burgh Records*, ii. 195-9.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 451.

these performances as a means of inculcating their dogmas on an ignorant and unlettered people, but in course of time they degenerated into a mere caricature of sacred subjects, and finally had to be suppressed.

Though the early pageants were chiefly of a religious character, those of a more secular nature were not wanting, and the Edinburgh populace, under the leadership of the Abbot of Narent as Master of the Revels, held high holiday on May Day.¹ The interest of the craftsmen in the purely religious festivals declined as the Church lost its hold on their affections, and this holiday latterly seems to have occupied the same place in their estimation that Corpus Christi Day formerly did. About the beginning of the sixteenth century the name of the Master of the Revels was changed—the title *Abbot of Narent* being dropped for *Robin Hood and Little John*;² and no doubt some of the mythical exploits of these heroes formed a prominent feature of the day's programme. The proceedings were not viewed with any more favour by the Government than the burlesque of sacred subjects was, and in 1555 an Act was passed forbidding the choosing of Robin Hood, Little John, Abbot of Unreason, or Queens of May.³ The prohibition did not have much effect in Edinburgh, for in 1561 the magistrates tried ineffectually to suppress a 'convocatioun and assemblie efter the auld wikit maner of Robene Hude';⁴ and even as late as 1588 the town-drummer was

¹ This holiday was not always held on the first day of May. It was generally held on a Sunday, and in 1561 it was not observed till Sunday, 11th May.—*Burgh Records*, iii. 118.

² *Burgh Records*, i. 66. The change of title may be accounted for by the popularity of Robin Hood at that time. His exploits, as celebrated in the popular ballads, were known throughout the length and breadth of the land (Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, ii. 104; Major's *History of Greater Britain* (Scottish History Society), p. 156). He was to the artisan and peasant the embodiment of their highest idea of chivalry—a robber and an outlaw, yet the friend of the poor and oppressed, and the avenger of their wrongs on greedy clerics and rapacious landlords.

³ *Acts of Parliament*, ii. 500.

⁴ *Burgh Records*, iii. 107, 112.

ordered to be imprisoned for 'passing on the Sondayes at his awin hand to the May playis in Kirklistoun.'¹

Of the many activities of the crafts during the latter half of the sixteenth century, perhaps none deserves greater praise than the care they took of their sick and indigent brethren, and the accounts of the Skinners show that they upheld in a worthy manner the best traditions of the time. After the Reformation the condition of the poor and infirm of the city became the subject of anxious consideration by the Town Council and deacons of craft. Whether they were compelled to deal with the matter owing to the break-up of the church hospitals and almshouses, or whether it was a newly kindled zeal to deal with a state of matters which had always existed, is a matter which has been keenly debated. There can be little doubt, however, that the church hospitals and almshouses had long before the Reformation ceased to fulfil the purpose for which they were founded, and that they were mainly filled by the clergy and their dependants. Almsgiving had always been encouraged by the Church, but neither it nor the secular authorities made any attempt to organise the distribution in a systematic way. The result was that the professional beggar abounded throughout the land,² and the wealthier burghs, where charity was most abundant, were their happy hunting-ground.³ It was, therefore, a great step in advance when the local authorities took up the question of poor relief and attempted to deal with it more systematically.

Various proposals for relief of the prevalent want and distress in the city were considered, and on 2nd January 1564-5 the crafts agreed to 'sustene the hale pure of all occupationis within this burgh, sic as craftismen, craftis-

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 520.

² 'Shameless beggars who were ready to wander from place to place in search of alms had an easy life: the honest hard-working poor, who were visited by misfortune and unable or afraid to leave their homes, would often find no relief at hand.'—Ashley's *Economic History*, i. (pt. ii.) p. 339.

³ *Burgh Records*, iii. 50.

menis wyffis, seruandis and wedois, vpoun thair awin proper chargeis fra this day furth, sua that the gude toun nor nane resortand thairto salbe trublit with thair purys.¹ The matter was again before the Town Council on 4th June 1583, when, in order to implement the terms of the Decreet Arbitral, it was enacted that the weekly pennies, which before the Reformation had been collected by each craft for the upkeep of its altar, should be employed for sustaining the poor. All the unlaws, upsets, and entry silver were to be used for the same purpose, and the whole amount collected was to be put into a common purse and administered for the poor of the town generally.² Like many other admirable proposals of the Town Council, it was largely a counsel of perfection and soon fell through, leaving the crafts to bear the burden of their own poor.³ A perusal of the Skinners' accounts will show that their payments for this purpose were on quite a liberal scale. Occasionally the money was given for a specified purpose, such as to buy 'sarkis and hos,' 'to the help of hir claithtis,' and 'for support to his claythtis'; and on one occasion the sum of five shillings was 'warid' upon one unfortunate member 'quhen he wes in the Tolboutht.' The recipients were not always members of the craft or their dependants, as there are several payments to strangers, probably skinners from other towns, and also for the poor of the city who had no craft connection. The case of Sara Lacock is not without its amusing side, and testifies to the goodwill and generosity of the deacon and his council as well as to her persistency and

¹ *Burgh Records*, iii. 193. This resolution was arrived at after the efforts of the Council 'to move the hartis of the . . . inhabitantis to gif of thair abundance efter thair awin plesour to the help of the pure' had failed; and following on a letter addressed by the Queen to the Council commanding them to tax each inhabitant according to his means for relief of the poor and support of the kirk (*Ibid.*, iii. 192).

² *Ibid.*, iv. 272, 278.

³ Within a year the Council modified the scheme to the extent that the bailies and collectors were to be allowed one-third of the unlaws collected in order to compensate them for their trouble in the matter (*Ibid.*, iv. 327). In 1588 it had to take fresh steps to deal with the whole problem (*Ibid.*, iv. 526).

persuasive powers. On 18th August 1599 she received £4 'vpon condition scho sould neuer burding the craft heirefter,' but noways discouraged by this stipulation, she managed to extract a further sum of £2, 13s. 4d. towards the end of the following year. In the last account there is a payment of 13s. 4d. to her in February 1603, upon the same condition as the first, and in May following £2 on condition 'scho sould nevir seik agane'; and no doubt a perusal of the subsequent accounts would show her pursuing her triumphant career, the deacons always protesting that each payment was the last, but unable to resist her appeal the next time she appeared before them.

Not only did the Skinners alleviate the poverty of their poorer brethren while in life, they also saw that no one who had a claim on them was buried in a manner unworthy of the craft.¹ There was no custom more reverently observed by the craftsmen of the period than that each should turn out to the funeral of a deceased brother, and in many crafts any one absent without a reasonable excuse was fined. In addition to the use of the craft mortcloth, upon which a large sum was usually expended,² the craft when necessary defrayed the expense of the funeral. The account for the year 1562-3 contains a payment of 12 shillings for the 'erdine of Deme Gybsone,' while in 1571-2 10 shillings was expended on the burial and winding-sheet of a deceased member, and in 1602 16 shillings to 'by ane winden sheit to Bigart.'

The internal organisation of the Scottish crafts followed Continental rather than English lines. It has already been pointed out that the influx of foreigners helped to foster and develop the commerce and industries of Scotland. Early in the twelfth century a large number of Flemings settled in the

¹ Cf. *Statuta Gilde*, 14 (*Acts of Parliament*, i. 433); *Fragmenta Collecta*, 2 (*Ibid.*, i. 719); Seal of Cause to Wrights and Masons (*Burgh Records*, i. 32).

² The account for the year 1598-9 shows that £56, 14s. 4d. was expended upon the mortcloth—no doubt in the purchase of a new one.

country on the invitation of King David I.;¹ and as there was a considerable Scottish trade with the Netherlands for some centuries afterwards, there was always a good sprinkling of Flemings in the country, especially in the east coast towns from Berwick to Inverness. Even as late as 1587 Parliament, in order to improve the manufacture of cloth, entered into an agreement with three Flemish craftsmen for the inbringing of thirty websters and walkers, who were to practise their craft in Edinburgh and other towns.² At least two foreigners (Dutchmen) were admitted by the Skinners during the period covered by their Minute Book, but it is evident their presence was by no means welcome to some of the members. There can be no doubt that the foreigners had considerable influence in moulding the organisation of the crafts to which they were attached. One striking example is the obligation to produce a 'masterstick' or 'essay' before admission to the craft, a practice which was common to both the Continent and Scotland, but of which there is no trace in England. Again, in the Seal of Cause granted on 15th October 1475 to the Wrights and Masons, it was provided that they should have their place in all general processions 'lyk as thai haf in the towne of Bruges or siclyk gud townes';³ while an Act of Parliament of 1593 concerning the jurisdiction of the Dean of Guild ordained that his judgments should have full strength and effect, 'according to the lovable forme of jugement vsit in all the guid townis of France and Flanderis quhair burses ar erected and constitute, and specialle in Paris, Rowen, Burdeaulx, Rochell.'⁴

At the commencement of the craft system the internal

¹ A charter granted by Earl David, brother of William the Lion (circa 1171-99), is addressed to 'omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, Flemingis et Scotis' (*Aberdeen and Banff Collections*, Spalding Club, i. p. 546). In a charter of David II., granted in the year 1357, certain lands were conveyed 'una cum lege Fleminga, que dicitur Fleming lauch.'—*Reg. Magni Sigilli*, i. ap. i. 128.

² *Acts of Parliament*, iii. 507-9.

³ *Burgh Records*, i. 32.

⁴ *Acts of Parliament*, iv. 30.

organisation of the Skinners would be more or less of a simple and tentative character. It was a purely voluntary society, which a craftsman was under no obligation to join; and, provided his wares came up to the customary standard and he sold them at the current price, it had no control over him. It has already been pointed out how the Skinners obtained control of their industry, and during the sixteenth century more elaborate machinery became necessary to safeguard their privileges and to discharge the many duties imposed on them by the Town Council. The system now to be described continued with very little alteration down to the beginning of last century.

Admittance could only be obtained after serving an apprenticeship, and a perusal of the acts and statutes now printed shows that the question of apprenticeship was the Aaron's rod which swallowed up all others. Apprenticeship was not at one time an indispensable preliminary to being admitted to the freedom of a craft, an attestation of sufficient skill by the craft officials being all that was deemed necessary. Such a system was no check on the entry of insufficiently trained craftsmen, and led to abuses which necessitated the adoption of more stringent regulations, and in the case of the Skinners there seems little reason to doubt that by the beginning of the fifteenth century apprenticeship was the universal rule. At first its duration would depend largely on the goodwill of the master, but by the middle of the following century a period of five years was insisted on.¹ In order to enforce the rule, it was ordained that no master should receive an apprentice until they both appeared before the deacon and quartermasters, in order that the apprentice's name might be entered in the Register;² but there seems to have

¹ In one case the period was seven years.

² In terms of the Decree Arbitral of 1583, his name had also to be entered in a Register kept by the city (*Burgh Records*, iv. 273). The Scottish Record Society have published an Index to this Register.

been a good deal of evasion, as the ordinance had to be renewed more than once, and penalties threatened for non-observance.

As the craft grew in wealth and influence it tended more and more to become a close corporation, and it was probably with a view of keeping its numbers within reasonable bounds, and so preserving its monopoly, that an entry fee was exacted from each apprentice. During the period covered by the Minute Book the amount was twenty shillings Scots,¹ but there were a few admissions 'grettis' and 'for godis saik,' apparently on the ground of poverty and of a family connection with the craft. The exaction of the entry fee did not help to reduce the number of apprentices in any way, and more drastic measures became necessary. On 31st January 1572-3, it was resolved that no master have more than one apprentice at a time, but the rule was modified about a year later to the extent that he might have a second apprentice when four years of the first's apprenticeship had run, 'to the effect that the eldest may instruct the youngest afor the ische of his tyme.' It was still further modified by the Seal of Cause of 1586, which allowed the second apprentice to be taken when three years of the first's term had run, and thereafter the regulation was rigorously enforced. There can be little doubt that this regulation benefited both apprentices and journeymen, by ensuring to the latter more constant employment and enabling the former to obtain a better technical training. Though this consideration may have influenced the masters, their main desire was to restrict competition by keeping their numbers within reasonable bounds, as 'it was fund the multitude of prenteissis ressaunit at ilk mannis plesour, sa lang as plesit him, was and sould be the caus of the decay of the craft without haistie remedye war fundyn thairto.'

The Minute Book gives no information regarding the respective rights and duties of master and apprentice during

¹ Cf. *Burgh Records*, iv. 273.

the apprenticeship, but presumably they were similar to those observed in other crafts. The apprentice would serve the first four years for 'meat and drink without fee,' and the fifth year for 'meat, drink and fee,' and find his own clothes, while the master would bind himself to instruct him in all points of the craft. The apprentices were boarded with their masters, who had power to chastise them when necessary. Evidently some masters were not slow to take advantage of this privilege, judging from the case of Cudbert Baxster and his apprentice, and also from the ordinance of 16th February 1573-4, regarding runaway apprentices. The master, however, was not always to blame, as the apprentice was often enticed away by the inducements held out by other masters. The second Seal of Cause forbade any member to 'tyest, hous, or herbery any vtheris maisteris prentice or servand,'¹ and judging from the frequency with which the practice is mentioned in the various Seals of Cause granted by the city, it was a very common one during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The rather curious ordinance forbidding a master 'quha is nocht cled witht ane wife' to have an apprentice 'vntill the tyme he be mareit and haue ane wife for houshald and famylie for intertenement of the honest mannis barne quhome he sall haue to get in prenteis,' and placing a similar restriction on widows was ostensibly passed in the interest of the apprentices. But considering the inducements held out by a later ordinance to unmarried craftsmen to marry the freemen's daughters, the opinion may be hazarded that the former had also the same laudable object in view.²

At the termination of his apprenticeship the apprentice had to appear with his master before the craft, in order that the discharge of his indenture might be registered. There-

¹ *Burgh Records*, ii. 62.

² The disinclination to marry was by no means confined to the craftsmen. In 1579 Parliament denounced the poor for the 'wiked and vngodlie forme of leving vsit amangis thame without mariage or baptizing of a greit nowmer of thair bairnis.'—*Acts of Parliament*, iii. 139.

after, if he was not in a position to purchase his freedom, he hired himself as a journeyman to a member of the craft, who had to obtain permission from the deacon and quartermasters and pay a booking fee before he could set him to work.¹ In the selection of journeymen or servants the masters were confined to those who had served their apprenticeship within the burgh. This rule was by no means strictly observed, and on 10th February 1573-4 the craft ordained that no stranger be feed until he presented himself before the deacon and quartermasters in order that he might be indentured to a member of the craft for five years. This rule was confirmed by the Seal of Cause of 1586, which refers to the discredit brought on the burgh by the number of servants who daily resorted thereto, and after acquiring a knowledge of the craft passed 'furthe therof to remaine quher they pleis.' It, however, reduced the term of indenture from five to three years.² The wages, which were regulated by the craft, were, in March 1550, 12 pence per day with food, and they seem to have continued at that figure down to the end of the century.³

It may be pointed out here that the journeyman had no place in the primitive craft organisation and was entirely a late product of the system. The primitive craftsman was merely a day-wageman, who made up the material furnished to him by customers, either at their houses or his own, receiving the standard rate of wages for the time the task occupied. When conditions became more stable and there was a steady demand for his handiwork, he gradually commenced to buy

¹ The amount of the booking fee was at first 20s., but in 1593 it was raised to 40s.

² *MS. Council Register*, viii. 58.

³ Prior to the Reformation it was customary in many crafts for the servants to contribute towards the upkeep of the craft altars. In Edinburgh the Barbers' and Cordiners' servants contributed a half-penny per week—half the amount contributed by their masters—and those attached to the weaver craft 4d. *per annum* (*Burgh Records*, i. 103, 128, 34). Their hours of labour were, as a rule, from sunrise to sunset (*Ibid.*, i. 61), but before the Reformation there were numerous saints' days on which it was unlawful to labour. These were abolished after the Reformation, but there does not seem to have been any corresponding reduction in the daily hours of labour.—*Acts of Parliament*, iii. 212.

the material himself and make it up in anticipation of his customers' demands. At first the journeyman was 'rather the subordinate companion, the assistant of the master, than his employé. Many ordinances and statutes assigned to him a wage more than half as much as that of the master himself, and it would often be paid to him, not by the master but by the person employing them both. The relations of master to man were not very dissimilar from those of the head of a household to the sons of the family, and, as with the sons, the position of dependence was at first and as a rule but a temporary one—an intermediate stage during which the workman gained further experience and saved a little capital before he set up on his own account.'¹ There was at this stage no serious barrier to their purchasing their freedom, and most of them sooner or later became members of their craft. But during the latter half of the sixteenth century there is a marked tendency on the part of some of the crafts to turn themselves into close corporations by limiting the number of apprentices and raising the entrance fee. Admission could still be had on easy terms by a son or son-in-law of a member, but in the case of strangers the entrance fee was rapidly increased, till latterly it was prohibitive to all but men of substance. This tendency is clearly marked in the case of the Edinburgh Skinners. No mention is made of entry money in their first Seal of Cause, but the second enacts that each applicant should pay ten shillings 'gif he be ane skynneris son burges within this burgh' and £5 'gif he be ane vthir mannis son.'² A few years later the ten shillings payable by a member's son was increased to £3, 10s. and about 1572 to £4, at which figure it remained down to 1583, when it was raised to £5 by the Decreet Arbitral of that year. On the other hand, the £5 payable by a stranger in 1533 was soon raised to £8, and in 1567 to £12. Seven years later £20 was

¹ Ashley's *Economic History*, i. (pt. ii.) 101.

² *Burgh Records*, ii. 62.

exacted, which was reduced to £15 in 1586, and increased to £40 in 1595.¹ The scale in force for the time was not always rigidly adhered to, and substantial reductions were occasionally granted, apparently on account of relationship to a member of the craft. The amount of capital required to set up a booth was also gradually increasing, and in many of the Edinburgh crafts applicants for admission to the freedom had to satisfy the deacon and masters on that point.² The effect of all this was to create a permanent journeyman class who had no prospect of ever becoming masters. Their relations with their employers were on the whole quite cordial,³ and there is nothing to show that they formed associations of their own to remedy their grievances, as was the case in England and on the Continent.⁴

No one was admitted to the freedom of a craft unless he was a burghess of the city.⁵ Provided he was so qualified, the next step was to apply to the deacon to be admitted a member of the craft, but before his name was submitted to the members

¹ Notwithstanding the raising of the entry money, the craft continued to increase in numbers. There are three lists of members in the Minute Book, viz. in 1549, 1561, and 1576. The number of members the first year was 39, the second 55, and the third 76; and by the end of the century the total could not have been far short of a hundred. There is no exact information for the period prior to the Minute Book, but in the Obligation of 1450 the names of 17 members are given, 20 members in the first Seal of Cause in 1474, and 30 in the second in 1533. It does not of course follow that they comprised the whole members of the craft.

² *Burgh Records*, i. 33, 80.

³ On 5th February 1601, two servants were reprimanded for 'vnworthie speichis and making of rymes vpone honest men of the craft.' Unfortunately specimens of their poetic effusions are not preserved in the Minute Book.

⁴ Their relations with the Town Council were by no means so pleasant. On more than one occasion they had treated the magistrates with scant courtesy and defied their authority. It was after one of these not infrequent occasions that the Council, smarting under the blow to its dignity, declared them to be 'nathing ellis bot idill vagabunds, trubleris of the quyet estaitt of this commoun weill, polluting the samyn with the vyces of nicht walking, drinking, harletry, and dissolut leving.'—*Burgh Records*, iv. 520.

⁵ If the applicant was not the son of a burghess, he had, in order to obtain this privilege, to appear before the provost and bailies and produce (1) a certificate from the master he had served, (2) his part of the indenture, and (3) a witness to prove that he had served the full term of his indenture.—*Burgh Records*, iii. 188.

it was necessary that he should prepare an 'essay' or 'master-stick,' i.e. a specimen of certain articles made by his craft. It had to be made under the supervision of essay-masters, who saw that the candidate got no assistance, and conform to very specific instruction issued by the craft. The following may be taken as specimens of the 'essays' prescribed:—
'In the first, ane dosan off sufficient almeit ledder, quhill he sall tak vp at the watter and alme lykwayis witht his awin hand witht so meikell materiallis as thei sall appoynt. And sall mak of the same ane pair of dowbill gluiffis of hail ledder, ane pair of singill gluiffis, ane schuitting gluiff witht ane purse of hail ledder witht ane calite bage and ane dosan of poyntis sufficiently hornit.'¹

'First, ane pair of men's gloves, doe leather, prick drawn three seams about the thumb four seams, each point to be coloured both collours and topped; second, ane pair women's gloves, kid or lamb leather, the thumb seemed round drawn with two prick seams about it, the points to be round seams in the middle, and two prick seams without the two round seams, the rest of the seams to be single prick seam coloured a light cloath collour, evenly; third, ane purse of hail leather with two welted lugs and two dyce knaps about the lugs, and twelve single knaps about the mouth; two bye purses with twenty drawers of three platts, two single knaps and ane dyced knap on each drawer, the drawers to be dyed reed, the purse to be purple (?) and all the knaps to be mounted with gilded leather, and the hinger to have ane knap.'²

If the 'essay' was satisfactory and he was able to satisfy the craft regarding the payment of his entry money or upset,³ and the provision of the customary banquet, he was admitted to the full privileges of the craft, on production of his burghess ticket and taking the oath of fidelity.⁴

¹ Warden's *Burgh Laws of Dundee*, p. 411.

² Bain's *Merchant and Craft Guilds*, p. 208.

³ It could be paid by instalments.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 104.

The number of office-bearers in each craft varied, but as a rule the Edinburgh crafts had a deacon or kirk-master, four quartermasters, and a treasurer or boxmaster. The office of deacon was the oldest and most important. It is impossible to tell when the title originated, but there would be some such official from the very commencement of the craft system, and there can be little doubt that the Act of 1424,¹ authorising his election, merely legalised what had been the practice for many years previous. The office had no sooner been legalised by Parliament than it was abolished, on the ground that it tended to the hurt and common loss of the realm.² A new official called the warden was to take the place of the deacon, and the right of election was taken out of the hands of the crafts and placed in that of the Town Council.³ The Act was soon a dead letter, and, on 26th June 1493, Parliament, on the ground that the 'vsing of dekynnys of men of craft in burrowis is rycht dangerous and as thay vse the samin may be the caus of greit troubill in burrowis and conuocatioun and rysing of the kingis liegis be statutis making contrair the commone proffet,' ordained that all 'sic dekynnys sall ceis for ane zeir and haue na vther power bot allanerly to examyne the fynace of the stuffe and werk that beis wrocht witht the remanent of his craft.'⁴ This Act met with no more respect than its predecessors, and the crafts continued their old practices undisturbed by the fulminations of Parliament. A final effort to suppress the office was made in 1555, and this time the novel experiment of altering the title was tried. The crafts were forbidden to elect deacons, and in their place the magistrates and council were to choose from each 'the maist honest man of craft of gude conscience' who was to be called Visitor of his craft. Their powers were restricted to the examination of all work turned out by the craftsmen, and they were expressly forbidden to call meetings

¹ *Acts of Parliament*, ii. 8.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 15.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 14.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 234.

or to make acts or statutes.¹ As was to be expected, it was found impossible to enforce the Act, and, on 16th April 1556, it was abolished by charter under the Great Seal.² The crafts had now gained a complete victory, and thereafter the deacons were allowed to use their old title and the powers associated therewith unmolested by Parliament.

There is no indication in the Minute Book of the Skinners that the Edinburgh Town Council ever exercised its statutory power of appointing deacons.³ The earliest entry regarding the election of deacon is in the year 1554, and it expressly states that he was chosen by the retiring deacon and the masters, while most of the subsequent entries state that the choice was made 'be consent of the hail masters,' or 'be their hail voicis.' It does not follow, however, that the craft was free to nominate any member they liked for the post. So much freedom was hardly to be expected at a time when democratic ideas of government were in their infancy. The Glasgow Skinners made their choice from a leet of five, composed of the 'auld deacon,' two masters nominated by the retiring deacon, and two by the members themselves;⁴ while in St. Andrews the retiring deacon alone had power to nominate the leet.⁵ Some such rule was no doubt in force with the Edinburgh Skinners prior to the Decreet Arbitral of 1583, which ordained that the choice was to be made from a leet of three (of whom the 'awld' deacon was to be one) drawn up by the Town Council, assisted by the ruling deacon.⁶ It also changed the date of election from Whitsunday to Michaelmas,⁷ and stipulated that no one should

¹ *Acts of Parliament*, ii. 498.

² *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, iv. 1054.

³ Many of the Edinburgh crafts obtained express power from the Town Council to elect a deacon. The Skinners were not of their number.

⁴ Hill's *Annals of the Skinners' Craft of Glasgow*, p. 44.

⁵ Hay Fleming's *An Account of the Hammermen of St. Andrews*, p. 18.

⁶ *Burgh Records*, iv. 268.

⁷ The new Town Council was chosen at Michaelmas, and as the Decreet Arbitral conceded to the crafts a number of seats in the Council, it was of course advisable that the period of office should be the same in both cases.



be eligible for the office who had not been master of his craft for at least two years, and that no one should hold the post for more than two years at a time.¹ The list of deacons now printed shows that the honour was fairly distributed for an age when many offices were hereditary, and when it was the practice even in the Town Council for the retiring council to nominate its successor. Indeed it may safely be affirmed that the Scottish crafts, by placing the election of their officials and the government of their affairs largely in the hands of their members, and also by the long and strenuous fight they waged to make the Town Councils more democratic bodies, did much to foster the growth of representative institutions in this country.

The duties of deacon were of a varied and exacting character, and called for a good deal of tact and discretion in their exercise. On assuming office he had to take oath to uphold the welfare of the craft, the brethren on their part binding themselves to obey him and to assist him in the fulfilment of his duties.² It has already been pointed out that one of his principal duties was to examine and price the work of each member of his craft, and that, prior to 1591, he had often to write the entries in the Minute Book. He had also to convene the meetings of the members. The ordinances of the Skinners obliged them to meet once a quarter, and as a rule members met on or about the terms of Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas or Michaelmas, and Martinmas; but other meetings were held from time to time as occasion arose. They were held in the house of the deacon, as it was not till a much later period that the Skinners, following the example of the Continental and English crafts, acquired a hall of their own. Many of the

¹ *Burgh Records*, iv. 267.

² The crafts were very jealous of the dignity of the office and dealt summarily with any detractors. Its importance was further enhanced by the Decreet Arbitral, which conceded to the craftsmen eight places out of twenty-five on the Council. Six out of the eight places were to be filled by the deacons, who, however, were still ineligible for the offices of provost, bailie, dean of guild, or treasurer.—*Ibid.*, iv. 266, 267.

crafts met in taverns, which was no doubt a very convenient practice at a time when events such as the election of a deacon and the entry of a new member were celebrated in a more or less bacchanalian fashion. The deacon presided at each meeting,¹ which was opened by the reading of the craft prayer,² a custom which continues to the present day. The business transacted was usually more or less of a formal nature, such as the admission of new members and the booking of servants and apprentices. Voting was by show of hands, and, so far as the Minute Book shows, the meetings were of a quiet and orderly nature. Each member was warned to attend by the craft officer, and if he failed to put in an appearance was fined. Though steps were taken to ensure his attendance, one cannot be certain that he was encouraged to take an active part in the proceedings, as it was not an uncommon practice to fine any member who attempted to address the meeting without consent of the brethren.

Not the least arduous part of the duties of the deacon of the Skinners was the discharge of the office of treasurer or box-master of the craft funds. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it was found necessary to separate the two offices, but during the period covered by the Minute Book the deacon held them both. The funds were kept in a box, which with true Scotch caution was fitted with three locks, the deacon having possession of one key, and two keymasters appointed by the craft the other two. This was the usual method taken at that time to prevent any unauthorised intermeddling with the funds. There can be little doubt that the members took a keen interest in the financial affairs of the craft, as the accounts were carefully audited each year in their presence, and a certificate of discharge engrossed in the Minute Book. Unfortunately full details of the yearly income and expendi-

¹ He sat in the deacon's chair, which, after the fashion of the period, would be elaborately ornamented, the craft arms no doubt being carved on it.

² *Infra*, p. 105.

ture are not always given, but where they are they throw a good deal of light on the activities of the craft. One is not surprised that a few of the deacons had a very imperfect grasp of the principles of book-keeping, and it is doubtful if many of the accounts would stand the test of an audit by a modern chartered accountant. Still they are on the whole fairly accurate and intelligible, though there are signs here and there that the deacon and auditors, like the immortal Mantalini, had a contempt for the 'demnition ha'pence.'

The duties of the quartermasters were principally to see that the members in their quarter¹ observed the craft regulations, and to collect from them the weekly pennies and their proportion of the stents. At the same time they served as an advisory council to the deacon. How far they had power, if any, to overrule his commands it is impossible to say, but it is clear that he would find it difficult to ignore their views; and it was no doubt as much with a view to act as a check to arbitrary proceedings on his part as with any other that the office was instituted. The method of their election is not quite clear, but the approval of the craft was necessary. Those for the year 1555 are said to be chosen by the deacon, while those of the following year were 'chesset witht the hail woyt of the craft.'

In 1574 four judges in small actions were appointed in addition to the quartermasters, and they seem to have been the beginning of an advisory council which was elected annually. Five years later eight men were appointed 'to be witht the dekyn quhan hie hes ado,' and from 1596 onwards twelve men were elected yearly. Their duties were much the same as a modern committee—drawing up proposals for dealing with various matters which were afterwards submitted to the members for approval.

¹ From an early date the towns were, for the purposes of municipal government, divided into four quarters, with a baillie in charge of each, and the Skinners no doubt adopted the municipal division of the burgh.

The craft employed two salaried officials—a clerk and an officer. The latter had to warn the members of meetings, funerals, and other gatherings of the craft, and to accompany the town sergeant when it was necessary to poind faulty goods. In many crafts the last elected member had to perform the duties till another member was elected, but occasionally he was exempted on payment of a fine. The Edinburgh Skinners latterly employed two officers, one of whom received £4 yearly, with two shillings from each apprentice booked and for each poind taken, while the other was paid twenty shillings yearly.

The Skinners, as has been already pointed out, dressed the skins of certain animals and made them up into gloves, purses, points, etc. The skins were dressed at the North Loch, but, probably owing to congestion following on a large increase in the membership, a number removed sometime in the seventeenth century to the Water of Leith. Each member had his booth, where he made up the skins into various articles and sold them to the public. As a rule the booths of each craft were confined more or less to a particular locality, and towards the end of the fifteenth century those of the Skinners were grouped about the Tolbooth.¹ The home trade was practically confined to supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the burgh and the immediate neighbourhood, as each town stood aloof from its neighbours, whose merchants and craftsmen it rigidly excluded. Admittance could always be had on market days and fair days, but as communication was difficult and costly, the trade would be confined to those within easy distance of Edinburgh. The presence of the Court no doubt stimulated trade in the handiwork of the craft to a large extent. Gloves were a very important article of wear in mediæval times, and the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer show numerous payments for a great variety of them, and also for other articles manufactured by the craft. There was in addition a small export trade, but no details are available as

¹ *Burgh Records*, i. 42.

to its value before 1614. In that year, in addition to a large number of hides and skins, skinner goods were exported from Scotland to the following extent, viz.:

205 gross of gloves at £5 the dozen	£12,300
6364 skins of 'almeit ledder' at £18 per 100	1,143
240 gross of leather points at 2s. the dozen	288 ¹

Considering the difficulties under which foreign trade was conducted at that period, the quantities exported speak much for the enterprise of the craft in Scotland, and, if we except the products of the salt-pans and weaving looms, it is the only craft whose handiwork figures in the list to any appreciable extent.

The Incorporation of Skinners, like the other Incorporated Trades which during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries controlled the industries of Edinburgh, still exists, but with the passing of the economic system it represented, it survives a mere shadow of its former self. Like other industrial societies, the crafts had their day, but when they failed to adapt themselves to new conditions, the control of industry passed out of their hands, and they exist to-day merely as benefit societies. Into the controversy regarding the merits or demerits of the guild-system it is unnecessary to enter, but it may safely be affirmed that while it did not produce the ideal conditions which are often claimed for it, it did to a limited extent solve many problems which now perplex the student of social conditions. Certainly at the present time, when a return to the guild-system is being advocated with considerable ability from more than one quarter as a short cut to Utopia, a study of the constitution and history of one of the mediæval crafts may prove a useful method of forming an opinion as to the application of the system to modern conditions.

¹ *Report on Mar and Kellie MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Commission), p. 72.

EXTRACTS

I. ACTS AND STATUTES

5th March, 1549-50.

The quhilk day, comperit all the hale communitie and maisteris foirsaid of the craft of skynner craft in Jhone Lochis hous, dekyn for the tyme, and thar thai devisit and ordanit certane actis and statutis to be maid and obseruit be thame for the weil and profet of the said craft, and for dressing of vnite and concord betuix the maisteris and seruandis of the samyn; and that thai be extendit and set furth oppinlie and red elike till euery man for his awin actioun and caus as occurris. The quhilk actis and statutis eftir followis:—

Imprimis, it is statute and ordanit be the saidis maisteris that na maister tak vpone hand to ressaue na prenteis nor seruand that is vnfre till the said craft, without thai cum to the dekyn and entir thame in the bukis and pay thair dewiteis as thai aucht to do, vndir the pane of ane pund of walx to be takin of thame that dois in the contrair to the reparatioun and vphald of Sanct Christoferis alter.

Item, it is statute and ordanit that na fremen nor masteris of the said craft gif na task laubour to na man at the loch syde nor na watter werk bot for daylie meit and wage, that is to say xii^d and his meit euery day sa lang as he wirkis, vnder the pane of tua pund of walx vnforgevin to the reparatioun and vphald of the said alter.

5th February, 1552-3.

The quhilk day, comperit all the communitie of the skynnar craft, Brethren for the maist pairt, in William Colden hous, dekyn for the tyme, at the terme of Candilmes in the zeir of God abone writting. The said deiking, with consent of the said breder, ordanis ane act to be maid that all the breder of the said craft sall conuene in the dekynniss hous quarterlie, vnder the pane of ane pund of walx, and all vthair tymes convenient for gude caussis, the saidis breder beand lauchfullie warnit be thair officiar vnder the pane abone writting.

H

10th May, 1553.

Deacons to
account
to their
successors
for their in-
tromissions.

The quhilk day, comperit all the communitie of the skynnaris and breder thairfor for the maist pairt in Johne Loch hous, dekyng in the mentyme, that quhair the said dekin, with consent of the said breder, ordanis ane act to be maid in this maner :—That quhatsumeir beis dekin for ane zeir sall mak compt and raknyng and payment to the new dekin of his zeir bygane befor the said communitie of the craft, withtin aucht dayis eftir the said new dekin be chosing, vnder the pane of ten pundis ; and siklyke, gif the said dekin remanis langar in the said office nor ane zeir, sall mak compt, rakning, and payment zeirliche, vnder the panis abone writting, to the hail breder of the craft that salbe convenit for the tyme, thai beand lauchfullie vairnit.

1555.

Bookng of
apprentices.

In the zeir of god ane m. v^c lv zeris, the hail craft convenit in Thomas Clerkson hovs, visayar for the tym, and thair, vitht all thair consentis of the hail maisteris, [ordanit] that na prentice be resavit vithtin this tovne quhill thai cum befor the visator or dekyn for the tym, the dekyn and iiii maisteris for the tym quham he vyll cheys ; and lykvys al vther seruandis that cumis out of vther tovnis that mayne be resavit vnder the payne of ane povnd of wax oneforgyffyne.

24th February, 1558-59.

Stents.

Item, Johnne Watsoun and Johnne Ryge, Lynart Robesoun and Johne Freir seytrand one ane stant the secound quarter of the gret stant, the quhilk it is hordenyt that all the laif of the craft syt one elk stant or thai mane set agayne that is abyll thairfor, or thair mayne set one ane agane.

5th May, 1561.

Occupation
of lime
pots and
admission of
masters.

The quhilk day, the hail masters of the craft of the skynar craft ratifies the auctis maid of before anentes the occopyen of lyme pottis be wnfremen. Item, it is statutit that na master be maid in tymes cumin efter the day and dayt herof, excepte the hail masters be warnit thairto, and the said maister to gyf his fey according to oure seill of caus ; and ilk master, beand warnit to compeir quhair or quhen he is warned be the officiar of oure craft and compeires nocht, schall pay for his desobedienc ii^s sa oft as thayr or oney of them fayllis.

1562.

The quhilk day, the maist part of the brether of the skynnaris convenit in Alexander Wodis, it was menit be the laubouris of the said craft the wnressonabill dartht of calf skynnis. It was conseridit amangis the hail brether thair presentt that the selling of thaim owt of the lyme potis and rowcht to the poynt makeris and uther wnfremen was ane gret part of the ocawsyone of the dartht of the saming : Thairfor the hail brether convenit thair, for tham, and the rest of the brether being absent becaus thai wer warnit and caime nocht, statutit and ordanit, that in tyme cuming, that naine of the maisteris or brether of the said craft sall ony calf skynnis owt of the lyme pottis unaumyt or rowch to ony poynt makeris or uther wnfremen witht the skynnaris, vnder the pane of xx^s to be tane fray the said sallariss sey oft as thai failze hairin, to be tane be the dekyn and qartermaisteris ane or may and to be desponit as the dekyn and maisteris thinkis gud ; and als gyf the dekyn presentt or to cum sellis ony calf skynis as said is it sall be lesum to the quartermaisteris poyndd hym as said is withoutt ony danger, and this we ratefee to haif effect in tyme to cum sa lang as we sell think gud.

28th August, 1565.

Item, vpoun the xxviii day of August and in the zeir of god 1565 zeiris, Rychart Wilsoun complanit vpone Dauit Broun alleghant that Dauit Broun faillit to him in the punding of the said Rychart ; and the breder fand that the said Dauit maid na faill in sa fer as the dekin, Allane Purves, gaif command to do the semen, and this to be a prepartyf in tymes cumen that ony man of the craft may pund at the dekinis command.

3rd May, 1568.

Item, the iii day May, Robert Ranken, sarvand to Wilzem Watsoun, comperit befor the hale craft, and confeset that he had leftet vp hes hand and streken hes master ; for the quhilk caus the bretharen hes ordenet ane ordenance to be mad in all tymes to coum that geif ony sarvand sell happen to left wp hes hand to stryk hes master, in that caice and for that caus, he sall be benest the fredom.

31st January, 1572-73.

Item, vpone the last day of Janver 1572, the hail brether wes convenit in the deiknis hous, and thai being thair all present consentit,

Duration of
apprentice-
ship.

all in ane woce, that ane act sould be maid that na skynners sould resave na prenteissis bot he sould be fyve zeir bound and sould resave bot ane prenteis in the fyve zeir ; for this caus the hail brether held vp thair handis and swore to it that thai sould byd be the samyn and ordant ane act to be maid in the said (*sic*) buke.

10th August, 1573.

Regulations framed for remedy of disorders.

The quhilk day, the hale breder being convenit for the maist pairt in Eduard Galbraythis hous, dekyn for the tyme, to put sum gude ordour to thingis that was mysorderit for the tyme, sua that efter lang reasonyng amangis thaim selfis, beand wele avysit, it was fund the multitude of prenteissis ressauit at ilk mannis plesour, sa lang as plesit him, was and sould be the caus of the decay of the craft without haistie remedye war fundyn thairto : Thairfor, the hale bretherene beand thair, havand consideratioun of the samyn, was maist willing to put remedye thairto in tyme, befor ane grittar inconvenient sould cum, thairthrow it was finalie aggreit and concludit that this ordour to be kept as followis :—

Duration of apprenticeship and booking of apprentices.

Item, it is concludit that na prenteis be takin bund vnder fyve zeiris, and that na maister ressaue ane prenteis vntill he present the indentour to the dekyn for the tyme and to the foure quarter maisteris quha sall convene for that effect ; and the day of the sycht of the indentour to be put in the bukis witht the date of the zeir contenad thairin gif it be fund sufficient.

Termination of apprenticeship.

Item, that euerilk prenteis, at the ische of his prenteschip, sall cum vpon ane quarter day or quhen the hale breder salbe convenit, witht his maister quhome he hes seruit, and produce his indentour at the samyn be fulfillit one baitht the parteis ; and the samyn to be insert and registrat in the bukis that the samyn prenteis may be seruand or maister, gevand his assay quhen pleissis him, and that na maister be ressauit bot one this manere abone writtin.

Contraveners to lose their freedom.

Item, gif onye maister sall happyn to contravene this ordour, that ar now present or sall heirefter cum, he sall tyne his fredome of the craft and sall neuer haue the samyn agane becaus he is periureit and mansworne.

10th February, 1573-1574.

Dues payable by masters on admission.

The quhilk day, the dekyn, Edward Galbraytht, and the hale breder of skynneris, beand convenit in his hous, thay haue statute and ordanit,

for the commoun weill of the hale craftis, that na maner of persone that is to be maid fre master of his occupatioun, quha hes bene prenteis withtin this toun, sall pay na les for his vpset and fredome fra this day furthe nor the soume of tentye pundis money of this realme,¹ and that he be qualifeit and ane sufficient craftis man to serue the kingis liegis conforme to the sele of caus. And for obseruyng and keping of the samyn the hale breder hes sworne be the halie ewangellis to fulfill and kepe the samyn in all poyntis, vnder the pane of periurie and defaimatioun of the falare.

The samyn day, the dekyn and the saidis maisteris, all withtin (*sic*) ane voce, hes statute and ordanit, for thair commoun wele, that na prenteis nor seruand, quha hes nocht bene prenteis withtin this toun, salbe placeit or feit witht onye maister, exceptand he cum first to the dekyn and quartermaisteris for the tym, and present him self to him and thame for to bind him self prenteis witht ane broder and maister withtin this toun for the space of fyve zeiris as vse is, and to mak his indentouris thairupone ; and that na maister sall set him in wark vntill he be maid prenteis as said is, vnder the pane of fyve pundis vnforgevin and to be tane without favour, and the said seruand or prenteis to be dischargeit of wirk withtin this fredome vntill he fulfill this act and ordinance forsaid.

16th February, 1573-1574.

The quhilk day, the dekyn, Eduard Galbraytht, and the hale No maisteris hes consentit and ordanit, all in ane voce, that na maister, quha is nocht cled witht ane wife, sall intertenye nor tak ane prenteis vntill the tyme he be mareit and haue ane wife for houshold and famylie for intertenement of the honest mannis barne quhome he sall haue to get in prenteis. And siclike that na wedo sall haue prenteis during hir wedoheid vntill the tyme sche be cled witht ane man of the samyn occupatioun, vnder the pane of fyve pundis to be tane of the faler, als wedo as the man, vnforgevin.

Item, gif onye of the said craft seik onye uther [juge] or jugeis No one to incontrare heirof, he sall tyne his fredome amangis ws, als wele prenteis or seruand as maister. seek other judges.

¹ In actual practice this amount was not exacted from members' sons, and the act seems to have applied to strangers only.

Apprentices. Item, it sall nocht be lesum to onye maister to tak ma prenteissis nor ane at anis and that for fyve zeiris as is befoir said.

Apprentices. Item, it is thocht gude that, foure zeiris beand run of the said prenteschip, the said maister may tak ane vther pren(teis), to the effect that the eldest may instruct the youngest afoir the ische of his tyme.

Runaway apprentices. Item, gif onye prenteis rynniss away fra his maister and remanis away xx dayis, the said maister sall cum to the dekin for the tyme and schaw at his away rynnnyng that it be provin witht thre or foure maisteris that it is nocht in defalt of the maister, and that the prenteis nor nane in his name allege onye thing in the contrare, than it salbe lesum to the said maister to tak ane vther prenteis as said is.

Punishment of delinquent masters. Item, gif the falt be fund witht the maister nocht to do his dewtie to his prenteis, he salbe jugeit be the dekin and the foure quarter maisteris for the tyme, and quhat thai sall mak him to do he sall vndirlye the samyn or lose his fredome.

New masters to be informed of above order. Item, that na maister be ressaunt nor jonit to zow in tyme cummyn but he salbe informit of this ordour and the samyn red to him to the effect that he may obbay the samyn.

8th November, 1576.

Admission of freemen's daughters. The quhilk daye abone specefeit, covenit all the communtie of the skynner craift for the maist pairt and hes ordenit ane ack to be maid for the vtillitie and proffeit of thair fremenis dochteris; and witht lang adwyssment and consideratioun of the samyng hes maid ane act fra this tyme furth that all fre menis dochteris sall be als fre of the said craift, scho mariand ane man quha hes bene prenteis withtin the toun, as the fre manis sone sall be, witht this instruktioun he haif done his dewtie to his maister quhome he hes bene prenteis to. And this to be as ane law heir efter witht the consent of the haill beand covenit in the dekinis hous at the Lambes quarter as is abone specefyt.

16th November, 1586.

David Thomson and others ordained to complete apprenticeship. The samyn day, the haill brether and maisteris of the skyner craft hes concludedit, statut, and ordeinit that David Thomesoun and all wtheris in his rank consall serwe owt his fyve zeiris of prenteschip, according to thair indenteris, witht sum maister of that woocaioun, and to be bound witht him quhill he compleit the zeir forsaid; and failzeand

thair of never to haif na benyfeit nor fredome of the skyner craft at na tyme heir efter.

20th May, 1589.

It is wotit be maist pairt of the breder that nay prenteice be buikit fra the xx day of May 1589 excep he pay xx^s for his buiken. Dues payable by apprentices.

22nd February, 1592-93.

The quhilk day, John Bannatyne, dekin of the skyner craft, and his quarter maisteris, togidder witht ane number of the said craft, being convenit the same day in the dekinis hous and finding be gret abusis lyk to creip in amangis thame and speceallie in ressaung servandis and prenteissis or sett thame down to work without the dekin and quarter maisteris lycence, ffor remeid it is statut fra this day furth that, gif ony maister of the said craift ressaue or gif to work ony servand or prenteis without leiff, sall content and pay to the dekin and craft sa oft as thai failze xl^s, but favour to the craftis vse. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius. Receiving servants and apprentices licence.

22nd February, 1592-93.

The quhilk day, the dekin and quarter maisteris of the skyner craft, witht consent of the brether of the same, has set down, statut, and ordanit that, gif ony vnsufficient work salbe apprehendit witht ony maister of the said craft, the same vnsufficient work to be escheit and distribut at the will of the dekin and quarter maisteris. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius. Seizure of faulty work.

4th April, 1593.

Vpone the fourt day of Apryle 1593, it is statut be the dekin, quarter maisteris, and haill craft that fra this day furth, gif ony maister of the said craft tak ony servandis heirefter, he sall pay for the buiking of his servand xl^s. (Signed) STEPHANUS BANNATYNE, notarius. Dues payable for booking servants.

30th July, 1594.

The quhilk day, the dekin, witht ane grit number of the skyner craft being convenit in James Barclayis hous, dekin for the present, and all in ane voce agreit that all prenteissis, fremannis sonis, sall haif na liberttie to work bot witht maisteris except he be first burges and thaireftir tryit be the craft gif he be able to be maid fre of the said craft; and quhat maister contravenis this present or sall collour

the lyke personis sall be astrictit to pay to the craft the sowme of ten pound, and sicylke, giff be fund wirking with onfremen or fremen sonis that hes nocht ressaut the benefit of craft, the samyn boy salbe banisheit this burght and nevyr to haiff liberttie of the said craft in tyme cuming.

(Signed)

GILBERT INGLIS,
WILLIAM SKUIGALL,
JOHNE POOK,
JOHNE HEPBRUN,
FRANCIS WEIR,
JHONE BOWIE,

JOHNE BANNATYNE,
DAVID RICHARDSON, quarter
master.
WILLAME BIRNIE, quarter maister.
WILLAME LYTTILL,
JOHNE KINLOCH,
JOHNE CLERK,
ROBERT VERNOUR.

ALEXANDER PENNYCUK, RICHART WILSON, PATRIK MAKNACHT,
THOMAS FISCHER, FRANCES ELDER, WILLIAM NEILL, SAMMELL AIKMAN,
WILLAME ANDERSOUN, JOHANE ROBESOUN, elder. Ita est STEPHANUS
BANNATYNE, notarius publicus in premissis de mandatis dictarum
personarum nescientium scribere, testante manu propria. (*Initialled*)
S. B.

22nd January, 1594-95.

Redemption
of poinded
goods.

The quhilk day, James Barclay, dekin, togidder with the tuelf maisteris, being convenit in the saidis dekinis hous and eftir mature deliberatioun, hes statut and ordanit that quhatsumeir poynd tane be the quarter maisteris or officieris for quhatsumeir fact that the poynd tane salbe redemit be payment of the vnlaw adiudgeit to pay; and the personis poyndit to releiff thair saidis poindis within the space of aucht dayis, vtherwayis the said poindis poindit to be dispoit vpone and imployit to the vse of the craft but fauour, and na compt to be maid thairanent. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius, scripsit.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

12th January, 1550-1551.

John Bennet
and John
Kennedy,
workmen,

The quhilk day, comperit all the communitie and maisteris of skynnerris craft in Williame Coldanis hous, dekin for the tyme, and thair was playntis gevin in vpone certane werkmen, that is to say

Jhone Bennet and Jhone Kennedye, for certane faltis committit be thame baith, and the hale maisteris of the said craft hes considerit and avisit vpone the samyn; and they haue decernit that the said Jhone Kennedye and Jhone Bennet sall remoit fra thair said craft and werk on Setterday nixt tocum eftir the day and dait at the making heirof, and quhat maister that euer he be giffis the said Jhone Bennet and Jhone Kennedye service fra the said day furth that he sall gif x^s vnforgevin; and for the mair verificatioun all the hale maisteris held vp thair handis for keping of the samyn.

12th January, 1550-51.

Item, the samyn day, all the said communitie and maisteris beand gadderit in the said dekyntis hous, and thair thai sat vpone ane mater and pley dependand betuix Jhone Murray and David Gotherall, maisteris of the said craft, ilkane of thair playntis beand hard and sene and ripelic avisit be all the maisteris and communitie, thay haif decernit David Gotherall till ask the said Jhone Murray flogifnes and till tak vtheris be the handis, and till be gude freindis till vther in tyme tocum sielike as thai wont of befor. The quhilk the said David did in sycht of all the craft and communitie foirsaid and ilkane forgaif vther and to be gude freindis in tyme tocum, etc. (*Deleted.*)

11th February, (1552-53).

The xi day of Februarii. The quhilk day, the dekyntie and maisteris of the craft as resavit Georg Turnour maister in the skynner craft, and as resavit hym thankfulle and tayne his ayth thairvpone, and as payit for his vpset viii^{li} s.

3rd May, 1554.

The thryd day of Maii in the zeir of god a m. v^o liiii zeris. The quhilk day, the dekyntie, James Forret, and maister beand convenit in James Forret hovs, and thair thai chesit James Abernethie to be dekyntie in the zeir to cum.

2nd February, 1555-56.

In the zeir of god a m. v^o lv zeris, in the seund day of Februarii, Sanderis Hovstoun resavit maister in the skynter craft and Andro Robisoun souerte for hym, vii^{li} s for his vpset to be payit at Beltayne nixt to cum. Payit.

Admission
of master.

The samyng day, Jhone Peirsoun resavit maister in the skyner craft at the candilmes teyrme and vii^{li} to be payit instantlie; Thomas Reidpeth souerte for the said sovme. And is nocht payit as zit, the said Tomesis airis aucht and sould. Payit the 28 day of Oktober 1569 zeiris.

1556.

Admission
of master.

In the zeir of god ane m. v^o lvi zeris. The quhilk day, Thomas Thomsoun, seruand vas to Andro Robisoun, is resavit maister in the skynar craft be James Forret, dekyn, and befor certaine maisteris of the craft, Andro Robisoun, Davit Nevlandis, Frances Bele vitht vtheris diuers maisteris of the craft, and as schawyne his teket of fredome before the forsaidis.

2nd June 1556.

Election of
quarter-
masters.

The secound day of June anno lvi zeris, the brether of the craft convenit in Thomas Clarksone hous and thair chesst witht the haill woyt of the craft four quarter maisteris, that is to say William Coldane, William Gray, and Jhone Cathkin, and Sandy Wod for that zeir instant.

21st August, 1558.

John Orkney
to be
banished if he
works again
without
license.

The quhilk day, Jhone Orkney comperrit befor the craft in James Inglis hous and grantis hym to hayf faltet becaus he vrouchit vitht our fre men vithtout lycence of the dekyn; for the quhilk caus the said Jhone Orkney bindis and oblis hym never to comyt the said falt agayne onder the payne of banassying of the said craft.

18th August, 1560.

Thomas
Howee
banished the
craft.

Item, vpone the xviii day of Awgust and in the zeire of god 1560 zeirs, Thomas Howee oblisin him self never to ocoopye the skynar craft within this burghe wnder the payne of the auct maid thair apone.

4th January, 1560-61.

Payment of
upset.

Quarto Januarii anno etc. lx^o. The quhilk day, I George Redpeth, dekin, grantis the resait fra George Blytht for his vpset, vytht consent of the breither of the said craft of the skinnar craft, the soum of saxt poundis ten s.

5th May, 1561.

The fyft day of Maii anno 1561. The quhylk day, Jhone Louche is Election of chossen dekin be consent of the haill masters of the skynar craft, and they suorne till obey him as thare dekin and to obey the auctis maid in this present buke maid of befor for this present zere.

1562.

Johne Loch and Thomas Redpeth hes the keyis of the box in Keys of Box. keiping in anno 1562.

The skynnaris and furrours kyrk geir wes rowppit in Alexander Sale of kirk Wodis hous, dekyn for the tyme, amangis the maisteris of the said gear. skynnaris and fowroris, quhilk was gyffin for the kest and haill wairis of the saming be Jhone Lowcht, skynnar, the soum of iii^{xx} v^{li}.

10th February, 1563-64.

The x day of Februar the zeir of god m v^o iii scoir iii zeiris, Johne Lyndsay, printes to Thomas Levynngstone, payit hes dewtye to the craft, vz. xx^s, and ii^s to the officiar.

2nd August, 1567.

Item, vpone secound day of August and in the zeir of god 1567 zeris, William Rechesoun is maid master and payit thairfor to the dekin, and produssit his tekit of burgesschep.

11th September, (1568).

11 day September. Thir ar the maisteris in my tyme:—Lewis Thornetoun maister the regentis request witht his handwrite. William Lacoce, maister, xii^{li}.

1st February, 1568-69.

The craft conweinit, and thair the craft dyschargit the liiii^{li} that James Inglis was awand and that for the extent that the quene regent borowit; and the lenoris thairof dyschargis the haille crafte of that stent for the soum foresaide.

2nd December, 1569.

Item, Jhone Myller, dutchman, is maid maister and freman vitht the craft of skynner craft and sall pay for his vpset xii^{li}; (and James Bove, skynner and burges of this bruch, is becumb casyon for the

said Jhone)¹ to content and pay the some foirsaid betuex and Beltane nyxtocum; the secound day of Desseember 1569.

1570.

Admission of master. Jhone Wolsoun, servand, admittit for god sak to sarf the craft leille and trevle.

[1571 ?]

Admission of apprentice. Nycoll Watson, prentes to Cuttbert Baxster, and his xx^s wes giffin to James Abernethis wiff in the tyme of trubillis.

31st August, 1573.

Admission of master. Villyame Vod is maid maister be rycht of his fader and hes payit for his vpset iiiii^{lb}.

(16th February, 1573-74.)

Obligation by Allane Glen. The quhilk day, Allane Glen byndys hym self afoir the dekin and maisteris that gyf he euer molest or trubill Hanis Myller, ducheman, or his wyf he is content to be banecyt the toun.

4th May, 1574.

Judges in small actions. James Forret, Eduard Galbraytht, Patrik Broun, Jhone Hornour to be jugeis in small akseounis.

11th August, 1574.

Payment of £40 to John Freir. Convenit in James Ingles hous, deikin, the hail breder of the skynners, and hes consentet to geif to Jhone Freir for the skayth quhilk he hes had done to him in the last trobbelis the soum of xliⁱⁱ; the quhilk soum thai haif ordanet James Ingles to deburs of the reddeest.

5th May, 1575.

Election of deacon, quartermasters, etc. The fyft day of May anno 1575. The quhilk day, Patryk Broun is chosen dekin for the zeir to cum to the skynars; James Bowe, Thomas Quhit, Gilbert Tuedie, Johne Ballentyne, quartermasters; to assest witht them James Ingles, Jhone Wilsoun, elder, Edward Galbreytht, Allane Purves.

¹ What is printed within parentheses is scored out and 'payit' written on the margin.

20th September, 1575.

Item, Jorge Mathesone prentis to James Barklay, giffin for godis saik be the hail bretherin apone the xx day September. Admission of apprentice gratis.

18th February, 1575-76.

Item, xviii day of Februar, resawit Johne Clerk, serwand to Wille- Admission of apprentice. zam Lacok, for ii zeris in resait of his prentisschip becaws he beand prentes to Tomas Bell xx^s.

3rd May, 1576.

Jhone Wilkyne chossin dekin, and foure quartermasteris, thai ar Election of deacon and quartermasters. to say, William Courtee, David Weir, William Lakok, Lous Thorne-toun. The dekin and the rest of the brether beand present hes tane vpone hand to assist the said dekin precedyng in all actiounis and caus pertenying to the said craift; and als the said dekin hes gyfin his aith, the hail brether hes gyfin thair aithis to assist him in all caus pertenying to the glorye of god and the weill of said craft.

8th November, 1576.

The quhilk day, the maist part of the brether of the craft beand Dispute between Cuthbert Baxstar and Adam Baxstar, his apprentice. convenit in Jhone Wilkyne hous, dekin for the present, apone ane actioun betuix Cudbert Baxstar, skynner, and Adame Baxstar, his prentes, and the craft, ryplye awyssit apone the consideratioun of baith the parteis, hes ordenit Cudbert Baxstar to rasave hame his prenteis agane and sall satisfye the boy suffeцентlie witht meit and drynk, and sall nocht stryk him without falt; and gyf it sall hapin that the said boy sall plant and the caus beand fund apoune Cudbertis pairt, it is desernit that the said Cudbert sall restoir the prenteis siluer agane and sall newer haif leberttie to rasave ane prenteis frome this furth, the viii of November anno 1576. And gyf in cais that the boy pas awaye in his awin defait the said Cudbert sall be exonorit and fre of the said boy and sell nowther rander na mony agane nor na gude deid thairfoir.

11th June, 1577.

The 11 day of June 1577 zeiris, Rytschert Lasone prentece to Vill- Admission of apprentice. yame Lacok and hes payit for his devte xx^s; and als Villyame Lacok obleissis him, of his awin confesseoun, that he sall nocht tak ane prentece quhill the dait of fyve zeiris be outerun efter the dait heirof, and

that becaus that he hes tane ane prentece xi monethis befor the dait of the ak.

6th March, 1578-9.¹

Obligation by
Thomas Ros.

Be it kend till all men be thir presente letteris me Thomas Ros, sone to James Ros, bwrge of Edinburgh, for samekill as I am to be ressavit and admyttit as freman to the skynner craft amangis the maisteris and bredrein thairof, and that it is menit be the dekein and bredrein of the said craft that thai have been trwbillit and indammaigeit in tyme by-gane be admittein of sikin fremen of the said craft as hes bene rowit and stenttit witht the town and maireit before thai war ressavit fremen, and thairthrow gret questiown hes oftein tymes fallin owt and arissin betuix the praweist, bailzeis, and counsell of this brwgh and the dekeinis and maisteris of the said craft; and I willing that the dekein, maisteris, and brether of the said craft sall nawayis be trwbillit, bwrdenit, nor endamnageit be my admissioun or oney pley or questioun that oney wayis heirefter maii arryse throw cawsein or compelleing of me as rollit in oney tyme bygane in the stent roll witht merchandis thairof to pay stent witht thame: Thairfore, be thir present, I obliiss me, that gif it happinnis me oney wayis to be schargeit, cawsit or compellit for payment of stent witht the merchandis of this brwgh, or to beir oney wthair portabill scharge witht thame in oney wayis contrare the prewelage and consuetude of the said craft in ony tyme cwmming, that I sall na maner way seik, charge, nor bwrdein the dekein and maisteris of the said craft, now present nor thair successowris, for defending of me as ane of the fre maisteris of the said craft, bot that I sall defend my self vpon my awin expenssis, and sall newer ask swte nor clame the compositioun payit be me for my fredum to be randerit agane nor oney wayis birdin the said dekein and maisteris nor thair swcessouris, or trwbill or inquiet thame in aney wayis in tyme cwmming. And for mair assurance of obseruing of the premissis, of my awin expres consent, I am content and consentis that this present be acttit and registat in the bwke of the said craft to ramane thairin for attestatioun of this my consent and obliissing in maner foresaid. In Wetnessing heirop I have swbscrivit thir present witht my hand at Edinburgh, the vi of Marche the zeir of god ane thowsand v^o lxxviii zeiris, before thir witnes Patrik Brown, Williame Cowrtie, Andro Wallans, and Jhone Wilkie, witht wtheris dywers.

¹ Cf. *Burgh Records*, iv. 143.

5th May, 1579.

Item, the 5 of Maij 1579 zeiris, Paittrik Broune is maid decyn in Election of James Inglis hous conforme to the ordour; and thair is maid quharter maisteris, William Courtie, Alexander Panecuik, James Barclaw, Thomas Courtes, and mair vther viii men to be witht the dekyn quhan hie hes ado, James Inglis, Johnne Hornour, Francis Bell, Petter Turnet, Adnard Calbraithe, Johnne Wilkie, Thomas Aikkinheid, Thomas Quhyt.

30th November 1580.

Item, the last of November 1580 zeiris, Walter Twedie hes tane ane prenteis and hes payit for him vi^{l^{ib}} xi^s viii^d, and that becaus hie tuik apprentice. by the leiffe of the brether of the craft. The prenteiss is callit Johnne Hamiltoun, and the said Walter sall nocht tak ane prentes for 5 zeiris ane halfe to cum.

6th December, 1580.

Item, the 6 of Desember, Alexander Thomsone hes tane ane prenteis callit Patrik Lyle for the spaiche of 5 zeiris and hes payit for hes dewtie x merkis, becaus hie tuik him ane zeir afoir the tyme; and he byndis him selfe not to tak ane prenteis for 5 zeiris to cum. I haue gevin Lenart 2^s of this.

9th March, 1580-81.

Item, the 9 of Marche, Johnne Clarke hes resauit ane prenteis callit Johnne Loklae and hes payit for his dewtie x merke, becauss hie tuike him afoir the tyme. Hie is bunde for the spaiche of 5 zeiris, 1580 zeiris. Gevin to the offecer 2^s heirop.

17th October, 1581.

Item, the 17 of October 1581 zeiris, James Forrat hes payit for James Forret, sone to Robert Forrat, qua hes bene prenteiss to the said James 7 zeiris, and hes payit for his dewtie xx^s.

19th January, 1581-82.

The zeir of gode 1581 zeiris the 19 of Januar. The quhilke day, conuenit the dekein in Francis Bellis hous witht xx of the brether of the craft, and thair compeirit David Weir, skyner, grantand that hie hes gevin our brother Patrike Broune grevoss injurieouss wordis without

Proposals for
release of
David Weir
from
Tolbooth.

causs, vpone the 15 of Januar, for the quhilk hie was pute in our toll-buith be the maiestrait. And the said dekyn hes requestit the said maiestrat for the saidis Daidis releiff and that the causs may be tane wp among the saidis brether, the quhilke was grantit. And the said Daid (*sic*) comperand afor ws and hes promest to aske the said Patrikis forgevenness and neuer to do the lyke heir efter, vnder the paine of the tynsill of his fredome, and this hie hes grantit witht hes awin mouthe afor the said brether. And hie sall ask him forgevenness befor the haill brether at the nyxt gennerall convensieoun, and failzeand that the said David do not the samyn, the said dekin sall enter the said David agane in the said tolbut and lat the tounne take syck order as thay thinke gude; the quhilk the said Davit hes doune the 20 of Februar.

3rd October, 1582.

Admission of
apprentice
gratis.

Item, the 3 daye of October 1582 zeiris, Jhone Baird is meid pretece to Rytshert Neill and is meid grettis be the voce of the hayll bredren.

15th March, 1584-85.

Admission of
apprentice.

Vpoun the fyftene day of Marche 158iiii zeiris, Alexander McDowgell hes buikit his prenteis callit Johne Diksone and hes payit his dewtie to the toun.

24th March, 1585-86.

Admission of
master.

Item, the xxiiii day of March 1585, James Forret is maid freman be the aduis of the haill craft be vertew of his father and hes payit his banket.

19th September, 1586.

Election of
deacon.

The zeir of god m^o fourscoir sax zeris, the nyntene day of September. The quhilk day, the haill craft being convenit in Johne Ballandynis hous, Alexander Thomesone wes maid dekin be thair hail voicis, and suorne as vse is that he sould be faithfull and trew in his office in al puntis.

6th January, 1586-87.

Admission of
master.

Vpoun the vi day of Januar 1586 zeiris, the quhilk day in presens of the haill craft, at the requeist of the counsall, Michill Mergill is maid freman for his bankat onle, his xv pund being forgifin him.

11th May, 1587.

Wpone the day and zeir of god forsaid (*i.e.* 11 May 1587), Georg Mathesoun is maid frieman of the skyner craft be wertewe of hes prenteschip and hes sattesfiet the brether of craft thair for; and alsua hes maister, James Barclay, becomes catioun for the said Georg that he sall obey the deacone and maisteris in all honest effairis of the said craft.

28th October, 1587.

xxviii Octobris 1587 zeris. The quhilk day, Williame Litill, burges of Edinburgh and sone and air to vmquhile William Litill, skynnar, burges of the said burght, is maid maister and freman of the skynnar craft in presens of Alexander Thomesone, presentlie dekyn of the said craft, and maisteris thairof, and hes maid his assay vsit and wount, and hes payit his bancat to the said dekyn and maisteris contentmentis, and hes satisfeit thame as ane fremanis sone for his vpsett as vse is, etc., as the said William producit his ticket of burgeschip; and his aith of fidelitie wes ressavit in presens of the saidis dekyn and maisteris.

13th November, 1593.

At Edinburcht, the xiii November 1593, James Barclay, dekin, William Birnie, David Richeson, James Forret, younger, Archibald Mertene, quarter maisteris, ordanit Stevin Bannatyne zeirle for his fie in tyme cuming fortie shillingis witht his casualities.

(Signed) BANNATYNE, notarius.

12th December, 1593.

Robert Tennent, skynner, is ressavit freman be rycht off Jonet Corsbie, his spouse, vpoun the xii of December 1593, and satisfeit the craft; the said Robert Tennent being marcit befor as vnfreman, and hes vpon his first spous thre sonis befor he marcit this fremanis dochttr.

30th March, 1594.

Wpone the penult day of Merch 1594, Johne Bouuie is admittit and ressavit frie man, and hes payit hes deutie conforme to the ordor that he hes mariet ane fremanis dochter callit Margret Bouuie, dochter till James Bouuie.

22nd January, 1594-95.

Admission of apprentice. Wpone the xxii day of Januar 1594, Alexander Tomsone hes ressauit to prenteece Willieme Barten, quhilk sould haue bene buikit half ane zeir of before; allauet xx^s in the first end of v pund quhilk he alleges auan to hym for letteris wpone the act of parlement.

15th July, 1595.

Admission of apprentice. Vpoun the fyftene of Julii 1595, Thomas Fische hes resauit Archibald Nicolsoun to prenteis conforme to indentour, allowit for the siluer debursit for the act of parliament.

27th August, 1595.

Admission of apprentice. Vpoun the xxvii of Augusti 1595, Johnne Bannatyne hes ressauit James Symsoun to his prenteis, and allowit him xx^s for the schoirlings.

14th July, 1596.

Sale of skinner work by crameris. The quhilk day, in presens of Eduard Galbraytht, dekin of the skynneris, and certane member of the said craft, fre masteris, comperit David Gray and Williame Mowbray, crameris in Leytht, and Margaret Knox, and become actit volunterlie, of their awin motiue willis, that thai sall in na tyme cuming top nor sell na maner of skynner work withtin the toun of Leytht, vnder the pane of confiscation of the skynner work salbe apprehendit in ather of thair possessions; and heirto we obliss ws to abyde thairat and for agane calling of the said act, quhairvpoun the said personis askit act and instrument. Ita est Stephanus Bannatyne, notarius publicus in premissis.

18th February, 1597-98.

Oath by deacon, etc. The quhilk day, in presens of the hail dekyneis of craftis, David Richertsoun, dekin of the skynneris, band and oblist him to defend his brether in all effairis concerning the weill of thair craft, in sa far as he may conforme to the lawis of the realme, thay making tham foirsene thairoff. And siclyk the saidis brether of the said craft oblissis tham to obey thair said dekin during the tyme of his office, and to conour and assist him in executing of his office in all thingis agreabill to law, iustice and ressonne; and ordanis all thair casualeteis and intronmission quhatsumeuir to be furthcumand and comptabill in presens of thair said dekin and brether. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

9th March, 1597-98.

The quhilk day, the dekin and maisteris being conuenit electit Appointment of officer. Symon Thornetoun, officer, to serue in all the craftis effairis, and ordanis him iiiij^l zeirle for his thankfull seruice to be maid, and commandis him to poynd euerie transgressour for the vnlaw of xl^s, and ilk poind he sall ressaue ii^s. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius. *Written on margin* :— Deleitit with consent of the hail craft. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE.

Lammas (1st August), 1598.

The quhilk day, John Patersone, cramer, and Jonet Wilson, in Sale of skinner work by unfree-men. presens of James Barclay and certane honest men brehter, become actit thai sall not top nor sell na maner skynner work except vpon the mercat day, vnder the pane of confiscatioun, quhairinto thai oblist tham and actit thame. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

26th September, 1598.

The quhilk day, John Kinloch, dekin, being conuenit togidder witht Contravention of ordinance regarding number of apprentices. the maisteris abone specifeit anent the ressaung be Robert Tennent of his prenteis befor the tyme, the said Robert Tennent, for obedyence of the ordour prescryvit, satisfeit the sowme off fyve poundis and obleist him nocht to instruct that boy in ony skynner work bot silkis, quhill he may lesumlie buik his prenteis; and this preparative nocht to be grantit to na vtheris in tyme cumin vnder the pane of schame, quhairinto the said Robert and hail brether maister consentit. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

3rd January, 1598-99.

Vpone the thrid of Januar 1598, Thomas Fisch hes ressauit to Booking of servand Johne King, conforme to ordour of servandis and act maid servand. thairanent, fre for xl^s deburst of befor for ratificatioun of the act of parliament. Gratis.

18th September, 1600.

The xviii of September 1600. The same day, James Forret enterit Election of dekin for this present zeir and nominat Robert Tennent, Lucas Wilsoun, deacon and quarter-master. William Lyttill, James Graham, quarter maisteris, quha ressauit James Barclayis obligatioun off ii^c xx merkis. Item, of Cuthbert Blythtis obligatioun and Eduard Loche obligatioun.

5th February, 1601.

Punishment
of two
servants for
slander.

The same day, compeirit Thomas Rowane, Thomas Tod, present seruitouris to Alexander Smytht, anent the vnworthie speichis and making of rymes vpon honest men of the craft, becummis in the craftis will and is becummit actit, of thair awin fre will, that thai sall neuer slander ather oppinlie or prevatlie, nor mak rynes vpon honest men in tyme cuming or na utheris. And inace the lyke salbe tryit thei obleis tham to tyme thair rycht and libertie of the craft, and sall never sute ony benifut thairthrow, and grantis thair offence and cravs pardoun for offence.

7th May, 1601.

Election of
officer.

Vpoun the vii of Maii 1601, admitit John McCoull, officer, and ordanit him zeirle for his panis four pundis ; done with advise of the craft.

15th September, 1601.

Election of
deacon and
quarter-
masters.

Vpone the fyftene day of September 1601, James Forret is electit dekin for the zeir to cum and nominat witht consent of craft Alexander Lyell, John Hepburne, Walter Tuedy, Johne Bowy, pointmaker, quartermaisteris.

10th June, 1602.

Authorising
money to be
borrowed,
etc.

The same day, compeirit James Forret, dekin, witht ane grit number of the said craft, and fand it maist expedyent that the said dekin and quarter maisteris sall inbring the sowme of fyftie merkis detfull be Johne Howiesoun and Edward Loche, and siclyke to borrow ane vther hundretht merkis vpone profeit till Mertymes and that for performing of the effairis of the craft ; and failzeing of the said sowme of fyftie merkis beis nocht retouerit to borrow ane hundretht pundis money vpon profeit as saidis, and this present to be sufficient warning to the borrowaris thair of. (Signed) STEPHANUS BANNATYNE, notarius.

24th September, 1602.

Payment of
loan.

Vpone the xxiiii September 1602, Johne Inglis, dekin, for him self and in name of the craft, sall warrand James Forret, last dekin, anent the sowme of ane hundretht pundis borrowit. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE.

25th March, 1603.

The quhilk day, in presens of me notar publict and dekin and brether of craft, compeirit personalie James Grahame, skynner, burges of Edinburgh, and efter deliberation and considderation of his former wrangis and offences done and committit be him, the said James Grahame, to Johne Inglis, present dekin, and brether of craft, be thir presentis standis to the sensure of the dekin and maisteris now and in all tyme cuming, and hes instantlie payit for his vnlaw xl^s, and hes presentlie satisfeit the dekin and maisteris be craving the lord forgevnes and the brether of craft for his offence. And, be thir presentis, becummis actit, that inace he contravenes or offendis the dekin or maisteris in ony point, to content and pay to the said dekin and brether of craft, present and to cum, the sowme of xl^{li} money of this realme, and this to stand as ane law and perpetuall act. And vpon the samin the said James Grahame askit instrumentis about four houris efternone or thairby in the dekins hous. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

III. ACCOUNTS

7th August, 1552.

The quheilk comptressaunt of William Scot. The quhilk day, William Koldon, beand dekin, and the brether of the craft beand conuenit, hes ressaunt his compt of beltene quarter, and of his rest (?) of Jhone Hendersounis anwell, and the soum of half ane zeir, xii^s vi^d, of the quhilk soum the said craft discharges William Scot for nov and euer.

20th May, 1554.

The quhilk day, the dekin and maisteris of the skynneris craft comperit in James Forretis hous, dekin for that zeir, the xx day of Maii, comptit and raknit witht Jhone Loch of the zeir of god liii zeiris, the said Jhone beand dekin. The said Jhone hes deliuert ane compleit compt and rakning of his zeir abone writtin, fra the begynning to the ending the soum of xxi^{li} xii^d of fre money, all expensis beand payit. The said dekin and maisteris subscriviis this present compt in the zeir of god m. v^c liiii zeiris.

	1559.	£	s.	d.
[Received for entry money of five apprentices and a servant]	vi.			
Item, fra Richart Neill for the oukleyes penes	xvii.			
Item, fra Mr. James Lawsons wyf for thre zeirs anwell	xxxvi.			
Suma rassaut be me is	viii.			xiii.

Item, vpone the xviii day of August, Peter Tornour, dekin for the zeir of god 1559 zeiris, maid his compt in George Redpethis hous, and delyuerit fre monye to George Redpeth xvi^s viii^d of his zeirs compt.

18th August, 1560.

Item, vpone the xviii day of Awguste and in the zeir of god 1560 zeiris, James Ingles maid his compt in George Redpethes hous to Peter Tronit, and he ressaunt fra the said Peter xix^s iiiii^d in the compleit of his compt.

13th May, 1561.

The zeir of god ane thowsand v^c lxi zeiris. George Rydpeth, dekyn, makand compt, at the xiii day of Maii, to the dekyn and maisteris of the Skyneris and thir is the nameis of the maisteris resaitt in his tyme witht the prentesis as efter followis (*the names of five masters and nine apprentices follows*).

Item, all thyngeis comptit reknyt baith of reset and delyuerance of this abone written, and the said George rest awand at this compt makkyn the sum xxxiiiⁱⁱ^b, and that to be delyuerit quhen it pleis the breder to be dysponeit.

	1561-2.	£	s.	d.
Item, ressaunt (fra) Frances Wallance for the bak of our alter	v.			
And deliuerit the samyn at the maister command to George Cranstoun in the zeir of god j ^m v ^c xli (? lxi) zeiris.				
The haill sovrne of maisteris and prentices is	li.			x.
Item, deliuerit of this sovrne to Williame Scott	iiii.			
To Maister Thomas Weddell				xl.

	£	s.	d.
And deliuerit at the maisteris command to the pure folkis	v.		
Sa restis of fre money	xl.		x.

This compt maid in Johnne Loch hous the xxvii day of September the zeir of god j^m v^c lxii zeiris.

	1562-63.	£	s.	d.
Item, ressaunt fray Jhone Locht, the xxi day Janwar, the soum of	xxvi.			
And that he delyuerit to William Scoit	iiii.			
qubilkis in the hail the soum of xxx ^{li}				
Item, ressaunt mair fray Jhone Locht				xlii.
Mair, delyuerit to pay furtht ane exstent to Thomas Repeth	xxxviii.			
Mair, in William Watsonis hand	iii.			x.
And David Weir				xl.
Item, that Reschart Naill payit to Makeleg				xx.
The haill soum of maisteris and prentesis	xxxix.			x.

My delyuerance

Item, for powder to the seige of Comernald aliis Cragis ¹	xl.
Mair, to Alexander Craig wyf and to Deme Cars, ilk ane of tham xx ^s	xl.

¹ Cumbernauld Castle, in the parish of Cumbernauld and county of Dumbaron, was one of the country seats of John, Lord Fleming. There is no mention of this siege in any of the principal contemporary sources of information, though it is interesting to note that in a letter by Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil he mentions that on Sunday, 25th January 1561-62, the Queen 'purposed to have been at Comernalde a house of Lord Fleming's and stayed 2 days. On Monday the whole hall fell down and 7 of 8 men in it were slain' (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, i. 598). On the other hand, it is not improbable that the expenditure was incurred in connection with the public festivities which followed the celebration of Lord Fleming's marriage to Elizabeth Ross on 20th May 1562. Pitscottie, in his interesting account of the affair, writes that 'me lord Fleming was mariet witht great treumph maid, to wit, thair was maid wpon the locht of Airthour saitt gallayis and ane castell maid alsua thair of tymmer and greit artailze schot in everie syde, the quens grace and the nobilietie present quihlk was done before the ambassadour of Swadin conforme to the fegour of the seige of Leyth.'—*Historie and Cronicles of Scotland* (Scottish Text Society), ii. 176.

	£	s.	d.
Mair, for erdine of Deme Gybsone		xii.	
Mair, for ane man to wait one the prowest of Hallowday ¹		ii.	vi.
Ane purs			xx.
Mair, to Alexander Cuke, officiar, that was promist hym be the maisteris	v.	xiii.	vi.
Say is my delyuerance			xxxiii.
Say is the fre money of maisteris and pren- tessis	xxxiii.	xv.	vi.
Mair, ressaait fray Jhone Lowcht in money of his zeiris compt	xxviii.	ii.	
Suma totalis	iii ^{xx} i.	xvii.	vi.
To Robin heirof for William Leis			i.
Item, one the xi day Maij, ressaait fray Thomas Russall for his masterschip	iii.	x.	
Mair fray William Watsone for his maister- schip			ane angell nobell.

Apone the xi day Maij anno lxiij zeris, Alexander Wod maid his compt and delyuerit of fre mony to put in the box iii^{xxii}lⁱ xvii^s vi^d and ane angell nobell, and that restis in William Leis hand 1^s, and James Forret souerte for the saming.

1562.

	£	s.	d.
Anno lxii zeris. The skynnaris and furroures kyrk geir wes rowppit in Alexander Wodis hous, dekyn for the tyme, amangis the maisteris of the said skynnaris and fowroris, quhilk was gyffin for the kest and hail wairis of the saming be Jhone Loweht, skynnar, the soum of			iii ^{xxv} .

¹ Prior to 4th December 1583, when the date was changed to the eve of Trinity Fair, the provost and citizens performed the ancient ceremony of riding the town's marches on the eve of Allhallow Fair. The craftsmen had also to send their servants with torches to convoy the provost on the festal days of 'Yule, New-year-mes and Vphellymes fra the evinsang to his awne lugeing.'—*Burgh Records*, ii. 260.

	£	s.	d.
My delyuerance of the saming			
Item, for the extend for the begyn of the tolbwtht for the skynnaris and furoris, quhilk was delyuerit to Davit Symar	xliiii.		
Mair, delyuerit to pay the rest of ane extend of the sege of Leytht that the skynnaris and furroris restit wnpayit that tyme, quhilk I delyuerit to Thomas Reppeth	xv.		
Mair, gyffyn of the saming syluer lyk as uther dekynis did to ane berber		xxvi.	viii.
Mair, gyffyn to Maister Thomas Weddell		x.	
Mair, that was gyffyn for the makyn of wrytys that tyme the prowest pur- cheast lettres to exteske the toun		v.	
Purs			vi.
Soum of my delyuerance forsaide	iii ^{xxi} .	ii.	ii.
Say restis to the skynnaris and furoris of thair kyrk geir	iii.	xvii.	x.

Anent the xx^{li} was ressaait fray Dauit Lewyngstoun to the pure, it was desponit be Alexander Wod, George Repeth, William Scoit as is content in this teket.

21st August, 1564.

Item, vpoun the xxi day of August and in the zeir of god 1564 zeiris, Johne Freir, dekin for the zeir of god afforsaid, hes maid his compt in Allan Purvessis hous, and hes delyuerit in fre monye to put in the box xxxi^{li} iiiii^s vi^d; and Thomas Symervell and Patryk Gray nocht amettit master in his compt. And this is done in presence of all the breder convent on the day abone exspret and subscriuit witht Allan Purvessis hand in takin of the rassait of the same. (Signed) ALLAN PURVES witht my hand.

1564-65.

	£	s.	d.
Soum of my rassait of this present zeir abone writin witht the monye rassavit fra Johne Freir the soum of			iii ^{xxix} .

L

	£	s.	d.
The monie depurssed be me Allane Purves.			
Item, to Johne Boissuell		xx.	
Item, to William Scot for his fee		xl.	
Item, to Schir Robert Ewin for cerssing of the instrumentis		vi.	viii.
Item, to the conwenour seriand		ii.	
Item, to William Scot at the craftis ordanance	v.		
Item, Thomas Clerksoun awand	iii.		
Item, to the craftis childer		xl.	
Item, for oure pairt of ane hundreth merkis spendit for ryding to Dunbar for the confermatioun ¹	xiii.		
Item, for puder to the parlamentis	iii.	vii.	
Item, to George Crenstoun		xl.	
Item, for poynding of Thomas Redpeth, James Ingles, Johne Freir, Peter Tronit, James Forit	xxxi.	viii.	
Item, to Alexander Cuk for his fe		xx.	
Item, warid vpone William Scott quhen he wes in the Tolboutht		v.	
Item, for ane quhyt standart of taffitie		xl.	
Item, restand awand of the tua stentis of the tua thousand pundis, les nor the tekite	viii.	vi.	iiii.
Item, for oure part of the fyftie pundis quhilkis wes fand awand to the com- messenouris	x.	viii.	iiii.
Item, for this zeirs fe, anno 1565 zeiris		xl.	
Item, gewen for torches to conwoy the quenis grace witht		xxxvi.	
Item, mair gevin to William Scott at the craftis command		xl.	
Soum abone writtin is	iii ^x xiii.	iii.	
Soum of the hail expenssis to the day and dait all expenssis alowit aboun wrytyn	iii ^x xiii.	vii.	

¹ The 'confermatioun' here referred to was no doubt the charter under the Great Seal granted by Queen Mary, on 1st March 1564-5, in favour of the Scottish crafts. See p. 24 *supra*.

	1565-66.		
	£	s.	d.
Somis abak wrytin	lviii.	xi.	
Item, for expenssis maid be the dekin abak wrytin	xiii.	xi.	
Sua restis	xliiii.		

1566-67.

The v day of Joule anno 1567 zeris.

Item, compt and reknan beand me(d) be James Ingles of his rasat and depursing, sua rests he avand lviiiⁱⁱ ii^s. Payit of the lviiiⁱⁱ ii^s to Wilzem Scot iiiiiⁱⁱ, restis liiiiⁱⁱ ii^s.

1567-68.

The debursing maid be dekin Thomas Aykinhead.

	£	s.	d.
Item, to William Scott, officear, of his fe		xx.	
Item, to Wilzem Pakcock		xx.	
Item, to Andro Forat		xx.	
Item, to Rechart Neille	viii.		
Item, to Alexander Cuk, offesar		xx.	
Item, to Besse Forat for polver		xl.	
Item, to Stene Blak, offesar, for ovre part of the new bokis		xxvi.	viii.
Geyfin to him salf for hes fe		ii.	
Item, geiffin to James Preston for polver		xlvi.	
Item, to Allane Povves for polver	viii.	viii.	
Item, geiffin for oure part of the stent for the man of Are			1
Geiffin to Wilzam Scot, offesar, the v of Fabrovar		xx.	
Geiffin to Wilzam Cot, the vi day Fabrovar		xx.	
Geiffin to Stene Blak the v of May		ii.	
Item, for the ryding to Glago (Glasgo ?)		xl.	
Item, geiffin for conwoyng of the prosson- eris to Blaknes ¹		xli.	

¹ 'Vpoun the xxij day of Junij 1568, certane presonar is tane be my lord regent at Langsyd, and convictit at Edinburgh and put in the castell thairof, were tane furth of the samyn and convoyit to Newhavin, to be transportit be sey and put in captivitie in Blaknes.'—*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 133.

	£	s.	d.
Mair, to Wilzem Leis and Robert Tomson			vi.
Item, mair xxx ^s viii ^d that wes wanting of the quharter comptis		xxx.	viii.
Sowme	xxxvii.	v.	iiii.

Item, Jhone Wolsoun dekein for the zeir of god 1568 zeris.

Item, compit wihth Thomas Aikinheid of his rasat and debursyng,
sua restis he avand the sowme xiiii^l xiiii^s viii^d.

Item, resauit fra Thomas Aikinheid, the secound day Agust, the
sum fore saide.

2nd August, 1568.

Item, the secound day Agoust ano 1568 zeiris, Alaine Purves mad
hes compt of hes rasat and debursment of the fyve honderthe markis
quhilk he resauit of the covmon melles for the zeir of god lxvi and
lxvii zeiris, sua restis he avand the sowme of xxvi^l.

1568-69.

	£	s.	d.
Item, in the fyrst resauit fra Tomas Aitkyn- heyd	xiii.	xiii.	viii.
Item, resauit fra the deikkyn of the Ffurrow- ris for thair part of the extentis of xx ^l and the extentis lvi ^s , sum		xxviii.	vi.
Item, resauit fra James Inglis	xiii.	x.	
Item, resauit fra James Forret		xl.	
Item, resauit of the xvi th stent that I de- bursit	xiii.	ix.	
Item, for prentessas in my tyme		vi.	
Item, the sum of the quarter pamentis in my tyme	ix.	xix.	
Item, resauit the stent of the xx ^l to the pwre		xx.	
William Lacoce, maister		xii.	
Suma	iiii ^{xx} xiii.		xiii.

Item, for v lb. of powder that was gotten fra
William Curtes to our mowsters, the xii
day of Maii xxx.

	£	s.	d.
Item, geifin to William Scote, offycear, at Belten			xx.
Item, geifin for xii lb. of powder, iii vnce les, v ^s vi ^d the lb., sum	iii.	v.	
Item, geifin to William Scote, offycear, for Lames terme			xx.
Item, mair for iiiii lb. iii vnce powder at the parliament tyme vi ^s the lb., suma			xxv.
Item, geifin to the commoun officear that wairnis the dekynis			ii.
Item, geifyne to the extent of the pwre	xx.		
Item, geifin for the exstent of ane monethe to walk the toun			lvi.
Item, geifyn at the command of the breder to Rychert Neile			xl.
Item, geifyne for the last exstente	xvi.		
Item, geifyne to the offyseris			xxvi.
Item, geifyne to Jhonn Boiswall, workman, at the command of the breder and quarter maisteris			xx.
Item, geifyn to thame that was indigent, in the tyme of the pest, of our breder			xl.
Item, geifyn to Alexander Kwke, offycear			xx.
Item, xx lb. to the menestre	xx.		
Mair, to Wilzem Scot, offesar, gieffin Suma	iii ^{xx} xiii.		ii.

14th October, 1569.

The xiiii day October ano 1569 zeiris, the brethern beand convenit
in Jhone Wolsones hous, thay haif descharget Alane Purves of the
xxvi^l abonevritin becaus he hes mad just compt and raknyng to the
brether.

28th October, 1569.

Item, I (i.e. Edwarde Galbraithe) heif resauit fre Jhone Vilsoun, the
28 day of Oktober, in compleit payment of all comt and reknyngis of
the zeir befor of his dekynschip for his tyme, in presence of the haill
breder, the sum of 20^{lb} xii^d, 1569 zeris.

	1569-70.		
	£	s.	d.
Some of the count that I have resaut is . . .	77		12
Item, I (<i>i.e.</i> Edwarde Galbraithe) debursit at the command of the breder to David Nevland to support him . . .	v.		
Of ane stent of 7 ^{lb} 10 ^s among the creftis, to oure pert . . .		30	
Item, I gaif to Neve Brvce, dekin of the Surgeaneis, he beand dekin of dekinnis for the tyme, and that to persev Alen Purves for the generall vrytyngis that vas got-tyn fra the quene for the leberteis of all craftis, and to help Alene Purves to get payment of the baksteris for thair pairt of the stent that vas payit for the said leberteis . . .		30	
Item, for ane bill to complene on the citiners for the sellyng of skynner geir on the ouke day on the he streit, quhilk is aganis oure seill of caus . . .			8
Item, delyuerit, the 28 day of Oktober, to James Inglis, James Forret, and George Rudepeth, quhilk thae debursit to Ryschert Neill at the commend of the kreft, the some of . . .	3		
Item, I haif delyuerit Besye Makaske, spous to vmquhile Tomes Rudepeth, the some of v ^{lb} 10 ^s of the rest of the count of the syluer that the seid Tomes lent to the quene regent in the lvi zeir of gode, the second day of November 1569 . . .	v.	10	
Item, for tua pund of powder that vas giffyn to vatche the thevis . . .		16	
Item, payit to Villyame Skot of his fey . . .		30	
Item, payit moir to the said Villyame . . .		xx.	
Item, payit to James Abernetheis vif to suport her vitht . . .		40	

	£	s.	d.
Item, payit to Rytchart Neilis vife to support hir vitht . . .		40	
Item, payit to the common offeser that varnis the dekinnis . . .		4	
Item, payit for ane bill to the consele vpon the cremeris . . .			8
Item, pay to Villyame Scot in compleit payment of his fey . . .			x.
Item, giffin to for oure pairt of ane stent, quhilk vas giffin to fee men of veir to the raid of Pebillis, ¹ of 480 ^{li} , to oure pairt thairof . . .	16		
Item, giffin to Effe Traill to support hir vitht . . .		20	
Item, giffin to Sir Robert Ewing for ane enstriment . . .		5	
Item, giffyn to Villyame Scot to support him vitht . . .		40	
Item, payit to ane noter for to subscrivve for sertane of the cremeris . . .			12
Item, giffin to thame that vatschit the quheit in Leith ² . . .		30	
Item, for . . . of powder the tyme of the gaird housis . . .			
Item, Alexander Kukeis fey . . .		20	
Item, payit to Mongo Loche for ane barrrell of powder and thre pund to serve the tyme . . .			

¹ 'Vpon the xx day of the said moneth [*i.e.* December 1569], my lord regent departit af Edinburgh to Peblis. The toun of Edinburgh furnisht to the said raid j^e men of warre.'—*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 153.

² 'In this mene tyme, thair wes certane merchandis of Edinburgh and Leith that had bocht certane quheit, and wald haue schippit the same to haue transportit it to France, incontrair the actis of Parliament maid thairvpon; and becaus the craftsmen of the said burgh of Edinburgh suspectit the magistratis of the said burgh, aither to be participant with the said transportaris thairof, or els to haue owersene the transporting of the samyne, or haue winkit thairat, thaj past to Leith and thair serchit and socht the said quheit, and onlie apprehendit ane quantitie thairof; bot in the seiking and searching of the same, thaj apprehendit diuerse forbiddin gudis, sic as butter and talloune, and causit the samen be vpbrocht to Edinburgh and put in the flesche mercat thairof, quhill ordour wer takin be the magistratis of the said burgh thairintill.'—*Ibid.*, p. 168.

	£	s.	d.
of the gaird housis and the last mous- teris	4	4	
Debursit	48		8
Restis vnpayit 29 ^u in my hand.			
Item, reseuit fra Edwert Carbrathe (Galbraith), the thrid of Agoust ane 1570 zeris, the sowme of xxix ^l .			

1570-71.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Aikinheid decharg.			
Item, geiffin to Jhone Carnes	x.		
Item, geiffin to the man schore Sanders Crage barne of the stane	v.		
Item, to Wilzem Scot, the x of November	xxx.		
Item, to Dauit Nevlandis the sam day	xx.		
Item, to Stene Blak	ii.		
Item, to Jhone Wilke and Allan Purves for vi pound polver to the parlament at vi ^s the lb., sum	xxxvi.		
Item, mar to Dauit Nevlandis	xx.		
Item, to Alane Purves for Jhone Elders sone Item, the xxv Janever, geiffin to James Wod, bakster, xxx ^s for ovre part to pay the exspences for letters agens Lytht ¹ .	x.		
Item, to James Bove for Affe Trelle	xxx.		
Item, to geif Willam Scot iii ^s the olk, be- genyng the xxv day of Fabrever ano 1570 zeris; the v Marche geiffin	xvi.		
Item, to Wilzem Scot, the xv of Marche	iiii.		
Item, the xxii Marche, to Wilzem Scot	iiii.		
Item, the xxix day Marche, to Wilzem Scot To Wilzem Scot, the v of Aprylle	iiii.		
Item, delyuerit to ane poure man of Brechane, ane skyner	xx.		
Item, the xiii day Aprylle, to Wilzem Scot	iiii.		
Item, xx of Aprylle, to Wilzem Scot	iiii.		
Item, the xxviii day Aprylle, to Wilzem Scot	iiii.		

¹ Cf. *Burgh Records*, iii. 273.

	£	s.	d.
Item, to Stene Blak		ii.	
Item, thar wantis of the menestars stent	iiii.	x.	viii.
Item, comptit and reknet witht the brether, the v of May ano 1571, of my resat and descharge, sua rest I avand to the bokis the sowme of	xlvi.	xviii.	iii.
Item, lent to Thomas Quhit and Dauit Weire, quharof I haif ther obligatoun; this I deid at the command of James Ingles and Peter Tournier	xxiii.		
Item, the first of Marche, to Wilzem Scot		xx.	
Item, to Dauit Nevlandis		xx.	
For sarkis and hos to Wilzem Scot		xx.	
Item, to James Abernethe wyf		xx.	
Mor, to Wilzem Scot that samen day		xx.	
To Dauit Nevlandis to buy hos and sarkis		xx.	
Item, to Thomas Russell at tuo tymes	vi.		
1572 the xxviii day Fabrever. Item, comp- tit witht the craft the day forساد of all comptis, sua rest I avand to the box	xxii.		
Mar, that I lent at thar command to Thomas Quhit and Dauit Weir	xxiii.		
Item, thar restis avand me be Robert Gurlay as cation for James and Sanders Mak- dovgell	xiii.		
Suma of my rest	iii ^{xx}		
Item, restis avand be the foure quharter- masteris of 1570 zeiris	iiii.	xiii.	
Sua is als	iii ^{xxiii}	xiii.	

1571-72.

	£	s.	d.
Item, gevin to Dauit Newlandis		xl.	
Item, gevin to Capitane Bell		xx.	
Item, gevin to James Abernethy		xl.	
Item, James Hammyltoun		xl.	
Item, till William Scot to be ane wyndein sheit and his bureing			x.

	£	s.	d.
Item, till the commoun officer		ii.	
Item, gevin till Francie Elder for wairding twys		iii.	
This is the sovme that is gevin furtht	vii.	xvi.	
Item, gewin till Leonard	iii.		
Item, gewin till Alexander Cuik		xl.	
Item, for iiii lb. of powlder		xxxii.	
Sowme of all is	xiiii.	viii.	
Item, restand auand be Peter Turnet of his resset in his tyme the some of	xix.	xii.	
Item, mair I, the said Peter, grantis me to haue resauit fra Tomes Aikinheid of pairt of payment of his count the some of		xxii.	
Some of all	xxxix.	xii.	

And this count beand maid in Eduard Galbraythis hous, the second day of Febrevar 1573. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAYTH, vitht my hand, JOHNE FREIR witht my hand, PATRIK BROWNE witht my hand.

1573-74.			
	£	s.	d.
Some of the prenteceis and maisteris is	iiii ^{xxvi} .		
Mair, resauit fra Peter Turnet	xxxix.	xii.	
Mair, for the zeiris quarter countis		x.	
Some of the hail	i ^{xxxvi} .	iiii.	
Item, delyuerit to Vilyame Leis at the craftis command to support him vitht	x.		
Item, to the common offeseer for his fe		ii.	
Item, payit for the outdrecht of the founda- tyoun to be delyuert to Necole Vduard becaus ve had mane to delyuer him		vi.	viii.
Item, delyuerit to the pure at the craftis command in small poseounis		xl.	
Item, payit for Villyame Hutschesone that he sould a gefin of his stent		xiii.	iiii.
Item, payit to Alexander Kuke for his fe		xx.	

	£	s.	d.
Item, delyuerit to Rytschert Neill at the craftis command to support him vitht	iii.		
Item, for tua pund of poder and ane quarter of ane pund at the justefeing of the laird Ormestoun ¹		xx.	iii.
Item, mair thre pund thre quarteris of ane pund powder at vas aganeis ane day of lav		xxxiii.	9
Item, payit for oure pairt of the stent to the mendyng of the kyrk	xvi.	xvi.	
Item, delyuerit to David Nevlandis to sup- port him vitht		xx.	
Item, delyuerit to Jhone Tomsoun to support him		x.	
Item, payit to Lennert, the offeseer, for his fe		iiii.	
Item, delyuerit to Margret Elder to support her vitht		iii.	
Item, to Villyame Greir to support him vitht	v.		
Item, to Tomas Russell to support him		x.	
Item, payit for the vrytyng of sertene acis in the buikis			v.
Item, for foure ellis of anglis klaith to James Abirnethe		vi.	
Item, for tua ellis of blev to the said James			xxx.
Item, delyuerit to Jhone Smith in his seiknes			lx.
Item, delyverit to the stent to pay the menesteris		xviii.	
Item, to Harey Hammyltoun			lx.
Item, mair to James Abirnethe			xxx.
Soma debursit be me is	iiii ^{xxxi} .		xii.
Sua restis in my hand of the formell count	44		12

This count beand maid in Eduard Galbraythis hous, the 15 day of June 1574. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAYTH vitht my hand, WILLYAM COURTYE witht hand, JOHNE FREIR witht my hand, JHONN WILSOUN.

¹ James Ormiston of that ilk, who was hanged and quartered in Edinburgh, on 14th December 1573, for his participation in the murder of Darnley at the Kirk-of-Field on 10th February 1566-67.

	1574-75.		
	£	s.	d.
Item, on the xi day of Augoust anno 1574, I James Ingles hes rassauet fra Adwart Carbrayth (Galbrayth) the soum and thes in compleit payment of hes deikin count	xxxvi.	xii.	
Item, mair the said Adwart debursset of hes count quhilk was lent to Allane Porvas	xx.		
Mair, the sowme of the prentessis maid in James Inglis tyme is	xi.		
Mair, for Villiame Vellemsone maisterschip	xx.		
The hail sowme of this resate	iii ^{xxvii} .	xii.	
Item, delyuerit to Johne Freir be me James Inglis, dekin, the xiii of August		xl.	
Item, delyuerit to the commone officer of the craft		ii.	
Item, deliuerit to the menesteris stepane	xviii.		
Item, deliuerit to Alexander Cuke		xx.	
Item, to Leonard Mariorebankis for his fie	iii.		
Item, to Peter Ewart for making of ane pro-cwratiou and lowking of the vrytingis and making menet of thame			x.
The sowme of this deliuerance	iii ^{xxiii} .	xii.	

Item, countit and reknit, the 6 daye of June 1575 zeiris, in James Inglis hous, and the count beand maid to Patrik Broun, dekyn nyxt efter him, and I the said James hes delyuerit to the said Patrek in compleit payment of my count the some of xii^{lb}. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAYTH witht my hand, JOHNE BANNATYNE witht my hand, WILLYAME COURTYE witht my hand, witht wtheris dyueris.

	1575-76.		
	£	s.	d.
The summa of my resat is	lv.		
Item, deburssit to Johne Hendersone, Ingil-lisman		xx.	
Item, delewerit to Dawid Newlandis	iii.		

	£	s.	d.
Item, giffin for puder the twa mwstard dayis, ane stane of puder, the sowme is	vi.		
Item, giffin to James Zowng	ix.		
Item, deliwerit to Dawid Brown x mark	vi.	xiii.	iv.
Item, deliwerit for extent	vii.	xii.	
Item, giffin to Johne Wilsoune	iii.		
To Jorge Turnoris dowchtter to the help of hir claithtis			
Item, giffin to Andro Forrat			xl.
Item, giffin to Lard Skeldy	iii.		
Item, giffin to Lenard Marioribankis	iii.		
Item, giffin to Alexander Cuk			xx.
Item, giffin of the laist extent of the gret boix maikin and wther comptis	iii.		x.
Item, to the commwn officer			iii.
The suma of this debursyng is	li.		
Sa restis	iii.		

Sa restis iii^{lb}, quhilk he hes deliuerit to Jhone Wilkyie, dekin for the said zeir, in his awin hous, the anno 1576 the xix of Maye. (Signed) JOHNE FREIR is Wetines, JHONN WILSOUN, Witnes, I FRANCES BELL.

18th June, 1577.

Restis avand to Jhone Vilkey, his count beand hard in Eduard Galbraithis hous, the xviii day of June 1577 zeiris, the some of xi^{lb} i^s ii^d.

	1577-78.		
	£	s.	d.
Some of my resait is in all thingis resaut be me extendis to	iii ^{xxvii} .	vii.	
Item, payit to the menesteris for thair stepent	xx.		v.
Item, delyuerit to Jhone Peirsone	iii.		
Item, payit for xi pund of powder to the mouser	iii.		xix.
Item, payit to Jhone Vilke that restit avand him of his count	xi.	i.	vi.

	£	s.	d.
Item, delyuerit to Laird Correis vyfe to suport hir		xx.	
Item, for xi lb. of pouder to the secund mousteris	iiii.	xix.	
Item, delyuerit to Laird Skeldyng		xl.	
Item, payit to David Newlandis in claithis		xxx.	
Item, payit oute mair nor the anvell comt to the pure		x.	
Item, payit to Rynzen Mav to support him vitht		xx.	
Item, payit to Lennert Robesone to support him vitht	v.		
Item, payit to Rytshert Neyll to support him		xl.	
Item, payit to Lennert Mergerebankis for his offeser fe	iiii.		
Item, payit to Alexander Kuke for his fe		xx.	
Item, payit to the offeser vairner for his fe		iiii.	
Item, payit oute for the raid of Harlavod that I vantit of the stent		xlvii.	
Some of this debursment is	iii ^{xv} .	xv.	vi.
Sua rest I auand the some of	xxi.	xi.	vi.
Payit. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAITH vitht my hand.			

3rd June, 1579.

Item, the thrid daye of June the zeir of god 1579 zeiris, the haill bredrene beand convenit in Patrik Brounis hous, dekin for the tyme, James Inglis count ves hard, and he restit auand iiiii^{lb} ii^s ii^d, quhilk he hes delyuerd in presence of the haill bredrein to Patrik Broun, dekin for the tyme.

1579-80.

	£	s.	d.
Item, resawit fre Archebald Leiche, dekin of the furrus, for the intre of the kyngis grace ¹	vi.	xiii.	iiii.
Item, resawit mar for the biggin of the bryg of Sanct Jonstowne ² and wther thyngis contenit thair witht		xxv.	

¹ Cf. *Burgh Records*, iv. 113-124.² Cf. *Acts of Parliament*, iii. 108.

26th May, 1580.

Item, the daye abune vryttin, the haill bredrene beand convenit in Frensis Bellis hous, and thair Patrik Broun, dekin in the zeir befor, hes countit and reknit and be just reknynng he restis avand fourtrey nyne pundis ten s. ten d.

19th October, 1581.

The quhilk daye, Patrik Broun hes maid his count in James Covdoneis hous in presence of the haill bredren, and hes delyuert in compleit count the some xxvii^{ll} v^s.

17th May, 1582.

Item, vpon the xvii daye of Maye 1582 zeiris, James Covdoun, dekin in the zeir bypast, and hes maid his count in Eduard Galbraithis hous, beand dekin for the tyme, and he restis of his count avand to the craft the some of xiiii^{ll} ix^s, quhilk he hes delyuert to the said Eduard in presens of the haill bredrene at the count makyng. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAITH, THOMAS ROS, THOMAS SOMERWELL, ALEXANDER TOMSON, vitnes.

18th December, 1583.

The 18 daye of Dessemer 1583, Eduard Galbraith hes maid his count in presence of the haill brethrene, and he restis auand to the craft the some of viii^{ll} ix^s x^d, and he hes (nocht)¹ payit the sam to Jhone Ballentyne, dekin for the tyme. (Signed) EDUARD GALBRAITH.

14th June, 1586.

The quhilk (day), in presence of James Ingleis, John Hornnor, James Cowthene, John Thomsons, Alexander Thomsons, Moyses Wallace, John Banatyne hes maid his comptis and his comptis is allowit, sua restis awand him xv^s. (Signed) JAMES COLDANE, JOHNE THOMSOUN, ALEXANDER TOMSON.

22nd November, 1588.

The quhilk day, in pressence of the brether of the skinner craf, Alexander Tomsone hes maid his comp of the tue zeiris quhilk he ves dekin, and hes delyuert to James Barclay the soume of xxxvii^{ll} xii^s x^d. (Signed) JAMES BARCLAY, vitnes, THOMAS BELL, vitnes, ROBERT VERNOUR, vitnes.

¹ Interlined in another hand.

	(1592-93 ?)		
	£	s.	d.
Debursit be the dekin and quarter maisteris to Daniell Graham for proclaming of the act in Pettinveme, Anstruther, and Sanct Androis		xxviii.	
Item, to James Wynrem fee		xx.	
Item, debursit in the dekins taverne to Moyses Wallace gangin to Sterling		xiii.	viii.
Item, to Robert Garden for making of ane lettre that Moyses tuik		xiii.	iiii.
Tane furth of the box the xxvii Februar 1593	—	—	—
	1594-95.		
	£	s.	d.
Item, delyuerit to Frances Weir, sercheour for the kidis, shoirlingis, and calffis, vpon the xxix of Junii 1594, for the space of the vuilkis quhair of thair is to serue efter the dait this present ten dayis quhilk is payit befor hand		iii.	
Item, payit to the Capitane for the same effect and ten dayis to serue inlykmaner		xl.	
xvii December 1594. Item, delyuerit to John Robeson, officer, for his fie		iiii.	
Mair, delyuerit him to his help		xx.	
Item, be Stevin Bannatyne for his fie in anno 1594		xl.	
Vpone the last day of December 1594, delyuerit to the relict of vmquhile George Mathesoun for hir support		v.	
Vpone the samin daye, delyuerit to Jonet Riddell, the relict off William Wilsoun, workman		iii.	
The tuentie of Februar 1594. Item, tane furth of the box ane rois noble to giff to the advocat			
Item, mair to rais lettres and summondis		vi.	

	£	s.	d.
Vpone the xx of Juni 1595, delyuerit to Johne Robeson vpon supplicatioun this present dertht considerit		iiii.	
Vpon the fyftene of Julii 1595, delyuerit James Barclay for Peter Wallace, prenteis, xx ^s quhilk the said James debursit			xx.
Vpon the xxv of Julii 1595, ressavit be James Barclay to lous the act and decret fra Walter Mawer		iiii.	
Vpone the xxvii of Augusti 1595, delyuerit to Katherine Schankis, the spous of John Smyth, vpon supplicatioun			xl.
Vpon the xxvii of Augusti, delyuerit to William Thomsoun vpon his supplicatioun			xx.
	1595-6.		
	11 March 1595.		
	£	s.	d.
Ressaut be the [dekin] for puder siluer fra David Weir			xl.
Mair ressaut of George Wadde siluer		xx.	
To William [Currie]			xl.
Item, delyuerit to John Robeson, vpon the xii of Marche, in pairt of payment of his fie			xl.
The samin day, deliuerit to Leonard Marioribankis for satisfacioun of all feis by-gane		v.	
Item, delyuerit to Johne Tennent for his support			xx.
Mair, to John Robesone of his fie			xx.
Andro Grant, servand to Michaell Merschell			xx.
Thomas Ker			xl.
19 Junii 1596, to ane pair boy Sanct Johnstoun			xx.
John Lappie			xx.
To William Territ			xl.

	1597-98.		
	£	s.	d.
Debursingis of Dauid Richertsoun, dekin, in maner following :—			
To the officer convener and mending of the lok		v.	
Item, for the men of Dundie	xxxiii.		
4 May 1598. Item, to John Robesoun as rest of his fie for the zeir bygane		xl.	
Item, to ane boy to tryell of Dauid Weir			xvi.
Item, delyverit to James Monereiff vpon supplicatioun and requeist of the dekin for support to his claythtis	iii.	vi.	viii.
Item, debursit be James Barclay for pulder to the craft vpon the 2 of Maii	xvii.	xliii.	
The xviii of September, delyuerit Symon Thornton			xl.

26th September, 1598.

Johne Kinloche, dekin for this present zeir, ressaut in the box
iii^{xx} lb xvii^s.

	1598-99.		
	£	s.	d.
Vpone the 26 September, delyuerit to Alexander Smytht quhilk wes addeit to him			xx.
Delyuerit to the dekin conveneris officer and clerk for the zeir of god i ^m v ^c lxxxviii [? lxxxviii] zeir		xxvi.	viii.
Delyuerit to the dekin as deburst in Leytht in the heid court			xl.
Delyuerit to David Broun, skynner, burgess of Edinburgh, vpoun supplicatioun x merkis	vi.	xliii.	iiii.
Delyuerit to John Robesone, officer, for his fie till Mertymes 1599	iiii.		
Delyuerit to Stevin Bannatyne for his fie till Mertiemes	iiii.		
Item, 14 Aprile, delyuerit to the dekin for certane small comptis	xxxiiii.		viii.

	£	s.	d.
19, delyuerit to John Best vpon supplicatioun Thrid of Maii 1599, delyuerit to the dekin for fortificatioun of the act anent the pursissis, sex cronis is	iiii.		
Item, mair delyuerit to the dekin	xx.		xix.
Item, mair delyuerit the dekin for fortificatioun as said is fyve single pistoletis and ane crown of gold witht ane foure merk pece, estmite to xxxiiii merkis	xxii.	xliii.	iiii.
Item, delyuerit to James Forret for the pulder coft to the muistour day	xv.		v.
Vpoun the xviii of August 1599, delyuerit to Sara Lacok, relict of vmquhile Sammell Aikman, vpon supplicatioun vpon condition scho sould neuer burding the craft heirefter		iiii.	
Item, the expenssis of the mortclaytht is	lvi.	xliii.	iiii.
Item, delyuerit to Johne Kinlocht to be delyuerit to the clerk of the Magdalen chapell			xxvi. viii.
This compt allowit			

(Signed) S. BANNATYNE.

9th October, 1599.

Johne Kinlochtis dekins ressait and compt allowit and dischargit, beand hard and considerit. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

Robert Bannatyne, dekin for this present zeir, ressaut the box and thairin of money is xviii^{lb} viii^s iiiii^d.

1599-1600.

	£	s.	d.
Summa of the ressait be Robert Bannatyne is i ⁱⁱⁱⁱ xxix.		ix.	iiii.
Robert Bannatyne dekin's debursmentis			
Item, to Stevin Bannatyne for his fie		iiii.	
Item, to John Robesoun, officer, for his fie		iiii.	

	£	s.	d.
Vpone the fyft of Februar 1600, delyuerit to Johne Symontoun vpon suplicatioun, gratis, x merkis	vi.	xiii.	iiii.
Vpone the fyft of Februar 1600, delyuerit to Margaret Davidsoun vpon supplicatioun	viii.		
Vpone the same day, delyuerit to Dauid Finlaysoun, workman, vpon supplicatioun			xl.
Item, delyuerit to the relict of Lewes Thortoun vpon suplicatioun	iiii.		
Vpon the 6 Maii, delyuerit to Bessie Mosman vpon supplicatioun	iii.	vi.	viii.
For pulder	xii.	xiii.	vi.
Vpon the xi September, delyuerit to Margaret Purves vpon supplicatioun	viii.		
Item, delyuerit in Leytht	iiii.	xiii.	
Item, mair in Leytht			xii.
Item, to Mr. Archibald Gibsoun and William Liddell for thair feis		xxvi.	viii.
Item, debuirsit at the craftis command to Cuthbert Blytht conforme to obligatioun	iiii ^{xx} .		
Item, to Edward Loche	xxxi.	vi.	viii.

18th September, 1600.

Robert Bannatyne compt hard and considerit, baytht of his ressait and debursment, findis him to haue maid sufficient compt and rek(nyn), and that James Forret, present dekin, and quartermaisteris present electit hes ressait fra the said Robert the obligatioun off James Barclay off tua hundretht and tuentie merkis. (Item, mair the obligatioun off Cuthbert Blytht off iii^{xx}.) Item, the obligatioun of Eduard Loche off xxxi^{lb} vi^s viii^d, and the annuallrentis conforme to the said obligatioun. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE, notarius.

17th November, 1600.

Vpon the 17 November 1600, ressait fra Robert Bannatyne the sowme of ane hundretht poundis in compleit payment of Cuthbert

Blythis obligatioun and dischargis him and his cautioneris of the samyn.

9th December, 1600.

Vpon the 9 day of Desember 1600, ressait fra James Barklay twa hundreth and twentie merkis in compleit payment of his obligatioun, and dischargis him of the said obligatioun and of all anuell rentis that he sould haif payit during the tyme of his obligatioun.

1600-1.

	£	s.	d.
Item, delyuerit to Robert Bannatyne that was restane awin to him the tyme he went out of his office		xxii.	vi.
Item, gewin to Dauid Broun, the 9 day off Desember 1600	iiii.		
Item, gewin to Cathrene Straittene, the 9 day of Desember 1600	iiii.		
Item, gewin to Sarra Laikcok, ye 9 day of Desember 1600		lviii.	iiii.
Item, delyuerit to John Robesoun for his fie for the zeir preceeding 1600	iiii.		
Vpon the fyft of Februar 1601, ressait be Stevin Bannatyne for his fie	iiii.		
Vpon the fyft of Februar 1601, delyuerit to vmquhile the wyffe of Johne Smyth vpon supplicatioun		xxxii.	
Item, delyuerit vpon obligatioun to Johne Seytoun and to the laird of Saltcoitis and Niniane M ^c morane, thair cautioner, the sowme of tua hundretht xxxiiii ^{lb} xiii ^s iii ^d , quhair of sould ressaue at Mertymes nixt tocum iii ^c merkis	ii ^c lxvi.	xiii.	iv.
Vpon the 7 Maii 1601, delyuerit vpone supplicatioun to William Curry	iiii.		
Item, the samyn day delyuerit to Johne Wasoun for his help		xxvi.	viii.
Vpon the xiii Martii, delyuerit to Besse Mosman vpon supplicatioun	iiii.		

	£	s.	d.
Item, to dekins self debursit be him	x.		xiii.
Item, vpon the xiii of Augusti, delyuerit to John Makcoull, officer		iii.	

All comptis clairit and allowit preceeding the xxii of October 1601.
(Signed) STEPHANUS BANNATYNE, notarius.

22nd October, 1601.

The xxii day of October, 1601. The same day, James F(orret), dekin, in presens of the maisteris of craft, maid compt of his intromission and debursmentis for the zeir bigane and all thingis preceeding the fyftene day of September in this instant 1601. The said maisteris findis the said dekin maid honest and sufficient compt and dischargis him of all thingis preceeding the day abone specifeit, his last electioun, and of the sowme off xx^s payit be Daud Thomsoun for his prentes.
(Signed) STEPHANUS BANNATYNE, notarius.

1601-2.

	£	s.	d.
Item, the same day (<i>i.e.</i> 22 October 1601), pait to Johne Makcoull for his fie bygane preceeding this day		iii.	
Item, to Stevin Bannatyne, vpon the thrid of Januar 1602, during the tyme of James Forret and for ane zeir to cum		iii.	
Item, vpon the thrid of Januar 1602, for ane zeir to cum to Johne Robesoun for his officeris fie		iii.	
Item, gevin to the dekin to be anserable	xxxviii.		
Item, vpon the 4 Februar 1602, delyuerit to Daud Broun vpon supplicatioun		iii.	
Item, vpon the 17 Februar, delyuerit to the dekin for the quhilk he sall mak compt for	xxi.		
Item, delyuerit to Andro Hammiltoun to gang our the Watter, quhair of the dekin and quarter maisteris is to be comptable, quhilk wes vpoune the secund day of Maii 1602	xii.		

	£	s.	d.
Item, vpon the tent Junii 1602, delyuerit to Robert Biggart vpon supplicatioun		xxvi.	viii.
Item, vpon the said tent of Junii 1602, de- lyuerit to Andro Hammiltoun quhairfoir the dekin and quarter maisteris salbe comptable		iii.	
Item, debursit the day the toun raid as com- moun effairis, the thrid of Junii 1602, vii merkis	iii.	xiii.	iii.
Item, 24 of Junii 1602, debursit to by ane winden sheit to Bigart		xvi.	
Item, the tent Augusti, delyuerit to John Wassoun ane pure man		xx.	
Vpon the 24 of August 1602, delyuerit to Thomas Quhyt vpon his supplicatioun	x.		
Vpon the 14 September 1602, tane furth of the box be Walter Tuedy and John Hep- burne delyuerit to the dekin, quhairfoir the dekin man be comptable		vi.	

(Signed) STEPHANUS BANNATYNE.

24th September, 1602.

The quhilk day, compt and rekning being maid of all and sindre comptis James Forrettis resset and debursmentis, all thingis being comptit and allowit, thair restis to the said James Forret the sowme of xiii^{lib} xix^d *de claro*, and dischargis the said James Forret and grantis he hes maid sufficient compt of all his intromission and resset. (Signed) S. BANNATYNE.

1602-3.

	£	s.	d.
Debursit be John Inglis, dekin			
Item, to James Forret, ald dekin, that wes restand of his comptis	xiii.	viii.	iii.
Vpon the viii of November 1602, delyuerit to John Makcoull, officer, for his fie the zeir to cum	iii.		

	£	s.	d.
Item, to John Robesone for his fie the zeir to cum	iiii.		
Item to Alane Quhyte, officer, for his zeir to cum x merkis	vi.	xiii.	iiii.
Item, delyuerit to Stevin Bannatyne for his fie the zeir to cum	iiii.		
Item, to Margaret Purves vpon supplicatioun	iiii.		
Item, to John Symonton vpon supplicatioun 15 February 1603. Ordanis to (be) delyuerit to Murdo Broun	xiiii.		
Item, to Thomas Wilsoun	vi.		
Item, Alexander Robesoun	iiii.		
Item, delyuerit to Thomas Quhyt vpon supplicatioun	v.		
Item, delyuerit to William Andersonis wyff		xl.	
Item, delyuerit to Sara Lacok vpon condition scho sould be na forder burdinable		xiii.	iiii.
Item, delyuerit to Archibald Bauld, messenger, v merkis	iii.	vi.	viii.
Item, the last of Maii 1603, delyuerit to Sara Lacok in the dekins buith vpon condition scho sould nevir seik agane		xl.	
Item, delyuerit to Margaret Elder vpon supplication	iiii.		
Item, delyuerit Alexander Ronaldsoun vpon supplicatioun		xx.	

IV. OATH OF FIDELITY ¹

I protest heir befor God that I ame ane true professour of the true religioun presentlie preached in Scotland; as alsua I sall be leale and true to our Souerane Lord the Kingis Majestie and his hienes successors, to the proveist and baillies of this burgh, to the deacone and maisteris of the skynneris, and sall not heild nor conceill thair skaith in oniewayes be nicht nor day but sall stope the samen at the vttermost of my power, and sall fortifie and meanteine theme in all thair

¹ *MS. Minute-Book*, 1603-1749.

godlie effaires in quhatsumever thai sall happen to decerne or adidge me to doe. I sall never come in the contrair befor quhatsumever judge or judges, and sall not take my brethrenis buithes not housses over thair heidis, nor sall not fie nor seduce thair servandis by thair knowledge vnder the paine of perjurie and defamatioun for euer. And this I promeis to keipe in all pointes sua helpe me God and be God himself.

V. CRAFT PRAYER.¹

O most Gracious God and heavinlie father, who of thy infinite goodness hes ordeaned thir meatings for the preseruation of love concord and humane societie, grant O Lord that nae particularitie or partialitie over ruell the hairtes of anny heir present but that thow may be the onelie obiect weill and prosperitie of euerie brother wissed and creaued. And to that effect rectifie our wills memories and vnderstandings to thy heavinlie will, and be yow with ws through thy comfortable presents for Jesus Christ saike, to whome with the and thy holie spirit be all honour glorie and prais for now and euer moir. Amen.

VI. LIST OF DEACONS

1549-1602

1549. John Loch.	1561. John Loch.
1550. William Colden.	1562. Alexander Wood.
1551. Thomas Redpath.	1563. John Freir.
1552. William Colden.	1564. Allan Purves.
1553. John Loch.	1565. " "
1554. James Forret. ²	1566. James Inglis.
1555. Thomas Clerkson.	1567. Thomas Aitkenhead.
1556. James Forret.	1568. John Wilson.
1557. Thomas Redpath.	1569. Edward Galbraith.
1558. James Inglis.	1570. Thomas Aitkenhead.
1559. Peter Turner.	1571. Peter Turner.
1560. George Redpath.	1572. " "

¹ *MS. Minute-Book*, 1603-1749.

² James Abernethy was chosen deacon on 3rd May 1554. His election must have been invalid, for on 20th May thereafter James Forret is said to be deacon. [*Cf. Burgh Records*, ii. 212.]

THE SKINNERS OF EDINBURGH

1573. Edward Galbraith.	1588. James Barclay.
1574. James Inglis.	1589. " "
1575. Patrick Brown.	1590. Edward Galbraith.
1576. John Wilkin.	1591. John Bannatyne.
1577. Edward Galbraith.	1592. " "
1578. James Inglis.	1593. James Barclay.
1579. Patrick Brown.	1594. " "
1580. " "	1595. Edward Galbraith.
1581. James Colden.	1596. Archibald Martin.
1582. Edward Galbraith.	1597. David Richardson.
1583. John Ballantyne.	1598. John Kinloch.
1584. " "	1599. Robert Bannatyne.
1585. John Thomson.	1600. James Forret.
1586. Alexander Thomson.	1601. " "
1587. " "	1602. John Inglis.

WILLIAM ANGUS.

THE OLD TOLBOOTH

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Volume V. p. 155]

THE following extracts are printed partly from the unexhausted portion of the

Warding Book, January 2, 1667, to June 28, 1671,

and partly from three other MS. volumes, viz.:

Warding Book, August 25, 1671, to January 10, 1676.

Reliefe Book, July 24, 1679, to August 4, 1688.

Warding Book, October 1, 1680, to October 3, 1687.

On a blank page at the beginning of the *Reliefe Book* is written with many flourishes—

This Book | Belongeth to the | Toulbooth of | Edinburg | Anno Domini | MD C LXXIX.

The outline of a head smoking a pipe is sketched over the words 'This Book.'

The period 1670 to 1681, when affairs were ripening for the Revolution, was an important one in the history of Scotland, and the extracts bear testimony to the sufferings endured by many for conscience sake, in respect of matters in which religion and politics were indissolubly connected. Other troubles, moral or social, play a part in the proceedings recorded. The series as a whole is one of great interest.

October 27th 1670

. . . George Graham and James beattie being imprisoned within the tolbutth of Jedbrugh for stealling of horsse & vyrs goods are now

George grame
James beattie
wardet.

brought to the burgh of edr to be imprisoned thair in order to thair tryall and that the perseuers have found cautione to insist against them with all convenience at such dyets as shall be appoynted for y^t effect Ye shall therefor . . .

January 19th 1671

patrick alexr
wardit.

Att Edinburgh the twentie tuo day of Deer 1670 yeares anent a petition presented be alex^r Harvie souldier in his Majesties guaird of foot shewing that patrick alex^r portrut drawer in aberdein being imprisoned wⁱⁿ the tolbutth of Glasgow ffor the slaughter of william Harvie ye petitioners brother Humblie therfor desyring that order and warrand might be granted for transporting him to the tolbutth of aberdean or edinburgh in order to his tryeall the Lords . . . having hard and considered ye forsd petition doe heirby ordaine ye persone of ye sd patrick alexr to be transported by ye respective shirrafes of shyres betuixt edr & glasgow . . . and ordaines the magistrats of edr to receive and keipe him prisoner in thair tolbutth . . .

Sic Sub Al Gibsone

January 25th 1671

McLeod of
Assynt.

Neill McLeod of ashene aforsd aristed be caption . . . at the instance of James Gray mer^t burgis of edr . . .

[For debt: 'ye deceist Rorie m^cleoud of damvegane' is mentioned as having been McLeod of Assynt's cautioner.]

February 28th 1671

Cap^t
Rutherfuird
wairdet.

Cap^t Johne Rutherfuird wairdet be caption . . . at the instance of Robert Andrew factor for Archibald Lord Rutherfuird . . .

[For not delivering up papers. See also June 2nd.]

March 13th 1671

Margaret
Burne
imprisoned.

These are [to] give warrand to the officers of edr Leith or Cannogate to apprehend the persone of ane Margaret Burne who hes stollne Tuo Silver Spoons from Sir William ker and imprisone hir till she restoir the same & be punished for hir fault

Sic Sub Alexander pitcairne

March 14th 1671

Margit burne releived at comand of bailie pitkarne

margit burne
releived.

March 21st 1671

Right Honorable

Be pleased to give warrand to the keiper of yor tolbutth of edr to John Scott receive from our officers the persone of John Scott workman in Leith who is to undergoe a tryall befor ye justice generall whither or not he shall be found guiltie of the cryme of witchcraft . . .

Sic Sub Robert baird
David boyd

Leith ye 20th march 1671

[Set at liberty July 24th, on finding caution to appear when called.]

May 11th 1671

Edr 2 of May 1671

The Lords of his m^{at}ies privie counsell vnderstandeing y^t Ro^t Ker glover in Stirling is fand guilty of some treasonable speeches in a circuit court lately halden at Stirling by ye Commissioners of Justicarie Doe heirby give order & command to ye magistrats of Stirling immediatly vpon sight heirof to delyver ye persone of ye sd Ro^t Ker . . . And ordaines & commands the magistrats of edr to receive . . . & to put him in close prisone in ye yrones in yr tolbutth vntill ye justices meitt & pronounce yr sentence vpon him

Sic Sub Al Gibsone

[See also June 10th.]

May 26th 1671

fiorasmuch as Marrion Mc^ccaull spouse to Adame Reid in Machline being fund guilty by ane assyse of drinking the good health of the divell and all his servantis in maner contanit in ye indytement We the Lords commissioneris of Justicarie thairfoir in ane justice court haldine be us within the tolbutth of Air vpon ye eight day of May instant be the mouth of Johne Wilsone dempster of court decernit & adjudgit hir to be taken vpon ye first wednesday of June nixtocum being the [blank] day of the sd moneth to ye mercat croce of Edr to be scourged by the hand of the hangman and commone executioner from thence to the Netherbow of the sd brugh and yrefter to be brought back to ye

crose againe And have hir tonge boared & brunt on ye cheick & to remaine prisoner in ye tolbuith of Edr till she inact hir self in ye books of adjourall yt she shall not returne to the shyre of Air or any pairt yrof vnder the paine of death And ordaines the shyreff of Air to transport hir to ye brugh of Edr w^t a suare guard and delyver hir to ye magistrats yrof who are heirby comanded to receave hir aff his hands and to put ye foirsd sentance and dome to due execucion . . . Given at Air the nynth day of May 1671

Sic Sub Halcartoune Johne Baird

June 2nd 1671

Sir Geo.
McKenzie
& others to
visit Cap^t
Rutherford.

These are to give warrand to Sir George McKenzie & Sir Johne Cunynghame & Mr Ro^t Dickson advocate to goe to ye tolbuith of Edr & to speak w^t Cap^t Johne Rutherford prisoner yr for this tyme onlie the keeper of ye tolbuith being allwayes present . . .

Sic Sub Johne Baird

June 10th 1671

Ro^t Kers
wife to
visit him.

Ye shall be pleasit vpon sight heirof to permit Ro^t kers wyff who is now incarcerat wⁱⁿ ye tolbuith of Edr or any vyr of his freinds or rela^ounes the keepers allwayes being present To have ye libertie & friedome to goe into him q^r he is now incarcerat at present for visiteing him . . . at Edr the nynt day of June 1671

Sic Sub Halkerton Johne Baird

September 5th 1671

halkit stirke
wardet.

Donald McDonald alies halkitstirke wardet by order of the Councill

October 3rd 1672 ¹

New Bayllis.

New Bayllis	
Bayllie Borthick	: Bayllie Mercere
Baylly Binnie	: Bayllie Boyd

November 3rd 1671

Arthur
forbes
wardet.

The Lords of counsell and session vpon consideration of the miscarriage of Arthur forbes to one of thair number do ordaine the said

¹ Should be 1671.

Arthur to be caired prisoner by a maisser to the tolbuith of Edr And appoyntis the magistrats of Edr to receave & deteine him prisoner yrin till further order from them *Sic Sub* Ja. Dalrumple

November 9th 1671

Robert Campbell

You shall deliver to aney y^t the magistrats of edinburgh will appoynt the three prisoners in your custodie to be secured conforme to the Councill order

Donald
Campbell Hew
Cameron
Sic Sub J Campbell
Dougall
Cameron.

November 11th 1671

You shall receave the persone of John Lindsay & secur him in ye iron house as being the order of ye provist & bailies

John Lindsay
wardit.
Sic Sub John boyd baylie

November 29th 1671

Edinburgh ye nynt of nover 1671

The Lords . . . being informed that David murhead of Ticket-sheuch Robert murhead his sone and [blank] murhead his douchter apprehended and imprisoned within the tolbutth of Stirling as suspect persons guiltie of severall thefts and in order to thair tryall they doe heirby ordeaine . . . the magistrats [of Edr] to receave & detaine them in prisone

David mur-
heid wardet
with Ro^t
murhed his
son &
Marget his
douchter.

Sic Sub Al Gibsone

[Set at liberty on 29th January 1672 on finding caution.]

February 6th 1672

Sir George Gordoun of Geight wairdet be caption . . . at ye in-stance of Major George Keith of whytrigs . . .

Sir George
Gordoun of
Geight
wardet.

[For not paying a debt incurred by 'ane band of obligan' . . . of ye date ye 30 of Deo 1642 yeiris']

February 22nd 1672

Captane Johne weymes James florrester James Alex^r & Mr Alex^r Carmichell wardet be order of ye counsell

Cap^t Joⁿ
weymes
James
forrester
James Alex^r
Mr Alex^r
Carmichell.

there was releived weimes forester alex^r & Carmicheall whose names is above writtene

February 22nd 1672

Donald
Camrone
David
dickiesone.

Donald Camrone of Lochzeall & David Dickisone provest of
forfar be order of the counsell

February 22nd 1672

Edr the eight of februy 1672

Mr Alexr
Lockhart.

The Lords of his mäties privie counsell considering that Mr. Alex^r.
Lockhart of Staniegait is at present prisoner in ye tolbuith of ye burgh
of Air for yt horrid and base attempt maid be him vpon ye Laird of
Cesnock for his lyfe doe think fitt that ye s^d Mr Alexr be sent in prisoner
to ye tolbuith of Edr And in order yrto the sds Lords ordaines the Magis-
tratis of Air to delyver ye persone of ye sd Mr Alexr to the shirreff prin^{tl}
of Air or his deputts to be conveyed by him to ye nixt shirreff and so
furth from shireff to shireff vntill he be delyvered to the magistrattis of
Edr and ordaines tymous intimation to be given by ye respective
sherreffis to others Anent the transporteing and receaving of ye prisoner
And the Magistratis of Edr to receive and detaine him prisoner Till
further order
Sic Sub Al Gibsone

February 23rd 1672

Capt hardie
wardet be the
Counsell
order.

The Comittie of his majesties privie counsell by werteu of ye power
and comission granted to them by ye counsell doe heirby grant order
and warrand to ye magistrats of Edr or aney one of them imediatlie
upon sight heirof to cause search for Captin william hardie and to comitt
him prisoner in ye tolbutth untill further order and alsoe they ordaine the
sds magistrats to seize upon John maxvell taylor in ye cannogait and
to secur him prisoner in thair tolbutth untill further order

Sic. Sub. Hamiltoune*Sic. Sub.* St. AndreseArgyll
Kinkairdine
John nisbit[Cap^t Hardie 'aristed be caption' on May 31st for debt]

March 7th 1672

Jeane Millar
wardet.

Jeane Millar aristed at comand of baillie boyd ay and whill shee
satisfie ye jayl fies & hir interteinment dew in ye seller

April 2nd 1672

forasmuch as Johne Aikman prisoner wⁱⁿ the tolbuith of Air being John aikman
apprehendit and incarcerat for the cryme of fiffe & steiling two horss wardete for
from Alex^r Bruce of Broomhall, the sd Alex^r having given in ane in- thift.
dytement against him yranent, And yt it is necessarie he be brought
to Edr in order to his tryall . . .

[Warrant granted. Aikman was detained in the Tolbooth until
25th March 1674 when he was liberated on finding caution to come up
for trial when required]

April 19th 1672

Mr Alexander Ogelvie minister at Stewartoun wardet . . .

Mr Alex^r.
Ogelvie
wardet.

[For debt.]

April 30th 1672

Mr Vase you ar desyred to receive into the tolbutth twa sojors of Twasouldiers
Captaine windrams company & comit them to sure prisson wardet for
mutanie.

May 9th 1672

The Lords of his m^{ie}sties privie Counsell being informed that Jeane Jeane bonor
Bonor dauchter to David Bonor in mains of meigle is aprehendet and wardet for
imprissoned within the tolbutth of peirth as suspect guiltie of the aled^r Murther
murther of ane chyld begotten in incest and to the effect shee may be of hir chyld.
brought to a legall tryall The sds lords ordains the Majestrats of
Pearth vpon seight heiroff to transport the said Jeane Bonore from the
tolbutth of the sd burgh with a sufficient guard to the Burgh of Burnt-
yland and delyver hir to the majestratis theroff who ar heirby ordered
to receive hir and transport and deliver her saiffie to the majestratis
of Edinburgh To receive and detaine hir in prisson within the said
tolbutth and burgh Till shee be brought to a leagell tryall for the crym
forsd
Sic Sub Al Gibsone

[Liberated on 20th July 1674 'in respect none of the pursuers com-
pared to insist.']

June 27th 1672

Jon Cuck
coachman
wardet for
hurtinge a
chylid.

Thes gives expresse orders and comand to the Captaine off the tounis Guard off Edr to goe with ane sufficient partie off his companie and convoy saiffe to prissone the boydie of John Cucke Cochman to the lord Rosse and to the m^r of the tolbut to receive him in his prisson and detaine him therin till he be released be order wnder all hiest paines & charge that herifter may follow

Sic Sub Erroll

June 29th 1672

Doncken
m^rpherson
[of Cluny]
prisoner.

The Lord Comissioner his Grace and lords of his majesties privie Counsell doe heirby give order & warrand to the Earoll off Atholl Captaine of his majesties troupe of guards immeditelie to seize vpon the person of Doncken M^c Pheirson off Clunij and to comitt him to prisson till he find sufficient cautione to appeare be [sic] before the Counsell vpon thursday nixt

Sic Sub Lauderdaill Comr

July 9th 1672

Mr Jon
Sprell
wardet.

My lord

You ar vpon sighte heirof to order Mr Sprell to be comitted a prissoner to the tolbut of Edr wntill my further pleasore shalbe declared in his behalfe ffor which this shalbe y^r warrand givene vnder my hand and sealle at his majesties pallice of hallirudhous this 9th of July 1672

Sic Sub Lauderdaill
ffor my lord provost of Edr

July 26th 1672

for Conventicells.

Wardet be the the secret Counsell

James Crichton	Mr James Donckane ²
John robertson ¹	John Dallyell
James Petterson	John Cleghorn
Malcom Brown	Patrick Gillis
Thomas Creichton	James Glasgow
James Lindsay	James Thomson
James Forest	Janet Campbell
John newbigine	John hutchison
Malcom Gibson	

[Mr James Donckane—see July 30th]

^{1. & 2} Date 25th July over these two names.

July 30th 1672

Mr James Donckan releived forth of ward be his majesties privie counsell at hallirudhous the 27th day of July 1672 yeirs forsd who was wardet for keeping of conventickles who was be former acts of par^lments exhibit to preach or to expound scripture as the sd acts of par^l. declares at maire lenth that no outed ministers shall preich or pray except in ther owne famillis bote be order off act of par^l & lisencc from the bisshop of the doysesie presume to preche expound scripture or pray except in ther own houses and to thos in ther own houses or family & that non be p^{nt} at the meiting except ther family and servants the sd mr James hes confessed he hes bene at feild conventickles and privet conventickles also and espesuallie at that conventickle at the bridge of Earn

Mr James
Donckan
releived.
this is buked
in the releiff
bukeat lenth.

August 29th 1672

Mr John Wauch minister at Burestouness wardet be caption . . . at the instance of James Law scholmester in Edr. . . .

Mr John
Wauch
minister at
Burestouness.

[Warded for debt. Wauch studied at the Univ. of Edinr. and graduated A.M. 17th April 1639. He opposed the Protesting brethren; was imprisoned in 1654, for naming the King in his prayers; and demitted his charge, 19th September 1670. He died in Edinburgh March 1674. *Fasti.*]

August 29th 1672

Mr John wache . . . aforsd aristed in ward be captione . . . [do]. at the instance of Robert Smith mer^d burges in Edr . . .

[For debt.]

September 13th 1672

These are to give order & warrand to ye magistrats of Edr and Keiper of ye prisone thair to receive into thair custodie ye persone of John Smyth and to detaine him thairin close prisoner till farder order as alsoe to receive and keipe close in prisone ye persones of Mathew montgomerie georg Robisone and James airmour they are also heirby ordered to receive into thair prisone and keeping the persones of John fouls James dunlap John Rankine James broune and William Lauchland

Jon Smith
Mathew
montgomery
Geo: robison
James
airmore
Jon foulls
James dunlap
Jon rankine
James broune
& W^m
lachlaine
all wardet
together.*Sic Sub Lauderdaill*

[On 16th Sepr John Smith ; George Robertson, smith in Glasgow ; Mathew Montgomerie and James Armour both in Eglisbam were tried for robbery, murder, mutilation &c., the victims being Mr Alex^r. Ramsay minister of Auchinleck and afterwards of Greyfriars Edinburgh, Mr David Cuninghame minister at Cambusland, Mr Rob. [should be William] Black minister at Closeburn, and a Cap^t Barclay. All four offenders were sentenced to be hanged at the Gallowlee betwixt Leith and Edinr. betwixt 2 and 4 hours in the afternoon till they were dead, and that the bodys of John Smith and James Armour are appointed be hung in Chains till they rott. See *Records of Justiciary Court*, vol. ii. Scot. Hist. Socy.]

September 23rd 1672

All thir persons vnder written wardet as follows

Edr the 16th Sepr 1672

Shaweses the
gipsis wardet
w^t James
Stirling
Shomaker
& vyrs.

The Lordes of his majesties privie counsell being informed that Patrick & Robert Shawes with vnr eight persons ther accomplices being found sorning & robing in the country eight of the saids persons ar imprissoned in the burgh of Dundie and twa of them in hill of Dundie and to the effect the sds persons may be brought to a legall tryall and condigne punishment The sds Lords ordaines ye magistratis of ye burgh of Dundie and the bailie of ye hill of Dundie to transport the sds prisoners from ye respive prisonis forsd with a sufficient guaird to ye burgh of Coupper and to deliver them to ye shiriffe prin^{tl} of fyfe or to his deputis who is heirby ordered to transport ye sds prisoners and to deliver them to ye mag^ratis of Bruntilland who are ordered to transport & deliver them to ye mag^ratis of Edr and appoynts the magistratis of Edr to receive the sds prisoners and to keipe them in sure firmance till they be brought to one legall tryall *Sic Sub* Thomas Hay

October 28th 1672

Right assured frind

October 30th 1672

Jon brisbane
wardet
October 30
1672.

Yow did right in apprehending that man John brisbane younger of rosland for he is banished by act of counsell & hes ingadged himselfe under payne of daith never to returne to Scotland without ye councils order and he hes not only returned without ye councils warrand but hes stolne horses from his fathers tenentis in ye night wherfor I will

desyre you to cause secure him either in ye tolbutth of Lithgow or send him prisoner to ye tolbutth of Edr and vpon sight of this letter aney of ye magistratis will committ him till ye Councils pleasur be knoune In ye meane tyme I desyre you to restore the ouners thair horses and I render you hastie thanks for the paynes yow have tackine in apprehending him and shall be ready to doe yow as much pleasur when yow comand me And soe I rest

your assured frind

at comand of bailie piteairne
Jon mossmane off

Sic Sub

Dundonald

November 29th 1672

Elizabeth arthur daughter to vmq^{ll} m^r william arthur leat minister Elizabeth arthur
of gods word at the west kirk of o^r burgh of Edr and releick of the wardet.
deceist John Somervell of Cambusnethane wardet be captioun . . .
at the instance off Alex^r wishart son to Alex^r wishart mer^d in Amster-
dame indwellor in . . . Edr.

[In connection with a dispute about a property.]

February 7th 1673

Aplicōin being made to me be Alex^r million on of the principall John Dunlap
colectors of his majsties customs compleaning that one John Dunlap wardet.
waiter under him offerd vilence to his person be drawing of a sword
and threating expressions you shall therfor upon sight secur his person
in the tolboth of Edr . . .

February 28th 1673

The Lords ordaines Samevell Cheislie deacon convener to be Samevell
comitted to crosse prisonne in the tolbutth of Edr . . .
Cheislie
deacon
convener
wardet.

March 3rd 1673

David Edger, alex^r wobster, David jervis, hendrie Beren, Alex^r David Eger
ferquerson, David lowe, George Crolle, alex^r Black, all wardet be Alex^r wobster
vertew of criminall letters . . . at the instance of Mr Thomas forbes David forbes
Doctor off medicen at aberdein & Ro^t Stewart . . . hendrie beren
alex^r.
ferquerson
David love
Georg Croll
& alex^r
black all be
orymall lers
wardet.

[For not finding caution to underly the law on a charge of 'deform-
ment convocation & vythrs.' On 9th June Alexander ffarquharson
was declared fugitive having been releived after finding caution.]

Webster was released on 1st July in consideration of his poverty and ignorance and of the loss he had incurred by his imprisonment. He was required to enact himself for his appearance on 10th November next, and the day after he was declared fugitive.]

March 10th 1673

Edr the 21th day of Nov^r 1672

Neill Mccloud
of assent
entered
again
prisoner.

The Lordes of his majesties privie counsell wnderstanding that Neill Mccloud of assent is apprehended and imprisoned of the Castell of Brahan as gultie of severall crymes and to the efecte he may be brought to legeall tryall the Lords ordaines the person of the said neill Mccloud to be delivered to the shireff of the boundes shyr within wich bounds he is prissoner and appoynts him to deliver him to the shireffe of the nixt shyr wpon the road to Edr, and so forth to be transported from sriff vntill he be delivered to the majestrats of Edr and ordaines the sds majstrats to keep him in sure firmanche vntill farther order

Sic Sub

Mr tohomas hay

[See *Records of the Justiciary Court*, vol. ii., Scot. Hist. Socy., for much interesting matter relating to McLeod of Assynt]

March 30th 1673

Maister
Ro^t gell-
espie clos
prisoner.

Upon seight heiroff thes ar giving you strek (strict) order to cary the person of mr robert Gelespie now in yor custodie to the tolbutth of Edr and requyr the keeper therof to keepe him in closse prisson ther Till the Lords of his majesties privie counsell shall give ther further order theranent ffor w^{ch} this shalbe to yow ane sufficient warrant dated at lesslew this 30th of march 1673 *Sic Sub*

Roths

ffor James Leslie on of the Gentill men of his majesties troope of guard vnder my comand thes

[Robert Gillespie was sent to the Bass in terms of an Act of Privy Council dated 2nd April 1673.]

April 1st 1673

Captaine James Bennet and Thomas Thomson pnt dein a gild of Benet and Inerkeithing prisoners during the counsell pleasor thomson wardet.

June 2nd 1673

Edr the seventh day of Maij 1673

The Lords of his majesties privie Counsell being informed that Margrat Millar indweller in Kirkaldie did most insolentlie rive the proclamaⁿ of counsell leatlie published against conventicles at the marcat crosse of Kirkaldie whill the same was proclaiming for wch she is now prissoner Doe ordaine the majestrats of the said burgh of Kirkaldie To transport hir prissoner to the tolbutth of Edr And for that effect to deliver hir to the bayllis of Leith who ar heirby requyred & ordered to cause convoy hir to the tolbutth of Edr

Sic Sub Thomas Hay

June 12th 1673

Pallice of hallirudus Junij nynth 1673

You are imediatlie or as soone as yo can find convenence to take a partie of his majesties Guard and aprehend the person of Robert Russell of Boghald and bring him prissoner to the tolbutth of Edr, and this shalbe as a warrant to the majestrats to receive him from you, till further order be given them yranente Geiven under my hand day & place ffor said

Sic Sub Roths

ffor cap^t James Scot Brigadeir in the troupe of his majesties guard under the comand of the Earle of atholl thes

[For slanderous speeches against the King.]

June 20th 1673

Thes ar requyring you to order a pairtie of six hors and on to comand them to maich to aire and receive the person of Mr alex^r pedene & Hew ferguson prisoners.

pedine¹ a rebell in the tolbutth ther and bring him in saiffe custodie to the tolbuthe of Edr And this shalbe war^rt to the keeper ther off to receive him and the person of Hew ferguson² also prissoner yr and to you for the bringing of them in Daited at the pallice off hallirudus this 17th of Junij 1673 *Sic Sub* Rothes

ffor major w^m Cockburn
Leiv^t to the troupe of his maists
Leive Gawrd vnder the comand
of the Eroll off atholl thes

[1. The famous Prophet Peden of New Luce : he was consigned to the Bass in terms of an Act of Privy Council dated 26th June 1673, but was liberated in 1678. 2. Hugh Ferguson of Knockdown was fined one thousand merks Scots for 'resetting' Peden and for keeping conventicles.]

July 8th 1673

Edr the 19th day of Julij 1673

The Lords of his majesties privie Counsell understanding that William ferguson sairgen, George morrison John Peirrie, William Gordon, John Cruickshanks, James Guthrie, and William Kennett, ar imprissoned in the burgh of Aber, ffor the slauchter of Andrew Keith in Cairnbulge and to the effect the sds persons may be brought to justice The saids Lords ordaines them to be br^ot prissoners to the tolbutth of Edr and for that effecte ordaines the shireffe p^ric^l of Aber or his deputis with ane sufficient guard to convoy the saids prissoners to the nixt shireffe vpon the road to Edr and so furth to be transported sufficientlie gaurdet from shireffe to shireffe wntill they be delivered to the majestrats of Edr who ar heirby ordered to receive and keepe them in sure firmance vntill they be brought to justice

Sic Sub.

Al Gibsone

[This case was regarded as an important one and the trial on February 5th & 6th is narrated at length in *Records of the Justiciary Court*, vol. ii., Scot. Hist. Socy. ferguson, Gordon, Morison, Crookshanks, and Pearie were all found guilty; ferguson more guilty than the rest. Guthrie and Kennedy were assoilzied. ferguson was sentenced to be beheaded on the 18th instant at the Grassmarket of

Edinr and the pronouncing of Doom against the rest was continued till the 16th inst.]

July 8th 1673

Macer

You are ordered imediatlie to carie maister alex^r Blaire prissoner to the tolbutth of Edr wher he is to be keptt close prissoner till farther order
Sic Sub Rothes Canc^l I.P.D.

[Alexander Blair A.M., m. of Galston. See Scott's *Fasti, Kirkton, Wodrow, &c.*]

September 3rd 1673

Mr Andrew Wetherburn minister wardet from the Lords of his maj^tis privie Counsell

[Andrew Wedderburn m. of Liff and afterwards of Dysart second charge.]

October 31st 1673

William Bowie in Craigmade Andrew Thomsone in Holl Robert Stevinsone in beirsyd incarcerat in prisone who wer declared fugitive & rebels for not compeiring befor the Councell vpon the last day off September to have ansyred for certane conventicles keiped by them in the shyre of Stirling, and that be order of his maties counsell qch is of the date at Edr the last day of Sepr 1673

Sic Sub Al Gibsone

January 14th 1674

James Denholm fermor in the new mains of Collingtoun wardet be captioun . . . at the instance of David Donckan servitor to Sir alex^r bruce off broomhall . . .

[For debt.]

January 28th 1674

The Lords . . . being informed that william Barrie in Clerkland- milne Georg barrie thair his brother and Samuell Barrie in wraithes are apprehended and imprissoned within the tolbutth of Irving as guiltie of the creuell and horrid murther of Thomas Dunlope in fowlhaw milne . . .

[Ordned to be transported to Edinburgh that they may be 'brought to a legall tryall.']

February 7th 1674

Maister
James
Mitchell for
shooting the
bishope
wardit.

Wpon sight heirof receave and keipe in close prisone mr James Mitcheall without admitting aney to speack ore correspond with him untill he be further examined anent the shot at the Archbishop of St Androues his coach in Julij 1668 By which Androw Bishope of Orknay wer wounded in the arme he being suspected therfor, Heirin you will not fail as you will be ansuerable and thir presentis shall be your warrand Givine under my hand att Halliroudhous this 7th day of febrj 1674

Sic Sub

Rothes

for patrick vans Goodman of the
Tolbuth of Edr

[Mitchell was finally tried—on fresh proceedings—in January 1678 and hanged on the 18th of the same month. The case is too well known to require any comment here.]

February last 1674

Mr Thomas
forrester
minister
wardit.

Thes are giving order and comand to Major patrick Hume with a partie of horsmen imeditallie vpon sight heirof to transport the person of Mr Thomas forrester at present prissoner in the tolbut of Stirling from the saids tollbut to the tolbut of Edr. Apoynting heirby the majestrats of Stirling to deliver the person of the sd Mr Thomas to the sd partie, and the majestrats of Edr to receive and detaine him in sure prisson until further order. Givein at Edr the 20th day of febery 1674

Sic. Sub.

Rothes Cancell. I.P.D.

[Forrester was m. of Alva, afterwards of Killearn. He was opposed to Episcopacy; preached at conventicles; and was apprehended by the magistrats of Stirling and sent to Edinburgh as above. He was proclaimed fugitive 5th May 1684; and was settled at Killearn 1688. After the Revolution he became principal of the New College, St. Andrews.]

March 10th 1674

William
Malssone
wardit.

fforasmuch as William Measson Measson in the cannagaite is imprissoned within the tolbut theroff ffor ye slauchter off vmq^l James Ralstoun Glasier ther and seeing the Relect and neirest of kine of the defunct hes intened actioun beffore us his Majestis Comissioners of

Justiciarie and ffound cautione to persew the sd Wa^m ffor the sd slauchter the eight day of Junij nixtocon Thes ar therfor . . .

[Warrant granted to transfer prisoner from the Canongate Tolbooth to the Edinburgh Tolbooth 'till he be put to ane legall tryall.' The trial, a lengthy one, took place on July 13th, and is described in full in *Records of the Justiciary Court*, vol. ii., Scot. Hist. Socy. 'The Assise all in one voice except one fiand that what was committed by the pannell was in self-defence.' The Justices continued the action till July 29th that they might obtain the advice of the Privy Council. On this date Measson was ordained 'to pay in flyne the sum of 247 lb to the relict and children of the defunct, whereof £47 to be payed before his liberation . . . and to find caution . . .']

March 12th 1674

Permitt John Hamiltoune of Grainge to goe this night to his owne ^{John} ludging for searching and looking over his trunks for such papers as ^{Hamiltoune} will instruct and compensate the debit for which he is incarcerat and that ^{of Grainge} enlarged. in respect he hes givin sufficient caution for his returne to your prisone house tomorrow or otherwyse to mack reall and effectuall payment of the sowme chargit for . . . *Sic Sub* Sir Robert Prestoune

March 13th 1674

Permitt John Hamiltoune of grainge to come out to the house of ^{John} Edward hill your clerk to speacke with me concerning his bill for ^{Hamiltoune.} liberatione . . . *Sic Sub* Sir Robert Preston
ffor the keipper of the prisone
house of Edr or to his servants
who have trust from him

March 17th 1674

Edinburgh the nyntein day of febrj 1674

. . . William Ligeatwood in fforntie James Lillie in old abdⁿ ^{William} William Burno in Busse of segastone alex^r andersone thair ar imprisoned ^{Ligeatwood} within the toune or shyre of aberdean as suspect guiltie of false coyne ^{James Lillie} or clipping of money or vnder cautione for thair appearance when they ^{W^m burno} shall be called . . . ^{alex^r} henderson ^{all wardit the} 17th March ^{1674.}

[Warrant granted to transport them to the tolbooth of Edr for trial.]

May 16th 1674

Hallirudhouse the fyft day of March 1674

Marrione
wallace
wardit.

. . . Marrion wallace servitrix to Robert Paisren in Innerkip is apprehendit and imprisoned in the tolbutth of Paisley as suspect guiltie of the murther of a chyld brought furth be hir . . .

[Warrant granted to bring her to the tolbooth of Edr for trial]

June 7th 1674

Mr John
Inglish of
Cramond
wardet for
conventicles.

Mr John Inglish of nether Craumond wardit be
Gilbert mair messer

Edinburgh the 7 Junij 1674

The Lords of his majesties privie councill having considered the lybell perseved be his majesties advocat against Mr Jon Inglish of Cramond doe find him by his oune confessione guiltie to heave beine guiltie of keiping conventicles ilk sabath day in the monthes of apryll and may last and yrfor conforme to the act of parlament ffynes him in the fourt part of his yearlie valued rent toties quoties ffor ilk one of thes conventicles Extending in the hail to the soume of [blank] and ordaines him to be carried to prissone to the tolbutth of Edinburgh and yr to remaine prisoner untill hee pay the said fyne and farder during the councilles pleasur

Sic Sub

Rothes chanclor: I.P.D.

June 22nd 1674

Robert Arnot
James read
William
arnot Andro
horne all ye
four forsd
persons ar
relieved ye
29th of July
1674.

You are to order the keiper of your tolbutth to receave into thair custidie ye persones of Robert Arnot James read William Arnot and androw horne Till ye Councille call for them to give ane accompt of the Conventicles on the Lomounds . . .

Sic Sub Rothes

25th Junij 1674 Ane list of ye persones imprisoned in ye
tolbutth of Edr viz

Sir John Kirkcaldie younger of Graing

The Laird of Reddie *

Mr George Scott of Pitlochry

relieved.
mr Georg
Scott of
pitlochrie
relieved.

Pitcairne of pitlorne

Harie Pitcairne of Larestone

Charles Conane of Corstane

Robert Colveill

Robert Shaw

James Hamiltone of Inderveit

Maxvell provist [of] auchter muchty

Mr. Georg Herriot of Ramornie

all the forsd eleveln persones forsd wardit ye order of the council be
John Shaw and John hendersonne messoros

[July 16th 1674. 'The Laird of Readdie arristed in ward at the instance of James Sumervell usher to ye exchackor till hee mack just compt reckoning and payment to ye exchackor as stevart deput of fyffe. August 4th. The Laird of readdie relieved by me James somervell.']

July 18th 1674

Mr Robert Law minister at East Kilpatricke wardit by order of his
majesties privie councill and my Lord provist of Edr and brought in
by Robert Jonstone toune major in edr

Mr Robert
Law wardit.

[Son of Thomas Law m. of Inchinnan; sided with the protesters;
accepted the indulgence of 1679; author of *Memorialls*.]

July 21st 1674

You are heirby requyred to receave into your custodie within the
tolbutth of Edinburgh the persone of Mr John Law ane outed minister
him keipe in shure custodie till furdur order . . .

Mr John Law
wardit a
minister.*Sic Sub* Atholl

harie
pitcairne of
pitlour
relieved.
Laristone
relieved.
Corstane
relieved.
Robert
Colvell
relieved.
Robert Shaw
relieved.
James
Hamilton of
Inderdivit
relieved
Julij 14th
1674.
Maxvell
relieved.
Mr George
Herriott
of ramornie
relieved.

[John Law A.M., brother of the m. of East Kilpatrick, was m. of Campsie and afterwards one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was imprisoned in the Bass. Law died on 26th December 1712 and was buried in Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was raised to his memory.]

July 21st 1674

Mr John
Kinge
wardit a
minister.

These are heirby requyreing you to receive into your custodie within your tolbutth of Edinburghe the persone of Mr John Kinge ane outed minister and keipe him in shure custodie till furder order

Sic Sub Atholl

[Conventicle preacher. Executed—See August 14th 1679.]

September 12th 1674

Andrew
Rutherford
wardit.

fforasmickle as wee the Lords Commissioners of Justisarie ar informed of the murder committed be Andrew Rutherford of tounehead wpon the persone of James Douglase brother to Sir william Douglase of Cavers and that he fled unto kingdome of England and wes seased upon at newcastill and imprisoned within the Gayll ther from whense he was transported to the tolbutth of Jedburgh by his majesties warrand and now seing he is brought prisoner to the burgh of Edinburgh in order to his being putt to a tryall for the forsd cryme before us These therefore requyre and comand you the Lord Provist and bailies of Edr and keiper of your tolbutth to keipe and detaine the persone of the sd Andrew Rutherford in close ward and prisone and noeways to suffer him to escaipe furth therof untill he be put to a tryall for the foresd cryme or be liberat by our order as ye will be anseruable. Givin under our hand at Edinburgh the tuelt day of Sepr 1674 yeares

Sic Sub

James Foules

[Rutherford, a bailie of Jedburgh, was indicted on 9th Nov. See *Records of Justiciary Court*, vol. ii. Scot. Hist. Socy.]

September 26th 1674

Att stirling the nynt day of sepr 1674

Thomas
philp

The Lords . . . doe heirby give order to the comandr of those of his majesties guards of horse for the present at stirling to give comand

to a partie of eighten horsmen to guard the persones of Thomas philp smith in ffalckirk Donald wright meassone thair David Jack in hantoune william Ranckine in bankhead walter ranckine in scallaman George boyd in westergall patrick flaburne servitor to James weddell w^m livingstone servitor to banckhead John blackburne flesher in falkirk alex^r Cunigham in Cashintoune John Hodge in Airth W^m Meinzie in bamotre alex^r Rea w^m burne all prisoners in the tolbutth of Stirling for mutinie from the said tolbutth towards the tolbutth of edr and ordains the haill partie to guaird them three myles beyond falcirk and six of ye partie to guard them the wholl lenth to Edinburgh and ordains the magistrats of edr to receive thir persones prisoners and to detaine them till furder order and orders the said partie upon ye twentie fyft of sepr instant to tacke the prisoners from this place that they may be tymeouslie transported befor the nixt meitting of the councill

Sic Sub Earle of Mar

Wigtoune
Kinkairdaine

September 26th 1674

Wheras thair is a complent exhibited to ye high court of admiraltie at ye instance of mr william aickman advocat pro^r fiscall of ye sd court wherin Hendrie Martin comander of ye frigat called ye Charles is complained upon for severall pycries (piracies) and roberies laitie comitted be him at sea upon frie shippes by plundering from ym wholl sutes of sails and vther shipes furnitor & great quantities of silver & gold threid silke stufes clothes & wyre mer^t wair of a considerable value and in qch complant restitution is craved of the sds goods or values therof and seaing information is givine y^t ye sd Captin Martin intends presentlie to withdraw himself & to sail with his frigat from this king[d]ome to foraigne places with a desyne not to returne wherby justice may be frustrat and the trew owners of such goods as are plundered may be in apparent hazard of loasing y^r goods These are thairfor . . .

November 6th 1674

. . . George adamson . . . for his forging and venting of fals coyne . . .

[Brought from the Canongate tolbooth]

Donald
wright David
Jack W^m
Ranckine
Walter
Ranckine
George Boyd
pat: flaburne
W^m Living-
stone John
Blackburne
alex^r
Cunigham
John Hodge
W^m meynzie
alex^r Rea
W^m burne.

14 persons
wardit.
8th of them
at 6s 8d per
night being
6 nights is 2lb
in all amonnts
to 16-00-00
six of them
releived upon
ye 26 day of
Des^r 1674.

Captin
Hendrie
Martin
wardit.

Georg
adamson
wardit
souldier.

December 12th 1674

Sir W^m Ker wardit. Sir William Ker second sone to the Earle of Louthiane wardit be caption . . .

[For debt.]

January 16th 1675

Provost Ainsley of Jedburgh entred prisoner according to the Councillis ordor
Provost Ainsley of Jedburgh warded.

January 18th 1675

Provost Peitrie of Aberdeen entered in prison within ye tolbutth of edr according to ye councils order
Provost Peitrie of Aberdeen warded.

February 6th 1675

John Mour of febril 1675. These give order and warrand to thomas Kemnay with eivin mor John pollock John prentice wardit ye 6th of febril 1675. of that squad of the troupe under my comand which lyes at Calder bring in prisoners to the tolbutth of Edr the persones of John mour in arnbuckle John pollocke in aldertoune and John prentice in whiterraig at present prisoners in the tolbutth of Hamiltoune for ane ryot and insolence laillie comitted at ye Church of new monckland as alsoe to reseave and bring in to the said tolbutth aney other persone[s] who ar apprehended by ye Ducke of Hamiltone his order for the accessione of the said cryme
Sic Sub Lord Rosse

[March 4 1675]

febrij 3th 1675

W^m watt- sone James wallace thomas Kethert John finlay John Easton archbald nimo John russall James livingston robert russall alex^r monteith Jon English. William Watsone James Wallace thomas Kethert John finlay John Easton Archbald Nimo John russall William Jacke John russall James livingston Robert russall alex^r monteith John English Georg hegons nimo John russall James livingston robert russall alex^r monteith Jon English. maid his escaipe from alex^r lockie taylor in Edr all ye forsd persones wardit be order off the secrett counsell My Lord Rosse gott the prin^{ll} warrand and sent this underw^{rn} order

Edinburgh ye 4th of march 1675

Wheras by ane order from the lords of his majesties secreit Councill I ame comanded to bring in these persones who ar prisoners in the tolbutth of Linlithgow and to deliver them to ye magistrats of Edinburgh these are therfor desyreing the master of the tolbutth of Edr to receive and detaine ye forsd persones and to detaine ym prisoners conforme to the said lords of secreit councillis order to me theranent till furder order

Sic Sub Lord Ross

March 31st 1675

Archbald purves flesher & indweller in tranent wardit be caption Archbald at ye comand of bailie Carmichall and at ye instance of John Trotter purves in Tranent wardit. writer in Edr assignay undervritin wha was denounced rebell & put to ye horne upone ye 13th day of Junij instant at ye sd comp^{lrs} instance for not pay^t macking to him of the soume of [blank] or not delivering to ye sd John trottar as assignay forsd of the goods & gear & vyres underwritin viz Ane Wainscot drawing board with two furnes Ane fir boord & stouped bed and ane close bed two stouped beds ane footgang ane presse ambry ane counter ambry ane half lang saddle two chaires three buffat stoolles four chistes ane brockin chest ane spinning wheill ane old fynyng wheill ane old lint wheill two punshines four stands and watter to be ane old timber quart stoupe ane old kitt ane [blank] ane slaughter speid six puther plaites a muchkin stoupe a braw chandler four aill coppes a chamber pott a loocking glass a ryding sadle a pair [blank] ledders ane fether bed three calfe beds three fether bolsters ane stand of courtines two coverings two pair of blankkits a pair of sheitts 3 fether coddess three cushanes a hinging chandler of brass and old covering ane horse hecke two treies of fir two pair of raxxes and ane sheitt ane hinging croocke & two old axle tries all sp^{eitt} & conteind in ane bond & decreitt at ye instance of ye sd comp^{l^r} Robert Heislope mert in Edr befor ye bailies of Edr against the sd Archbald purviss of ye dait ye second day of Agust 1656 yeares and in ane assignation yrof maid be the sd Robert Heislope to the sd comp^{l^r} of the sd goods & gear alsoe daittit ye fourteint day of May last by past as the sd captione at mor lenth bears which captione is signit upon ye 19th of Junij 1673 yeares be vertew qrof John hooge messenger charged ye forsd bailie for concurance done be Jon mossman off^r

R

May 25th 1675

Gilmertoune 25th May 1675

Mr Vass

William
Broune
wardit for
stealing
sheep.

You shall receive the persone of William Broune who is apprehendit for stealing and away tacking two sheipe and two lambs out of the todshill this morning and keipe him in sure prisone till further order . . .

Sic Sub John Baird

ffor Patrick Vass Keipper
of the prisone at Edr

June 16th 1675

Edward Winter profesor of phisick wardit . . .

Edward
Winter
wardit.

[For debt.]

June 22nd 1675

Mr Hugh fraisar minister at Kilkarty wardit . . .

Mr Hugh
fraisar
minister
wardit.

[For debt. Fraser was m. of Kiltarlity in the presb. of Inverness.]

July 16th 1675

Issobell
Inglis, Janet
& Agnes
Hendries,
widowes in
Culross and
Kaitherin
Sands wardit
for witch-
craft.

fforasmuch as information is givin to us the Lords Comissioners of Justiciarie that Issobell Inglis Janet and agnes Hendries widowes in Culross & Kaitherin sands spouse to John Blyth in [blank] are now prisoners within the tolbutth of Culross for the hynoues cryme of witchcraft and that his mäties advocat is to insist against them for the sd cryme betuixt and the nyntein day of July nixt to come before us the sds Comissioners of Justiciarij These are therfor to requyre you the magistrats of the sd burgh of Culross that with all convenience ye cause transport the saids Issobell English Jannet and agnes Hendries and the sds Kaitheran Sands spouse to John Blyth with ane sure guaird fra the sd burgh of Culross to the burgh of Edinburgh and deliver them to the magistrats thereof who are heirby requyred to tacke them of your hands and keipe them in sure ward vntill they be put to ane legall tryall and fred be order of law Wheranent thir presents shall be to you and them ane sufficient warrand Givin vnder our hand at Edinburgh the twenty one day of Junij 1675

Sic Sub Murray

July 17th 1675

The double of the Councillis order to Captin Wishart for sending John allan in the prisoner to the tolbutth of Edr from Linlithgow wardit.

These ar ordering Lievetenant Wishart to send in from Linlithgow to the tolbutth of Edr the persone of John allan prisoner with a guaird vpon sight heirof and ordaines the magistrats of Edr to receive and keip him in prisone till further order

Sic Sub Atholl
Linlithgow
Lord rosse
Ch: maitland

July 19th 1675

John fraissor and Heugh fraisor of Kilbockie & James fraissore wardit be order of the secreit Councill

James Comrie messor
John & Heugh fraisors of Kilbockie and James fraissore wardit.

[See also July 30th]

July 20th 1675

John Sandilands wardit be order of the secreit Councill

John Shaw Messer
John Sandilands wardit.

July 27th 1675

Mr Heugh peibles Mr John Campbell Mr Johne Blair wardit be order of the secreit councill

[Hugh Peebles A.M., m. of Lochwinnoch; John Campbell A.M., m. of Sorn; ? John Blair m. of Newkirk.]

Mr Heugh peibles Mr John Campbell Mr Johne Blair wardit.

July 30th 1675

Heugh fraisor of Kibockie aristed be caption at the comand of baillie suyntone and at the instance of James Mcintosh mer^t burgis of our burgh of Innesnes . . . for not payment macking to him of the soume of seavin hundreth and fiftie two merks Scots money of prin^l and two hundreth merks money of liquadat expenss . . .

[See also November 30th]

August 10th 1675

The double of ane order givin to Captin Wishert by my Lord Ross at Linlithgow

the 6th July 1675

Jeromie
Hunter
wardit the
10th of
Agust 1675.

Whereas by order of ye Lords of his majesties privie councill I ame commanded to sease vpon the persone of Jeromie Hunter inhabitant in Lithgow and send him prisoner to Edinburgh these are desyring you Captin Wischart to give your assistance to the apprehending the forsd persone wheranent thir presents shall be your warrant

Sic Sub pat: wishart

September 2nd 1675

Sir patrick
hoome of
polwart
wardit.

Sir patrick hoome of polwart wardit be the Council

John Shaw messor

November 30th 1675

Heugh
ffraisor of
Kilbolgie
aristed for
debt.

Heugh ffraisor of Kilbolgie aristed be caption . . . at the instance of James Dunbar elder mer^t in Innernes . . . for not pay^t macking to him of ye soume of six pund scots money for each undelivered boll of ye number and quantitie of eightein bolls victwall not delivered at the terme of Candlmes last bypast . . .

[See also December 24th.]

December 3rd 1675

John
Cruckshanks
Thomas Gray
and [blank]
Gay his
spouse
wardit for
theft.

fforasmuch as wee the Lords Comissioners of Justiciarie are informed that John Cruckshanks Thomas Gray in the bridge end of Leith and [blank] Gay his spouse are presentlie in ward within the tolboth of Edinburgh for thair stealling and recepting ane silver cup ane candlestick and other plenishing out of the Earle of dundonald his lodging These are therfor to requyre and comand the provist and baillies of Edinburgh and Keiper of thair tolboth to keipe hold and detaine the sds John Cruckshanke Thomas Gray and [blank] Gay his spouse close prisoners within thair said tolboth and noe wayes suffer them to escape furth therof till they be put to ane legall tryall for the forsd crymes or liberat by our order as they will be anserable . . .

*Sic Sub*Wallace
James ffoulis
Ro: Nairne
Lockhart
Jo: Lauder

December 4th 1675

Alexander Lord Blantyr wardit be captione at comand of baillie Lord Blantyr cheyne and at ye instance of Thomas Duff taylor burgis of our burgh wardit.
of Edr wha was denounced rebell & put to the horne vpon ye twenty sevint day of Septē last bypast at the instance of ye sd compl^r ffor not pay^t macking to him of the soume of ffyve hundreth merks scots money of prin^{ll} with ffyfty pund of liquadat expenss in caice of failzie and ye @ rent of ye sd prin^{ll} soume spēitt & conteind in a band granted be the sd alexander Lord Blantyr to Sir Gilbert Steuart of polcalke of the dait ye twentie sevint day of march 1668 yeares regrat in our books of councill & sessione & ane decreit of ye lords yrof interponed therto vpon ye 3 day of febrij 1673 yeares and in ane assignatione therof maid to the sd compl^r be the sd Sir Gilbert Steuart of the dait ye nynteine day of Septē Javic seventy two yeares as the leres of caption at mor lenth beares which caption is signit vpon ye 27 day of March 1674 be vertew qrof W^m Kilgoure messor chargit ye forsd baillie for concurrence Done be Jon mossman offr.

December 4th 1675

Alexander ffinlay wardit be ane decreit in presence of andro cheyne baillie sittand in judgment ffor not compeiring befor the baillies of Edr as witnes against alex^r Coustine putherer his m^r at ye decreit of ye dait ye sixtein day of novē Ja vic seventy fyve yeares Done be W^m Liddell offr.
Alexander
ffinlay
wardit.

December 24th 1675

Hew ffraisor of Kilboockie aristed be caption at comand of baillie Hew ffraisor of Kilboockie dick and at ye instance of Robert Kyll mer^t burgis in Dundie . . . aristed.

[For debt.]

July 9th 1679

The Lords of his maj: privie Councell having considered the petition of George Adamson Andrew McClellan William Thomson and John McCarell prisoners in the Tolboth of Edinburgh for Conventicles doe in pursuance & conforme to his maj: proclamāne ordains the magistrats of Edr to sett the said persons at liberty
George
Adamson
Andrew
McClellan
William
Thomson
John
McCarell
set at liberty
[conven-
ticles].
Sic Sub

Rothes cancell. I.P.D.

July 24th 1679

Mr William
Veitch
[covenanter]
banished
from
Scotland.

Forasmuch as the Kings Majestie haveing by a letter vnder his royall hand of ye sevententh day of July instant direct to his privie counsell signified that whereas Mr William Veitch haveing bein forfaulted by a sentance of the justice court as being accessorie to the rebellion in the year Jai vi^c and sixtie six was lately talkin in north-thu'birland and was by his mäties ordore sent prissoner to edr ther to be perseud by his advocate ffor y^t his accessione, And wheras its now humbly represented to his majestie that the foresaid Mr William Veitch was not actuallie present at the feight on pentlandhills and that haveing reitired tymeously ffrom the rebels, he did ever since live peaceably in his mäties kingdome of England and his mäties being graciously desyrous to incourage those that doe repent ffor ther accessiones to such rebellious coursses hath therefore ordained and by his s^d letter authorized and required his privie counsell to sett the said Mr William Veitch at libertie he always inacting himself to remove furth of this his majesteis ancient kingdome off Scotland and not to returne into the same. That his mäties said letter being his security vntill he shall againe returne into that his Kingdome in which caice his said warrand is therby decleired ineffectuall. The lords of his majesties counsell in persewance of his majesties command afforesaid doe ordaine the above said Mr william veitch to be sett at libertie and grants warrand to the magistrats of edr that effect in regaurd he hath inacted himself conforme to his mäties said letter and recomends to the lords comissioners of his mäties justicarie to sist any furder against the said mr william weitch beffore y^m upone the criminall persuite. Ex^t by me *Sic. Sub.* Al. Gibsone

[Mr William Veitch A.M., m. of Whitton-Hall meeting house, then of Peebles and later of Dumfries. The well known covenanter: aided the Earl of Argyll's escape in 1681: fled to Holland in 1683.]

July 19th 1679

Mr Francis
Irving
preacher
liberated.

Wheras Mr francis Irving preacher prissoner in ye tolbooth of Edr hath in persewance of his mäties commands inacted himself in ye books of privie counsell to leive peacable & not to take up armes agst his mätie nor his authoritie The Lords of his mäties privie counsell doe ordaine him to be sett att libertie & heirby dischaarges all officers

& shouldiers and others q'somever any wayes to trouble or molest the said mr francis Irving in his returne home & going about his lawfull affaires as they will be ansyvable *Sic Sub* Al Gibsone

[Mr Francis Irving A.M., m. of Kirkmahoe, was also imprisoned in the tolbooth of Dumfries and in the Bass. He retired to Holland for a time.]

August 6th 1679

The Lords of his majties privy counsell haveing considered a William Livingstone of greinzeares prissoner in ye tolbooth of Edr vpon the accompt of conventicles supplicating for libertie doe heirby grant order & warrand to ye magistrates of Edr to sett the petitio^r att libertie in regaird he hath found sufficient cautione acted in ye books of privy counsell to compeir befor the counsell when called to ansyr to any thing can be laid to his chairge vnder the penaltie of one hundreth poundis sterling. *Sic Sub* Al. Gibsone

[August 14th 1679]

Mr John King and Mr John Kid releived out off prissone by being Mr John King and Mr John Kid executed. taikin to the Cross of Edr upon the forteen day of agust & executi ffor rebellione

[Both well-known conventicle preachers. King was hanged and his head and hands cut off and affixed to the Netherbow Port]

At Edinbrugh the twentieth of Sep^r jai vi^c seventie and nyne years anent a pettitione presented be John Spreull younger wrytter in Gless-gow shewing that the petitioner haveing been in the laite rebellione and william stirlling and John graham wreatters in Glesgow who wer formerly under bond to produce the pettiōner before the counsell when called being cited ffor that effect and they having accordingly presented the petitioner upon the eighteen instant: he was imprissoned within the tollbuth of edinbrugh And q'as vpon the said eighteenth of Sep^r the petitioner did subt the bond not to taikie up arms against his mätie nor his authoritie conforme to his majesteis gratious proclamatione as instruments taikin thervpon beirs. Humbly therffor supplicating that order might be granted ffor his libertie The lords of his

maties privie counsell haveing heard and considered the foresaid petitione with the report of a commity of ther number anent the petitioner doe heirby grant warrand to the magistrats of edr to sett the petitioner att libertie in regaird he hath inacted himself not to taik up armes against his mätie or his authority

Sic Sub W. pettersone

5 no^r 1679 betuixt ten and ellevein hours in the fflorenone

The same day Baillie Andirson cam to the tollbuith and sighted the corps of Capitane Lourance Dundass deceased within the tolbuith of edr the forth of the said moneth betuixt flour and ffyve aclock in the afternoone and tooke instrument in the hands of Alexr gaye and protested that the good toune the goodman of the said tolbuith and all others concerned maye be free as to his incarceration before thes witnessis Robert blair sometyme baillie in Cullrose william page baxter in Coupper [blank] Bennett of Chesters Ro^t Stirk sometyme merchant in stirlling etc.

The names of the prissoners that was sent to the ship the 15 no^r 1679 To witt

Prisoners
sent to Leith
for embarkation
for the
plantations.

Jo ⁿ thomsone	Tho: Crightoune
andro wallace	Jo ⁿ m ^c Cleikeraye
Jo ⁿ Kirke	James weddell
James lilburne	James Corssane
Ro ^t bogie	Pat: willsone
Ro ^t miller	David Cunigham
Ro ^t m ^c gill	Ro ^t Yonge
Jon Richardsone	W ^m broune
Tho. Williamsone	W ^m hardie
Jo ⁿ Scott	Ro ^t kirk
Jo ⁿ Givane	W ^m Yonger
W ^m Grindlay	Tho: pringle
Thomas miller	W ^m hendirsonne
James graye	Andro newbiging
Ro ^t Russell	Wallter M ^c Dichmaye

Patrick Kein

Receipt for
31 persons
above named.

I Capitane John Ballfour grants me ffor to have received in my custodie the forenamed perssons containing the number of threttie

ane perssones which is to be transported ffrom the tolbuith of edr to the shipe in the road off Leith and that conforme to ane order of the lords off his mäties privie counsell for that effect as witness my hand at edr the 15 of no^r 1679

Sic Sub John ballfour

November 19th 1679

James Bartlman taikin to the grassmarkett upon the 19 of november James Bartlman 1679 and hanged betwixt three and ffour aclock in the afternoone ffor executed. the murder of Alexr Smith

December 10th 1679

. . . The said day Robert wishart in strathmiglo prissoner in the tolboth of Edr having given in ane petitione to the saids Lords shewing that q^ras the petitioner was apprehendit at pearth the sext day of may last and detained ever since to the ruine of his poor ffamilye and sieing the petitioner can be chairgt with no cryme meriting the least censure he haveing fre[e]d himself of the least jealousie of being any wayes accessarie to the archbishop of St andrews his murder by proveing q^r he was that day Therffore craveing the said lords wold be pleased to bring the petitioner to ane pub^c trayall or order him to be sett at libertie he not being able to mantaine himself in prissione or to mantaine his ffamilye at home The Lords Justice gennerall Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciarie having considered this petitione they ordaine the petitioner to be set at libertie

Sic Sub Ro: Martin

December 18th 1679

The Lords . . . having considered the petition of Hendry Shaw prissoner in the tolbuith of edr upon suspetione of his accessione of the murder of the late bishop of Sant androse with the report of a commitie apoynted to consider his conditione doe ordane the magis- tratts of edr to sett the petitioner at libertie in regaird he hes found sufficient cautione actit in the books of council that he shall apeir beffore the Councill ghen called under the penalltie of a thousand marks in case off ffallice

Sic Sub Will patterson

January 3rd 1680

Mr. Wm.
Abircomie
minister
liberated.

The Lords ordains Mr William Abircomie minister at moneyboll to be sett at libertie from his incarceration within the tolbuith of edinbrugh for which this is the mester of the tolbuith his warrand

Jo Dalrymple I p d

[M. of Maybole.]

[January 11th 1680]

My Lord proveist and baillies of edinbrugh and keeper of yōr tolbuith

Els patt
Hackstoune
set at libertie.
Sheltering
John ballfour
of Kinloch
and David
hackstoune of
Rathfillat.

You shall immediattly upon sight heirof sett Elspatt hackstoune relect of umqhill petter haye of mortoune at liberttie out of yōr tolbuith in respect she hath ffound sufficient cautione and sovertie acted in the books of adjurnall that shee shall compeir befoir the lords commissioners of Justiciarie within the tolbuith of edr or else q^r & qhenever she shall be called upon ane lauffull werning off fyfteen days to underly the law for the alledgt receipting of Johne ballfour off kinloch and david hackstoune of Rathfillat tuo off the murderers off the late bishop off Sant androsse and that under the paine of tuo thousand marks conform to the Lords of Justiciarie ther ordinarie y^r anent. Givin at edr the 11 of janvarie 1680 . . .

Sic Sub Ro: Mairtain

January 21st 1680

Walter Scott
of Miltoune
Robt. Scott of
Hassindean
John Fala in
Kelso &
Andrew
Ogilvie of
Newlands
liberated.
Treason &
Rebellion.

Walter Scott of Miltoune, Robert Scott of Hassindean, John Fala cordiner in Kelso, and Andrew Ogilvie of Newlands liberated by separate warrants on finding caution ' to underly the law for the crymes of treasone & rebellione.'

January 22nd 1680

Mr John Vans Keper of the tolbuith of Edr

John Gray
liberated on
account of
his sickness.

Ye shall upon sight heirof sett at libertie John Gray prissoner within the tolbuith of Edr upon his obleigment to compeir as witness against any person agst whom I shall adduce him befoir the lords of his maties privie counsell or Commissioners of justiciarie seing I ame sufficientlie informed of his seaknes and valetudenarie condition & thir pntts shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo Mackenzie

January 30th 1680

January 27 1680

The Lords of his Majesties privie counsell having heard and considered a petitione presented by Andrew Sterk prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr for his alled: accessione to the murther of the laite archbishop of St Andrews with the opinion of his Majesties Advocat anent him doe ordain the Magestrats of Edr to sett the said Andrew Stirk at libertie furth of their tolbuith

Andrew
Sterk set at
liberty.
[Accessory to
the murder
of Archbishop
Sharp.]

Sic Sub Will paterson

January 31st 1680

The Lords of his Majesties privie Counsell at the earnest desyre and interpositione of the viscount of oxinford doe remit the fyne of fyve thousand merks Scottis inflicted vpon william cockburne by sentence of Counsell in december last and do grant warrand and order to the Magistrats of Edr to sett him at libertie out of their tolbuith vpon sight heirof and ordaines him betwixt and the last day of february nixt to returne to his former confynment

William
cockburne
releived.

Sic Sub Al Gibson

February 2nd 1680

My Lord proveist and baillzies of Edr and kepper of your tolbuith

You shall immediatlly vpon sight heirof sett James Mylnes and John Lourie tennents in Rathlitt at libertie in respect they have acted themselves to appeir befor the lords commissioners of Justiciary within the tolbuith of Edr or els q^r qhenever they shall be cited vpon a laüll wairning of fyfteine dayes to underly the law for q^ever crymes can be laid to ther charge par[ticularlie] for receipting the Archbischof of S^t Andrews murderers & that under the paines containit in the new act of parlät and that conforme to the saids lords ther ordinance theranent . . .

James
Mylnes &
John Lourie
releived.
[Receipting
Archbish:
Sharpe's
murderers].

Sic Sub Ro: Mairtain

February 11th 1680

The Lords of the commitie of counsell appoynted to consider the affair anent the breuars having considered the petitione of Thomas Robertson Magnus prince James Graham Mr George Campbell Mr Alexr Robertson Francis Lourie John Bountoune prissoners in the tolbuith of Edr do heirby ordaine the Magistrats of Edr to sett them at libertie in regaird they have signed the band for obeying the late proclama^{one} and have consigned ther fynes in the provest of Edr hand to be given to the committy qⁿ the same shall be called for.

Thomas
Robertson
Magnus
prince James
Graham
Mr George
Campbell
Mr Alex^r
Robertson
Francis
Lourie John
Bountoune
releived.

Sic Sub Will paterson

February 28th 1680

Robert
Johnstoune
relieved.

Robert Johnstoune maltster in leith who was incarcerated at the dean agilds instance for alleadged having of half boll meill fourlit peck and forpaic ar disconforme to the touns measures and ar fals and thervpon the said dean a gild hes caused impressone the said compl^r ay and whyll he should make payt to him of the soume of tuo hundreth merks as alle^d fyne and ay and whyle he should give obedience to his [blank] whilk fyne above men^d the lords of counsell and sessione vpon good grounds hes suspendit till the first day of junij for the first dyett and till the tent day of the samyne month for the second becaus the said soume of tuo hundreth merks is consigned as the princ^l lers of suspensione signit the 27 of feebry 1680

March 11th 1680

Beatrix
Oliphant
relieved.

Ther was on Beatrix Oliphant incarcerated by ane order ffrom my good brother Mr Alexr Suintoune ffor stealling some things ffrom my wyf I desyre you wold be pleased to liberat hir and thir p^{ts} shall exonore you which is all ffrom yo^r ashured ffreind & servant

Sic Sub T Skene

ffor Mr John Vans keeper
of the tolbuith of edinbrugh

March 20th 1680

Andro
McCorkan
& his son
liberated.

These are ordering you to liberate the persons of Andro M^c Corkan and his sone ffurth of the tolbuith of Edr vpon ther finding John M^c ronald wryter in Edr ca^u for y^m for ther appeirance as witness against the Lord Bargainie betwixt and the twelt day of June nixt to come vnder the penalty of ffyve hundreth merks scotts for each of ther absence and that without payment of any dewes and thir p^{ts} shall be your warrand Given under my hand at Edr the 19 day of March 1680

Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

March 22nd 1680

William
Andrew
banished.

Sir Be pleast to sett at libertie William Andrew my ould servant he inactng himself never to be ffound within this Kingdome a ffort-night after he is at libertie, and that he sattisfie ffor all prisone deus which is all at p^{nt} ffrom him who is

Sic Sub L Cunnigame

April 8th 1680

The Lords of his m^{at}ies privy councill ordains the magistrats of John Edr or Keiper of the tolbuith of Edr to sett at liberty John Kennedy apothecar in the sd burgh prisoner in reguard he hes made paymt to his m^{at}ies cash keiper of the soume of one hundreth punds scots ffor being at a conventickle & haveing a child baptizid in a disorderlie maner conforme to a dect of councill of the dait of thir p^{ts}

Sic Sub A Gibsone

April 8th 1680

The Lords of his m^{at}ies privy councill doe heirby give order & warrant to the magistrats of Edr to sett at liberty James, David, and George Sincklars sones to James Sincklair tennent in Nisbit, John Baptie sone to Robert Baptie in Templehall, Thomas Jackson syrvant to Helen Weddell in wester paitcaitland & John W^msone syrvant to Thomas Baptie the prisoners in the tolbuith of Edr for being at a conventicle in reguard they have found caution & enacted y^mselves y^t heirefter they shall frequent the ordinances in ther own paroch kirks & shall not goe to or be present at any conventicles or other disorderly meittings vnder the penalties following toties quoties In caice of failrie viz The sds James, David, and George Sincklars & John Baptie each of them ffyve hundreth merks & the sds Thomas Jackson and John Williamsons each of them ane hundreth merks scotts money

Sic Sub Will patersone

April 8th 1680

fforasmuch as it being represented to the Lords of the comittie of his m^{at}ies privy councill by Ralph Dundas of y^t ilk prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr by ther warrant & order vntill he should find caution for his alleat violent seizing vpon and away taking the wrytts & evidents of the estate of Dundas (q^{ch} Walter Dundas his brother & his curators pretend to belong to him) That notwstanding he is allennerly incarcerated vpon the forsd accompt And the declar^one of James Dumbarr pursevant executor of the said order daitit the nynt of apryll instant beirs And that by act of councill of the eight instant a stopp was put to the said order vpon caution to ansyr for the forsaid pretended ryot yet albeit he be ready to find caution in what termes the councill hes—or the

Ralph
Dundas of
yt ilk.

committy shall order He is in hazard to be detained prisoner vpon a reistmts for civill debts albeit it was never known any person could be arrested yfore being prisoner by the counceills order for any alleat ryot And humbly desyring that they would grant order & warrant for his liberty notwstanding of the sds a reistmts & protection to his persone for sometye y^t he may produce the wrytts & evidents alleat abstracted The sds Lords of the committy of his maties privy counceill doe heirby give order & warrant to the magistrats of Edr immediatly vpon sight heirof to sett the said Ralph Dundas at liberty furth of the sd tolbuith notwithstanding of any a reistmts against his person in regard he hath found caution actit in the books of privy counceill to ansyr to any complaint to be raised against him for the forsd alleat ryott vnder the penalty of ane thousand merks scots and yt betwixt and the first of May nixt he shall exhibite & consigne in the hands of the clerks of counceill any papers he hes abstracted as aforsd upon oath And for the said Walter Dundas & his curators y^r indemnity vnder the forsd penalty And to the effect the said Ralph Dundas may be able to appear & consigne the sds papers vpon oath The sds Lords grant personall protection to him vntill the tent day of May nixt discharging all magistrats . . .

June 10th 1680

Ye shall immediatly vpon sight heirof sett John Campbell of Suterhous at liberty furth of your tolbuith in respect he hes found caution to re-enter his person in prison on the ffyftein instant vtherways to pay the sum of twelve hundreth merks of fyne inflicted vpon him for mutulating James Pilmour wryter in Dundie of his foirmost finger in the right Together with the witness expenss conforme to the Lords comissioners of justiciary ther ordinance . . .

John
Campbell
relieved.

[June 14th 1680]

You shall immediatly vpon sight heirof sett Margaret Comb prisoner in the tolbuith ffor the cryme of witchcraft at liberty in respect she hath acted herself to appeir befor the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary wⁱⁿ the tolbuith of Edr or els where to vnderly the law for the said crym whenever they shall be cited vpon ane law^l warning of ffyftein dayes and that vnder the pains contained in the new acts of

Margaret
Comb
liberated.
Witchcraft.

parlia^t Conform to the sds Lords ther ordinance theranent Givin at Edr the 13 day of Apryll jai vic and four score years vnder the hand of Mr Rob Martin, clerk to the justice court.

And albeit the sd warrant be daitted 13 feebrii [sic] yet it was the 14 of June before the same wes extracted.

June 18th 1680

Sir

Give warrant to Mr John Vans to sett at liberty Robert Mill the Kings master maisson in respect he hes given bond to performe the obleissmts contente in the contract betwixt you & him relating to the workmanship of his maties palace of Holyroodhouse

Sic Sub Ch: Maitland

ffor Sir William Sharp of Stanyhill

Sir

Upon sight of this sett at liberty Ro^t Miln

Sic Sub William Sharp

ffor Mr John Vans

July 20th 1680

forswameikle as John Buchannan in Bardowie wes vpon the first day of June last bypast incarcerated within the tolbuith of Edinburgh ffor asasinatting beating and bruising of Mr David Myln minister at Calder Beiring him to be transported from the tolbuith of Glasgow to the said tolbuith and to be deteint therin ay and while tryall were taken in the said mater as the said warrant emittit y^ranent of the dait the second day of feebrii last more fully beirs and the Lords commissioners of Justiciary having considered the mater abovewr^{ne} have given commission and warrant to me James Henderson one of ther maecers to liberat the said John Buchannan furth of the said tolbuith . . .

John
Buchannan
liberated.
Asasinatting
the minister
of Calder.

July 20th 1680

Sir John Whytfoord of Milntoun Knight relieved be vertew of lres of suspension &c.

Sir John
Whytfoord
of Milntoun
relieved.

[Imprisoned for debt]

August 2nd 1680

Warrant for transporting Sinclair and Matthieson to the plantations & qch was not produced here till the 2 of aug: (80).

Ye shall immediatly vpon sight heirof delyver the persons of John Sinclair sone to William Sinclair in the paroch of Dunnat in Caithnes & Glashan Matthieson syrvant to James Riddell mer^t in Leith prisoners in your tolbuith for ther cutting silver buttons off gentlemens cloths To William Johnston mer^t in Edr in respect he hes found sufficient caution & sovertie acted in the books of adjournall for transporting them to his ma/ plantations conform to the comissioners of justiciary ther ordinance yranent Given at Edr the 21 of June jai vi^c & four score yeirs.

Sic Sub Ro: Martin

[August 2nd 1680]

Curia justiciaria &c. (6 July 1680)

Calum Mcgrigor transported. Memorandm That the warrant was not product till the 2 aug: (80).

The said day anent ane petition given in to the saids Lords be Calum Mcgrigor prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr Showing that the petitioner being imprisoned in the sd tolbuith be the laird of Lawers for his alleat committing of thift robbery & vyr crymes of yt nature qch were never condescendit vpon notw^tstanding of his thrie yeirs imprisonment and y^t the sd petitioner is als innocent as any of his ma/ subjects & seing he hes entred in paction w^t W^m Johnston mer^t in Edr to serve him in his ma/ plantaⁿs of the barbadoos Therfor craving seing the petitioner is altogither innocent & that the Laird of Lawers hes bein of tymes advertised to insist agst him To ordain him to be sett at liberty That he may goe aboard the ship callit the Blossom now in Leith road fraughted for the barbadoos The Lord justice clerk & commissioners of Justiciary having considered the sd petition They ordain the petitioner to be sett at liberty & delyvered to W^m Johnston to be sett aboard of the forsd ship.

Sic Sub Ro: Martin

[August 2nd 1680]

Edr 28 Julij 1680

Patrick Gray releived. not delyverit be the good-man till the 3 of aug: (80).

The Lords of his maties privy councill ordanis the m^rats of Edr to sett at liberty Patrick Gray ffor qch thir pnts shall be a warrant
Sic Sub Rothes cancell I.P.D.

[August 7th 1680]

Att Edr the eight day off June 1680 :

The Lords of his majesties privie counsell by ther decreitt off the daite forsd ordaines allexander McKinnon to be banished and banishes him to the plantationes and ordaines him to be sent in the ship belonging to William Johnstone and his pertinens or any other ship first bounding y^rfor and discharges him ever to returne to this kingdom vpon paine off death

Alexander McKinnon banished.

Sic Sub William patersone

[August 10th 1680]

Curia Justiciary &c. (August 2 1680)

The said day the sds Lords Commissioners of Justiciary having examined John Crawford att the old castle of Reyle anent James Wallance his servant who deponed That the sd James wes hirding his sheep the werie tyme off the conflict betuixt the pairtie of the Kings forces and Camerons pairtie and that he never used to frequent conventickles and that he sought leive from him to goe sie his brother who wes wounded in that skirmish They thairfor ordaine the said James Wallance to be sett at libertie . . .

James Wallance releived.

Sic Sub Ro: martine

[August 10th 1680]

Edr the sixt day of August 1680

Ye shall immediatlie vpon sight heiroff sett William Campbell prisoner att libertie ffurth off your tolbuith in respect he hes found sufficient caution and sovertie acted in the bookes off adjournall ffor his appeirance befor the lords Commissioners of justiciary within the Tolbuith off Edinburgh or else wher whenever he shall be cited upon a lafull warning off ffyfteine dayes to vnderlie the law ffor his alleadged being with that pairtie off the rebells who ingadged with his majesties forces att ayres moss upon the twentie second day off Jullay last and that vnder the paine of Two hundreth merkes scots conforme to the sds lords ther ordinance there anent . . .

William Campbell releived.

Sic Sub Ro: martine

[August 10th 1680]

Edr the sixth day of August 1680.

patrick
patersons
sett att
libertie.

. . . sett att libertie patrick patersons bayllie off stranrawr prisoner in the tolbutth in regaird he hath found sufficient cautione acted in the bookes off privie counsell to appeare befor the counsell or justices when called for vnder the penaltie off ffyve thousand merkes scotts money
Sic Sub will: patersons

[August 10th 1680]

Edr the sixth day of August 1680

Robert
Murrilees
releived.

The Lords off his majesties privie counsell doe ordaine the magistrattes off Edinburgh to sett att libertie Robert Murrilees coupar in Douglas prisoner in ther tolbutth in regaird he hath enacted himselfe to live regullarlie and keep his own paroch kirk vnder the penalty off ffyve hundreth merkes
Sic Sub Will patersons

August 10th 1680

niell
weddell
chirurgion
releived.

The Lords off his majesties privie counsell having considered the petition of niell weddell chirurgion in Queensferry prisoner upon the accompt off his pansing mr Donald Cargill doe ordaine the magistratts of Edr to sett him att libertie in regaird he hes found sufficient cautione to appeare befor the counsell when ever he shall be called under the penaltie off ffyve hundreth merkes
Will: patersons

August 19th 1680

Robert
Meine
Keeper of the
Letter Office
releived.

The Lords off his majesties privie counsell doe heirby give order to the magistratts off Edinburgh to sett att libertie Robert Meine keeper of the Letter office off Edinburgh in regaird he hes found sufficient cautione that upon the first off September nixt to come be eight a cloake in the forenoon he shall enter his person in prisone within the tolbutth off Edinburgh ther to remaine vntill his majesties privie counsell shall signifie y^r pleasure anent him ffor dispensing the newes letter from London befor the same wes revised by one off the clerkes off counsell contrair to ane act off counsell vnder the penaltie off two thousand merkes scotts money
Sic Sub Al Gibsone

[August 20th 1680]

The Lords of his majesties privie counsell having considered the James Smith petition off James Smith servitor to the Lady Lundin prisoner in the Tolbutth off Edr upon the accomt off a complaint persewed agst him att the instance off James Lundin ffor his allead^t haveing robed and away taken from him some horses and other goods the tyme off the laite rebellion supplicating ffor liberty upon the reasones in the petitione . . .
releived.

[Liberated on finding caution to appear when called upon under the penalty of ' ffyve hundreth merkes scotts.']

[August 20th 1680]

. . . first day of August 1680

The Lords off the committy off his majesties privie counsell haveing James considered James Cassill prisoner his oath beareing that he knew nott Cassills sett at liberty. Rathillett when he took him up wracked att sea, nor while he wes aboard his ship and that as ane test off his loyalty he had taken the oath off alleadgiance befor the committy Doe ordaine the magistratts off Edr to sett the said James Cassills att liberty

Sic Sub All: Gibsone

September 2nd 1680

I Adam Maistertoune one off the gentlemen off the gaird grants Mr John Dickson transported to the Bass. be transported outt of the Tolbutth off Edr to the bass as witness my hand att Edr the second off September 1680 yeirs
my to the Bass.

Sic Sub Adam Maistertoune

[Mr John Dickson m. of Rutherglen. He continued in the Bass for about six yeirs]

September 25th 1680

The qhilk daye William Knox is sett at libertie by ordor of my Lord William Knox sett at libertie. bishop of Edr upon his givinge bond to compeir before the Council upon the ffyft of otobr nixt which bond is received be the clerks of Council

October 21st 1680

John
Maitland
John
Dougald
David
Dougall
John
McKilhose
relieved.

The Lords of the committie off Councill for publick affaires having considered a petitione presented by John Maitland John Dougald David Dougall and John McKilhose prisoners in the Tolbuth off Edr doe ordaine the Mgatts off Edr to sett the sds four persones att libertie in regaird they have inacted themselves that they shall thereafter live orderlie and keep their paroch kirk ilk ane of them vnder the penalty off fyve hundreth merkes and to appeare when called vnder the said penalty
Sic Sub Al: Gibsone

October 28th 1680

William
Gordone of
Cu'lvannan
warded.

The Lords off the Committie off Councill ffor publick affaires doe heirby recomend to the Earle of Linlithgow to cause transport by a guard the persone off William Gordone off Cu'lvannan prisoner in the Tolbuith off the Cannogaite from that place to the Tolbuith off Edr and ordaines the keeper off the Tolbuith to receive him and keep him close prisoner and to permitt non to speake with him nor converse with him without particullar ordor from the Councill
Sic Sub Jo: Edinburgen R Maitland Ja ffoules

October 28th 1680

Edinburgh October the ffyft 1680

James
Baillie and
William
Miller two
sojares
warded.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councill doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Earle off Home Shirreff prm¹¹ off the shyre off Berwick or his Deputtes to send in prisoners to the Tolbuith off Edr by a sufficient guard the persones off James Baillie and William Miller two sojares off the garrison in the castle off Edinburgh nowe prisoners in the Tolbuith off Duns vpon the account off ane ryott committed by them agst ane justice off peace in that shyre and appoynts the Mg^rts off Edr to receive and detaine them prisoners vntill furdor ordor
Sic Sub Al: Gibsone

[See November 2nd]

November 2nd 1680

James
Baillie and
William
Miller sent to
the Castle.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councill ordaines letters to be direct att the instance off the Laird off Lamertoune against James Baillie and William Miller sojars off the castle now prisoners in the Tolbuith off Edr for the allea^t ryot committed upon him and in the

mean tyme ordaines the magistrattes and the keeper off the Tolbuith off Edr to delyver the sds two persones to the Laird off Lundin to be kept prisoners in the castle till the sd matter be tryed

Sic Sub Will: paterone

November 4th 1680

I John Chreightoune one off the sarjants in the castle off Edr grants me to have received the persones off James Baillie and William Millar prisoners in the Tolbuith off Edr to be transported by me to the castle off Edr and that conforme to the above writtin ordor as wittnes my hand day and daite forsd

Receipt for
James
Baillie and
William
Millar.*Sic Sub John Chreightoune*

November 16th 1680

Mr John Vans Sir

I doe heirby consent to your setting att libertie Adam Glasfuird until the 15 off february ffor his [undecipherable] then I have gott band and seing he is nott fullie liberate butt upon obliga^{ne} and surety to returne I desire that ye will be favorable at present for his bookeing monie or anie other extraordinar dewes by reason off his condition for the present qrby ye will ingadge the young man and also obleidge your humble servant
Sic Sub Cha: Charteris

Adam
Glasfuird
received
vntill the 15
off february.

Also lett him have up his last band off returning to prisone in that I have got ane new one

November 19th 1680

Mr John Carrstairs¹ minister william Johnstoun merchant in edr and Joseph Broddy relieved by ordor of the Commatie of his maties privie counsell and this done by John hendirsone meacour [macar]

Mr John
Carrstairs
William
Johnstoun
and Joseph
Broddy
relieved.

[1. Mr. John Carstairs m. of Glasgow and father of Principal Carstairs; was present at the battle of Dunbar when he was taken prisoner.]

November 20th 1680

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councill considering that James Skeine and some other prisoners have received ane indytmnt befor the justices ffor treasone or are shortlie to receive the samen Doe heirby give warrand and ordour to such advocates as the pannell shall employ

James Skeine
and some
others
granted
benefit of
frie prisone.

to appeare and pleade for them notwithstanding the indytement be ffor treasone and after they or anie off them have received their indytement doe give warrand to the Magistrattes off Edinburgh and keper off ther Tolbuith to grant them the benefit off ordinar frie prisone that advocattes and oÿrs may have libertie to speake and converse with them

Sic Sub pa: Meinzies

November 20th 1680

Jonat Crystie and hir daughter and Janat Campble releived. The Lords off the Committy for publick affaires doe give warrant to the keper off the Tolbuith to sett att liberty Jonat Crystie and hir daughter and Janat Campble who wer imprisoned upon suspicion off the resett off Cargill in hir house she being now examined therupon

Sic Sub perth Quinsbeiry Jo: Edinburgen Rit: Maitland

November 27th 1680

Issobell Aillisone from Kinrose wardit. Issobell Aillisone warditt by command of my lord chancler who was apoynted to be transported from Kinrose to the Tolbuith of edr and this done by order of major Johnstoune by a missive under his hand

[See entry under January 26th 1681]

[November 27th 1680]

November 22 1680

Archibald Stewart John Spruell Robert Hamiltoune warded. These are requiring you the keper of the Tolbuith off Edinburgh to receive into your custodie and sure firmance from his Majesties guards the persone off Archibald Stewart John Spruell¹ and Robert Hamiltoune² and requires that pairtie off the said guard who have the sds persones vnder custodie to delyver them to the sd keper ffor qch these presents shall be ane sufficient order and warrand to these concerned

Sic Sub Quinsberry R Maitland Ja: Foules

[1. See August 16th 1681. 2. See April 28th 1681]

December 16th 1680

John Reid printer warded. John Reid printer in Edbur warded be vertew off letters off captione who was denūnced rebell upon the 4th off Decer. instant att the instance off James andersone air servit and retoured to the deceist andrew

andersone our printer and Agnes Campbell his relict and ex̄ir for her intrest and as administratrix to her sd sone ffor nott finding sufficient cautione acted in the bookes off privy counsell that he shall not print or reprint any bookes qch our printer by his gift hes right onlie to print except these contained in ane concession granted be the sd deceist andrew andersone daited the 16th day off September 1672 yeires under the penalty off ffyve hundreth merkes Scotts money in caice off failzie and confiscation off the goods so printed to the use and benefit off the sds compl̄rs And for nott delyvering up to the sd James andersone and his sd mother and administratrix forsd the haild copleys off all such bookes printed by him since the daite off the sd gift to the sd deceist Andrew andersone for being our printer and in act off our privie Councell in September 1672 yeirs contrair to the sd gift and act in recompense off some pairts off the sd compl̄rs damnadge And that conforme to ane decreitt off the privie counsell daited the sext day off March last bypast as the sds letters of captione more fullie beires qch are signett the 14th off decer 1680

Sic Sub Will: patersone

[See January 19th 1681]

December 21st 1680

Mr Vans

You shall immediatlie upon sight heirof sett att libertie John Cairnes Cairnes printer and bookseller in Edbur in regarding Lord Register printer is to present him tomorrow or when he shall be called to the committie and this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub M^r R Maitland

December 21st 1680

Mr John Vans

Ye shall upon sight heiroff permitt the laird off pittcūrr your prisoner to come to my lodgeing that I may examine him and he shall returne in the efternoon ffor qch this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo: McKenzie

[See December 22nd]

December 21st 1680

The Lords of the committie off counsell ffor publick affaires doe ordaine John Lindsay younger in Crawmond prisoner in the tolbuith

off Edbr to be sett att libertie in regaird he haith enacted himselfe that he shall frequent the ordinances in his own parish church and shall nott goe to conventickles vnder the penalty of ffyve hundreth merkes in caice off failzie

Sic Sub will: patersone

December 22nd 1680

The Lairds of Pitcurr finheavein and kin-fawnes and Mr John Sibbald releived.

The Lords off his majesties privie counsell being informed that in obedience to ther act off the daite the fourth day off December instant the Lairds of Pitcurr finheavein and kin-fawnes and Mr John Sibbald have delyvered the persone off Mary Gray to the Lady Balegerno her mither and adam Tyrie her spous who sisted at the counsell barr Doe yrfor give order and warrand to the magistrattes off Edinburgh to sett att liberty the sds Lairds of pitcurr phinheavein kin-fawnes and Mr John Sibbald

Sic Sub pat: Menzies

[The above four persons were 'wardet by order of the privie Councell' on December 16th 1680]

December 23rd 1680

Mr Archibald Riddell to confyne himselfe to his house in the city.

The Lords off the committie for publict affaires having considered ane petitione off Mr Archibald Riddell prisoner in the tolbuith of Edbr doe ordaine the magistrattes off Edinburgh to sett him att libertie, he having found cautione that betwixt and the last day of Apryll nixt he shall goe to some house in the countrie and confyne himselfe y^r conforme to the Councell's ordor appoynting him to goe to the countrie and confyne himselfe in some house y^r and that in the mean tyme he shall confyne himselfe to his house in the city off Edinburgh and that vnder the penalty off ten thousand merkes in caice off failzie

Sic Sub pat: Meinziez

[Mr Archibald Riddell A.M., m. at Kippen. See also July 8th 1681]

December 23rd 1680

Archibald Cuninghame banished.

foreasmuch as Archibald Cuninghame prisoner for thift and other crymes hes banished himselfe this kingdome off his own consent never to returne againe vnder the paine off death and hes acted himselfe in the bookes off adjournall for that effect These therfor require and command you to delyver the said Archibald Cuninghame

to William Johnstone meit to be transported beyond sea conforme to the Lords commissioners off justiciary ther ordinance theranent Given att Edinburgh the thirteine day of December 1680. . . .

Sic Sub Rob: Martine

December 30th 1680

At Edenburgh the sixteenth day of December 1660 yeires Anent a petitione presented be Elizabeth M^cbeth reliet of the deceist Major Robert Strachane sheweing that the petitioners said husband having spent the most part off his dayes in his Majesties service and having been seall (several) tymes wounded and imprisoned vpon that account which occasioned him to contract considerable debts vpon qlk consideratione after his Majesties happy restoratione The supplicants husband hade the honor to have the command off some off his Majesties forces vnder the command off the right honorable the Earle of Linlithgow and dyed in that service and the petitioner being left with children in a poor and starveing conditione the counsell were gracioslie pleased by ther former act and ordinance to allowe the petitioner some supply outt off the present fynes And seing Robert Bennett off Chesleis is fyned and emerciatt by the counsell and the same to be payed vpon his liberatione Humble therfor supplicatteing that the Councell would be gracioslie pleased to ordaine and appoynt the forsd fyne ffor the releiff off the petitioner and her poor family according to ther former ordinance The Lords of his Ma/ privie Councell haveing heard and considered the forsd petition in consideratione off the petitioners husbands loyalty and sufferings for the King and the petitioners present necessity They ordaine her to have Robert bennett off Chesleis his fyne off ane thousand merkes imposed vpon him by the counsell and upon payment theroff to the supplicant ordaine him to be sett at liberty and discharged off all fynes imposed vpon him by the Councell preceeding the daite heir off

Robert Bennett off Chesleis to be releived on payment of ane thousand merkes to Elizabeth M^cbeth.

Sic Sub Will: patersone

January 13th 1681

The Lords haveing considered this bill and declarratione disowning the villieffieing of the Lords and Alex^r Toms consent ordains the petitōr to be sett at libertie

Sic Sub Ja: Dalrymple

January 13th 1681

Wmphra
Clerk
liberated on
finding
caution.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councell doe ordaine Wmphra Clerk prisoner in the tolbuith off Edbr upon the account off a scandalous paper vented in a coffie house wheroff he is partner to be liberate and grant warrant to the Magistrates off Edinburgh and keeper off ther tolbuith for that effect in regaird off his great sicknes and that he hath found sufficient caution acted in the bookes off privie Councell to appeare att the hail dyetts off the proces intended agst him att the instance of his Ma/ advocatt befor the councell upon the forsd account or when he shall be called vnder the penalty off one thousand mks scotts mony

Sic Sub Will: paterstone

['Wairded' on January 4th 1680 by order of the 'privie councell']

January 13th 1681

John
McLurge and
William
Lindsay sett
at liberty.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councell having considered a petitione for John McLurge merit in Edbr at present prisoner in the tolbuith off Edbr Doe ordaine the Magistrates therof to sett him and William Lindsey his servant att libertie in regaird they hes found cautione to answer to the lybell raiset att the instance off his Mäties advocatt agst them for allea^t venting off seditious and scandalous lybells in ther Coffie house and vnderly any sentence the Councell shall think fitt to pronounce therin vnder the penalty off one thousand merkes in caice off ffailzie

Sic Sub Will: paterstone

[Incarcerated on January 4th 1680 by order of the 'privie Councell']

January 19th 1681

George Dun
of peillhill
relieved.

Ye shall immediatlie upon sight heiroff sett George Dun of peillhill prisoner in your tolbuith att libertie furth therof in respect he is found clean and innocent by ane assyse off the creimes off treasone and Rebellion for q̄h he wes indyted If the sd George be nott prisoner for any other cryme then that for q̄h he is assoilzied conforme to the Lords Commissioners off justiciary ther ordinance theranent Given att Edinburgh the flourteenth day off January 1681

Sic Sub Ro: Martine

[January 19th 1681]

Mr Vans

The president and I are to meett concerning John Reid and therfor John Reid sett him nott att liberty till tomorrow that we make our report ^{not to be sett at liberty till} 19 Janry 1681 *Sic Sub Geo: Mckenzie* tomorrow.

[See January 24th]

January 20th 1681

These are ordering the keeper off the tolbuith of Edinburgh to Robert receive into prisone the persone off Robert pringle coalman and to ^{pringle} keep him in close prisone and suffer no persone to speake to him till ^{warded in} farder order ^{close prisone.} *Sic Sub Rothes Cancell*

[See January 21st]

January 21st 1681

These are to give order and warrand to all Messingers and Macers ^{Thomas} whatsoever to seize and aprehend Thomas Vrchart Mess^r and to putt ^{Vrchart} him in prisone except he find sufficient cautione to answer upon Monday nixt befor the Lords of his Majesties justiciarie in respect itt is made appeare to me that the sd Thomas has oppressed his Majesties leidges in citing them criminallie and takeing monie from witnesses and then dischargeing them and in committing severall other misdeamanors for q̄h this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo: Mckenzie

[On Feby 27th Urquhart was areisted at the instance of Andro Rosse merchant for not payment making to him of twentie punds scots, expenssis and an^l rents; and on March 14th at the instance of Jonnet Leslie for certain sums of money due to her]

[January 21st 1681]

Mr Vans

Send doune heir Robert pringle coalman in niderie now your Robert prisoner to be examined and this shall be your warrand Given vnder ^{pringle to be} our hands att Edbr the twentie one day off January 1681 ^{examined.}

Sic Sub Jo: Edinburgen

[See January 23th]

[January 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1681]

Edinburgh the sext off January 1681

John Reid
printer
releived.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councell having heard and considered a bill off suspension presented by John Reid printer prisoner in the tolbuith off Edinburgh att the instance off sd deceist Androw Andersone his Majesties printer and his relict Doe ordaine the Magistrattes off Edinburgh to sett the sd John Reid att liberty furth of ther sd tolbuith In regard he hath found sufficient cautione acted in the bookes of privie councell to obey the charge and letters wherupon he is imprisoned in caice itt be found he aught so to do by the Councell upon the report to be made in the matter wherupon he is imprisoned

Sic Sub Will: patersone

January 26th 1681

Issobell Allisone and
marie hervie
executed
also Esa
morisone
Sibilla Bell
hir daughter
Jean hendir-
sone helline
Girdwood
& [blank]
Donaldsone.

The which day Issobell Allisone¹ and marie hervie² was sett at libertie by being taikin to the grassemarkatt and executed ffor disowning the kings athoritie As also Elsa morisone Sibilla Bell hir daughter Jean hendirsonne helline Girdwood & [blank] Donaldsone all hanged the foresd daye ffor murthering of ther childrein

[1. & 2. Two of the 'women of the Covenant.' See *Cloud of Witnesses*. Marion Harvie was a servant girl of Borrowstoness.]

January 27th 1681

John Miller
releived.

The Lords off his Majesties privie Councell having considered the petitione off John Miller in Wattershauch prisoner in the tolbuith off Edbr upon the account off his going from the kings armie to the rebels att Bothellbridge by direction off some off the kings armie to induce them to lay doune ther armes together with his own confession therupon and the report of ane Committie thereanent Doe ordaine the Magistrattes off Edbr to sett him att libertie he finding sufficient cautione vnder the penalty off fyve thousand merkes to compeare before the Councell or justices and answer to anie thing can be laid to his charge att any time preceeding the first off June nixt and that he shall compeare as a wittnes agst any off the rebels whenever he shall be cited vnder the penalty forsd which cautione he hes found accordingly

Sic Sub Will: patersone

[January 28th 1681]

The Lords of the Committee ffor publict affaires doe heirby give order and warrant to the Magistrattes off Edr to sett at libertie Robert pringle coalman in Nidry The Laird off Nidry obleidging himselfe to produce him befor the Councell or committie whenever he shall be called on

Sic Sub Alex^r S^tand I.P.D.

February 15th 1681

Having examined Androw McLeod servant to Gordounstoune your prisoner in the Tolbuith off Edbr as being taken upon suspition to have been a papist and a servant to the Marques off Huntlie who threatened to burne the citie and hade fyre balls upon him and finding that he is nott a papist nor a servant to the said Marques butt servant to Gordounstoune and that all wes found aboutt him wes a litle ball off Gum, and ther is no probation off the said allea^t threattneing Doe therfor ordaine the Magistrattes off Edbr immediatly to sett him att libertie withoutt payment off house dewes

Sic Sub Elphinstoune Geo: McKenzie Mr Ritch: Maitland J. Drummond

February 17th 1681

Received be me Thomas Borthvick pr^{or} fiscall for the shyre off Edinburgh the persone off John Scarlett who is now prisoner in the tolbuith off Edinburgh and who is delyvered to me att the west port off Edbr conforme to the Lords off justiciarie ther warrant and order and whom I ame to carrie alongst to the nixt shyre

Sic Sub Tho: Borthvick

JOHN A. FAIRLEY.

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APPENDIX
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
Etc.

Old Edinburgh Club

1913

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
Professor P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.
Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.

President

WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents

HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.
WILLIAM COWAN.
WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 40 Princes Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

WILLIAM ANGUS, H.M. Register House.
ALEXANDER CARGILL, 18 Wester Coates Gardens.
ANDREW E. MURRAY, W.S., 43 Castle Street.
JAMES STEUART, W.S., 10 Rothesay Terrace.
Rev. W. BURNETT, B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
JOHN B. CLARK, M.A., F.R.S.E., Heriot's Hospital.
GEORGE LORIMER, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital.
Sir THOMAS HUNTER, LL.D., W.S., City Chambers.
THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road.
CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.

Honorary Auditor

JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., 34 York Place.

REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in Dowell's Rooms on the afternoon of Friday, 30th January 1914, at 4 o'clock.

Walter B. Blaikie, LL.D., President of the Club, presided. There was a good attendance of Members.

Apologies were intimated from the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis, Rev. W. Russell Finlay, Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Mr. Alexander Cargill, Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, and others.

The Secretary submitted the Sixth Annual Report, which is in the following terms:—

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Sixth Annual Report.

During the year there were 9 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 69 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

The following meetings were held.

28th June 1913.—Visit to Council Chambers, City Museum, and Lady Stair's House. Leader, Mr. David Barnett.

12th July 1913.—Visit to Inveresk and Musselburgh. Leader, Mr. James Wilkie, S.S.C.

4 REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Editorial Committee have not fully completed the arrangements for the Book of the Club for 1913. It will, however, contain two papers mentioned in last year's Report which it has been found necessary to hold over, namely, that on the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr. Blaikie, and the Extracts from the Minute Book of the Incorporation of Skinners, by Mr. Angus. Further, the Committee hope to have another paper by Mr. John Geddie dealing with the Sculptured Stones belonging to the Old Town, and also a further instalment of Extracts from the Records of the Tolbooth by Mr. Fairley, and a paper by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve on the recent excavations at the Castle.

The Council will be pleased to know of any unpublished manuscripts relating to Edinburgh, which the owners might be willing to place at the disposal of the Club for publication.

The Treasurer submitted the financial statement, from which it appeared that the balance in hand was £197, 11s. 5d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report, alluded to the last volume put out by the Club, remarking that he thought they would agree that a better book they had not produced. After dealing with the contents of the volume, he spoke of the work that the Club had done during the five years of its existence. He did not think that there was anything that they had done in the production of books that they need be ashamed of. There was, he said, a certain danger of living so much in the past that they forgot that they were the capital and a living city in the present. There was a danger of a sort of idea getting round that Edinburgh was merely a playground for the tourist, and not a centre of the life, and liberty, and pride of the Scottish character. He was immensely pleased with the words of their Honorary President (Lord Rosebery), which he wrote to *The Scotsman* a few weeks ago, in which he said that whatever they did, not to turn the city into a mere English watering-place. They had here an ancient palace, an ancient city, and an ancient castle, with Princes Street, the Castle overhanging it, and the exquisite valley between. He for one must say he would rather see every stone

OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

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of Old Edinburgh, every landmark of Old Edinburgh, removed than see the capital turned into a playground for tourists, or a place where people purchased sham tartans and picture postcards. The idea of advertising Edinburgh was to him so obnoxious that he hoped no member of the Club would ever think such a thing was necessary, and would condemn such an action. They might require a place for people to crowd upon, or shelter—they had the Caledonian Railway Station, which was used by young women and their boys—it might be necessary to provide something for them, perhaps a People's Palace, but, if so, it ought to be placed where it would not interfere with the valley which lay in front of the Castle. There was a site which was coming into the market—he meant the Canal basin—which, instead of being covered with streets that might become slums, an open space might be left for the erection of a place for the pleasure of the people.

Dr. BLAIKIE then moved the re-election of Lord Rosebery as Honorary President, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, Professor Hume Brown, LL.D., and Professor John Chiene, C.B., as Honorary Vice-Presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

On the motion of Dr. BLAIKIE, Mr. William Moir Bryce was unanimously elected President of the Club.

Mr. BRYCE, in returning thanks for his election, said he appreciated the position of being at the head of a body of citizens who were enthusiasts in the past and present life of the old city. He expressed the hope that they would get in their work the assistance of the University Professors. Referring to the records in the City Chambers, he said he wished to call their attention to one series which had not been published. Twenty years or more the late Mr. McLeod was engaged in tabulating a series of documents. Between 1891 and 1899 his reports were arranged alphabetically in twenty volumes, then wrapped up in brown paper, and put on the shelves. The reports on city muniments, dated 6th March 1891, stated that 'the entire collection of records and documents is evidently of much value, and worthy of a better depository than that which they now occupy. Their contents are rich in materials for illustrating the civic history, especially in its minor details of commerce, taxation, and population, etc., during the past four centuries. The personal writs, which are very numerous, are of importance mainly with regard to family history and genealogy. It is likely that many of these writs are the original

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warrants of those recorded in the Burgh Register of Deeds.' He thought that the Club should petition the Town Council to have those papers printed.

Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Mr. William Cowan, and Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., were appointed Vice-Presidents, with Mr. Lewis A. Mac-Ritchie as Honorary Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., as Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. John Hamilton, C.A., as Honorary Auditor. Mr. Francis Caird Inglis, Mr. J. Cameron Robbie, Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, Sheriff John C. Guy, and Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., were elected members of Council.

A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. William Angus, Mr. Alexander Cargill, Mr. Andrew E. Murray, Mr. James Steuart, and Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., the retiring members of Council.

In terms of Rule III, the applications for membership provisionally accepted by the Council were submitted and unanimously approved.

In terms of Rule XII, intimation was given of alterations proposed on the Constitution of the Club.

Mr. GEORGE LORIMER moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Blaikie for presiding.

The meeting then terminated.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

For Year ending 31st December 1913.

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
I. Funds at close of last Account:—		I. Transactions:—	
On Deposit Receipt,	£155 0 0	Volume V.—Printing, Binding, etc.,	£126 1 6
Less due to Honorary Treasurer,	0 3 1	Delivery,	3 19 3
Arrears of Subscriptions:—	£154 16 11	II. Expenses of Meetings,	£130 0 9
For year 1911—		III. Printing and Stationery,	2 19 2
1 Member at 10s. 6d.,	£0 10 6	IV. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	3 8 11
2 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	1 1 0		5 7 9
For year 1912—		V. Funds at 31st December 1913:—	£141 16 7
17 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£8 18 6	On Deposit Receipt,	£312 10 7
1 Member at 8s.,	0 8 0	In Hands of Honorary Treasurer,	10 9 2
Less written off,	£9 6 6		£322 19 9
	2 2 0	Arrears of Subscriptions:—	
6 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	£7 4 6	For year 1912—	
2 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	0 15 0	1 Associate at 2s. 6d.,	£0 2 6
	1 1 0	5 Members at 10s. 6d., £2 12 6	
	9 0 6	1 Library at 10s. 6d., 0 10 6	
		4 Associates at 2s. 6d., 0 10 0	
		Less Accounts outstanding,	3 13 0
			3 15 6
			£326 15 3
			129 3 10
			197 11 5
II. Subscriptions:—			
For year 1913—			
299 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£156 19 6		
Less paid in advance during 1912,	£4 14 6		
Written off,	1 11 6		
	6 6 0		
	£150 13 6		
28 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	1 11 0		
20 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	2 10 0		
	£164 14 6		
For year 1914 (in advance)—			
2 Members at 10s. 6d., £1 1 0			
1 Library at 10s. 6d., 0 10 6			
1 Associate at 2s. 6d., 0 2 6			
	1 14 0		
	166 8 6		
III. Interest on Deposit Receipt,	7 10 7		
	173 19 1		
	£339 8 0		

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., *Hon. Treas.*
 JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

EDINBURGH, 29th January 1914.—I have examined the Accounts of the Intrusions of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for Year ending 31st December 1913, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

Old Edinburgh Club

LIST OF MEMBERS

1913

ALEXANDER, JAMES, 45 Cluny Drive.
Alexander, Miss M. A., 11 Torphichen Street.
Allison, James, 5 Ventnor Terrace.
Anderson, David, Advocate, 12 India Street.
Anderson, Miss Helen Maud, 12 Learmonth Terrace.
Anderson, John, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
Anderson, Walter G., 31 Drummond Place.
Angus, William, Record Office, H.M. Register House.
Armitage, Mrs. H. A., The Grange, North Berwick.
Armstrong, John Johnston, Clunie, Broomieknowe.

BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank House, Portobello.
Balfour, Prof. Isaac Bayley, Inverleith House.
Barclay, Oswald, 17 Gayfield Square.
Barnett, David, Corporation Museum.
Barrett, J. A. S., M.A., 4 Melville Terrace, West Park Road, Dundee.
Barrie, John A., 114 Viewforth.
Baxendine, Andrew, 10 M'Laren Road.
Baxter, David, M.A., Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.
Bell, Mackenzie, 11 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
Berry, Robert, 19 Kilmaurs Terrace.
Birnle, George R., 67 Trinity Road.
Blaikie, Walter Biggar, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street. (*President.*)
Blanc, Hippolyte J., R.S.A., 25 Rutland Square. (*Vice-President.*)
Bonar, Horatius, W.S., 3 St. Margaret's Road.
Bonnar, William, 51 Braid Avenue.
Boyes, John, 40 Glendevon Place.
Brims, William, J.P., 7 Merchiston Place.
Brotherston, G. M., 23 Jeffrey Street.
Brown, Mrs. David, Willowbrae House, Willowbrae Road.
Brown, Prof. G. Baldwin, 25 Coates Gardens.
Brown, James R., 46 Inverleith Place.
Brown, Miss Joan, 17 Gilmour Road.

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- Brown, Prof. P. Hume, LL.D., 20 Corrennie Gardens. (*Hon. Vice-Pres.*)
 Bruce, Alexander, Clyne House, Pollokshields.
 Bruce, James, W.S., 59 Great King Street.
 Bryce, P. Ross, F.S.A.Scot., 1 Lady Road.
 Bryce, Wm. Moir, F.S.A.Scot., Dunedin, Blackford Road. (*Vice-President.*)
 Burnett, Rev. W., B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
- CALDERWOOD, Rev. R. S., F.R.S.E., Cambuslang.
 Cameron, James M., 26 Melville Terrace.
 Campbell, David, S.S.C., 31 Moray Place.
 Campbell, J. D. B., The University Club, Princes Street.
 Carbarns, Hugh, 25 Braidburn Crescent.
 Cargill, Alexander, J.P., 18 Wester Coates Gardens.
 Carmichael, James T., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.
 Carmichael, The Right Hon. Lord, of Skirling, K.C.M.G., Malleny House, Balerno.
 Carmichael, Thomas, S.S.C., 2 Strathearn Place.
 Carter, W. Allan, 32 Great King Street.
 Cassillis, Right Hon. The Earl of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.
 Chambers, C. E. S., 44 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 Chiene, John, C.B., Aithernie, Davidson's Mains. (*Hon. Vice-Pres.*)
 Chrystal, F. M., 9 Braid Avenue.
 Clark, Alexander, Keeper, Register of Deeds, Register House.
 Clark, John B., M.A., F.R.S.E., Heriot's Hospital.
 Clarkson, James Copland, 20 Forth Street.
 Cochrane, Robert, 4 Mardale Crescent.
 Cockburn, Harry A., 37 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.
 Cooper, W. Ross, M.A., 94 George Street.
 Cormack, D. S., 19 Dalziel Place, London Road.
 Cossar, Mrs. Isabella, Southview, Murrayfield.
 Couper, Rev. W. J., M.A., 26 Circus Drive, Glasgow.
 Cowan, John James, Westerlea, Murrayfield.
 Cowan, William, 47 Braid Avenue. (*Vice-President.*)
 Craig, Sterling, M.A., 130 Princes Street.
 Cranston, Col. Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., V.D., 54 Craigmillar Park.
 Crawford, Donald, M.A., K.C., 35 Chester Street.
 Crawford, George, 60 Marchmont Road.
 Croal, Miss Caroline H., 14 Eyre Crescent.

LIST OF MEMBERS

- Cumming, David, 32 St. Alban's Road.
 Cuthbertson, David, 9 Melville Terrace.
- DALGLEISH, JOHN J. (of Westgrange), Brankston Grange, Alloa.
 Dalrymple, Hon. Hew, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.
 Darling, Alexander, J.P., 23 South Oswald Road.
 Davidson, Miss Agnes, Cherry Grove, Juniper Green.
 Davidson, James, Cherry Grove, Juniper Green.
 Dawson, Rev. A. C., M.A., Rathillet Manse, Cupar, Fife.
 Deas, John W., S.S.C., 63 Frederick Street.
 Dick, Thomas, S.S.C., 71 East Trinity Road, Leith.
 Dobbie, Joseph, S.S.C., 26 Charlotte Square.
 Dobie, W. Fraser, 47 Grange Road.
 Donald, A. Graham, M.A., F.F.A., 11 Hailes Street.
 Douglas, William A., Glenosmond, 1 Wester Coates Road.
 Dow, James, 53 Princes Street.
 Drummond, W. J. A., C.A., 37 George Street.
- ELLIOT, ANDREW, 17 Princes Street.
 Elliot, Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Fitzwilliam, 16 Royal Terrace.
 Elliot, Stuart Douglas, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street.
- FAIRLEY, JOHN A., 3 Barnton Gardens, Barnton Gate.
 Ferguson, James Haig, M.D., 7 Coates Crescent.
 Ferguson, Mrs. Haig, 7 Coates Crescent.
 Findlay, James, 11 Morningside Gardens.
 Finlay, Rev. W. Russell, Ribblesdale, Dorking, Surrey.
 Flint, James, 12 Comiston Terrace.
 Forbes, Miss Mabel C., 4 Grosvenor Crescent.
 Forrest, John L., 19 Warrender Park Crescent.
 Fortune, R., S.S.C., 35 Mansionhouse Road.
 Fox, Charles Henry, M.D., 35 Heriot Row.
- GARVEN, JAMES, Pinkie Pans, Musselburgh.
 Geddie, John, 16 Ann Street.
 Gibb, James A. T., I.S.O., 8 Dalkeith Street, Portobello.
 Gibson, James T., W.S., 14 Regent Terrace.
 Gibson, Thomas, 7 Glengyle Terrace.
 Gilbert, W. M., *Scotsman* Office, North Bridge.
 Giles, Arthur, F.R.S.G.S., 191 Bruntsfield Place.

Gilmour, Col. R. Gordon, of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton.
 Gissing, Algernon, 66 Marchmont Road.
 Goudie, Gilbert, 31 Great King Street.
 Graham, R. D., F.R.S.E., 12 Strathearn Road.
 Grant, John, 39 George Square.
 Gray, James, 29 Polwarth Gardens.
 Gray, Robert Collie, S.S.C., 10 Hermitage Drive.
 Gray, W. Forbes, 8 Mansionhouse Road.
 Green, Charles E., 4 St. Giles Street.
 Greig, Thomas B., Woodridge, Dalkeith.
 Grierson, Andrew, 29 Mayfield Road.
 Guthrie, Hon. Lord, 13 Royal Circus.
 Guy, John C., Sheriff-Substitute, 7 Darnaway Street.

HAMILTON, JOHN, C.A., 35 Alva Street. (*Hon. Auditor.*)
 Hardie, J. P., 15 Rothesay Place.
 Hardie, R. S. L., Ashley, Ratho.
 Harrison, John, Rockville, 3 Napier Road.
 Hay, William J., John Knox's House, High Street.
 Heron, Alexander, S.S.C., 14 Merchiston Park.
 Hewat, Archd., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., 13 Eton Terrace.
 Hogben, John, 9 Duddingston Crescent, Portobello.
 Home, Robert, 64 Frederick Street.
 Hope, Thomas, 129 Paynes Road, Southampton.
 Hunter, Andrew, 48 Garscube Terrace.
 Hunter, Sir Thomas, W.S., LL.D., Town Clerk, City Chambers.
 Hutcheson, Alexander, M.A., 4 Denham Green Avenue.

INGLIS, E. O., 27 India Street.
 Inglis, Francis Caird, F.S.A.Scot., Rock House, Calton Hill.
 Inglis, George, 1 Rillbank Terrace.
 Inglis, John, 8 Wellington Street.
 Inglis, Miss Margaret J., 39 Bruntsfield Place.
 Inman, William, 11 Newbattle Terrace.

JACK, THOMAS CHATER, 18 Corrennie Gardens.
 Jameson, James H., W.S., 16 Coates Crescent.
 Jamieson, James H., 12 Sciennes Gardens.
 Johnston, George Harvey, 22 Garscube Terrace.
 Johnstone, David, 75 Hanover Street.

KAY, JOHN TELFER, 10 Granton Road.
 Kelly, John G., 3 Whitehouse Loan.
 Kemp, Alexander, 227 Dalkeith Road.
 Kerr, Rev. John, M.A., The Manse, Dirleton.
 King, John A., 35 Morningside Park.
 King, Miss Margaret P., Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
 Kippen, John, M.A., Royal High School, Regent Road.

LANGWILL, H. G., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 4 Hermitage Place, Leith.
 Latimer, George Brown, 143-7 Lothian Road.
 Learmont, James, 47 Polwarth Gardens.
 Leckie, John, Brookfield, 19 South Oswald Road.
 Lee, George A. J., W.S., Depute-Keeper of Records, Register House.
 Lessels, Henry, C.A., 37 George Street.
 Lindsay, William, 18 South St. Andrew Street.
 Lorimer, George, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
 Lowe, D. F., LL.D., 19 George Square.
 Lyle, James, Waverley, Queen's Crescent.

MACAULAY, Mrs., 4 Grosvenor Street.
 Macdonald, Wm. Rae, F.F.A., Neidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
 Macfarlane, W. W., 10 Tipperlinn Road.
 Macfarlane-Grieve, W. A., M.A., J.P., of Penchrise and Edenhall,
 Impington Park, Cambridgeshire.
 Macfie, Daniel, 56 St. Alban's Road.
 M'Guffie, John, 10 Ardoch Street, Possilpark, Glasgow.
 MacIntosh, Mrs. Mary Hay, 23a Dick Place.
 Mackay, James F., W.S., Whitehouse, Cramond Bridge.
 Mackay, John, S.S.C., 37 York Place.
 Mackay, L. M., 13 Windsor Street.
 Mackay, William, Solicitor, Inverness.
 Mackay, William, M.A., 3 Danube Street.
 M'Kenzie, James, 201 Morningside Road.
 M'Lean, Miss, 19 Coates Crescent.
 M'Lean, Miss Frances A., 19 Coates Crescent.
 MacLeod, John Lorne, S.S.C., 25 Albany Street.
 M'Leod, Alex. N., c/o Jeffrey, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
 M'Leod, Neil, 81 Harrison Road.
 Macphail, J. R. N., 17 Royal Circus.
 MacRitchie, Lewis A., 40 Princes Street. (*Hon. Secretary.*)

- M'Taggart, John, 12 Meadow Place.
 Maltman, A. J., 61 Brunswick Street.
 Manson, James A., 4 Cornwall Avenue, Church End, Finchley,
 London.
 Manson, William, 18 Esslemont Road.
 Mears, Frank C., Outlook Tower, Castlehill.
 Melles, J. W., of Gruline, Aros, Isle of Mull.
 Melven, William, M.A., 7 Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 Menzies, John R., 3 Grosvenor Crescent.
 Middleton, James Aitken, M.D., Manorhead, Stow.
 Milne, Archibald, M.A., 108 Comiston Drive.
 Milne, H. W., 29 Queen's Crescent.
 Minto, John, M.A., 83 Comiston Drive.
 Mitchell, Charles, C.E., 23 Hill Street.
 Mitchell, William, M.A., LL.B., 17 Great King Street.
 Mitchell-Thomson, Sir M., Bart., 6 Charlotte Square.
 Morris, George, 339 High Street.
 Moscrip, James, Parsonsgreen House, Meadowbank.
 Muir, Miss Elizabeth S., 1 West Coates.
 Murdoch, James C., M.A., 13 Albert Terrace, Musselburgh.
 Murdoch, Lieut.-Col. James, V.D., St. Kilda, York Road, Trinity.
 Murray, Alfred A., W.S., 75 Queen Street.
 Murray, Andrew E., W.S., 43 Castle Street.
- NAISMITH, Mrs. MARY A., 2 Ramsay Gardens.
 Napier, Theodore, F.S.A.Scot., Balmanno, 7 West Castle Road.
 Nicolson, Andrew, S.S.C., 6 Duke Street.
- OGILVIE, Rev. J. N., D.D., 13 Dryden Place.
 Oldrieve, W. T., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot., 11 Merchiston Gardens.
 Oliver, James, 54 East Claremont Street.
 Orrock, Alexander, 16 Dalrymple Crescent.
- PATON, Rev. HENRY, M.A., Airtnoch, 184 Mayfield Road.
 Paton, Henry Macleod, 22 West Savile Terrace.
 Paton, Robert, City Chamberlain, City Chambers.
 Paul, Sir James Balfour, C.V.O., LL.D., 30 Heriot Row. (*Hon. Vice-
 Pres.*)
 Peddie, Miss Barbara, Ard-Coille, Blair Atholl.
 Petrie, James A., 31 Rosslyn Crescent.
 Plummer, W. R., 8 Huntly Street.

- Price, Charles E., M.P., 10 Atholl Crescent.
 Profit, Alexander P., Jacob's Land, 55 Calton Road.
 Proudfoot, George, 68 Spottiswoode Street.
 Pursell, James, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.
- REID, ALAN, The Loaning, Merchiston Bank Gardens.
 Reid, John, 46 Strathearn Road.
 Reid, Mrs., Lauriston Castle, Midlothian.
 Richardson, Ralph, W.S., 2 Parliament Square.
 Robbie, J. Cameron, 22 York Place.
 Robertson, David, LL.B., S.S.C., Town Clerk's Office, Leith.
 Robertson, William, 10 Atholl Place.
 Romanes, Charles S., C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
 Rosebery, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., Dalmeny House.
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 Ross, Thomas, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
 Rusk, J. M., S.S.C., 14 Whitehouse Loan.
 Russell, John, 323 Leith Walk.
 Rutherford, R. S., 36 Garscube Terrace.
- SALVESEN, Miss DOROTHY, Dean Park House.
 Sanderson, Arthur, 11 Quality Street, Leith.
 Sanderson, Miss Cecilia, 14 Rothesay Place.
 Sanderson, Kenneth, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.
 Sands, William, 21 Hanover Street.
 Scott, John, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
 Scougal, A. E., LL.D., 1 Wester Coates Avenue.
 Seton, Col. A. D., B.Sc., of Mounie, New Club, Princes Street.
 Shennan, James W., Hermitage, Wardie Crescent.
 Sime, David, 27 Dundas Street.
 Sinton, James, Hassendean, Eastfield, Joppa.
 Skinner, Robert T., M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital.
 Smail, Adam, 35 Lauriston Gardens.
 Smart, John, W.S., 34 Drummond Place.
 Smith, George, M.A., Merchiston Castle.
 Smith, J. C., 91 Lothian Road.
 Smith, J. Shanklie, Heriot Hill House, Canonmills.
 Smith, John, Cabinetmaker, 1 Eastgate, Peebles.
 Smith, Malcolm, J.P., Provost of Leith, Clifton Lodge, Trinity.
 Steedman, James, 72 Morningside Drive.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

Stephen, William A., M.A., M.D., Loftus-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.
 Steuart, James, W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
 Stewart, Ian C. L., W.S., 28 India Street.
 Stewart, John, 88 George Street.
 Sturrock, George L., S.S.C., 76 George Street.
 Sturrock, John, 8 Trinity Crescent, Leith.
 Sturrock, Rev. John, 10 Glengyle Terrace.
 Sutherland, James B., S.S.C., 10 Royal Terrace.

THIN, GEORGE T., 7 Mayfield Terrace.
 Thin, James, 22 Lauder Road.
 Thin, James Hay, 2 Chalmers Crescent.
 Thin, Robert, M.D., 25 Abercromby Place.
 Thomson, Miss Alice, 23 Wester Coates Avenue.
 Thomson, James W., Clydesdale Bank, George Street.
 Thomson, Spencer C., 10 Eglinton Crescent.
 Thomson, T. S., 18 Rothesay Place.
 Thomson, William, W.S., 19 Merchiston Avenue.
 Tod, Henry, W.S., 45 Castle Street.
 Torrance, Miss Jessie, Garail, Thornly Park, Paisley.
 Turnbull, George, Dunclutha, Wardie Road.
 Turnbull, G. Barbour, 43 George Street.
 Turnbull, William James, 16 Grange Terrace.

USHER, Sir ROBERT, Bart., Wells, Hawick.

VOGE, Mrs., 4 Cluny Avenue.

WADDELL, JAMES, Solicitor, 47 Queen Street
 Walker, Alexander, J.P., 1 Tipperlinn Road.
 Walker, W. Glassford, C.A., 39 George Street.
 Walkinshaw, Miss Jean Inglis, 11 Scotland Street.
 Wallace, A. D., Woodbine, Colinton.
 Wallace, Miss Katherine, 37 Coates Gardens.
 Watherston, John, 8 Wester Coates Gardens.
 Watson, Charles B. Boog, 1 Napier Road.
 Watson, John, F.R.I.B.A., 27 Rutland Street.
 Watson, Walter T., Advocate, 28 India Street.
 Watson, Hon. William, 8 Heriot Row.
 White, William K., 123 High Street.

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 Wilkie, James, S.S.C., 108 George Street.
 Williamson, Rev. Andrew Wallace, D.D., 44 Palmerston Place.
 Williamson, George, 178 High Street.
 Williamson, J. A., Holmwood, Corstorphine.
 Wilson, Alexander, 22 Netherby Road.
 Wilson, William Scott, 94 Craighouse Road.
 Wood, G. M., W.S., 19 Alva Street.
 Wright, James, 105 Warrender Park Road.
 Wright, Johnstone Christie, Northfield, Colinton.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, Donaldson's Hospital.

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ALEXANDER, A., National Bank, Bruntsfield Place.
 Carmichael, Mrs. J. T., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.
 Craig, Miss, 71 Falcon Road.
 Drummond, Andrew, 17 Gardner's Crescent.
 Durham, Mrs., Pitkerro, Milton Road, Joppa.
 Ferguson, Miss Jessie, The Lodge, Forbes Road.
 Geddes, Professor Patrick, Outlook Tower, Castlehill.
 Gibson, Miss, 51 Lothian Road.
 Gibson, Miss, 14 Regent Terrace.
 Grant, Dr. Hope, Invicta House, Sheerness.
 Ingram, Alexander, 12 Bright's Crescent.
 Joss, John, c/o Denholm, 7 Wellington Street.
 King, David, Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
 King, Miss Lottie A., Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
 Middleton, Miss Harriet Aitken, Manorhead, Stow.
 Middleton, Miss J. G., Manorhead, Stow.
 Sinclair, John, St. Ann's, Queen's Crescent.

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 Antiquaries, Society of, Edinburgh.
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 Episcopal Theological College Library, Aberdeen.
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 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
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 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
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Old Edinburgh Club

1914

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CONSTITUTION

- I. The name of the Club shall be the 'Old Edinburgh Club.'
- II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data; and the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference.
- III. The Club shall consist of Members and Associates. The number of Members shall be limited to three hundred. Candidates for membership, either as Members or Associates, must be proposed and seconded by two Members. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, and shall be considered by the Council. These, if approved, shall be submitted to the first meeting of the Club thereafter, election being by a majority of Members present.
- Associates shall have no vote or voice in the management of the affairs of the Club, but shall be entitled to free admission to the meetings and to take part in the discussion of any subject under investigation.
- IV. The Annual Subscription for Members shall be 10s. 6d., and for Associates, 2s. 6d.
- Subscriptions shall be payable at the commencement of each Session. Any Member or Associate whose subscription is not paid within two months after being notified by the Treasurer may then be struck off the roll by the Council.
- V. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Council, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy arising throughout the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint, for special purposes, Committees to which Members and Associates may be added. At all meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and seven at meetings of Council.
- VI. The Secretary shall keep proper minutes of the business and transactions, conduct official correspondence, have custody of, and be responsible for, all books, manuscripts, and other property placed in his charge, and shall submit an Annual Report of the proceedings of the Club.

VII. The Treasurer shall keep the Accounts of the Club, receive all moneys, collect subscriptions, pay accounts after these have been passed by the Council, and shall present annually a duly audited statement relative thereto.

VIII. The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held in January, at which the reports by the Secretary and Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and Auditors for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall arrange for such meetings throughout the year as they think expedient, and shall regulate all matters relative to the transactions and publications of the Club.

X. Members shall receive one copy of each of the works published by or on behalf of the Club as issued, but these shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear, until such has been paid.

Associates shall not be entitled to the Publications of the Club.

All papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property of the Club.

Contributors shall receive twenty copies of their communications. The Council shall have discretionary powers to provide additional copies for review, presentation, and supply to approved public bodies or societies.

XI. In the event of the membership falling to twelve or under, the Council shall consider as to the advisability of winding up the Club, and shall take a vote thereon of each Member whose subscription is not in arrear. Should the vote, which shall be in writing, determine that the Club be dissolved, the Council shall discharge all debts due by the Club, and shall then deposit in trust, with some recognised public institution or corporate body, any residue of funds or other properties, including all literary, artistic, and other material collected by the Club, for preservation, in order that the same may be available to students of local history in all time coming.

XII. Notice of any proposed alteration on this Constitution must be given in writing to the Secretary, to be intimated at the first meeting of the Club thereafter. Notice, embodying the full terms thereof, shall then be given by circular to each Member, not less than seven days prior to the meeting at which it is to be considered, but such proposed alteration shall not be given effect to unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present, or voting by proxy.

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25.1.15

