



**CENTRE FOR RESEARCH COLLECTIONS  
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
GEORGE SQUARE  
EDINBURGH  
EH8 9LJ**

**TEL: +44 (0)131 650 8379**

**FAX: +44 (0)131 650 2922**

**BOOK-SCANNED 2019**

**SHELF MARK:** Per. .9 Edi.

**TITLE:** The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club Vol. 13

**AUTHOR:** Old Edinburgh Club

N.B. Scanned as spreads.

The text contains some pagination errors.

THIS IS THE BEST COPY AVAILABLE.

**The University of Edinburgh Library**



This PDF is supplied under a Creative Commons CCBY License:

you may share and adapt for any purpose as long as attribution is given to the University of Edinburgh. Further information is available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

**Please address all enquiries to Centre for Research Collections.**

The Library wishes to be informed of work based on this Pdf copy, and would welcome a copy of any publication that makes use of it.

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

OF  
ED  
BURGH



OLD EDINBURGH CLUB



EDINBURGH  
UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY

Per. .9 Edi.

Edinburgh University  
Library



~~23 JUL 1967~~

~~CONSULTATION  
ONLY~~

~~JUL 30 1967~~

13 SEP 1993

13 JUN 2005

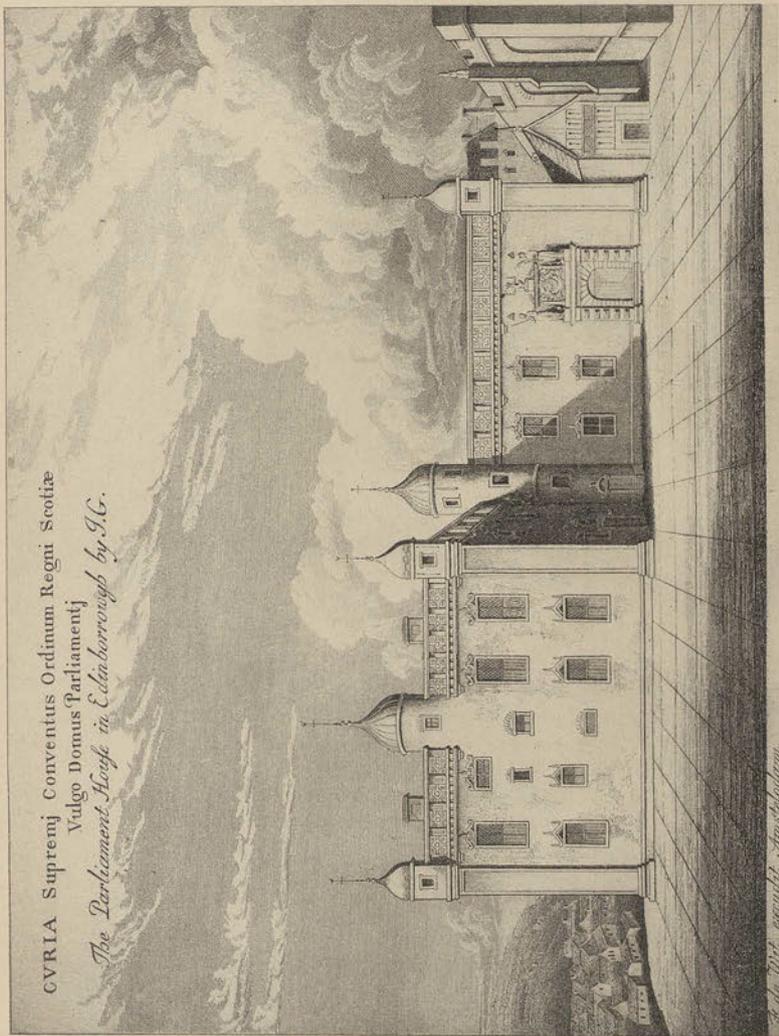
THE BOOK OF THE  
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

Issued to Members

May 1924

THE BOOK OF THE  
OLD KENNEDY CLUB

CVRIA Supremij Conventus Ordinum Regni Scotie  
Vulgo Domus Parliamentij  
*The Parliament House in Edinburgh by J.G.*



*By the Rev. Alexander Strachan.*

THE BOOK OF THE  
OLD EDINBURGH  
CLUB

THIRTEENTH VOLUME



EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY T. AND A. CONSTABLE LTD.  
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

1934



THE BOOK OF THE  
OLD EDINBURGH  
CLUB

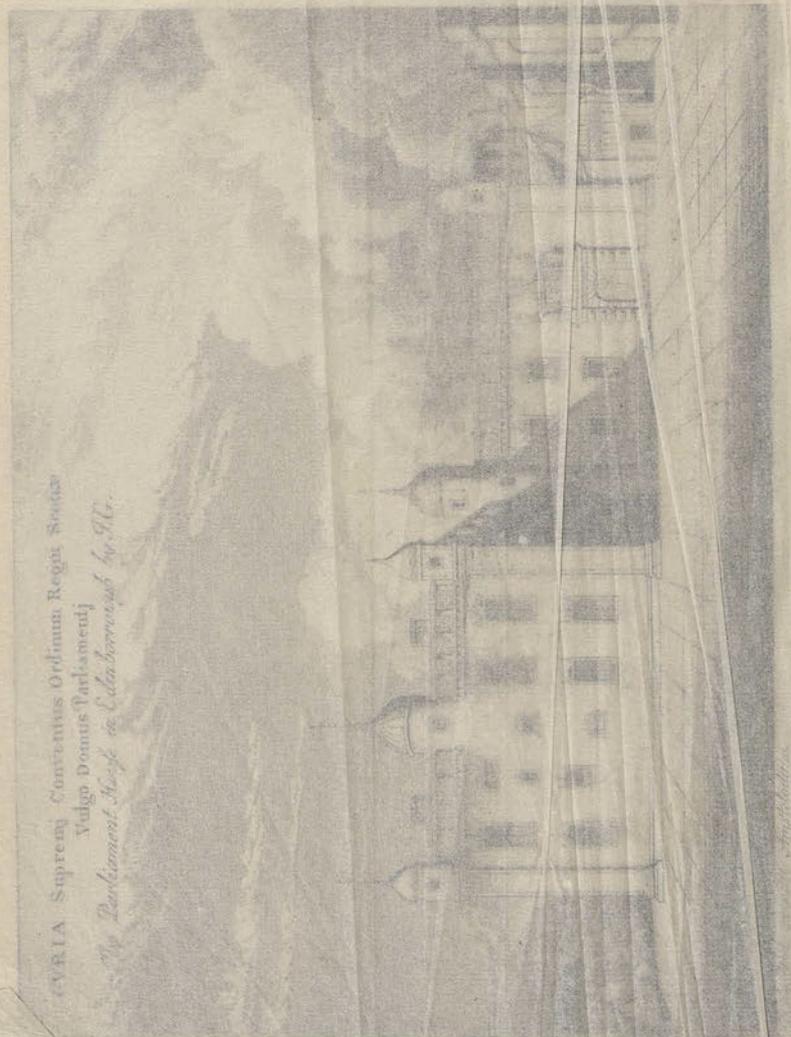
THIRTEENTH VOLUME



EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY T. AND A. CONSTABLE LTD.  
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

1924



*CURIA SUPREMI CONVENTUS ORDINUM REGIAE SCOTIAE  
JUDICII DOMUS PARLIAMENTI  
No. Parliament House in Edinburgh, 1840*

THE BOOK OF THE  
OLD EDINBURGH  
CLUB  
THIRTIETH VOLUME



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE By R. K. HANNAY and G. P. H. WATSON	1
BEARFORD'S PARKS . . . . . By WILLIAM COWAN	79
LIST OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635 By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON	93
INDEX . . . . .	147
APPENDIX— SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, EXCURSIONS, LIST OF MEMBERS, ETC.	

PLATE

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE. . . . . *Frontispiece*

DRAWINGS IN TEXT

	PAGE
PARLIAMENT HOUSE—GROUND PLAN . . . . .	2
” ” DETAIL OF OAK ROOF . . . . .	3
” ” A SECTION . . . . .	3
” ” AS SHOWN IN GORDON OF ROTHIMAY'S MAP	7

## THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

THE sombre, dignified façade of Parliament Square and the buildings of the law courts effectually screen and partly supersede the original structure of the Parliament House, possibly the most interesting example of seventeenth century civic architecture in Scotland. The fabric has been altered from time to time, and modern buildings encroach upon it from every side; but the general form and arrangement may still be elicited with the help of early illustrations, for which we are practically restricted to Gordon of Rothiemay's sketch made from the east and the view from the south shown in his bird's-eye map of Edinburgh.

The situation is on a slope falling rapidly from St. Giles' Kirk on the High Street ridge southward to the Mealmarket and the Cowgate. It was bounded on the west by the buildings of Beth's Wynd, on the east by those of the Mealmarket Close. On the upper part of this ground, and to the west of it, stood three ministers' houses, each with its 'yaird.' Below, in the nether kirkyard, were the remains of the Rood Chapel.<sup>1</sup>

The site first chosen for the Parliament House, as will appear, was this lower ground at the bottom of the slope. Had the project been carried out, the Cowgate artery would have gained in importance, and the town might have developed on rather different lines. As it happened, the lower site was abandoned, and the building was erected on the space covered by the ministers' houses and their gardens. The place did

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, xi. 129.

## 2 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

not lend itself to economical construction, for the heavy gradient entailed a considerable amount of under-building, only a portion of which could be utilised; but it had an advantage in maintaining proximity to the older court-houses, and there is reason to suppose that Charles I. anticipated convenience from an immediate neighbourhood to St. Giles. In 1633 he used language which shows that he had his Court of High Commission in mind as a possible occupant.<sup>1</sup>

The royal desire was that *two* buildings should be undertaken, one for the Parliament and the Session, the other for the Privy Council and the Lords of Exchequer; and it is probable that the necessarily close relationship between them was a decisive factor in discussing sites. The second building, though dutifully mentioned by the Town Council as part of their plan, was in practice studiously ignored, and never took shape. Parliament and Session would require an outer and an inner house. The procedure in Parliament by means of the preparatory and now dominant committee of the Articles, which had come to be the instrument of the

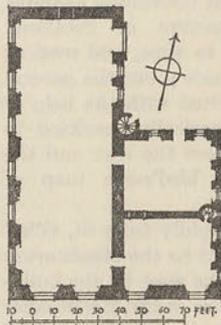


Fig. 1.—Ground Plan.

Crown and the Privy Council in controlling the action of the Estates, and the methods already evolved by the Court of Session, made an outer hall and an inner chamber—or chambers—invariably. What passed between Sir James Murray, the designer, and the Town Council in reviewing plans we do not know. He must have been aware of their disinclination to embark upon so ambitious a scheme as Charles sought to impose; and it is conceivable that he pointed out how the site on the slope would enable him to

<sup>1</sup> See p. 26.

## THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE 3

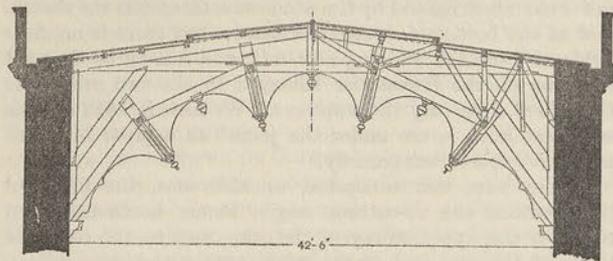


Fig. 2.—Detail of Oak Roof.

obtain 'laich' rooms sufficient to justify reluctance in proceeding with a second structure.

At all events, the building was L-shaped, and in the end two upper chambers in the annexe were specially assigned to the Exchequer, whether by afterthought or by original intention there is nothing to show. Collusion, if there was any, between the designer and the Town Council would not be likely to appear upon official record. The main portion had three storeys, the great hall, the 'laich' house, and an undercroft, probably vaulted but now inaccessible. Gordon's view from the south gives the impression at first that there were four storeys in the wing, the two Exchequer rooms at the top, the two rooms of the 'inner' house on the hall level,

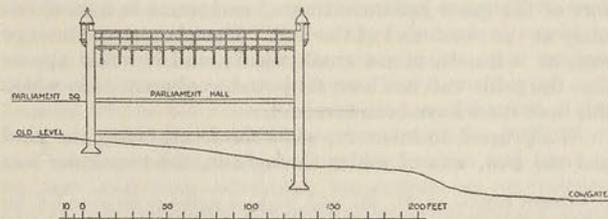


Fig. 3.—Section through the Parliament House.

#### 4 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

lower chambers lighted by the windows indicated in the sketch, and at the bottom a couple of cellars; but there is no clear evidence from the building accounts, and it may be that the windows on the lowest tier belonged to the two cellars, so that there were only three storeys. We hear in 1638 of 'the westmost laich house under the jame' as a place in which arms were stored temporarily.<sup>1</sup>

There were two turnpikes, or staircases, the principal lying within the re-entrant angle, facing north-east, and rising to the upper storey of the wing and to the roof, the lesser at the east end of the wing, with no exterior access. The cellars in the undercrofts were entered from outside through doors in the south wall, and possibly did not communicate with the floors above. The chief entrance, 'the gritt entrie to the utter hous,' lay towards the north end of the main east wall, and was a handsome Renaissance door-piece surmounted by a pediment displaying the royal arms, and flanked by the statues of Justice and Mercy. The 'inner hous,' on the hall level, was reached from without by a door in the centre of the north wall of the wing, styled in the accounts 'the for entry of the jame,' and shown in good reproductions of Gordon's sketch. In the angle between the hall and the wing was 'the great turnepyke yett,' by which direct access was given to the Exchequer rooms above the inner house. An item in the account of 1641 mentions 'the gavell dorr of the great parliament hous,' and seems to indicate an entry at the north end of the hall. The plan of the interior roof, as it stands, is not symmetrical; and it would appear that the gable wall has been subjected to alterations in which this door must have been involved.

With regard to masonry, while the front, facing the yard and the east, was of ashlar throughout, the remainder was

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 62. The word 'laich' is applied to the lower hall, but sometimes also to the inner house rooms on the great hall level to distinguish them from the Exchequer rooms above.

#### THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE 5

of rubble with ashlar dressings. At the angles of the building strong pilasters rose, buttress-like, to the wall-heads, and were surmounted by angle turrets—'rounds' as they were sometimes termed, despite their rectangular shape. Above the wall-head was a bartizan, or corbelled parapet, which has been at some time renewed.

The windows shown by Gordon have moulded architraves, and geometric and strap-worked pediments. Two original windows may still be seen in the sub-vaults of the law courts. They are of great size, and have been heavily stanchioned.

Within the building, little of the original finishing remains, with the notable exceptions of the great oak roof in the hall and the arcade of the 'laich hous.'

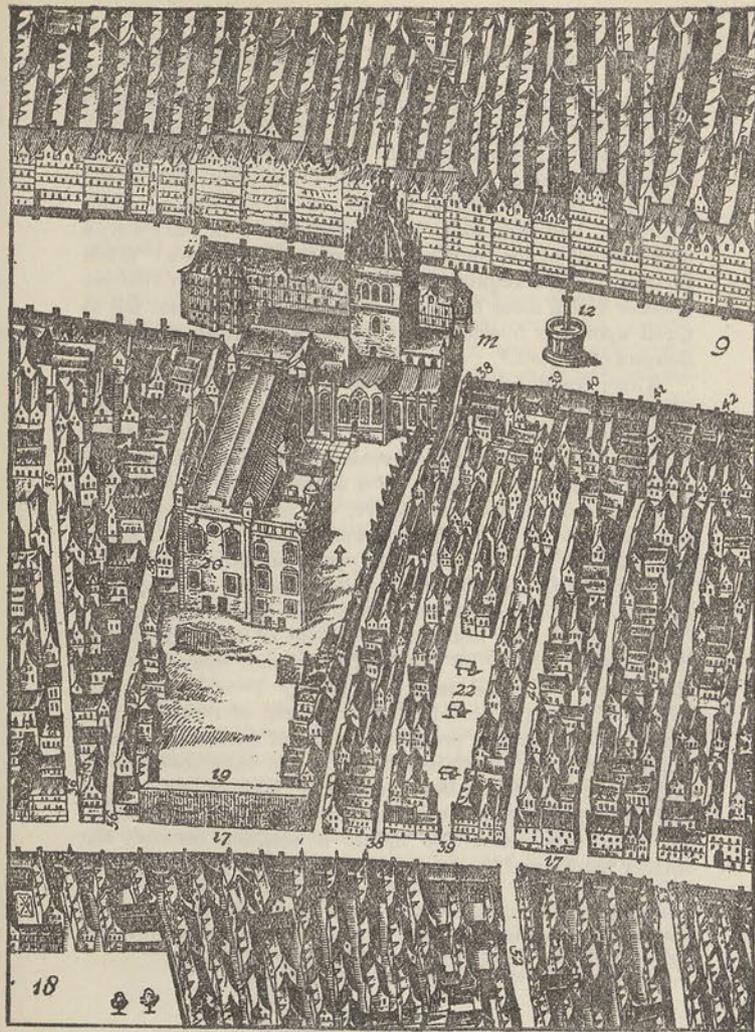
#### CIRCUMSTANCES AND ANTECEDENTS

The building of the Parliament House was a municipal, not a national enterprise. Only in the latter half of the eighteenth century did edifices of the kind come to be regarded as an expense properly falling upon the national treasury. In 1753, for example, an Act of Parliament was passed relating to public buildings in Edinburgh. A Record Office, an Advocates' Library, a Writers' Hall, a room for the Convention of Royal Burghs, and a Town Council Chamber were all needed. The city was unable to bear the cost; and noblemen, the College of Justice, and other interested corporations were expected to subscribe. The buildings themselves would be owned and maintained by the municipality: the various occupants were to sit rent free. This arrangement was founded on the old conception that it was the office of the local community to provide accommodation for institutions and meetings which made business, and which had come to be associated with Edinburgh by custom or convenience. The Act of Parliament remained in force but without effect until 1765. It was in that year that George III. granted a

## 6 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

royal warrant for £12,000 sterling out of the Forfeited Estates for the Public Record Office or Register House, and that this part of the initial project was taken in hand at the national cost. In the days of Charles I., therefore, adequate accommodation for the supreme courts of the realm had to be furnished by the burgh. If it was not provided, loss of prosperity might ensue; and a threat of migration was sufficient to recommend the expediency of immediate action.

Parliament was not necessarily held in Edinburgh. Under James VI., on occasion, it had met at Stirling or at Linlithgow. There was, however, a progressive tendency, with the gradual accumulation of record and the growing complexity of business, to summon it to the capital, conveniently near the registers and documents deposited in the Castle. Yet parliaments were, after all, short and far between. Much more important for the life of the town was the presence of the Lords of the Session and the College of Justice. The Session took its rise in the days of James I.: a committee or commission selected from the three estates by authority of Parliament to determine the large number of civil causes and complaints with which neither the Supreme Court itself nor the King's standing Council could find time to deal. During the fifteenth century the Session was a device whereby the royal justice in civil matters might become easily accessible to the lieges, who steadily avoided the local jurisdictions and insisted upon resorting to the Crown. We find it appointed to sit not only in Edinburgh, but in Perth and Aberdeen. Under James IV. the regular sittings of the court, in normal circumstances, were in Edinburgh; but this centralisation, promoted later by the endowment and incorporation of the College of Justice in 1532, did not pass without protest from litigants in the remoter districts, whose interests had been served till comparatively recent times by intermittent visits from royal judges. In 1567 there was a significant proposal before the Lords of the



Section of Gordon of Rothiemay's Map (1647), showing position of Parliament House.

Articles for 'tua saittis;' one to be, if possible, at Aberdeen; and, quite apart from questions of local convenience or the maintenance of some itinerant system, Edinburgh was by no means assumed to be necessarily the permanent home. The New Tolbooth, which was in use by the Session under Charles I., had been undertaken by the town in Mary's time under threat of the court's departure to St. Andrews. When Charles in 1632 requested the Town Council to provide yet another and a more commodious building, he did not fail to dwell upon the business advantages of compliance and the dangers of neglect.<sup>1</sup>

There could be no doubt that a Parliament House was needed, though it was perhaps not absolutely indispensable. In writing to his Privy Council on the project, Charles stated it to be 'for the ease and conveniencie of the estaits and the credite of the Kingdome.'<sup>2</sup> If a characteristic love of ceremonial accounted for one motive, the numerical increase of the three estates in Parliament was sufficient justification of the other. There were, as will appear, additional considerations present to the mind of the King; but the mere problem of accommodation was enough to suggest the enterprise.

It is well known that the Parliament of Scotland, though it included in theory all who held their lands immediately of the Crown by feudal tenure, gradually became, after the failure of James I. to introduce a system of representation founded upon English practice, a house of spiritual and temporal lords, with a certain number of the more considerable and influential barons below the rank of 'lords of Parliament,' and an appendage of commissioners from the royal burghs. No controversy served to induce a coalition between the smaller barons and the burgesses or to arouse and concentrate

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Fountainhall, *Historical Notices*, i. 209, where it is urged, in a controversy (1678) between town and Session, 'that if the Session deserted them, though only for a while, it would expose them not only to penury but likewise to contempt.'

<sup>2</sup> *Register of Privy Council* (Sec. Series), iv. 448.

the interest of the commons until the Reformation; and by that time the absence of the lesser freeholders had become so much a matter of course that, while they were bent upon effecting the religious revolution, they had not the slightest desire to forego, in ordinary times, the economy of remaining at home. The contemporary growth of the General Assembly, with its lay element and its opportunity for debate, began to divert energies which otherwise might have been given to obtaining influence in the deliberations of Parliament. Adjustment between the supreme feudal court and council, out of date as at present constituted, and the developing assembly of the Kirk, which was spontaneous and of problematic authority, was one great difficulty confronting statesmanship in the early days of James VI. On the one hand the Kirk was striving to vindicate its right to a proper patrimony—whatever that might turn out to be—and to free itself in finance from unsatisfactory dependence upon doles by the Crown; on the other, conservative feeling was apprehensive that the 'freedom' of the Kirk might prove a menace to the unity of the State, which could be maintained only under the supremacy of the King, acting in his high court of Parliament. To complicate the situation there was the uncertain destiny of the endowments held by the old Church, now disestablished, upon which an impecunious monarch, a grasping nobility, and a needy Kirk had each and all an eye.

The year 1584 saw a triumph for feudal conservatism. The royal authority over all persons and estates was affirmed, as well as the authority of the court of Parliament, 'of lait yeris callit in sum doubt, at least sum curioslie travelling to have introduceit sum innovatioun thairanent.'<sup>1</sup> All unauthorised courts were invalidated; and there were to be no assemblies without royal licence. The views of the Kirkmen were not unfavourable to the strengthening of Parliament, provided always that the ecclesiastical lords, survivors of

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, iii. 292.

papistry who had now no right to represent the spiritual estate, should give place to a number of ministers and elders, speaking for the Kirk, and standing for judgment and intelligence as against mere nobility and wealth.<sup>1</sup> It was admitted on both sides, for divergent reasons, that the basis of Parliament ought to be broadened. In 1585 an article was presented, narrating how desirable it was that the King and the estates should know 'the neidis and caussis' of subjects, 'specialie the commons.'<sup>2</sup> Parliament was to be more comprehensive: political attention might thus be diverted from the General Assembly: royal and aristocratic control was to be retained by a moderate reform which did not sacrifice the essentials of power. The old Act of James I., so long a dead letter, was revived: the smaller barons in the shires were now to appear by representation, and the personnel of the house to be enlarged. Any danger of insubordination might be averted by manipulating the preparatory committee, known as the Lords of the Articles, which had been a feature of procedure for at least a century. This committee, originally and in form nominated by Parliament, had not become a centre of acute controversy between the estates and the Crown: it tended to fall under the control of the King or the ruling faction, acting through the Privy Council, and had not developed into the effective instrument of the house. A narrow channel through which all business percolated, and in effect the real source of legislative action, subject always to formal ratification by the estates, the committee of Articles was necessarily a matter of vital interest for the Crown after the Act of 1587 strengthened the representation of the commons. The devices by which James VI. sought to command it caused irritation, but did not arouse serious conflict. A crisis was bound to come, if the monarchy succeeded in antagonising the estates to the point of resistance. Charles I. achieved that result. From 1629 to 1640 he ruled

<sup>1</sup> Calderwood, iv. 451.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, iii. 422.

without a Parliament in England. So little did he fear the recalcitrancy of the Scottish estates that he commanded Edinburgh to build him a Parliament House. Dramatically enough, under the roof of the hall built to his insistent order, and at their first meeting beneath it, these Scottish estates rebelled against the restraint which the Articles imposed upon their liberties.

A few figures will serve to illustrate the numerical increase which of itself called for wider room. In 1584 between sixty and seventy were in attendance. More than forty, if we exclude the few bishops, were in effect temporal lords—either commendator-abbots, earls, or lords of Parliament: the rest were burgh commissioners. In 1585, when the proposal for broadening the basis was made, the numbers were dangerously low—twenty-five bishops and lords, nineteen burgesses. When the Act for commissioners from the smaller barons was passed, in 1587, there were sixty-seven members, of whom the burghs sent thirty-one. Prolonged controversy followed the new legislation; and it was some years before commissioners from the shires were a recognised matter of course. We have, unfortunately, no further statistics until 1612, when the attendance was well over one hundred. The representatives of shires and burghs accounted for no less than eighty; a fact which illustrates the growing necessity for control of the Articles committee by the Crown, and explains why James VI. introduced a system of dictatorial nomination which not only secured his interest but, owing to the limited number selected from each estate, neutralised the alarming preponderance of the commons. By 1617 the total rose above one hundred and seventy, two-thirds from the shires and burghs; and in 1633 it was about the same. It is apparent, therefore, that comfort and dignity demanded a more commodious space than was afforded by the New Tolbooth, and equally clear that the numerical distribution of power between the estates had been completely altered

since the Reformation. Between 1633 and 1639, while the Parliament House made progress, there was no assembly of the estates. During the interval Charles I. alienated the great body of national opinion by action in religious affairs which lighted the flame of rebellion. Religious innovations were the occasion, though not by any means the sole cause, of the outbreak. It remains to be seen why Edinburgh was the storm-centre, and what bearing the building of the Parliament House had upon the momentous events of the time. In 1639 it became apparent that the Scottish estates had outgrown their old habiliments. When they met in the new hall, they were animated by a more independent spirit: active resistance to royal dictation now supervened, where formerly dissatisfaction went little further than a grumbling acquiescence or had been overawed, as in 1633, by the personal presence of the King.

The building of the Parliament House was to make heavy demands upon the burgh of Edinburgh; and it was intimately connected with unpopular changes at St. Giles, which culminated in the disturbances over the Liturgy. To understand the condition of popular feeling, it is necessary to refer to a matter too little considered by historians. Questions of taxation and supply are not usually associated with the quarrel between the Scots and their King. It is an accepted commonplace that the Revocation of 1625, enacted without reference to the proper authority of Parliament, and recalling to the Crown the lands of the old Church alienated by James VI., irritated the aristocracy and disposed them to combine with the commons, who are represented as interested almost entirely in the religious question. That is not the whole story. No scholar has attempted to investigate in detail the subject of royal taxations under James VI. and Charles I.; but it is certain that inquiry would throw light upon the events which led up to the National Covenant. In order to appreciate the temper of Edinburgh during these years, and the growing

irritation which Charles contrived to create, some account of taxation is indispensable.

It was under James VI. that taxations for the Crown became formidable. Frequent and heavy requisitions were something of a novelty in Scotland. 'Parliament,' technically so distinguished from the less full and formal 'Convention' of Estates, had never acquired exclusive control of supply, or learned to bargain seriously for redress of grievances. When the Crown made a reasonable request, tradition and usage permitted Convention to deal with the situation and offer the desired subsidy; though increasing demands raised doubts as to the propriety of voting taxations in an assembly which was not full Parliament.

By the time that James VI. came of age the normal revenues, partly owing to the troubles of half a century, partly because of extravagance, were totally inadequate. The annexation of the Church lands in 1587 proceeded upon the narrative that the King had need, and that this expedient would prevent a resort to general taxation. In 1588, however, he received £100,000 Scots for his prospective marriage: in 1594 he had a like sum: in 1597 a grant of 200,000 merks was made. In 1599, when James desired funds to prosecute his interest in England, the estates began to prove difficult; but in 1606, seated on his new throne, he ventured upon a taxation which was to run for four years. The marriage of Princess Elizabeth was the excuse in 1612 for £240,000, to be levied in four annual instalments. Voices began to be heard in complaint; and one member of the Privy Council was suspended for urging the nobles to vindicate their right of electing the Lords of the Articles and to decline the royal nominees.<sup>1</sup> For his visit to Scotland in 1617, again, James received a grant of £200,000.

A request for a voluntary contribution in 1620, to defend the Palatinate, raised for the first time a point of special

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Privy Council*, ix. 505.

interest to the burgh communities. The nobility, to whom the request was directed, drew attention to the number of wadsets and annual rents burdening the baronial lands, and suggested taxing the bondholders.<sup>1</sup> When Parliament met in 1621, the suggestion was accepted and a new departure made. Hitherto the required sum was distributed among the estates in proportions which had long been fixed by custom. One-sixth fell to the burghs, each of which raised its appropriate share by internal assessment. An additional or 'extraordinary' tax was now imposed, in the shape of five per cent. upon annual rents. It is evident that the great majority of those who would be subjected to this levy were burghesses. Edinburgh protested against the innovation, and, to avoid the difficulties incident to inquisition, offered a lump sum of £40,000, which was more than double the payment owing on this occasion for the 'ordinary' contribution.<sup>2</sup> The offer indicated at once how the new device affected burgh liabilities; and in 1623 there was some complaint about the heavy burden falling on the burghs in the depressed state of the country.<sup>3</sup>

On the accession of Charles I. the matter of this 'extraordinary' tax was taken in hand with some vigour. The King was anxious to raise all the money he could; and it was alleged that the failure to make returns of annual rent was a grave prejudice to his revenue.<sup>4</sup> He was in so great a hurry to obtain supplies that the Privy Council had to warn him of the advisability of delay, in order that the Convention of Estates should be sufficiently numerous and authoritative. When it met in October, 1625, the results were not equal to the royal expectations. An 'ordinary' tax of £400,000, payable in yearly instalments till 1628, was offered; and an 'extraordinary' tax, as in 1621, on annual rents, with strict provision for precise returns. Charles had written to say

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Privy Council*, xii. 378, 404.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xiii. 242.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xii. 590.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* (Sec. Series), i. 124.

that, if the Convention were generous, there would be no word of a contribution when he came to be crowned.<sup>1</sup> The Privy Council, placed in a difficult position, explained apologetically that the grant of 1621 had been repeated, the largest ever given in Scotland; and that there was no precedent to warrant a Convention in exceeding the limits of subsidy hitherto voted by full Parliament.<sup>2</sup> It was thought that as much had been granted as the country could afford; and Edinburgh was permitted to compound again for the sum of £40,000.<sup>3</sup> The collection began to drag seriously in 1627 and 1628: there was trouble with 'rebells for the taxatioun':<sup>4</sup> many defaulters were prosecuted. On the head of all this, Charles ordered a Convention for 1630, with a view to fresh subsidies; and the assembly was induced to renew the 1625 grant, payable by annual instalments until 1633.

The Parliament House was begun, as we shall see, in 1632; but to preserve the continuity of exposition, and appreciate the financial burden imposed upon Edinburgh for national subsidies, it may be well to notice proceedings in the Parliament of 1633, when Charles paid his first visit to Scotland and was crowned at Holyrood. An 'ordinary' tax, on the same scale as before, was granted for a period of six years: the 'extraordinary' impost upon annual rents was raised from the twentieth to the sixteenth penny, and was to endure for the same term. In addition, a separate Act, designed mainly to get at the burghesses, prohibited the common rate of interest at ten per cent. as excessive, and ordered payment to the Crown for three years of interest taken above eight per cent., a levy popularly styled 'the tua of ten.'<sup>5</sup> Parliament commanded exact returns of annual income from loans; and the Town Council of Edinburgh, apprehensive of 'the renting of their bodye and discoverie of their waiknes both at home and abroad,' if the tax on annuals were uplifted as prescribed,

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Privy Council* (Sec. Series), i. 154.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 331.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 153.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 427: iii. 204.

<sup>5</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 39.

proceeded to suggest a composition, in the well-founded belief that a Stewart would be prepared to give discount for ready cash. By the beginning of 1634 it had been resolved to offer the lump sums of £60,000 for 'the tua of ten,' and £40,000 on account of 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary' tax for four years. The total of £100,000 was to be levied and paid down by Whitsunday: the remaining £20,000 was to be divided between 1638 and 1639. Besides other smaller debts, the community had incurred heavy expense in preparing for his Majesty's reception, and had actually been forced to borrow from accommodating Scots in London the £12,000 presented to him in a silver basin at his entry.<sup>1</sup> The budget programme in 1634 was therefore formidable. For payment of the £100,000 to be raised at once, and to meet the other obligations, there was to be an annual levy of 40,000 merks for six years.<sup>2</sup>

Though Scots money was at the time equivalent only to one-twelfth of sterling, these requisitions were burdensome enough. That the national contribution which was pushed through Parliament in 1633 produced considerable irritation is shown, apart from other evidence, by a remarkable passage in Row's *History*. After relating how a petition on ecclesiastical grievances was arbitrarily prevented from reaching Parliament, he says that Charles made a point of attending the deliberations of the Lords of the Articles and—what is still more significant—inhibited the commissioners from shires and burghs to hold any meeting meanwhile, 'contrare to the forme practised in all other Parliaments before.' Certain of the lords and commissioners prepared a supplication, complaining of the secrecy and pointing out that 'your Majestie might be in danger to losse that love of your subjects which is founded in their confidence of your Majestie's approbation of such their actions and opinions as are justifiable in reason.' The points raised were 'some church bussines,

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 270.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 288.

annual rents, and the extraordinary taxation.' They could not consent to 'the tua of ten' without discussion; nor could they agree to the 'extraordinary' tax, which was first granted to James VI. in exceptional circumstances, and on a distinct promise that it should not be repeated. In spite of 'the King's acting the part of clerk to overaw the Parliament,' the ecclesiastical and financial issues produced a close vote, while there were those who questioned the combined arithmetical results obtained by Charles and his Lord Clerk Register.<sup>1</sup> The explanatory paper subsequently drawn up by the dissentients, which occasioned the famous trial of Lord Balmerino on the capital charge of slandering the King, clearly showed how religious and economic grievances combined to create dissatisfaction. There was 'a generall feare of some innovation intended in essentiall poynts of religion': 'some of those subsidies are likelie to afford more matter of debate and processe betuix your subjects and Thesaurers than matter of profit to your treasure.'<sup>2</sup>

#### THE BEGINNING (1632)

The project of a Parliament and Session House came before the Town Council of Edinburgh in the spring of 1632. There can be little doubt that in the mind of the King the plan was closely connected with ecclesiastical schemes which it would not be prudent as yet to reveal, and which were destined to lead to disaster. Before the Reformation, the Lords of Session had to complain of the accommodation in the Old Tolbooth, at the north-west corner of St. Giles: after the religious revolution, as we have seen, the Council was faced by threats of migration, and bethought itself of the church. A portion of it was now joined with a structure at its south-west corner to form the New Tolbooth. Under James VI., though the ecclesiastical part of this building was claimed and even

<sup>1</sup> Row, 364-7.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 377, 380.

vindicated for sacred purposes, the secular need prevailed. It was not until 1632 that there was a definite movement to prepare the church for restoration to its original use.<sup>1</sup>

The minute of Town Council on 13th March 1632 is interesting. It records regret that 'a pairt of thair grit churche, which was apointed for divine service, sould be applied to secular uses': mentions 'the laick of convenient and fitt rounes within the burgh for keeping of parliament, session and counsall hous and uther publict meittings': apprehends a danger that the courts of the realm may be 'abstracted furth of the burgh to the grit lose and prejudice of the whole inhabitants of all degries.' The proposal for a new building, it was added, could not be entertained unless the community was prepared to lend financial assistance. A series of meetings was to be held in order to ascertain the support which might be expected from voluntary offerings.<sup>2</sup> In three weeks subscriptions had been intimated, and David M'Call was elected special treasurer for the work.<sup>3</sup>

It is evident that Charles had assumed the tones of command, and even of menace. The remarkable promptitude with which preparatory operations were begun, almost immediately after the meeting of Town Council on 13th March, speaks for itself. The building account-book, preserved in the office of the City Chamberlain, shows that the subscription lists opened on 21st March, and that money had already been paid out for quarriers, labourers, and tools. There is no record of discussion regarding details of the accommodation to be provided; nor do we hear anything of the architect's plans until February of 1633, when the Council authorised a payment of £1000 Scots to Sir James Murray, H.M. Master of Work, for his past services to the town and 'for drawing

<sup>1</sup> Miller, *Municipal Buildings*, 17 ff., 45 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xiv. 225: the College of Justice was to be approached, but there is no sign of corporate response.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 227.

up ane model' of the Parliament and Session House. At the outset the Council had spoken of taking the 'advysce of the most skilfull architectouris'; but there is some evidence to show that proceedings tended to anticipate the formal decisions of that body, and some reason to infer that James Murray had his own instructions from exalted quarters.

The scheme, however desirable, seems to have been thrust upon the town. Over and above the direct influence brought to bear, evident though not recorded, pressure was exerted through the ministers. The lack of sufficient churches made it possible to appeal to the people without arousing inconvenient suspicions. 'In the yeare 1632,' says Row, 'in the moneth of March, the Bishops who had been at Court and Mr. John Maxwell returned.'<sup>1</sup> Maxwell, who held the first charge of the little or east Kirk of St. Giles, had gone further in preaching the divine right of Episcopacy than the prelates themselves thought justifiable; but, as Row adds, 'shortlie after, when Bishop Laud grew great, they were all forced to adhere to Mr. Maxwell his divinitie, that it was *juris divini*.'<sup>2</sup> The historian goes on to relate that the townspeople were 'earnestlie desyred by their ministers to provyde another house for a Parliament House, and where actions of law may be impleaded, than a part of the Kirk where God's word should be preached, and whilk should be an house of prayer.'<sup>3</sup>

After the minute of Council in March, which echoed the sentiments of the ecclesiastics, there is no important reference to the enterprise until near the end of June. At the beginning it was implied, though not quite clearly stated, that more than one new building had been specified. In June, it was definitely decided that a structure, to accommodate Parliament and the College of Justice, should be 'buildit in that plaice quhair the ministers houses doe now stand,' and that a second, for the use of the Privy Council, should be erected 'upone the hie streit above the new tolbuith in that place

<sup>1</sup> *History*, 355.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 354.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 356.

quhair now the goldsmith and skynners chopes are presentlie, to be extendit in such lenth towards the west as the necessitie of the worke sall requyre.' This decision was to be carried out 'with all convenient diligence.'<sup>1</sup>

It would appear that the dictatorial methods of the King tended to cause friction from the very first. Though the exact site was officially designed by the Town Council on 27th June, preparations for a foundation had been going forward for some considerable time. In May ground had been 'cast' in the 'nether Kirk yaird': in the Meal Market, early in June. In the accounts, under 9th June, there is a significant entry to the effect that some of the ground already cast had been filled up again. It is natural to conjecture that at this point there was a change of plan in respect of the site, and that the demolition of the ministers' houses was now to be involved. Before the official decision of Council on 27th June, labourers were employed in the ministers' yards, where they 'fand ground' on 5th July. The removal of the houses was not apt to be a popular proposal, and it did not, in fact, pass without controversy. Two days after having minuted its public decision, the Council had to meet opposition and explain its reasons. This site was the only one thought suitable. It was true that the stipends of the town ministers were a heavy drain upon the common good, and that the inevitable compensation would be an addition; but the buildings had to come down; allowances for rent could be provided by investing £6000 from the voluntary subscriptions intimated for the Parliament House.<sup>2</sup> This appropriation was never made. The general question of the ministerial stipends, which was to be another cause of friction between Charles and the capital, came up before the houses had to be vacated.

That the architect's plans were maturing in June, and that Murray played a considerable part in promoting the enterprise, are inferences supported by two letters from the King at the

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 234.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 235.

end of July. Writing to the Privy Council, he asked them to encourage what Edinburgh had 'for the honour of that our ancient kingdome so willinglie offered and undertaken,' and bade them 'surveigh the saidis buildingis': a missive to the Chancellor, on the same day, authorised him to dub Murray knight.<sup>1</sup> Whether the plans drawn by the Master of Work owed anything to his colleague and successor in the office there is nothing to show. Anthony Alexander, a son of the Secretary for Scotland, Sir William,<sup>2</sup> went to the Continent in 1626, where he studied architecture. Towards the end of 1628 he returned; and with Murray's consent was appointed coadjutor.<sup>3</sup> Before the Parliament House was very far advanced Murray died; but there appears to be no reference to Alexander, who did not himself survive till the building was finished.

The rubble for preliminary operations seems to have been procured from the Society quarry, which continued to be in use throughout.<sup>4</sup> There was also a quarry on the Burgh Muir from which a certain amount of 'free stane' was at first brought; but in July it was apparently decided that the ashlar should be got from Ravelston. Mr. James Foulis seems to have held under conditions which permitted access by the town to the quarry there.<sup>5</sup> On 23rd July John Ronald, who had been working hitherto at the Burgh Muir, and who was to be the chief quarrier of the finer stone, was taken out with his men by two representatives of the Town Council, charged with the delicate duty of helping 'to agree James Anderson and them.' Anderson was a little difficult, partly because he was in possession, partly because Ronald was clearly the better workman, and treated accordingly. Relations were so unpleasant that in September officers were sent on two occasions to 'plaice' Ronald 'against James Anderson.'

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Royal Letters* (Rogers), 611.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards Earl of Stirling.

<sup>3</sup> *Register of Royal Letters* (Rogers), 69, 319.

<sup>4</sup> It is sometimes described as 'the ruch quarrell.' <sup>5</sup> Council Register, xiv. 339.

## 22 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

On 3rd August the 'ground stane' of the Parliament House was laid;<sup>1</sup> and shortly afterwards arrangements for the conveyance of material from Ravelston were completed by the hire of way-leave for 'sleddis' and 'cairtis' from Alexander Steel, a tenant of Foulis who undertook a very considerable proportion of the heavy cartage. 'Esler staines' began to arrive upon the scene about the beginning of September. At this stage they cost 18s. 8d. each, of which 6s. 8d. went to the quarrier and 12s. to the carter.

Other operations are more or less definitely mentioned in the accounts. There are entries bearing upon the conveyance of rubble from the Society. A 'calsa-maker' works for a week in Mr. Scott's close, laying flags over the gutters: we have 'the biggin of the Society and Meal Market yett' and of Mr. Scott's stairs, and 'laying the yett fra the sleddes and passage in the clos.' A wall ran at the bottom of the kirk-yard, through which accesses had to be made.<sup>2</sup> There was little ceremony in the treatment of any mortal remains which came to the surface. One entry accounts for the expense in 'clenging the wall,' carrying 'pett staines' into the 'mercat clos' to be out of the way, and digging a hole to bury the 'dead bones.'

About the end of September some fifty or sixty men were variously employed: twenty or so at the Society, a dozen masons at the building, with twice as many barrowmen and labourers. These were all paid weekly by the treasurer. For Ravelston the arrangement was that the head quarriers engaged their own assistants.

Early in October we hear of scaffolding. As usual, the children were attracted to the place. Row tells us how 'on a day of fasting and solemn humiliation a bairn playing on

<sup>1</sup> There is an entry of expense for carrying 'ane step with her gear' from Leith and back again.

<sup>2</sup> The Parliament House treasurer mentions the 'yaird dyikis' as built according to act of Town Council, and the cost as refunded to him.

## THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE 23

the walls of that house fell down and was deadlie wounded and was shortlie removed; whilk was thought to be ominous, that that house should be founded with blood, and on such a day.<sup>1</sup> This accident explains payments at the end of October and the beginning of November for 'waching' the kirk-yard and then for 'baragatting' it with wood.

1633

It was not till eight years after his accession that Charles I. came to Scotland to be crowned and to hold his first Parliament. We are not concerned to discuss the reasons for this protracted delay; it is enough to note that it was connected with the difficulties caused by his resolve to resume the alienated church-lands, and settle the teind question after sixty or seventy years of uncertainty and confusion. When the visit was now definitely fixed, the royal request in 1632 for a second building to lodge the Privy Council and the Lords of Exchequer naturally recurred, or was recalled, to the minds of the magistrates. It would be prudent to show signs of activity. On 14th February the Town Council, with reference to its minute of 1632, decided that the shops of the skimmers and goldsmiths, which were 'ruinous and the place unpleasent as the samin is and not beseaming the credeit of the town now at his Majesties entrie,' should come down. That part of the street must be cleared, and the 'pagin' or pageant, at present placed there, set at the end of the New Tolbooth.<sup>2</sup> The 'pagin,' as Spalding tells us, was 'the royall pedegree of the Kingis of Scotland fra Fergus the first, delicatlie painted,' and it has been conjectured to be the work of George Jamesone,<sup>3</sup> no doubt executed in the expectation of an earlier visit. Clearing operations were ordered to begin in March, and were a charge upon Parliament House funds. The skimmers' shops had been removed by the end of April. The work extended

<sup>1</sup> Row, 356.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xiv. 256.

<sup>3</sup> Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 34.

to the Old Tolbooth, at which a considerable number of the Parliament House men were engaged during March. Possibly the materials secured by demolition were to be used for the new building. We hear of the 'redding' of the Tolbooth; and 'ald Arthuir' was innocently occupied in gathering from the debris stones 'that was tulla stanes'—whatever these may have been.

Meanwhile the main task was advancing. Ronald sent from Ravelston in April 'great lyntellis,' seven feet in length, for doors and windows: in May, 'lang stanes to be duir scheillis.'<sup>1</sup> The masons proceeded to lay the 'sollis' of the windows and doors in the 'laich houses.' Long stones, described as 'legmentis' or 'legementis' and mentioned as coming from Ravelston at a very early stage of the operations, were also laid. In June 'piller pettis' were quarried—probably bases for the arcade columns of the lower hall. In July more wood was required for scaffolding. Early in August Ronald delivered two 'lyntellis to chymneyis.' By October the arches were in process of construction: 'daillis' were procured 'to be cumes to the pendis.'

The transport from Ravelston formed a serious item in the cost of building. Thus in December, 1632, Ronald received 10s. for a 'double esler,' while 15s. were paid in carriage. Out of £26 expended on seven 'great lyntellis,' each of seven feet, £14 went in cartage. An economy seems to have been effected by reducing the initial charges of Alexander Steel, the Ravelston tenant. The rough-hewn 'single' ashlar, as furnished to the masons, cost 16s. 8d. each, as against the previous 18s. 8d., the proportion falling to Ronald or Anderson being 6s. 8d. These quarriers received fixed prices for the various stones: for the 'sollis,' 'duir scheillis,' and 'lyntellis,' 30s., for 'piller pettis' and 'double esleris,' 10s. One of the large stones was a 'cairt draucht,' for which Steel was paid 30s.; and it appears that two 'piller pettis' or three

<sup>1</sup> Cornices?

ordinary 'esleris' were treated as a sufficient load for one journey. 'Sleddis' as well as 'cairtis' came to be employed in the traffic from Ravelston, though they do not seem to have been used so much in the earlier stages. This mode of transport was adopted to bring in a single ashlar at a time; for a 'sled draucht' was estimated at 10s.

Towards the close of the year it is possible to calculate the rates of pay earned by the workers. John Ritchie, master mason, always received £6 a week, with an additional £100 annually as retaining fee. He was not constantly in attendance, being called away, on occasion, to look after the fabric of other buildings;<sup>1</sup> but he seems to have been in general supervision and to have acted as clerk of works. Thomas Paterson, a mason of experience, had £5. Other masons earned sums varying from 60s. to 30s. in the week, and seem to have been paid by time.<sup>2</sup> The two quarriers at the Society, unlike those at Ravelston, had a weekly wage of 66s. 8d., while the twelve labourers with them, under an 'attendant' or ganger at 60s., each received 30s. At the building itself there were at this stage, besides about twenty masons, fourteen 'barrowmen' earning 30s., with an 'attendant' at 60s., who seems to have kept a general record of performance by both masons and labourers, and was periodically supplied with paper. It may be inferred, though it is not stated, that the masons at 5s. a day—the same wage as was given to the labourers—were apprentices. One such, James Barrie, is described as 'boy' to William Aitken, who had 10s. Besides the 'sledderis' paid according to the loads brought in, there was Alexander Paton, 'our sledman,' whose wage was about 60s. inclusive of corn for the horse, of which he was in charge.

<sup>1</sup> In August of 1633, for example, there was a contract for Ritchie himself and three men to point 'the hail mytter of the steeple with the bartisane' at St. Giles during three weeks (Dean of Guild's Accounts).

<sup>2</sup> At the beginning of 1634, there were, besides Ritchie and Paterson, nine masons at 60s., four at 54s., one at 45s., and four at 30s.

At the beginning of November resort was had to Culross for one hundred 'hewin esleris and rebettis.' The detailed statement shows that the dressing of the stones cost £45: £18 went to the quarriers for winning and carrying them to the masons: a 'turse of straw' and the labour of putting them on the boat accounted for £4: freight across to Leith came to £24; and the total, with small sums such as £2, 18s. given 'in arrellis and drinksilver quhen they wer wrocht,' fell a little short of £100—much below the price of Ravelston ashlar, each of which, after dressing by the masons, cost something like 30s.

This sudden importation of stone from Culross and a general increase of activity at the Parliament House is easily explained. In October Charles had written to the Town Council indicating his pleasure in the matter of an episcopal see at Edinburgh. His letter, which is well known,<sup>1</sup> was recorded at a meeting about the end of the month. The church must be put in a suitable condition and its pristine dignity restored. It should not have been divided by walls without the royal authority: the offending eastern and western partitions must be removed before August of 1634. By that date, as the King added in a sentence which is not perfectly explicit, 'we require you to cause finish the New Tolbooth, to the effect it may be for the use of oure Church and uther judicatories and Commissiounis.' From a reference in a concurrent letter to the Privy Council, it appears that Charles, in speaking of the 'New Tolbooth,' meant the Parliament House, and that he intended the building, as well as the clearance in St. Giles, to be complete by Lammas.<sup>2</sup>

As in the case of the ministers' houses, this fresh behest jarred upon the citizens; and it was alarming evidence of progress along a disagreeable line of ecclesiastical policy.

<sup>1</sup> Maitland, *Hist. of Edinburgh*, 281: Cameron Lees, *St. Giles*, 205: *Register of Royal Letters* (Rogers), 684.

<sup>2</sup> *Register of Privy Council* (Sec. Series), v. 136.

At a meeting of Town Council on 1st November great dissatisfaction was expressed. The popular desire, clearly, was for edifices in which the word might be heard. It was pointed out that church accommodation was already inadequate; but, if his Majesty chose to insist, he would no doubt see that the deficiency was made good. The royal order was to be obeyed in respect of the eastern partition wall, while representations should be made proving the present indispensability of the western wall.<sup>1</sup> The last objection was justified by the fact that the Parliament House could not possibly be available in six or seven months, and that, until it was finished, the portion of St. Giles included in the New Tolbooth would be needed for secular purposes.<sup>2</sup> In the Town Council, it must be remembered, any party willing to accept royal dictation found itself in conflict with an opposite opinion. The financial strain caused by unpopular national subsidies affected all; and there were Presbyterian stalwarts with whom the ecclesiastical outlook was coming to be decisive. The burgh authorities, though they showed signs of greater activity at the Parliament House, did not proceed at once with the work at St. Giles to which they had consented; but the suggested protest, adopted as a convenient pretext for delay, met with a discouraging reception. Shortly after Christmas the town had occasion to entertain the Marquis of Hamilton at a banquet. *In vino veritas*. Next day the Council resolved to take in hand immediately the removal of the eastern partition in St. Giles.<sup>3</sup> Accounts of the Dean of Guild show that by 19th April, 1634, the 'last loftis' in the east kirk had been pulled down.

Meanwhile Charles was interesting himself in another matter which had financial consequences, and upon which it may be well, at this stage, to digress. Kirk endowment

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 283.

<sup>2</sup> For some illustration of these purposes see Miller, *Municipal Buildings*, 48, 63.

<sup>3</sup> Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623-36, p. 1016.

was a central point of controversy under James VI. Lord Menmuir's scheme of 1596 aimed at a satisfactory provision for the country parish ministers out of the teinds which, though indicated in 1567 as the 'proper patrimony' of the Kirk, had never been extricated for the purpose. An Act of 1617, cleverly designed to facilitate the passage of the Five Articles of Perth, established a commission to arrange adequate stipends; but the confusion resulting from a long series of transactions in teinds, and the interest of the landed aristocracy in this portion of the plunder taken since the Reformation, proved an effectual bar to progress. The determination of Charles I. to succeed where his father had failed led to action which was undoubtedly salutary, though its merits in contemporary eyes were compromised by an intimate connection with the detested Revocation and prelatical schemes. While the nobility were aggrieved by the arbitrary resumption of the monastic lands, and were but partially appeased by the terms of compensation, the ministers could not fail to be gratified financially by the consequences of a teind commission in 1627, which estimated eight hundred merks, the maximum contemplated in 1617, to be a suitable minimum of stipend, and had its proceedings ratified by the Parliament of 1633.

With his interest in the proper remuneration of the Scots ministers generally, Charles did not overlook the case of Edinburgh. He revived his father's plan for division into four parishes. There were to be eight ministers, receiving two thousand merks of stipend each, instead of the current allowance of twelve hundred with house rent.<sup>1</sup> The stipends were admittedly too low; but by 1632 the Council had shown no signs of committing itself to a higher figure. A gratuity was voted each summer, usually three hundred merks.<sup>2</sup> This was probably all that the common good could bear; and it gave the town just that hold upon the ministers which Charles

<sup>1</sup> Maitland, *Hist. of Edinburgh*, 274.

<sup>2</sup> Four hundred were granted in 1632.

disliked. At the Parliament of 1633 an article was submitted 'anent the payment of the ministers' stipends within the burgh of Edinburgh,' desiring authority to impose twelve thousand merks annually upon the inhabitants, according to valued rent. It may safely be assumed that the first appearance of this Annuity Tax, destined to a later notoriety, was not secured without manipulation in which the King himself is likely to have participated. Few can have longed for another impost: so the proposal, which it would have been dangerous to ratify outright along with a national tax of unprecedented amount, was remitted by Parliament to the Privy Council, with full powers.<sup>1</sup>

On the same day in October on which Charles wrote to Edinburgh intimating his desire to have St. Giles prepared as a cathedral church, he ordered the Privy Council to execute the Act of Parliament relating to the town ministers' stipends.<sup>2</sup> According to the charter erecting the bishopric and city, 'the principal minister of St. Giles' was to be dean, and among the prebendaries of the chapter were the principal ministers of Greyfriars, Trinity College, and the south-east parish.<sup>3</sup> In 1632, despite the King's request in 1625 for a fixed augmentation, the town ministers were still receiving out of the common good twelve hundred merks each, without distinction, and two hundred additionally for house rent. Thus, with the gratuity of three hundred merks already mentioned, six of them had seventeen hundred merks, and the remaining two, who lived in the houses condemned to removal, fifteen hundred. Evidently it was apprehended that the royal plans would involve an infringement of equality,

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Register of Privy Council* (Sec. Series), v. 236. In the Earl of Stirling's *Register* (685) there is a letter of the same date making a third demand. The records should be near the courts, and the charter-house in the Castle is too small. With all expedition the town is to provide 'a fair and large hous, with tuo-thrie rowmes.' Whether this suggestion was pressed, we do not know. It is not the product of careful thought.

<sup>3</sup> Cameron Lees, *St. Giles*, 388.

and would, moreover, tend to weaken the hold over the ministers which was secured by the gratuity system.

1634

In February, 1634, Charles sent down to the Privy Council his proposals on rating under the Act of 1633; and the Privy Council, foreseeing trouble, forwarded a copy of the letter to the magistrates for information and answers.<sup>1</sup> The matter was complicated by the fact, which partly accounts for the King's urgency, that the lodgings of two ministers still stood on the ground which would have to be appropriated as the building of the Parliament House progressed. It appears from the accounts of the Town Treasurer in 1632 that Mr. Andrew Ramsay and Mr. James Fairlie, the ministers at Greyfriars, were those who did not receive allowance for 'hous mail.' Along with Mr. Patrick Henderson, reader in the Great Kirk of St. Giles, they occupied the houses in question. At the end of March, 1634, Ramsay and Fairlie quitted their dwellings; but Fairlie's house, which was presumably furthest from the scene of immediate operations, was not demolished till the summer of 1635; and it was assigned for the time being to Henderson.<sup>2</sup>

In this spring of 1634 labour difficulties appear to have delayed work at the Parliament House. There had been no general diminution of wages, though the 'sledderis' seem to have been reduced, for some reason, to 9s. and even 8s. the 'draucht.' At Candlemas the masons engaged are, on a sudden, only five in number: Ritchie, his man, and three others now 'on task' at the rate of 13s. 4d. for each ashlar dressed. Gradually the masons drift back to their work. Those who formerly had 10s. a day get 13s. 4d.: the 'barrow-

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Privy Council* (Sec. Series), v. 209.

<sup>2</sup> *Parl. Ho. Accounts: Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623-36*, p. 1103.

men' receive 6s. in place of 5s. Of the four or five masons 'on task,' all were able to better themselves appreciably. The most rapid workman could dress one ashlar in the day at 13s. 4d.: the slowest could earn 6s. 8d. In April, six were 'on task': three turned out six ashlars each in the week, two produced five, and one, four. By June a daily wage is in operation again, with a general rise varying from man to man, and the lowest payment is 6s. 8d. One or two newcomers, taken on in September, seem to have been placed on task-work for a time, in order to discover their capabilities. The two quarriers at the Society were raised from £3, 6s. 8d. to £4. They and their labourers had ceased, for some reason, on 11th January; but they resumed at the higher rate in April, and on several occasions they were brought in to help in 'downcasting' the ministers' houses. The quarriers at Ravelston, Ronald and Anderson, were not involved in the difficulties, and seem to have been paid, as before, at the fixed price for stones won. It is possible that the cessation at the Society was not entirely due to a controversy upon wages. The traffic from Ravelston increased considerably, and William Barron was employed for carting in addition to Steel. During the last week of May, Ronald produced fifty-two ashlars and five 'lang newellis'—the latter for a turnpike stair—and the cartage account, which excluded any work done by the horses employed at the Parliament House, showed forty-seven 'sled draucht of esleris' and five 'cairt draucht.'

The labour difficulties and the rise of pay in 1634 were doubtless due mainly to the dearth which is known to have prevailed.<sup>1</sup> The gratuity to the ministers, paid in 1633 on the ground of extraordinary expenses during the King's visit, was granted in 1634 with express reference to the scarcity.<sup>2</sup> In November, when the new financial year opened, the succeeding Parliament House treasurer reduced rates to their

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Stevenson, *Church and State*, 154.

<sup>2</sup> *Council Register*, xiv. 269, 305.

former level,<sup>1</sup> and made a contract with Ritchie, the master mason, details of which are not mentioned; but in 1635 conditions proved to be even worse than in 1634, and a rise was again unavoidable. Perhaps the arrangement with Ritchie provided automatically for higher prices: it is noticeable that return to the increased rate of pay took place at Candlemas, 1635, without any apparent dislocation or disturbance.<sup>2</sup>

It is certainly a curious coincidence that the trouble with the masons at the beginning of February in 1634 arose just when Bishop Forbes had been consecrated and made his first appearance in St. Giles. Row tells us that he 'had his first sermon in the Great Kirk, now made more ample and greater nor ever it was since the Reformation of religion in this countrey, upon the first Sabbath of Februarie; but he being sicklie, and his voyce weak, albeit there were many hundreds conveened, yit one hundreth of many heard not his sermon.'<sup>3</sup> It may be no more than a coincidence; but the people had doubtless come to connect the Parliament House with the ecclesiastical innovations. Neither ministers nor magistrates, says Row, 'did show tokens of greeff and sorrow' at the removal of the eastern partition; 'but many good Christians, both in Edinburgh and in the countrey, did heavilie complaine of it to God, knowing it to be an evident beginning of an hudge desolation to come, for Edinburgh had too few kirks before and now this was unfitter for hearing nor it was before.'<sup>4</sup>

Public opinion was in a dangerous state; and the dilatory tactics of the Town Council are perfectly intelligible. The King, however, was not to be denied. In June the Council had a letter from him in decisive and dictatorial terms. They had urged the inadequacy of church accommodation, and had

<sup>1</sup> Partly, no doubt, to husband resources.

<sup>2</sup> At the incoming of the new annual treasurer for the building, in November of 1635, there was a return to the lower scale.

<sup>3</sup> *History*, 371.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 370.

ventured to hope that, if St. Giles were cleared, he would provide for their need. His expedient was simple: the town must build a church for the south-east parish at its own expense: the means of building another Charles would take into consideration. In St. Giles they must demolish the walls of the aisles and vestry 'whair the same is disjoynit frome the churche, with the sang scoole and choppes about the same,' and 'repaire the breaches and hollis of the wall.' They were to remove the western partition, and all lofts and buildings within the western portion of the church by the month of September. The question of stipends must be settled. As it was the royal pleasure that the teachers and students from the College should resort to St. Giles for divine service, seats were to be erected for them, after consultation with the Bishop.<sup>1</sup> The Council, however, was either unable or unwilling to proceed. Nothing was arranged about the stipends. Towards the end of August it was reported that Charles would extend the period of grace till the close of October on a definite promise to remove the partitions, the goldsmiths' shops, and the sang-school. The Council agreed to pull down the 'wester wall and easter wall of the aisles and sang school' by the specified date. As to the shops, the King's will should be intimated to the tenants, and notice given to quit by Whitsunday in 1635. They would find means to repair the breaches in the wall. But the building of a church for the south-east parish they must decline to undertake: for the town was already too heavily taxed to face the project.<sup>2</sup>

In the midst of these controversies work at the Parliament House was going steadily forward. By July the 'laich hous' seems to have been ready for its roof: we hear of eighty-seven

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 302: the Bishop, assisted by the Clerk Register, was to see that the work at St. Giles was done (*Register of Royal Letters*, 751). It is clear that commissioners from Edinburgh suggested that Charles should provide the new churches; but his 'urgent affaires' prevented. They were to build *one* church meantime (*ibid.* 753).

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xiv. 308.

great trees 'for jeast' lifted and nailed. Two of the ministers' houses had been removed to make way for the progress of the building. In September the Council decided to purchase Mr. John Adamson's tenement in Beth's Wynd, which interfered with the lighting on the west, and a piece of waste land contiguous.<sup>1</sup> This house was taken down in October; but it was not paid for in cash. The problem of ways and means was now causing anxiety; for it was evident that the original voluntary subscription would not nearly cover the cost of completion. So Mr. Adamson, regardless of the 1633 Act on interest or the King's tax, consented to take ten per cent. on his selling price of 3500 merks.<sup>2</sup> A house occupied by Archibald Law, goldsmith, the site of which is not clearly specified, was also acquired about this time, and demolished. In process of 'downcasting' particular care was taken to preserve the glass, slates, and such timber as might be of further use. It is not stated that the glass was used for the Parliament House; but we are told that the painters were at the same time 'colloring the yron windowes' of the lower structure, and one entry in May accounts for 'downtaking our hail glass,' which does not appear to have been sold.

Irritated by the attitude and performance of the Town Council, the King sent down in September the names of those who were to be magistrates for the ensuing municipal year, without prejudice, as he gravely added, to the liberties and privileges of the city.<sup>3</sup> After a week of reflection, the Council recorded a protestation. They had been 'most obedient, vigilant, and cairfull' in his service: their rights should be respected.<sup>4</sup> The Earl of Stirling, Secretary for Scotland, and Sir John Hay, formerly Town Clerk and now Lord Clerk Register, were asked to approach Charles on the subject.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 309-310.

<sup>2</sup> But in 1636 he was getting only the legal eight per cent.

<sup>3</sup> Council Register, xiv. 311: *Register of Royal Letters*, 774. If the nominees declined, the Privy Seal was to order letters of horning (*ibid.*, 775).

<sup>4</sup> Council Register, xiv. 313.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 314.

All efforts, however, were in vain. A royal letter, written on 13th October and sent through Sir John Hay, but not produced in the Council till 12th November, simply expressed gratitude for obedience. The King's predecessors 'did not tak the lyik course bot upone verie important causes': he himself has acted 'both in regaird of what is past and what we intend heirafter.' The incoming magistrates are to be obeyed: if that is done, Edinburgh shall be protected, her liberties confirmed and extended 'as reason sall require.'<sup>1</sup>

This arbitrary course was connected mainly with the royal intentions for St. Giles. Charles expressed no special interest in the progress of the Parliament House at this time: it was subsidiary to his main purpose. The new magistrates must have found themselves in a very difficult position. On 21st November the bailies were directed by the Council to approach Bishop Lindsay, who had in the past summer succeeded the short-lived Forbes, and 'leive nothing undoone that may assure his lordschipis freinschip to this citie.'<sup>2</sup> Uncertainty and division may be inferred from the fact that Charles wrote on 24th November 'for taking away of his Majesties seitt in Sanct Geillis Kirk,' that the letter was not read in Council till 24th December, and that its place in the register is blank.<sup>3</sup> Feeling with regard to the observance of the

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 320: this letter seems to have been accompanied by another adverting to the delay in dealing with the stipends, and ordering an immediate settlement (*Register of Royal Letters*, 786). A very interesting letter, drafted about the same time for the Bishop of Edinburgh, also occurs in the Earl of Stirling's register. The English Prayer Book is to be introduced and used in the Scottish Cathedrals. He should 'endeavour to obey,' because the example of Edinburgh has great influence in the country and 'may ather advance or hinder this work.' He should also be careful to admit only conforming ministers to the city charges, for 'upon the peace and good government of that church depends the quyet of the whole church of that our Kingdome' (800). Additional instructions directed him to 'deall earnestlie' with the magistrates for satisfactory stipends (791). Another missive to the Council alluded to the special consideration promised for the principal minister of St. Giles (*ibid.*).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 321.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 323. From the *Register of Royal Letters* it appears that in October Charles wrote to the Council about the interference with the 'eisterne light and window' caused

Communion seems to have been one of the obstacles in the way of a clearance at St. Giles, apart from difficulties in respect of accommodation for the courts and the slow progress with the Parliament House. The Lord's Supper was celebrated at Easter and at Lammas.<sup>1</sup> On these occasions it was customary to resort for additional space to the part of St. Giles usually reserved for the legal business of the Session. The accounts of the Dean of Guild and of the Town Treasurer show that the 'barris' were periodically removed as the season came round, and that the practice persisted as long as the Session occupied the New Tolbooth.

Towards the close of this year the architect of the Parliament House, Sir James Murray of Kilbaberton, died. His active interest in the building is never indicated in the accounts, if we except the payment of £1000 for plans and one obscure reference in October, 1633, to the conveyance of two great 'woomelles' to Baberton. It is probable that signs of failing health induced him to draw up his testament, which is dated 14th June, 1634.<sup>2</sup> His personal affairs, as recorded in the Commissary register, deserve some notice: they are an admirable illustration of what royal servants had to suffer, and of the lively interest they must have taken in the prospect or the success of taxation. Murray's inventory amounted to nearly £38,000: he owed only a few hundreds. Of his assets about £28,000 were not in his hands; and the greater part was Treasury debt. The King owed him £8500 for upkeep of royal houses: £9500 for repairs before the visit of 1633:

by the royal seat erected for his father, and thanked them, ironically, for the good feeling which prevented them from touching it without orders. They were now authorised to proceed. A month later, because of the 'great inconveniencie' to the lighting caused by the seat, 'interposed betwixt the window and the pulpitt,' he ordered the Council to remove it at once (797, 809). The second letter seems to have been the one discussed on 24th December.

<sup>1</sup> The Dean of Guild accounts for 5200 Communion 'tickettis' at Easter, 4700 at Lammas, in 1635; his total for 1636 was 8300—a decrease of 1600.

<sup>2</sup> Edin. Testaments (Reg. Ho.).

£4240 for a grant in reward of service by the Exchequer under royal warrant: about £3000 in arrears of fee and pension as Master of Work and Master Gunner. This large total had not been paid to the hapless widow when the will was proved in 1636: all she had succeeded in extracting was £3000, a debt not included in the above list. Investigation of her subsequent fortunes would doubtless be illuminating.

## 1635

The nomination of the magistrates who were to assume office at the end of 1634 was not a pronounced success in accelerating operations; and the King, to put pressure upon the stubborn city, resorted to an even more unfortunate exercise of power. In the Parliament of 1633 he had granted remission for contraventions of penal statute, with certain exceptions, one of which was 'transporting of money and gold.'<sup>1</sup> The dearth of 1634 necessitated the importation of victual from abroad; and money was exported in payment. Charles proceeded to threaten the town with the fines consequent upon the offence.<sup>2</sup>

It was probably by such methods of compulsion that the Town Council was induced to adopt a scheme for the stipends, and to take a reluctant step towards imposing the Annuity Tax. The four senior ministers were to have two thousand merks each, with two hundred for 'hous maill': the second ministers in each charge, thirteen hundred and the same additional allowance. Mr. Alexander Thomson and Mr. James Fairlie, though in the junior position, had served long, and

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 43.

<sup>2</sup> The matter became serious in March, 1635 (Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623-36, p. 1091); but in May, 1634, Charles had begun to use the threat. The Lord Treasurer was informed that the burghs, and especially Edinburgh, had 'undergone a great charge and trouble of late,' and that no action under the penal statute was to be taken till further notice (*Register of Royal Letters*, 744).

were to enjoy the higher rate.<sup>1</sup> In May, the King thanked the Council for the arrangement, and ordained that it should remain constant.<sup>2</sup> The Privy Council, acting with delegated power of Parliament, had considerably exempted members of their own body and the Lords of Session from contribution to the annual impost of twelve thousand merks. A controversy as to whether 'Lords of Session' meant what it said, or intended the College of Justice, conveniently justified delay. The subsequent history of the matter does not directly concern us; but it is important to note, in anticipation of the financial difficulties which were to accumulate upon the town, that the Treasurer, who was supposed to be relieved of responsibility for stipend, had repeatedly to borrow considerable sums, and in 1637 complained that there had been no collection of the duty.<sup>3</sup> The issue of the royal policy was distinctly unfortunate for the ministers, who became unpopular in so far as they were its henchmen, and began to find the payment of stipend drag lamentably as the ecclesiastical troubles thickened. In July of 1638, after the National Covenant had been taken, it was reported that they had received nothing since the foregoing November.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, through the kindly offices of friends at Court, the Town Council was endeavouring to obtain a pardon for their export of money. The King's answer, in July, did little to restore his doubtful popularity. The price of remission was the building of two parish churches and the reparation of St. Giles.<sup>5</sup> After a week's consideration, the Council resolved upon a public subscription, if the King would pardon bygones and grant the remission: it was vital for the future that they should be free to buy food from abroad in times of dearth.<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, as was found upon experiment, 'the nightbouris does nather convey nor does schew them

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 328.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 61.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 345: this year, as we have seen, was worse than 1634.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 341.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 334.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 19.

selfis such as the necessitie and charitie of the said worke does require.' The contribution, voluntary in name, was in effect to be a requisition, with report of 'refractive persounes' to the authorities.<sup>1</sup> At a meeting of Council in October, after a reference to the state of St. Giles, 'the beautye wherof is not a littill defaced thurh the building of the choppes upon the outwallis therof and uther wayis,' it was regretfully minuted that, owing to 'the obstinacie of some unwilling persounes,' an unsatisfactory subscription had been intimated, and that a tax might have to be imposed, with calculated disadvantages to those who omitted to offer voluntarily.<sup>2</sup> The work, however, had to go forward. A committee was appointed for the reparation of St. Giles, removal of the shops and the sang-school adjacent to the walls, demolishing the partitions of the aisles, enclosing part of the church for a choir: it was also charged to procure what the King had not yet granted, 'ane pardoun of the penall statuttis maid anent the money.' The goldsmiths, dispossessed in May, had also to be considered. Five 'littill choppes' were erected 'at the west gavill of the new tolbuith.'<sup>3</sup> In the Town Treasurer's accounts we read of the masons making holes 'to the jeast endis' at the goldsmiths' shops, of hearth-stones and slates, of 'dailis' for 'doubling' the walls and gables,<sup>4</sup> of repairs upon the outer wall of the church, against which the shops had stood.<sup>5</sup>

At the Parliament House, during the winter and early spring, the joists were being fixed upon the lower hall. The clearing of the ground occupied by two of the ministers' houses had been preparatory, it would seem, to laying the foundations of the jamb or wing which was to contain the smaller chambers and to extend eastwards, as it is shown in Gordon's drawing. The house formerly occupied by Fairlie, and now by Henderson, does not appear actually to have

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 348.

<sup>4</sup> 1623-36, pp. 1106-7, 1110.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 356.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1247.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 385.

encroached upon the site. In March of this year drink-silver was distributed to all the workers 'when the holl foundatione was laid,' that is, when the ground plan was complete; yet the masonry of 'Mr. Patrickis hous' was not disturbed until summer.<sup>1</sup>

There are some indications of an attempt to accelerate the rate of progress. In March, three new masons from Borrowstounness were introduced; and wrights were paid overtime for working at a scaffold after six in the evening. Two bailies visited Ravelston, as did Ritchie, with the evident intention of stimulating production. Anderson, who had recently delivered little compared with Ronald, became more active. Masons were sent out to dress stones on the spot. Finally, in June, the two Society quarriers, Walter Baxter and Alexander Toak, agreed with the Council to proceed to Ravelston on piece-work terms. Ronald did not welcome them with open arms. On 19th June the Council discharged him temporarily, extracting a promise not to molest the persons they introduced:<sup>2</sup> Ritchie came in person to the scene of strife: Baxter and Toak were 'enterit,' with drink-silver all round.

A good many items occur under this year relating to sick or injured workmen. Throughout the operations gratuities and expenses were frequently given. In December of 1632 David Selkirk and James Sharp had each 58s., because the one was hurt and the other sick: in November, 1634, the chirurgeon, James Brown, was paid for 'mending' a broken leg: in June of this year, 1635, Ritchie received £7, 5s. 'as he was seik,' and Samuel Hunter was paid £8, 3s. for 'dregs': David Pringill, now chirurgeon in attendance, presented a bill of £30 for professional services to masons and barrowmen. When one of the masons died, four ells of linen were provided

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1103: Parl. Ho. Accounts, June 6, August 1.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xiv. 340: in August undressed ashlar begin and continue to be taken from quarriers working on their own initiative.

for his winding sheet.<sup>1</sup> Pringill's account of £20 in 1636 was for attendance upon 'the poore men'; and in 1637 he charged £19 'for cuires and plaister.' 'Ane bath to Henry Thomson's hurt leg' is entered as a special item of expense.

While the 'laich hous,' now familiar as the museum of the Advocates' Library, was being roofed, and the lower courses of the eastern wing laid, we find references to the demolition of 'the gallery,' not more specifically described. This structure seems to have been in the Council-House Yard,<sup>2</sup> where the Parliament Hall would approach the New Tolbooth on the north. Whether it was the Treasurer's 'galrie' in which Bishop Lindsay was entertained in July, 1634,<sup>3</sup> does not appear. Row describes the 'banqueting-housse,' on the occasion of the King's visit in 1633, as being 'so neare to the Kirk' that the Sabbath-afternoon festivities made preaching an impossibility;<sup>4</sup> but what is called the 'banquet hous' was being used in March, 1636, temporarily to store timber,<sup>5</sup> and was still in existence. At all events the gallery came down. In May, the wrights and masons had drink-silver when they 'fitted the cumes' of the Parliament House: which probably means that they were at work upon the window-arches. A great lintel for the turnpike door at the re-entrant angle cost £6, 13s. 4d. to convey from Ravelston. The masons and barrowmen celebrated the closing of 'the pend,' which in all likelihood was a vault under the 'laich hous' on the southern slope of the hill. By 4th July the frame of the floor in the main hall was complete, when there was the usual distribution for refreshment; and in August the floor joists of the inner house were going into place, while 'the gryt

<sup>1</sup> On 18th February the Council found that the Greyfriars burial ground was becoming insufficient owing to the 'wainscott kistis.' There was no other available place, and 'kistis' were forbidden (*ibid.*, 326). In April, 1636, ground east of Heriot's wall was acquired from the laird of Inverleith (*ibid.*, 375).

<sup>2</sup> Miller, *Municipal Buildings*, 58.

<sup>3</sup> Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623-36, p. 1023.

<sup>5</sup> Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623-36, p. 1199.

<sup>4</sup> *History*, 363.

lyntill' was put 'on the for entry of the jame,' a door facing north and not very clearly discernible in some prints of Gordon's sketch. An interesting entry in August refers to the Tailors' well, to which occasional resort was had through a door opened by their officer for a consideration.

In October of this year no fewer than thirty-seven masons were engaged at the building, and the expense was heavy. The subscribed sum had been spent, if not considerably over-spent; and the King's demand for the reparation of St. Giles, not to mention two parish churches, had involved an appeal to the citizens. The harassed Council met in November and decided that, in view of their 'gritt burdeins,' borrowing was the only feasible course, if they were to complete the Parliament House and undertake the 'farder buildings than to be intendit.'<sup>1</sup> The Treasurer was directed to find ten thousand merks at eight per cent. Thus the city began to be involved in those financial difficulties which contributed to exacerbate popular feeling and foreshadowed the approaching disaster.

## 1636

Whether Charles was or was not mistaken in his estimate of Edinburgh resources is a question which need not be definitely answered. The plain fact was that his demands for national taxation and for public works had already far exceeded the will to contribute, and had turned it into a resentment all the more dangerous for the religious issues involved. This year, 1636, was to see the Book of Canons in print; and in this book the forthcoming Liturgy was by anticipation enjoined. Between the King and the rising indignation of the Edinburgh populace stood the unfortunate Town Council. The policy of procrastination, due to the fears and convictions of many members as well as to difficulties

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 358.

in finance, served for a time; but by dint of threats, especially in connection with the import of foreign victual during a very bad year, Charles brought them to something like decisive action. We saw that in the autumn of 1635 they resolved upon an offering for the new churches and St. Giles, on the understanding that a remission of the penal statute should be granted, and borrowed for the continuation of the Parliament House, hinting at 'farder buildings than to be intendit.' The project of a special house for the Privy Council, industriously avoided since 1632, the King did not suffer to drop in the course of negotiations. In January of 1636 one of the bailies and the Town Clerk appeared before that body, and intimated that the additional building was to be undertaken, an announcement which was followed by the nomination of a committee to confer with the civic authorities regarding a site.<sup>1</sup> Several allusions in the burgh minutes indicate that attempts had been made to represent at Court the difficulties in the way. No details are given; but three charters granted on 19th January reveal significant facts.

The first relates to the Annuity Tax. The Parliament of 1633, it will be remembered, transmitted the article on this subject to the Privy Council, with full power to enact. A good deal of controversy and delay had ensued. Though increased stipends were allotted early in 1635, and additional funds were indispensable, the Town Council was afraid to tax on questionable authority, and desired to have the weight of the royal ratification, which they now obtained.<sup>2</sup> Whether or not some of them were seeking a tactical advantage, by throwing responsibility upon Charles, the unpopularity of the imposition at this juncture is abundantly clear.

The second charter was evidently in response to the contention that the city could not find the money to carry out the King's orders. He narrated how willingly the magistrates

<sup>1</sup> Register of Privy Council (Sec. Series), vi. 165.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli, ix. 447.

#### 44 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

and Council 'since the beginning of the reign had taken pains to show themselves obedient to the royal commands': how many the public works and buildings with which they had adorned their city: how large the sums spent to welcome him with due honour at his entry: how noble the halls they had erected for the Estates and the Session: finally, how they had undertaken to build two parish churches and restore the edifice of St. Giles—all this by way of introduction to his Majesty's expedient, which was that the foreigner should contribute. The Town Council was empowered to collect one merk Scots on each ton and 'pack' of goods imported at Leith and Newhaven.<sup>1</sup>

The third charter related to the building of churches and the restoration of St. Giles. The number of 'refractive persons' had evidently been so considerable that the voluntary offering contemplated in the autumn of 1635 seemed to be out of the question. The royal authority was now interposed to enable the Town Council to levy a taxation. An additional and very significant clause, after narrating that the city was exhausted by its efforts, granted remission of the penal statutes on the export of money.<sup>2</sup>

As these charters were granted on 19th January, and as it was on 12th January that the town representatives approached the Privy Council with the news that it, too, was to have its house, Charles had evidently dictated his terms. The plan of a new Council Chamber, however, was so entirely chimerical, in the present state of finance, that there was little danger in consent. With the ecclesiastical part of the programme the Council immediately proceeded. In February two delegates interviewed Mr. James Hannay, the Dean, with instructions to 'deale with him for goeing to Durhame and setting down

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ix. 448. Before many months, inconveniences were discovered: corn and salt were not measured by the ton, and—what was worse—the tax was sending Norwegian timber merchants elsewhere (*Council Register*, xiv. 404).

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ix. 449.

#### THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE 45

ane plott of the queir to be repaired within Sanct Jelles,' and 'to doe all thingis which may facilitate that work to the town.'<sup>1</sup> A site for the south-east church was fixed, and subsequently acquired at a cost of between eleven and twelve thousand merks.<sup>2</sup> A committee was named to consult with the Chancellor—Archbishop Spottiswoode—and the Dean about the new churches and arrangements in St. Giles.<sup>3</sup> At the Parliament House the number of masons engaged now almost touched fifty, an increase of ten since the autumn. Some of them, too, were paid for overtime. By the beginning of May they had a distribution of drink-silver 'for closing the wyndowis.'

The financial position, meanwhile, was becoming steadily worse: so much so that the general public, and even a section of the Council, had not been allowed to know the facts. On 30th April necessity compelled a meeting, the extreme importance of which required the presence and advice of former magistrates or councillors. It was learned with consternation that the whole voluntary offering for the Parliament House, amounting to some £45,000, had been expended: that the 10,000 merks borrowed in November—the first loan raised for the purpose—had gone also: that the present treasurer reported himself to be an additional £10,000 out of pocket. After prolonged debate, it was unanimously resolved to borrow at once. The outlay must be met either by inviting further voluntary offers from the town, or by imposing a tax sufficient to pay off the loans with interest. For the present need a sum of 5000 merks was borrowed at eight per cent.<sup>4</sup> Representations seem to have been made at Court; but the result, if assistance in ready cash was proposed, failed to give satisfaction. All that Charles did was to convert the import duty, previously granted during pleasure, into a privilege

<sup>1</sup> *Council Register*, xiv. 370.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 373.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 370, 375.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 378, 379.

'for all time to come.'<sup>1</sup> In June, therefore, there was renewed difficulty: a fear even that the original design for the Parliament House could not possibly be executed. The Bishop of Edinburgh and James Wedderburn, the new Bishop of Dunblane and Dean of the Chapel Royal—the latter afterwards remarkable for his eagerness to introduce the Liturgy<sup>2</sup>—were so good as to lend 12,500 and 16,000 merks respectively, on favourable terms.<sup>3</sup> Encouraged by the beneficent though not disinterested action of these eminent men, the Town Council resolved that the Parliament House should proceed according to plan, and with all diligence.<sup>4</sup>

Though Charles, by his charter of January, had empowered the Council to levy a tax for the churches and the fabric of St. Giles, they were either disinclined or afraid to act. The earlier method by voluntary offering was pursued, and in June collectors were appointed.<sup>5</sup> The subscription lists are known to have been in the keeping of David Aikinheid, the Provost nominated by Charles in 1634, and to have been handed over by the executors after his death.<sup>6</sup> The existence of this special fund reduces the number of allusions in the minutes of Council and in the Town Treasurer's Accounts, so that it becomes impossible to follow in detail the vicissitudes of the business through a very critical period. The work undoubtedly went forward. In August and September the Town Treasurer was authorised to contract with merchants in 'Coupmaholme'—one a 'Dutcheman,' the other Neil Gibson—to supply 'knappald' or wainscot oak for the Parliament House and the church works.<sup>7</sup> Repairs on the outer fabric of St. Giles continued throughout the autumn and winter.<sup>8</sup> A tenement on the Castle Hill was purchased to form part of a site for the north-west parish church.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ix. 501.

<sup>2</sup> Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Council Register, xiv. 383.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 384.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 21. There was one book for St. Giles: a second for the kirks.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 391, 393: Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1623 36, p. 1190.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 1636-7, p. 49.

<sup>9</sup> Council Register, xiv. 397.

In the midst of these anxieties Charles intervened with advice which may have been sound, but was not tactful. Two years earlier the Town Council had petitioned the King for a patent under which they might establish trading companies. He was not, at the time, in a favourable temper. Let them found their companies and report: he would then endow them with suitable privileges.<sup>1</sup> Now, when Edinburgh was in financial straits due mainly to his own requisitions, he wrote to point out that frequent changes of personnel in public affairs 'does breid inconstancie in government,' and where all 'indistinctlie run to trade without ordour' some must go to the wall. They had complained regarding the state of their affairs: the remedies were 'a constant counsall' and 'a distinctioun in trade.'<sup>2</sup> The subsequent history of the matter is of importance for the economic historian rather than for the present narrative. It is sufficient to note that a committee was dutifully appointed 'concerning ane constant counsall and satling of companies in traid,' and that in January of 1637 another committee was directed to set down 'ane solid course' for the burgh merchants.<sup>3</sup> It may be supposed that 'ane constant counsall' had the chief place in the royal intention, and inevitably raised the troublesome point of elective right. Apparently there was further bargaining. A charter granted in October, and proceeding upon the resignation of certain liberties affecting criminal and civil escheats, 'which were not suitable for a subject,' expressly confirmed to the city the power of choosing provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and councillors.<sup>4</sup>

It must be remembered throughout that the taxation granted to the Crown by the Parliament of 1633 involved Edinburgh in a payment, by composition, of £100,000 in 1634 and an additional £20,000 to be divided between 1638 and 1639. To provide for these sums and other debts, the Council

<sup>1</sup> *Register of Royal Letters*, 754.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xiv. 386.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 388: xv. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ix. 605.

had determined, at the beginning of 1634, to impose the annual extent of 40,000 merks for six years, that is until 1639. The accounts show that the money was regularly collected. There were, besides, three main enterprises in hand: the Parliament House, the new churches and reparation of St. Giles, the increased stipends. If there was to be additional taxation, it should be for the stipends, which had long been too heavy a burden upon the common good, even at the lower rate. Whatever criticism might be passed upon the methods by which the scheme had become law, it was thought that a levy for this domestic and ecclesiastical purpose was the least likely to raise effective opposition. In September, accordingly, the Council set about arrangements for uplifting the first annual payment of 12,000 merks.<sup>1</sup> For the Parliament House there was now no resource but borrowing; and in October an additional loan of 20,000 merks was procured, to make good the deficit and 'hold the said worke forward.'<sup>2</sup>

Enough has been said to indicate the nature of the financial worries which embarrassed the Council and aggravated popular dissatisfaction; but a few figures taken from the accounts of the Town Treasurer will serve still further to illustrate the unhappy position. During the year from November 1635, he was compelled to borrow in all 35,000 merks for the Parliament House; and he raised loans for general purposes amounting to a total of about £83,000.<sup>3</sup> Though a certain number of bonds were paid off with interest, the fresh debt incurred was not far short of £50,000. In November of 1638 the accountant left a detailed statement of indebtedness.<sup>4</sup> It had then reached £151,000, or over £12,500 sterling, a formidable sum for those times, and one which was all the more resented because the good money of

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 393.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xiv. 405.

<sup>3</sup> The treasurer of Heriot's Hospital lent nearly 22,000 merks (Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1635-6).

<sup>4</sup> Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1637-8, *ad fin.*

the citizens was spent upon undertakings directly or indirectly distasteful to the general sense of the community. There can be little doubt that these commitments were a factor contributing to the final result in 1637 and 1638. The historians, interested chiefly in the ecclesiastical and religious aspects of the controversy, do not sufficiently represent the secular and economic motives which were bound to affect, consciously or unconsciously, the average man in the street.<sup>1</sup> Arbitrary government in church affairs was accompanied and bound up with arbitrary government in more mundane things. The cry for a free General Assembly had to do with religious grievances: the call for a free Parliament involved wider issues, one of which was to be the control of taxation.

In the autumn of 1636, while religion and finance were perplexing the city, the Parliament House was so far advanced that provision had to be made for the roof. Besides the contracts by the Town Treasurer for Baltic oak, part of which was to be used for the new building, there were separate agreements with a Jutland wood-merchant named Lasene. The orders were given in August; and by the beginning of December Lasene, or Lawson, as the Scots preferred to style him, had presumably delivered the material, for we learn that he received a suit of clothes, paid for out of the building fund, and that a quantity of oak timber was being transported from Leith. An additional contract with Lasene seems to have been concluded towards the close of the year. It had to be referred to the Town Council, probably because the

<sup>1</sup> Gordon is aware of the complexity. Beginning with the tumult in St. Giles over the Service Book in July, 1637, he writes: 'It was on this day whereon the popular discontentments began, without any more fear, for to discover and unmask themselves. For as it is usually seen, when an quantity of combustible matter is laid together in an heap, if fire be put to, it breaks forth quickly into an dangerous and hardly quenchable flame: so the attempt of reading the new Liturgy in publick brought with it a sparkle big enouche for to kindle the heterogeneous materials, which, by many hands of such as aimed at very contrary ends, were thrown together by a fatal conjunction, enouch for to reduce Church and State into ashes' (*Scots Affairs*, i. 3).

Parliament House treasurer was not in funds, and required a warrant.<sup>1</sup> As the stone-work had progressed so far, John Ritchie, the master mason, was honoured by being admitted burgess.<sup>2</sup>

It was in the course of 1636 that Alexander Mylne was employed to execute certain decorative carvings for the exterior of the building. His name appears in the accounts for the first time in December of 1635 among those of the masons earning a weekly wage. At the outset he had £4, the sum which was being paid at the time to the skilled men; but at Candlemas he was raised to £5 and put on a level with Paterson, who stood next to Ritchie. On these terms he wrought till towards the end of August, when he ceased to figure on the list. It was at this juncture, in all probability, that he was commissioned to carve the King's arms for the great doorway. The pediment stone with the crown and the date 1636, found some time ago in the garden of No. 37 Drummond Place,<sup>3</sup> is likely to be a surviving portion of his work. The catalogue of extraordinary expenses for the year from November 1635 records a payment of £200 to him on account of the arms. The entry is not precisely dated; but its place is not inconsistent with the supposition that this piece of carving was completed in the autumn of 1636. Succeeding items include the purchase of tin 'to the unicorn,' the cost of lifting the stones and bringing them to the building, and a sum to Robert Telfer, painter, for 'cullouring the King's airmes with quhyte leid.'

Another feature of operations in 1636 was the resort to Craigmillar for stone. The reason is not explained; and there are only two references. Early in July 'Craigmyller pend' is being brought in: towards the end of November a

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xiv. 408.

<sup>2</sup> He was admitted, gratis, in November (Dean of Guild's Accounts, 1636-7).

<sup>3</sup> See Dr. Thomas Ross's paper, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, liii. 30. This pediment stone belonged, perhaps, to the main door of the wing.

charge is allowed for a horse-hire 'to the Craig.' As the Council had succeeded in raising the necessary loans, and had decided in June to press on with the execution of the original design, the likelihood is that Ritchie sought additional sources of supply.<sup>1</sup>

1637

In the first months of next year the Council was proceeding deliberately with the ecclesiastical structures. On 27th January John Mylne, Alexander's elder brother, was appointed master of work for the two parish churches and other municipal undertakings, though his commission evidently did not interfere with Ritchie's superintendence of the Parliament House masonry; and in March John Binnie was elected treasurer for the choir of St. Giles.<sup>2</sup> Subscriptions were not coming in with rapidity. In June, the treasurer for the North-West Kirk was already more than a thousand merks out of pocket.<sup>3</sup> The financial situation and the popular discontent recommended discretion as the better part of activity. A few days before the end of 1636 the Privy Council had publicly enjoined the Service Book; and the cumulative effects of this command, following upon the High Commission for ecclesiastical offences, set up in 1634, and the Book of Canons, began to show themselves. There were signs of general commotion, in which Edinburgh would have good reason to take a leading part. The Annuity Tax for the stipends, though it appeared to be inevitable last autumn, had not yet been actually imposed, in spite of the fact that assessment had been made.<sup>4</sup> Continued haggling with the College of Justice over its obligation to contribute served as

<sup>1</sup> Some Craigmillar stone seems to have been used at Heriot's.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xv. 3, 6. In August Binnie, or Binning, agreed with Mylne for repair of the great east window of St. Giles with stone-work, according to a plan (*ibid.*, 19).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 7, 16.

<sup>4</sup> The volume containing the valuation is in the office of the City Chamberlain, and is printed in part in the present volume, pp. 93-145.



either a reason or an excuse for delay.<sup>1</sup> The Parliament House was a constant and heavy drain. In February 5000 merks were borrowed: 6000 more in April.<sup>2</sup> A few hundreds were realised by putting pressure upon dilatory original subscribers.<sup>3</sup> Patrick Wood had been commissioned to purchase lead for the roof; and there was a large bill for timber. These charges necessitated a further loan of 8500 merks in May.<sup>4</sup>

The admission of Ritchie in November of 1636 as a freeman of the burgh was far from being a recognition that the masonry was complete, for in this spring many men were still employed, and much remained to be done. One entry in February alludes for the first time to a practice which is said to be customary. Each of five masons receives an 'augmentation' or bonus of two dollars, equivalent, since the recent 'downcrying' of the dollar, to £5, 8s. Scots. A similar entry occurs in June of 1638; but there is no indication of the principle which was followed, except that the bonus is paid in view of a year's performance.

Meanwhile Alexander Mylne, having finished the King's arms, agreed with the treasurer to carve 'the twa picturis and lyoun and twa wing peices.' On 4th March of this year he was paid £266, 13s. 4d. for the work. Additional items noted were tin 'to be the ballast laurell branches and the septer<sup>5</sup> to the portratouris' and two great stones 'to be the portratouris'—which were the figures of Justice and Mercy. Dr. Thomas Ross has shown how these ladies were recovered from Drummond Place, and restored to a safe though unobtrusive position in the Parliament House.<sup>6</sup> The stone with the city arms, found between the statues, is not

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 9. An agreement was reached on 29th July (Books of Sederunt: Council Register, xv. 19); but in the meantime the Town Treasurer had to borrow for the ministers, who, with a few exceptions, were not in very good odour.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 5, 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 11.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Intended, apparently, to signify a plural.

<sup>6</sup> *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, liii. 30.

mentioned in the accounts. Probably it stood above the pediment surmounting the royal arms. It does not appear in Gordon's sketch, and may therefore have been a later addition; unless it adorned the north door of the wing, which Gordon indicates without detail. The well-known picture of the Parliament Close and public characters of Edinburgh does not show Mylne's lion; but there is a device which seems to be a representation of the Castle. Dr. Ross has drawn attention to the 'dinging down' of the King's arms in 1652; and the subsequent repairs may have involved a modification of the original design after the Restoration.

Though the masonry was not finished, it was now time to make arrangements for the roofing, particularly that of the great hall. The meeting of Council on 27th January, which appointed Mylne to be master mason for the burgh, also selected John Scott 'to be maister wricht to the guid toun in thair workes of the Parliament hous and repairing of the queir, during the counsallis will, and in all other thair workes as they sall pleis to imploy him.' Scott took the usual oath *de fidei administratione*, while the Town Treasurer and John Edgar, treasurer for the Parliament House, were directed to contract with him and 'with uther maisters of the said craft.'<sup>1</sup> Items relating to timber begin to occur frequently in the building accounts. In February great 'jeastis' are carted up from Leith:<sup>2</sup> wood is purchased in Berwick, and brought round by sea: there is a payment for roof spars. Apparently there was some question about the possibility of procuring native material. Under 15th March the accountant records an allowance to Scott 'for his chairges to sie Alloway woode'; but the visit of inspection, authorised by the Town Council, does not seem to be noticed in their minutes, nor is anything more said of the project. In April and May the crane is at work, hoisting roof timbers: 'a cut

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Later in the year some joists arrive in the same ship as timber for Heriot's.

## 54 THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

of a mast' from Leith is used as its 'aixtrie': 'ane bras schave' or block is provided. About the same time, Patrick Wood's consignment of lead arrived; and the bill for this, amounting to £1100, with £1400 for planks and 'dailles,' was met by the usual expedient of a loan.<sup>1</sup>

In the summer of this year there is an entry regarding a distribution of gloves to the whole company 'of the hewaris of the maissounis.' No explanation is given; but in September a similar gift to the masons 'that laid upon the wall' appears to signify that a definite stage had been reached in their operations, and that the full height had been attained. Meanwhile the 'great skaffold' was being erected as rapidly as possible, certain wrights and workmen doing overtime. The eastern wing of the building seems to have been considerably in advance of the great hall. Before the end of the year a large quantity of lead had been laid upon the roof,<sup>2</sup> and the interior was ready for decoration by the painters in the following spring; whereas in December of this year 1637 'great jeastis' were arriving to cover the outer house. Nothing is said about the plans of John Scott, and little of his proceedings. In August 'the round boullis' were dragged down to Leith for turning by George Cockburn; but it is not stated whether these were intended to adorn the rooms in the jamb: they were at all events premature for the hall. Scott was engaged upon the same terms as Ritchie, a retaining-fee of £100 annually with £6 a week.

While the roof of the hall was in hand, one or two details on the exterior of the building were executed. Three copper plates, for example, were procured for sun-dials; and one of these was used for the southern gable, where two projecting gnomons may still be observed. In the autumn, John Sawers was occupied in painting. He coloured 'the Kingis

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 14.

<sup>2</sup> 2175 stones Troy, or 1760 stones 'tron.'

## THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE 55

armis and pictures,' as well as two 'great yettis' and six great 'stane dyellis.'<sup>1</sup>

On 23rd July, as will be remembered, the Liturgy was read in St. Giles, with disastrous results. Within three weeks after the disturbance David Aikinheid, the Provost, died; he had discharged the difficult and unpleasant task of endeavouring to reconcile conflicting policies; and his inopportune demise was at once reported to the King. Charles did not improve the situation by an immediate order through Hay, the Lord Clerk Register, postponing any election of a successor till his pleasure were known. It was his evident purpose to enforce the Liturgy. On 18th September the Town Council had a letter from him, dealing with 'severall thinges especially at this tyme concerning oure service, and in particular the peace of that citie.' 'As we have bein hithertillis graciouslie pleased to construe favourable of what is fallin out amis of the prosecutioun of our ordinances laitie thair, so we are willing zitt heirby to expres oure cair over yow.' The royal solicitude was exhibited in the nomination of Hay himself, a former Town Clerk, for the vacant place. The Clerk Register could not fail to be acceptable to the community because of his good offices with the King on behalf of the town. Though unwilling 'to innovate any thing concerning the Act of Parliament maid anent the cheising of the magistrattis of burrowis without speciall occasioun,' Charles dispensed therewith for the time—no prejudice, of course, to their privileges—and intimated that Hay had instructions to accept.<sup>2</sup> The Privy Council, also, gave orders to the magistrates that they should receive the Service Book and assist in its introduction.<sup>3</sup>

Matters were clearly approaching a crisis for the Town Council. Aikinheid's death, following upon the commotions

<sup>1</sup> These would be sun-dials, three on the southern gable, two on the east wall of the great hall, and one on the north-east angle of the jamb.

<sup>2</sup> Council Register, xv. 25.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 28.

of July, had brought a good many disaffected persons upon the scene, bent upon exploiting the situation and fomenting resistance to any act of power by the King. On two days, 23rd August and 20th September, when the delay of election and then Hay's nomination had become public, there was 'resort of the nobilitie, gentrie, and diverse ministers.' This had contributed so much to excite popular feeling that no assurances regarding obedience could be offered, and the Town Council, though they duly accepted Hay, ventured to recommend a policy of moderation to the ruling authorities. The Privy Council was earnestly requested not to press anything upon them 'more nor the rest of the cuntrey, nor to mak theme ane opprobrie to the rest of the kingdome,' while the magistrates were specially directed to acquaint Charles 'with the trew estaitt of the maitter.'<sup>1</sup>

The Privy Council also considered it prudent to consult the King and await his pleasure.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile the usual elections were held, and Hay's tenure of the provostship was renewed for the coming year;<sup>3</sup> but the hope, still entertained, that Charles would abandon the Service Book was soon disappointed. Nobles, gentlemen, ministers, and representatives of various burghs gathered in Edinburgh to hear the King's answer—the 'tumultuary convention' out of which the committees known as the 'Tables' grew.<sup>4</sup> They learned that they were to leave the town, and resolutely declined to obey. Privy councillors were mobbed. The Town Council, probably to the gratification of a majority among its members, was forced by the populace from its attitude of reserve, and on 18th October agreed to unite with the attendant representatives from other burghs in a supplication for discharge of the Service Book, restoration of the 'commoun prayers' in Edinburgh, removal of the interdict

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 28.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Privy Council (Sec. Series), vi. 534.

<sup>3</sup> Council Register, xv. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 19, 27.

passed upon Ramsay and Rollock, two of the ministers, and Patrick Henderson, the reader, who had also been silenced. At the same time, steps were taken independently to procure the recall of a proclamation whereby, both to penalise Edinburgh and to prevent untoward developments, Privy Council and Session were ordered to remove from the city.<sup>1</sup>

These troubles leave no visible trace upon the accounts of the Parliament House building. It is true that thirty-seven masons were at work in the beginning of November, and that they were suddenly reduced to eight. Finance, however, and not religion or politics, was the primary cause. At the end of September, the Town Treasurer had to be relieved in respect of the large sums he had borrowed on his personal credit to meet interest on debts for 'publiet workes and uther gritt effaires.'<sup>2</sup> David M'Call, the first treasurer for the Parliament House fund and an opponent of the Service Book, thought it high time to claim formidable arrears still due to him as a former Town Treasurer.<sup>3</sup> John Edgar, vintner, who was continued for another year in charge of the Parliament House accounts, reported a heavy excess of expenditure: he had not the means 'for holding forward the said worke, being now brocht to such ane perfectioun.' The Town Treasurer was authorised, on 22nd November, to borrow 20,000 merks for this particular purpose, so as to keep things going until Whitsunday in 1638. At the meeting of Council some of the monetary complications were revealed. Bonds for 72,000 merks were due: the immediate needs of clamant creditors like the Kirk Session, which had obliged with 15,000 merks, were met by borrowing elsewhere. James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane, ceased to be accommodating, now that the Liturgy had been declined: so the

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 35.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 29.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 36. In 1639 M'Call left money for prayers and preaching in the south-east kirk, then building, with careful provision that the service should be 'conforme to the Trew Religioun' now professed 'without adding of any unnecessar ceremonie thairto that was laillie lyik to be brocht in the Kirk' (*ibid.*, 110).

money had to be raised in a different quarter at higher interest, while the prelate sought a more grateful investment.<sup>1</sup> With these liabilities in view, there is little wonder that Edgar discharged a large number of masons at the beginning of the financial year in November. When money was eventually found, he was able to bring back some of the men; but even so he did not employ more than fifteen to twenty. These may have been enough to carry on; and the wrights, at work in force upon the roof, were drawing wages which varied from £4 to £3, 12s. a week.

1638

Neither the signing of the National Covenant, which began at the end of February in 1638, nor the popular excitement appears to have distracted the Town Council from the building enterprises on which they were engaged. On 24th March, at a meeting to which they had summoned 'thair nichtbours of best qualitie of all degries,' they approved the report of deputies who 'had concurrith with the nobilitie, gentrie, and ministrie . . . in supplicating of his Majestie and lordis of counsall anent the novatiounes laitlie introduced into the Churche contrare to the standing of the lawis of this kingdome, and in protesting at all occasiounes needfull, and in doeing such other things as micht condeue in ane legall way for furtherance of the saids supplicatiounes, and in speciall in renewing ane Covenant with God Almichtie, to his glorie and honour of the Kingis Majestie, thair dread soverayne, and wealfair of this ancient kingdome, and for the peace of all his loyall subjects.'<sup>2</sup> They were, in spite of financial embarrassments, punctilious in avoiding any appearance of disloyalty to their obligations. Steps were taken to purchase all the ground necessary for the Tron Church. Mr. William Scott, doctor of medicine, who had been ordained by decret in

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 37, 39.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 50.

March of 1636 to dispone a piece of land at the Tron contiguous to Alexander Clerk's 'grit ludging,' received his £1000, though it had to be borrowed; and a few weeks later the remainder of the site was acquired for 10,000 merks. A treasurer was also appointed for the church on the Castle Hill.<sup>1</sup> As for the Parliament House, the money borrowed last Martinmas was exhausted, and the treasurer again overspent: consignments of oak, ordered from Archibald Merser in Culross, were now lying at Leith:<sup>2</sup> Patrick Wood had been commissioned to buy additional quantities of lead 'for theiking of the said hous.' The Council, 'finding it necessar that the said worke be compleitted with all diligence,' appointed a committee to advise with those in charge, and calculate the sum likely to be required.<sup>3</sup> The estimated 25,000 merks, not very much more than half what the building was yet to cost, were promptly borrowed by the Town Treasurer.<sup>4</sup>

The desire of the Council that the work should be finished with all possible speed was doubtless connected with the state of politics. Again and again, in the directions to its deputies on matters relating to the great controversy, emphasis was laid upon courses of action which should be strictly lawful. A free General Assembly and a free Parliament were the demands which would be put before Charles. There was a certain dramatic congruity between the erection of a building expressly associated with the supreme courts of the realm and a prospective assembly of the Estates which was likely to mark an epoch in Scottish history. Considerations more prosaic, however, probably dominated the majority of minds. The enterprise was so near an end, and so justifiable in itself, that it should indubitably be completed. It had proved a heavier burden than had been anticipated;

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 42, 47, 48.<sup>2</sup> Three ships had brought 223 trees averaging 24 feet in length and costing in all £3782.<sup>3</sup> Council Register, xv. 52.<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 55, 56.

but it was a sound investment. If Charles had been dictatorial, and had at the outset, through Sir James Murray, insisted upon a site which turned out to be very expensive, the requisitions on the burgh were yet by themselves no intolerable grievance. The question of religious innovation had become the main issue upon which arbitrary policy was to be fought. Having undertaken to erect the Parliament House and having subscribed for it voluntarily, the town and the Council would be in a stronger position by the loyal accomplishment of a reasonable project. Another and more obvious incentive was the continued absence of the courts. Edinburgh, we are told, was 'impoverished' by their departure, and was supplicating for their return.<sup>1</sup> The new building could not be ready for the restored Session; but the King might be favourably inclined by the display of honest effort.

As has been indicated, the roof of the wing seems to have been finished about the end of 1637. On 17th February of 1638, an account was paid for plastering four rooms 'in the jam,' to the extent of twenty-six and a half roods at £3 each; before the close of March, 'the twa over roumes' had been washed, coloured, varnished and gilded. During the summer, numerous entries record operations by the wrights in the great hall. In June, one hundred oak trees for the roof were carted from Leith: in August, material for the roof-ribs was delivered, and thirteen great trees were procured from 'the Generall'—Alexander Leslie: tackle was purchased to haul up 'the cuppillis.' Between the beginning of July and the end of September about 4500 stones of lead were bought to cover the roof, and a certain quantity was used 'for botting for the barteissing.'<sup>2</sup>

The Marquis of Hamilton, coming north in June as royal commissioner, was faced with the demand for a free General Assembly and a free Parliament. While the King was being

<sup>1</sup> Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 73.

<sup>2</sup> That is, for securing the parapet.

brought to recognise the advisability of this concession, an attempt was made to mend matters by restoring to Edinburgh the economic advantages of the Session, which was proclaimed for an early day in July.<sup>1</sup> The Parliament House was not ready for its reception; <sup>2</sup> but the building, in so far as it was available for use, was not permitted to lie idle. No windows seem to have been glazed till late in the year. At the end of October and the beginning of November, while twenty-six wrights were busied with the roof and other wood-work, we read of iron rods for four 'great wear windows' in 'the south and laich housis': ninety-one 'glas bandis,' weighing 42 stones at 4 merks the stone: 384 feet of glass for the 'two exchequer housis' at 6s. 8d. the foot: 504 feet for the two 'laich roumes,' underneath them in the jamb: 324 feet of glass and 336 of 'wyre' for the four 'great laich south windowis.' But July weather permitted the first meeting which is recorded to have been held within the walls. Johnston of Wariston, who was apt to be more explicit regarding his own emotions than upon topics of general interest, tells us, under the first day of that month, that 'upon Sunday in the neu Parliament house, I heard Mr. James Bonner.'<sup>3</sup> The minister of Maybole had come for the encouragement of the capital; but he can scarcely have found the great hall in a suitable condition, and he may have preached in the 'laich house' under it. On a Sunday afternoon in September Wariston again heard sermon in the building, this time from Rollock, one of the town ministers who had identified himself with the Covenant.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, since June, the Council had been taking stock of the city

<sup>1</sup> Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 274.

<sup>2</sup> Wariston indicates that the judges sat in the [new] Tolbooth (*Diary* (Sc. Hist. Soc.), i. 361).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 354.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 392; Gordon (*Scots Affairs*, i. 45) relates that 'such ministers as spoke most for it were heard so passionatly and with such frequencye, that churches could not containe ther hearers in cittyes.'

armoury and purchasing ammunition, to show its determination and provide against the eventuality of war.<sup>1</sup> About the middle of August it was found convenient to deposit the secular weapons in the 'westmost laich house under the jame of the Parliament house'—clearly one of the cellars opening to the south.<sup>2</sup>

The elections in October resulted in the appointment of William Dick of Braid as Provost, and a complete change in the magistracy. The King's proclamation of the famous Glasgow Assembly for November and a Parliament for the summer of 1639, though intended to divide the Covenanters, had not succeeded in modifying the resolute attitude of Edinburgh. Yet the Town Council was still careful to avoid the appearance of rebellion. In November, they borrowed the £10,000 now due to his Majesty by the original agreement as an instalment of the 1633 taxation, and an additional 5000 merks to enable them to proceed with the Parliament House.<sup>3</sup> The estimate of 25,000 merks, made in the summer of 1638, had already proved totally insufficient. The interior wood-work of the great hall was still far from complete, and masons were occupied in finishing the 'bartisane,' for which on 27th November five 'bos pennellis' were hewn to fill up the remaining space; while the gutters of the roof were being laid with 'pancrasch,' some form of cement.<sup>4</sup>

## 1639

The action of the Glasgow Assembly, in refusing to dissolve and in deposing the bishops, brought the controversy with Charles near to the arbitrament of war. Before the end of 1638 the Town Council of Edinburgh determined to train

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 59, 60.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 62.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 73, 76.

<sup>4</sup> The gutters are not mentioned; but in the Dean of Guild's accounts 'pancrasche' is used in 1635 for this purpose on the roof of St. Giles and in 1639 for pointing the lead of the steeple. For the Parliament House the load of 'pancrasch' has a load of lime 'to it.'

the inhabitants in military discipline;<sup>1</sup> but their first step in open contempt of the royal authority was taken in connection with St. Giles. At two meetings in January the scarcity of churches was discussed; and long-standing resentment, without regard for expense, was to be gratified by the immediate restoration of the eastern partition wall. On the ground that a great part of the building was lying unused, orders were given to proceed at once, so that the eastern portion which formerly included the choir should be enclosed and 'a comodious and beautifull church' gained.<sup>2</sup> Towards the end of March a sum of £1000 was borrowed for the wall; but military preoccupations intervened, and it was not till Charles had appointed a General Assembly at the Pacification of Berwick that the work was really begun, with the intention of preparing a place for the meeting.<sup>3</sup> There was in this arrangement a dramatic fitness which could not fail to satisfy.

The demands of the first Bishops' War were not allowed to interfere with operations at the Parliament House. When Charles, in September of 1638, authorised the proclamation of the Glasgow Assembly for the same autumn, he named 15th May in 1639 as the day of Parliament. No doubt the new magistrates intended to have the building ready. The High Commissioner left the Glasgow Assembly on 28th November: on the 30th the Edinburgh Town Council announced its determination to finish the Parliament House,<sup>4</sup> foreseeing the crucial importance that must attach to the proclaimed meeting of the Estates next summer. The date of Parliament was kept. At Newcastle on 11th May, as he moved northwards to meet the Scots army assembling under Leslie, Charles sealed the usual commission to fence and hold the court, but with instructions for a prorogation to 23rd July.<sup>5</sup> The formality, which had to be repeated in order to

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 90, 96.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 78, 80.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 247.

preserve the continuity and validity of the court until the day in August when the Estates would actually be present, was probably observed in the New Tolbooth.<sup>1</sup> The great hall was certainly not available.

At the beginning of the year about twenty wrights were at work, with half a dozen masons. The roof was the main occupation, though there are one or two references to other details. Early in February, for instance, six 'jeastis' were procured for the 'foote gang' of the great house, presumably the platform or dais, with twenty-five 'daillis' to floor it. At the beginning of April, a dozen planks of oak were required to complete the 'sarking' of the hall. Ten days later we hear of plastering. By the end of the month or the first week of May carpenter-work on the roof was done and the decorative 'knappis' or knobs, turned at Leith, were in position. On 11th May the accountant paid for 140 'gold gylding bookes,' a few of which he purchased from the book-binders, and settled with John Sawers for washing and varnishing the great house, laying on the gold, and colouring the 'knappis.'<sup>2</sup> At this point a number of men were discharged. The wrights were reduced to five: seven barrowmen were sent away with a gratuity of 53s. 4d. each. Ritchie himself ceased to attend regularly. During the last fortnight of May we hear of the 'downtaking' of the main scaffold—probably that erected for the construction of the roof. By 24th June the plasterers had finished with the hall, and received payment,<sup>3</sup> while what is called the 'great' scaffold was removed, with some damage to the plaster.<sup>4</sup> Attention seems to have been concentrated upon preparation for the

<sup>1</sup> The successive writs of commission specify *infra ordinariam Parlamenti domum* and *in ordinario loco pro Parlamenti nostris tenendis usitato* (*ibid.*).

<sup>2</sup> In October Scott received money for the turning of no fewer than ninety-eight 'knappis.'

<sup>3</sup> For thirty-six roods at £3 the rood.

<sup>4</sup> The wood appears to have been transported to the College Kirk, where the steeple required attention (Dean of Guild's Accounts, 1638-9).

assembling of Parliament, which was now definitely expected in August. Stone steps for the 'twa great entries and the turnepyke' were set. There is a casual reference to pavement; but it is not clear whether that was for the floor of the hall, or in what state the floor was when Parliament met. Nor do the accounts show the date at which the glass was placed in the windows. The bill of Clement Touris, for 1667 feet at 6s. 8d., with an additional 96 for the turnpikes, is entered under 24th October. Glass for the 'laigh great hous,' 465 feet, is mentioned in the same group of expenses, which include '600 ruch pavement' for the lower hall, and remuneration to Sawers 'for leiding of the stancheris of the windows and all the glasbandis and lockeris and sum dor bandis and wyre windowis.' It is possible, of course, that the payment was delayed.

In July enough had been done in the great hall to make it ready for the Parliament; and the plasterers were now employed on the 'laigh hous,' where work had been postponed in favour of the urgent preparations upstairs. The purchase of 'a ruch manis heid with a staff for dighting the hous,' and a payment for 'bussomis' betoken cleaning operations. Outside, it was necessary to make the place as presentable as might be. Money had again run out; and the Town Treasurer was to borrow 2000 merks 'for levilling the Kirk yaird to the said hous,' as well as for 'covering of the turnepyiks.'<sup>1</sup> For the latter purpose a quantity of lead was procured at the end of July; and during the deliberations of Parliament this part of the work was proceeding, for it is not until November that we hear of copper plates for the 'theanis' of the turnpikes, and lead for running 'the batis' of the ring of 'the litill turnepyk heid.' As for the yard, some causeway was laid, sufficient probably to pave a way at least to the main entry.

That Parliament began in the building on Monday, 26th

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 98.

August, we have on the express authority of Sir Thomas Hope. 'This court,' he says, 'was holdin in the New Parliament Hous.'<sup>1</sup> The initial proceedings were purely formal, because the General Assembly, convening on 12th August and sitting till the 30th, had overrun its anticipated close. Technically the 26th of August was the third day, as the court had been adjourned on 15th May, and again on 23rd July. A quorum of the commissioners appeared, along with the Provost, the deutes of the Constable and Marischal, the Sheriff-principal of Edinburgh, and the Dempster—the executive officers—and, after Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate, had read the royal warrant, continued the court till the 30th. On that day the commissioners were present, when Hope read the declaration of Traquair, the High Commissioner, 'that wee and the Esteatis intendis God willing to ryde solemnie to Parliament upoun the last day of August instant, and that the whole Esteatis and commissioneris from barrones and burrowis attend us at his Majesties Palace of Halyrudhous to that effect.'<sup>2</sup>

At Parliament in 1633 the actual attendance had been a little over one hundred and sixty. On the present occasion it did not fall far short of this number. Though the company was deprived of the bishops by the action of the General Assembly, the nobles, barons, and burgesses appeared in force.<sup>3</sup> The usual procession started from Holyrood House, where members had duly assembled to accompany the High Commissioner. The burgesses led the way, riding two and two; then the commissioners of the shires; after them the lords, with Stormonth, the solitary viscount, separating them from the earls, who followed. Next came Roxburgh, Privy Seal, Sutherland with the Sword of State, and Craufurd with the Sceptre, guarded on either side by two macers of Session;

<sup>1</sup> *Diary* (Ban. Club), 105.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 249.

<sup>3</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 252, omit two baronial commissioners from Kincardine, mentioned by Balfour (*Annals*, ii. 357).

Argyll with the Crown, flanked by two macers of Council. The Earl Marischal, whose place would have been on the left of the sword, was engaged in his special duty of superintending arrangements inside the house, and awaited the Commissioner at the great doorway in order to conduct him to the throne.<sup>1</sup> Following Argyll were six trumpets in scarlet and gold lace, six pursuivants, and six heralds in their coats; then Lyon King, with one of His Majesty's gentlemen ushers on either side. Next rode Lord Linton, bearing the commission in a crimson velvet bag, and followed by Traquair himself, 'ryding one a riche caparisone, environed withe sixteen gentlemen, his frinds, beareheadit.' Some little distance behind the Commissioner, and in parliament robes, the Marquis of Huntly came. His position in the pageant was due apparently to a custom according to which, if the King were not present, a marquis or a duke was entitled to take precedence of the Commissioner.<sup>2</sup>

For seating, resort was had to ecclesiastical furnishings. The Dean of Guild paid the cost of carrying 'the furmes and burds' out of the 'Auld Kirk' to the Parliament House, and back again. He also noted a charge for 'strowing' the floor, in addition to the floors of the kirks. The Town Treasurer had purchased 254 ells of 'greine bease for covering the whole parliament and assembly houses,' and had an account from the saddler for 'dressing' the Parliament House several times during August.<sup>3</sup>

When members were settled in their places, proceedings began with divine service and a sermon by Mr. Alexander Henderson, who 'preached concerning the institutione, power, and necessitye of magistracye.'<sup>4</sup> After this discourse, the Lord Advocate read Traquair's commission, and the Court

<sup>1</sup> Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 359, where a description of the riding is given.

<sup>2</sup> Such, at all events, is the rule alluded to in a post-Restoration account of the riding.

<sup>3</sup> *Accounts*, 1638-9.

<sup>4</sup> Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, iii. 64; Henderson was elected to the second charge of Greyfriars on 4th May 1638 (Council Register, v. 55).

was fenced. The next step was the selection of the Lords of the Articles. Traquair, as Gordon tells us, 'called the noble-men asyde unto the chamber wher the judges ordinarily sitte'—that is, into one of the ground-floor rooms of the wing—'leaving the two other estates of the commissioners for gentry and burroughs sitting in the Parliament house.' A frank avowal appears to have been expected that the Articles were rightfully the elected representatives of the Estates, and Gordon says that the barons and burgesses 'seemed to be amazed at such a forme of procedure.' They sent a deputation to the inner house in order to raise the issue. The answer was that this course conformed with precedent. It was usual for the noble-men to nominate bishops, and the bishops to nominate noble-men, while the barons and burgesses to be on the committee were chosen by the ecclesiastical and temporal lords. There were now no bishops: that was the only difference. In the inner house Argyll stood up and entered a protestation. Charles had instructed Traquair to name the lords who were to be upon the Articles, in the hope of retaining some part of the control over proceedings which he had exercised through the bishops. Argyll was disinclined to affront the King or break with practice, especially when the prevailing temper seemed to render compliance safe. They gave way, he said, but did not admit their action to be a 'preparative prejudiciall to thair reight and libertie of ane frie Parliament.' An article was to be introduced and passed whereby 'the noble-men by themselfis, the barrones by themselves, and the burrows by themselfis may elect such of thair owne number as shall bee upon the articles.'<sup>1</sup> Representatives of the barons and burgesses in the hall were sent in to intimate their consent to selection by the noble-men for this time only, and to enter a protestation similar to that of Argyll. Huntly was spokesman of those lords who desired to maintain privilege, and elicited a further protestation from Argyll and

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 252.

Loudoun that the marquis was speaking only for himself and such as thought with him.<sup>1</sup>

Thus the Commissioner was permitted to nominate eight noble-men; and the noble-men, still sitting in the inner house, chose eight barons and eight burgesses. That done, Traquair and the 'hail noble-men returned agane to the great Parliament house . . . and thair caused publictlye reid the names of these who for everie estat wer elected to be upon the articles, and therewithall did intimat to these of the articles, and commandit them to attend the Commissioneris Grace and keepe meiting everie siting day at elevine houris in the inner Parliament house, and ordeanit the hail estates to attend till the conclusion of the Parliament.' Thereupon the protestation made by the barons and burghs in the presence of Traquair and the noble-men was repeated before the whole assembly.<sup>2</sup>

It was now the duty of the Commissioner and the Lords of the Articles to prepare legislative proposals for presentation to the Estates when they rode for the second time in order to perform the final ceremony of enacting and bringing the session to a close.<sup>3</sup> The committee occupied the room in the inner house in which it had been chosen by the nobles.<sup>4</sup> Traquair kept in touch with the King, who had no intention of allowing the Parliament to pass measures which he regarded as amounting to the total overthrow of royal authority. An attempt was made early in October, after 'long and fruitlesse janglings' between the Commissioner and the Articles, to proclaim the final riding. Eight times the ceremony was postponed. At last, on 14th November, when the whole Estates should have ridden up to hear the articles read and passed, Lord Advocate Hope appeared in the great hall before a large number of nobles, barons, and burgesses, gathered there.

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 253.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 253-4.

<sup>3</sup> Gordon's narrative is apt to mislead the unwary: he constantly speaks of 'Parliament' when he means the Articles Committee.

<sup>4</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 254.

He was accompanied by certain of the commissioners usually appointed by the Crown to carry through the formalities attendant upon the high court, and had in his hand a warrant signed that day at Holyrood House by Traquair, who did not venture to be present in person.

Traquair had received express directions from Whitehall to 'continue' or prorogue the Parliament to 2nd June 1640. Advantage was taken of a peculiarity in Scottish procedure to arrest activity without resorting to dissolution, the latter a drastic expedient which would have meant an immediate breach between Charles and the Estates. Owing chiefly to the judicial functions of the Parliament, it had become the practice to appoint royal commissioners not only for fencing the court and seeing that the requisite officers were present, but also to provide for the frequent postponements which arose in connection with summons for treason or where the main business was found, as the proclaimed day approached, to be unripe. If that day was not kept, the court would be held to have been 'desert,' and all things depending, the summons to members as well as to parties, would require the protracted formalities of renewal. Hence a clause had come to be inserted in the royal writ under the quarter seal authorising the commissioners 'to continue our Parliament, and all and sundry the actions, causes, and complaints pertaining thereto, as often as need be, and as shall seem to be expedient.'<sup>1</sup> Words to a similar effect remained in use, though the judicial function had given place in importance to the legislative, and there could be no question that the commissioners of 1639 had authority to continue by prorogation 'as often as our service shall demand.' Upon this warrant, therefore, and according to the order of His Majesty, Traquair had directed the commissioners 'with the memberis of Parliament requisit' to enter the hall on 14th November, between eleven and

<sup>1</sup> This is the instruction in 1478, to which year the style printed in *Acts of Parl.*, i. 103, belongs.

twelve forenoon, and declare the continuation to the following summer.

Mr. Alexander Gibson, clerk in the absence of Sir John Hay, Lord Clerk Register and ex-Provost, for whom Scotland and Edinburgh had long been too hot, read the documents, and was then asked by the Lord Advocate 'actuallie to prorogue the Parliament.' This was more than he cared to do: he would read the writs as often as Hope commanded him, but declined to go further. The Earl of Rothes helped to stiffen the good man by requiring 'that he should doe nothing bot as he would be ansuerable to the Parliament upon paine of his lyfe.' Mr. William Scott, junior clerk, who was next invited by Hope to perform the ungrateful task, sheltered himself behind the argument that it was not his business when the senior clerk was present. So the commissioners took their leave, the formality incomplete.<sup>1</sup> Wariston at once rose to read his inevitable protestation. He pointed out that the commissioners whom the Crown had been accustomed to name were, in strict theory, representatives of the Estates 'onlie for fencing and continoweing of the court at the doun-siting,' and that the clause in their commission referring to prorogation did not entitle them to interrupt a sitting Parliament without its own consent.<sup>2</sup>

By appeal to history and precedent either side might provide itself with argumentative material. The plain fact was that the Scottish Estates, meeting for the first time in the new Parliament House, had come into really serious conflict—also for the first time—with the royal authority. At two fundamental points they contested a power that had developed into absolutism. The Lords of the Articles, a committee which had turned Parliament almost into a court of registration, was to be made servant, or at most, assistant, instead of master; and the Estates themselves were not to be exposed,

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 255-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 256.

any more than the General Assembly, to the arbitrary will of the Crown.

In anticipation of the Parliament, the Town Council had appointed a committee to consider what should be proposed in the interests of the burgh.<sup>1</sup> It is not surprising to find in the minutes of the Articles a 'supplicatioune by the toune of Edinburgh craving some cours to be takin for releife of some part of the debt contracted for publik workis.' Not only had large sums been borrowed to put the Parliament House into something like order, but additional loans had been raised in connection with military affairs; <sup>2</sup> and Thomas Dods, plumber, on presenting a bill for about 2350 merks on account of work on the roof, had to be content with 350 and a promise of the remainder, with interest, at Whitsunday in 1640.<sup>3</sup> The supplication to the Lords of the Articles did not elicit an immediate response. It was marked 'continewed to be thought upon';<sup>4</sup> yet, in spite of this discouraging formula, some thinking was actually done, if not now, at a later stage and in a subsequent session.

While the Lords of the Articles sat, operations on the building were not entirely suspended. The masonry was finished; but six or seven wrights were steadily employed in work which is not specified. In October, John Edgar was continued in the office of treasurer by the Town Council, which directed that some lead should be procured from England.<sup>5</sup> This appears to have been for covering the 'turnepyk heidis,' surmounting the circular staircases seen in Gordon's sketch at the re-entrant angle and at the middle of the eastern wall in the wing. It was probably upon the woodwork that the wrights had been engaged while Parliament was in session.

As soon as Parliament rose, Ritchie was called in to superintend paving operations and the laying of 'calsay.' The

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 99.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 94.

<sup>5</sup> Council Register, xv. 121; but no reason is given.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, xv. 93.

<sup>4</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 613.

treasurer was, as usual, without the necessary funds, and an additional loan of 5000 merks had to be arranged. At the end of November large quantities of 'park staines' began to arrive, expressly described in the accounts as 'for laying the calsay.'

1640

Under 10th January the accountant enters a sum of £150 for laying thirty roods of 'calsay' in the 'yaird.' At the same time he refers definitely to paving. For the lower hall, as we have seen, '600 such pavement' were purchased. The stones, which cost initially £120, were hewn and laid at an expense of £160, and the work was measured at four roods. Ritchie had now procured from the quarry 1300 paving stones, more than double the previous quantity, which were hewn and laid 'in and befor' the Parliament House at an expenditure of £620.<sup>1</sup> This work must have been completed early in the year; but one of the last items in the regular accounts, on 22nd February, is an additional charge for laying pavement at the north and south of the Parliament yard, and in the two rooms 'within the jammes.'<sup>2</sup> So far as can be gathered from the accounts, while stone pavement was used in the great hall, the lower house, the two inner rooms in the wing, and for a portion of the yard, there was not nearly enough to cover the whole floor area involved. Nor is there evidence to show, if the paving was only partial, at what portions of the interior it was laid.

On 22nd February the operations of the masons were concluded, and the 'ludge' was taken down. The 'turnepyk heidis,' however, seem to have proceeded slowly and to have given some trouble. In January, Thomas Dods was supplied with 'paisboord to be paterne' for the lead, in order to secure

<sup>1</sup> £260 was the price of the material: £20 the hundred, as in the former case.

<sup>2</sup> The amount was 2 roods, 13 ells.

accuracy in covering the smaller one; but on 7th March the Town Council learned that the treasurer was 'far super-expended,' and had to raise 3000 merks for completion.<sup>1</sup> It was not until August that he paid for the copper to surmount both with 'theanis,' 'thrissillis,' and 'pricketis,' along with a globe and the necessary gilding. About the same time, too, Alexander Brown had his money for finishing the delayed plaster-work in the 'laich hous' and for plastering and washing the two turnpikes 'back and foir.'

Meanwhile the adjourned Parliament had re-assembled in June. Charles had declined to consider the articles which the Estates were bent upon passing when Traquair interrupted proceedings. It was now the determination of the Covenanters to go on with their legislation in despite of the royal authority. After the unanimous election of Lord Burghlie to preside, 'the said president and whole bodie of Estates foirsaidis reteired to the innerhous from the great parliament house, quhair eftir debaiting it was appoynted that it should be publicklie intimat in the utter parliament house and at the dooris thair of that if thair was any persone haveing warrand from his Majesties Commissioner or any other persone pretending voyce or seance in parliament who had anything to represent thairto, that they should presentlie appeir befor this heigh Court of Parliament now conveind.'<sup>2</sup> Charles had attempted to procure a fresh adjournment; but the Estates took advantage of a technical point, and proceeded to effect the legislation of which they had been baulked. Upon the vital question of the Articles they laid it down that, 'according to the libertie of all frie judicatories anent thair owne preparatorie committies, all subsequent parliamentis may according to the importance of effaires for the tyme either choose or not choose severall committies for Articles as they shall think expedient.' Any election to a committee of Articles was to be direct, by the various estates concerned;

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 259.

all propositions must be made first before the whole house, and the duty of a committee was to present a reasoned report upon remit; after debate on the report, the committee might be further directed to revise approved bills for enactment on the final 'day of voyceing.'<sup>1</sup>

This measure, along with the provision for a Parliament every three years, which anticipated the English Triennial Act by some months, was the most important piece of legislation directly affecting the power of the Estates. It involved a revolutionary change in procedure; and the preamble indicates that 'diverse questiones' had arisen upon the point. The actual conduct of business seems to have conformed on the whole to the spirit of the proposal finally accepted. The articles prepared for the adjourned Parliament of 1639 were revised by a committee chosen promiscuously, which reported upon them, as well as upon overtures submitted by the various estates.<sup>2</sup> The separate bills which, after enactment, became the warrants for the official register seem to show in conjunction with the form of the register itself that the Estates sat from day to day 'in plane parliament,' assenting to and sometimes amending the proposals submitted. On the last day, Burghlie and the house, following the ancient order, 'caused publicklie reid in open parliament in presence of the estates the hail actis . . . and publicklie voyced the samene actes and everie one of them severally.'<sup>3</sup>

It is a far cry from 1640 to 1690 and the Revolution, when the Lords of the Articles were finally abolished; but it is a striking fact that the new Parliament House, the building of which was so intimately connected with arbitrary policy in the affairs of Scotland, was scarcely completed before it was the scene of a determined attack upon the royal prerogative.

It is not necessary to follow the course of the second Bishops' War, for which Charles and the Scots were preparing

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 278.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 262.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 290: but 'severally' is notable.

long before the adjourned Parliament met; but there is an entry in our accounts which relates to the military precautions taken. In the spring of 1639, when Leith was being fortified against any enterprise by a royalist fleet, the Town Council of Edinburgh decided to construct a 'boumme' across the harbour.<sup>1</sup> In the autumn of 1640, when the Scots army lay in the north of England and the wrights at the Parliament House had completed their work, John Edgar sold to the Town Treasurer a number of superfluous trees 'for the boamb and clause of the schoir of Leith.'

1641

Edgar had acted as Treasurer for the Parliament House continuously since the autumn of 1636.<sup>2</sup> His final accounts were not adjusted and audited till the beginning of 1642. With the detailed statement closing with the completion of the building in 1640 he submitted an additional account for 'reparacioune of the fyve turratis and the Parliament hous' during 1641. These turrets do not seem to be mentioned earlier, and no reason is given for the repair. They were now covered with wood, and with lead which had been brought from Leith, originally for Heriot's Hospital. The fact that five 'thanis' and globes were purchased to surmount them would seem to prove some modification of design. Probably the turrets had been left open, and by an afterthought were closed with roofs in keeping with those of the turnpike-heads. Why five only are mentioned, and not the six indicated by Gordon's view,<sup>3</sup> is not explained by the accountant.

Regarding occupation of the completed building by the College of Justice nothing falls to be said. The Session rose on 31st July of 1639, when the new house was being hurriedly

<sup>1</sup> Council Register, xv. 90.

<sup>2</sup> His predecessors were, (1) David McCall (1632-3), (2) John Fleming (1633-4), (3) John Hilston (1634-5), (4) David Mitchell (1635-6).

<sup>3</sup> But some later views show no turret at the north-west angle.

prepared for the Parliament of August. In the Books of Sederunt it is noted that the court was interrupted 'by the trubles of the countrey and sessiones of the Parliament quhillis endid upoune the 17 of November 1641'; and a resumption was not effected till 1642. The College of Justice no doubt used the accommodation provided; but the clerk does not allude to what would have elicited remark at an earlier date.

The Parliament House had cost nearly £127,000 Scots. The 'voluntary offering' at the inception amounted to about £45,000, and was augmented by a few inconsiderable legacies or gifts. Of the four quarters, the north-west subscribed £18,025, the south-east came second with £10,375, the south-west and the north-east contributed £8645 and £7775 respectively. Almost two-thirds of the total expenditure was covered by payments from the Town Treasurer of money borrowed at the order of the Council.<sup>1</sup> In the Parliament of 1639, as we have seen, the Lords of the Articles had before them a petition from Edinburgh for financial relief, on the ground of the public works undertaken, and could give no definite answer.<sup>2</sup> It was impossible at the time to specify any available source from which the compensation might come. Thoughts no doubt turned to what would be at disposal if episcopacy were suppressed; but that desirable consummation had to be postponed until Charles was driven to confirm the Acts of Parliament passed in 1640. Meanwhile other interests were under consideration. On 6th February of 1641, as Baillie tells us, Mr. Alexander Henderson had 'a verie sweet conference' in private with the King, 'for the helping of our Universities from the Bishops rents.'<sup>3</sup> When Charles came down to Edinburgh in autumn, hoping to gain the support of the Scots against the English Parliament, the requirements of these institutions were met by legislation

<sup>1</sup> For a general statement in sterling money, see Miller, *Municipal Buildings*, 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 613

<sup>3</sup> *Letters*, i. 290.

towards which Henderson seems to have proved 'a good instrument.' Edinburgh, standing in a peculiar relation to its own College, might be compensated indirectly. The city was led to expect the revenues of its own bishopric along with that of Orkney, and was naturally disappointed to find them seriously reduced by prior gifts.<sup>1</sup> Into the subsequent history of the matter there is no need to go. It seems to have been intended that the Edinburgh bishopric should serve to relieve expense in respect of the College, while the Orkney revenues were to support the ministerial stipends.<sup>2</sup> If the compensation was unsatisfactory to the citizens, the language of a charter granted by Charles at Holyrood on 30th September was certainly appropriate, and may fitly conclude the present story. Mortifying certain properties of the suppressed bishopric for the benefit of the College, Charles dwelt upon the expenses borne by Edinburgh in the cause of true religion, policy, letters, and public works, 'especially of late in the erection of a very costly building for the use of the Parliament, the College of Justice, and the Exchequer, in the foundation of churches for divine service, as well as in amplifying the Academy of King James, and maintaining the professors therein, whereby the public estate of the said burgh was grievously burdened.'<sup>3</sup>

R. K. HANNAY.  
G. P. H. WATSON.

<sup>1</sup> *Letters*, i. 395: the statement that the University of Edinburgh obtained 'both the Bishoprick and Priorie' is an obvious blunder: the writer refers to St. Andrews.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of Parl.*, v. 515, 577.

<sup>3</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ix. 999.

## BEARFORD'S PARKS

PREVIOUS to the inception of the New Town of Edinburgh, and when the ground beyond the North Loch consisted of open fields, a well-known road existed, running from Multrees Hill on the east to Kirkbrae-head on the west. This road was called the 'Lang gait,' or 'Lang dykes,' and it must have occupied pretty nearly the present position of Rose Street.

The portion of land to the south of this road, between it and the margin of the North Loch, and extending practically the full length of the loch itself is named in early documents 'Lochbank, or Halkerston's Croft,' but having come into the possession of the family of Hepburn of Bearford in East Lothian, it latterly became known as Bearford's (corrupted into Barefoot's) Parks.

Robert Hepburn of Bearford, whose ownership dates from the first years of the eighteenth century, proved to be a somewhat troublesome neighbour to the Town of Edinburgh, and the frequent disputes between him and the Town Council, resulting ultimately in the latter body purchasing the property, form the main subject of the present paper.

Before the Reformation, the lands of the Barony of Broughton, including the Burgh of Canongate, the lands of Pleasance and others adjacent, and also part of the Town of Leith, formed part of the large possessions with which the Abbey of Holyrood was endowed by King David I. Subsequent to the Reformation, these possessions having reverted to the Crown, the superiority of the Barony, including that of the Burgh of Canongate, etc., was conferred on Sir Lewis

Bellenden, Lord Justice-Clerk. Sir Lewis Bellenden's son James married a sister of the Earl of Roxburgh, and on the death of Sir James, his son William, being then a minor, was put under the guardianship of his uncle Lord Roxburgh. Ultimately the latter acquired possession of the superiorities in question, and in 1630 he obtained a charter from Charles I. of the whole Barony of Broughton including therein the Burgh of Canongate, the Pleasance, and part of Leith as above referred to. In 1636, as the result of certain monetary transactions, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter, an arrangement was concluded between the King, the Earl of Roxburgh, the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, and the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, by which the superiority of the Burgh of Canongate, with Pleasance, and the part of Leith, was conveyed to the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, while all the remaining portions of the Barony of Broughton were conveyed to the Governors of Heriot's Hospital.

By this transaction the Governors of Heriot's Hospital became superiors of all that valuable tract of land on which the New Town of Edinburgh was built at a later period. The ownership of certain portions of these lands had already been acquired by the Governors by purchase, while other portions were owned by various parties all holding as vassals either from the original superiors, the Abbey of Holyrood, or the successors thereto subsequent to the Reformation.

One of these portions so owned was the property of Lochbank, or Halkerston's Croft. The origin of the name of 'Lochbank' is sufficiently obvious, that of 'Halkerston's Croft' is not so clear. It has been conjectured that the land may have been held in lease by John Halkerston who was Master of Works, or architect, of Trinity College Church, founded by Queen Mary of Gueldres in 1462, or by some member of his family, from whom also the name of Halkerston's Wynd may be derived. There is however, no docu-

mentary evidence of this, and the earliest transaction of which a record has been found, is the granting of a feu of these lands in 1538, by Robert Cairncross, Abbot of Holyrood, to his brother William Cairncross. The charter bears that the lands had been held in tack by the deceased James Crichton of Cranston-Riddell, Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, and were now held in tack by his son Martin Crichton. In 1545 Cairncross sold the property to the said Martin Crichton. It continued in the possession of several successive members of the Crichton family, and in 1617 became the property of James Crichton. In 1645 James Crichton's daughter Esther was married to James Hepburn of Bearford, and the property of Lochbank, consisting of twenty-eight acres, was disposed by Crichton to Hepburn and his wife.

In 1661 Hepburn for some reason decided to part with the property, and accordingly it was sold to Alexander Wright, Maltman in Leith. Shortly after, Wright was in financial difficulties and found it necessary to realise. He therefore sold nineteen and a half acres of the land to Thomas Noble, Merchant, and William Charteris, Writer to the Signet; and the remaining eight and a half acres to William Crawford in St. Ninian's Row. This William Crawford already owned two acres of the contiguous lands of Whitecroft, and he conjoined these to the eight and a half acres purchased from Wright, so that the two portions of Lochbank now consisted of nineteen and a half, and ten and a half acres respectively. In 1674 Noble and Charteris sold their nineteen and a half acres to a David Hill, who in his turn sold them to Thomas Robertson, Bailie, and Treasurer to the City of Edinburgh. Robertson was succeeded by his son Thomas, and in 1700 the Trustees for his creditors sold the property to Robert Hepburn of Bearford, presumably the son of James Hepburn, the former owner. The other portion, of ten and a half acres, owned as stated above by William Crawford, passed on his death to his three daughters, and ultimately to the husband of

one of them, namely, Thomas Anderson, farmer in Broughton. From his daughters Lillias and Rachel Anderson, it also was purchased by Robert Hepburn in 1705.

Robert Hepburn thus became owner of the whole property of Lochbank, now consisting of thirty acres. In addition to this he had, in 1700, acquired by purchase from Sir John Byres of Coates, ground described as 'a little piece of grass ground or meadow on the north side of the North Loch head, bounded on north and east by said Robert Hepburn's other lands, piece of grass or meadow pertaining to the Town of Edinburgh on the south, and piece of grass belonging to the Minister of the West Kirk his glebe on the west, which piece of grass ground was formerly a part of the Kirk lands and glebe of St. Cuthbert's.'

A question now arose as to whether Hepburn in order to complete his purchase of Lochbank, was obliged to enter as a vassal of Heriot's Hospital. He declined to acknowledge this right of superiority, claiming that he was entitled to hold the lands directly from the Crown. In 1713 the Governors raised an action against him for non-entry, and he replied by an action of declarator to give effect to his claim to hold from the Crown. The pleadings on both sides in these actions are long and intricate, and it is hardly possible to summarise them. Hepburn's main argument seems to be that these being Church lands had reverted to the Crown; while the Governors pleaded that in the Act of Annexation of 1587, these lands had been specially exempted from its operation; that this exemption was not affected by any subsequent legislation; and that, as a matter of fact, Hepburn's predecessors had already taken charters of their property from the Governors, and so acknowledged the latter's right of superiority. The Court of Session decided these actions in Hepburn's favour, but the Governors appealed to the House of Lords, and in 1715 the judgment of the Court of Session was reversed, and it was finally decided that the Governors, and not the

Crown, were sole superiors of the lands in question, and that Hepburn was therefore bound to enter as their vassal.

Some years before the date of this action, trouble arose as to certain 'encroachments' made in the vicinity of the North Loch by Hepburn, and one Robert Malloch. Malloch had acquired ground at Multrees Hill on which he had erected houses and workshops. These were just outside the New Port, at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd, and as they were beyond the bounds of the burgh, the Edinburgh craftsmen objected that their privileges were being invaded. They accordingly induced the Magistrates to close the New Port. Malloch retorted by filling up a part of the Loch and thereby caused it to overflow on the Town's side. The Magistrates then closed the sluice at the outlet of the loch, which had the effect of flooding the ground which Malloch had reclaimed. Early in 1701 Malloch raised an action in the Court of Session against the Magistrates, but before a decision was arrived at, the latter agreed to open the Port, and to let the sluice run as formerly.

In regard to Hepburn's offence the Minute of the Town Council of 10th December 1701 contains the following:—

Bailie Rule reported that Robert Hepburn of Bearfoord was throwing the red of his quarry, digged by him upon the other side of the North Loch, near the head thereof, opposite to the Castle, in upon the North Loch, which in process of time would make that part of the North Loch a good and firm passage to the town, and this being an encroachment upon the loch against the town's right thereof should be prevented in time or it be too late, which being considered by the Council they appoint the Thes<sup>r</sup> and Chamberlane forthwith to apply to the Sheriff for preventing of that abuse.

The Minutes contain no record of the result of this appeal to the Sheriff, but both Malloch and Hepburn continued to give trouble to the Council in the matter of encroachment on the loch. At a meeting of the Council on 3rd June 1702

The Committee appointed by the Council to consider the east end

of the North Loch and the incroachment of Robert Malloch, and Robert Hepburn of Bearford upon the propertie and priviledges of the Good Town, reported that they having visited the east end of the loch were of opinion that it was necessarie for preventing the bringing in of uncustomed goods to the Good Town that a door be putt upon the New Port as formerly as also in respect the water is very shallow near the dyke on the east end of the s<sup>d</sup> loch and west of the street leading to the New Port so that goods may be stollen over especiallie in the night. Therefore were of opinion that a double tree eighteen feet long be fixed about the midle of the s<sup>d</sup> dyke where the slouse is, the one end fixed in the wall or dyke and the other end supported by a geast or stake fastened in the loch, and that the same may be fenced by close sparrs betwixt the s<sup>d</sup> stakes and wall. As also the Committee having visited Robert Malloch's yeard upon the north syde of the loch were of opinion that he has encroached upon the North Loch, which is in place of a wall and fence to the Good Town upon the north, by casting redd therein and turning the same to a garden extending five or six ells within the loch and that he has encroached upon the propertie and priviledge of the towne by bigging there severall dykes crossing the way to the West Kirk from the east, and thereby obstructing the Town's marches and closing up a pleasant and usefull walk.

Likeas the s<sup>d</sup> Committee having visited the way leading from the said New Port to the West Kirk, and being of opinion that the Laird of Bearfoord has encroached upon the North Loch by casting of earth and redd therein reaching four or five ells, the Town Thesaurer in name of the Town used interruption by causing cast up part of the redd by a shovell in presence of the Committee and severall other witnesses and took instruments in the hands of James Stewart, Town Clerk and Nottar Publick, and the Committee having thereafter mett with Bearford and his workmen building a dyke within the loch near the West Kirk yeard dyke and the s<sup>d</sup> Bearford having informed them that he intended to carry ane dyke a little eastward of that to the very brink of the loch whereby he confessed the way would be obstructed the Town Thesaurer protested against all those buildings in so far as they should encroach upon the Town's right and priviledge and intimat to him the s<sup>d</sup> interruption as to the redd cast into the loch and required him to remove the same and to desist from any of the s<sup>d</sup> incroachments and protested for cost, skaith, and damage, and upon the whole did take instruments againe in the s<sup>d</sup> Nottar's hands.

To which it was answered by Bearford that he kept within his own limits and that the said passage was already stopt by the Town and Malloch at the east end. To which it was replied that the Town might shut up their door and open it at pleasure. And that Malloch encroaching on the Town's bounds did not take away the Town's right either as to himself or Bearford. As also that the Town had interrupted Malloch as the Report bears.

This report was considered and duly approved by the Council.

About the same time Hepburn came into collision with the Heritors and Kirk Session of St. Cuthbert's parish, and on 19th March 1702 a meeting was called 'anent the north style of the churchyard, which Beerfoord is offering to stop.' In reply to an enquiry Bearford stated that he had no intention of obstructing the access in question, and a few months later a Minute of the Kirk Session bears that 'before the laird of Beerford get liberty to alter the way at the north east style, they concert with him about the entry at the west style at which he has placed a great gate.'

Hepburn continued his alleged invasions of the Town's rights, and on 2nd February 1705 the Council requested the Baron Bailie of Broughton to 'conveen Robert Hepburne of Bearford before his court in order to prevent his casting redd into the North Loch.' What happened in the Baron Bailie's Court is not recorded, but in the following year the encroachment took a new form and direction.

The Town Council Minute of 24th April 1706 contains the following entry:—

The Treasurer reported that on behalf of the Magistrates he had made ane civill interruption upon the encroachments made by Robert Hepburne of Bearford upon the putting down and away taking of the earthen march dyke running betwixt the east and west ends of the North Loch, and lying at ane march dyke betwixt the foot of the said Robert Hepburne his riggs of land now imparked and ane green broad walk running close along the north side of the North Loch,

called the good town's green walk, by taking a spade out of ane of the workmen's hands and therewith throwing some of the earth out of the cairt that was carying the same away and desyring and requiring William Warrack, Grieve, and the other workmen to desist therefrom. Whereupon he took instruments in the hands of Robert Seton, Nottar Publick.

The Council having heard this report, approved thereof.

From these extracts it appears that the lands of which Hepburn was proprietor did not extend to the actual margin of the North Loch, but that his southern boundary was a dyke running from east to west a short distance from the water's edge, and that between this march dyke and the loch there was a 'green walk.' This grassy footpath was no doubt used by the citizens as a pleasant promenade, and it also formed the most direct road by which the residents in the district of Multrees Hill and St. Ninian's Row could reach their parish church of St. Cuthbert's. The Town Council failed to come to any agreement with Hepburn on the matters in dispute, and so on 9th February 1709 they appointed a Committee 'to commune with the Laird of Bearford anent purchase of the lands of Lochbank on the north side of the good town, either for the good town, or for one of the hospitals belonging thereto.' Evidently this Committee did not achieve much success in their communings, for nothing more is heard of this proposal until fully eight years later.

Prior to the draining of the North Loch about the middle of the eighteenth century, there existed at the upper or western end of the same, a considerable extent of marshy ground, occupying what now forms the portion of the Princes Street gardens in the vicinity of the Ross fountain, and immediately to the east of St. Cuthbert's burying ground. The rights of property in this ground became another cause of quarrel between Hepburn and the Town Council. From the Minute of 6th June 1711, we learn that a process was

pending before the Court of Session 'anent the property of the Mayer [Mire] or Boog and grass at the head of the North Loch bounded by the aiker of grass pertaining to the Town called the 'Loadman's aiker' on the west; the ditch or strype that runs through the middle of the Boog or Myer from west to east on the south; the lands of Lochbank pertaining to the said Robert Hepburne on the north; and a march stone to be set down immediately at the foot of the sayer [syver] on Bearford's side, where it just enters into the loch on the east.' The Council were anxious to put an end to this process, and so they decided to grant a feu of this ground to Hepburn under such conditions as would prevent any further disputes. The Minute just quoted proceeds to state that

a feu is to be granted to the said Robert Hepburne of the said moyer or boog lying and bounded in manner above mentioned for payment of four pounds scots of feu duty yearly to the Good Town Upon condition that a march stone be set down immediately at the foot of the sayer on Bearford's side where it just enters into the loch. And in case the loch does not just now come that length that it be stopt till it came the length of the march stone and no farther, and when it comes to a true standard that the height of the water be marked at the sluice on the east end of the loch to remain perpetuall meiths of the s<sup>d</sup> loch and furdur it is expressly provided and agreed that the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Hepburne of Bearford shall by his acceptation hereof renunce all other pretensions to the s<sup>d</sup> North Loch, Moyers, and Marshes thereof without the said marches on the south side now sett down, in all time coming. Reserving to him the power of watering his bestiall on the north side of the s<sup>d</sup> loch adjacent to his own lands. And the Council appoints march stones to be sett down on the verges of the loch on Bearford's side upon his own proper charges and expenses. And it is hereby likewise provided that the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Hepburne shall not incroach upon, diminish or impair the s<sup>d</sup> loch as it now stands by throwing of redd making of ditches or otherwayes and shall reserve to the Good Toun the priviledge of feeding their swans upon his side of the loch, and the Council appoints their Clerks to extend ane feu charter in terms of the present Act.

Shortly after, it was reported to the Council that the stone referred to had been duly set down, and it was ordered that a feu charter be issued to Hepburn for the piece of ground in question in accordance with the foregoing Minute.

The object of the special conditions regarding the height of the water was evidently to prevent Hepburn from occupying ground which was normally covered by the loch and was therefore the property of the town, and on the other hand to ensure that his property was not encroached upon by the level of the loch rising too high, as a result of undue confinement at the sluice.

Disputes however continued to arise, and in 1716 some matters, not specified in the minutes, had to be referred to arbitration before a settlement was arrived at. Following upon this, the Council resolved to revive the proposal to purchase which had been mooted in 1709, and on 3rd May 1717 a Committee was appointed 'to meet Robert Hepburne of Bearford, and commune with him anent price of his lands of Lochbank, in order to make a purchase thereof in favour of the good town.' This time the Committee succeeded in coming to terms. On the 29th May the Treasurer, Robert Wightman, was able to produce a minute of agreement for the purchase of Hepburn's lands, and on 17th July he produced the disposition of the property. In this deed it is described as the lands of Lochbank and marish thereof, and consisting of thirty acres of the said lands, 'also that little piece of grass ground lying on the north side of the north lochhead and bounded by the arable land pertaining to me on the north and east, the piece of grass or meadow pertaining to the good town on the south, and the march stones fixed between the said piece of ground and a piece of grass pertaining to the Minister of the West Kirk his glebe on the West.' At the same time Hepburn resigned to the Town the feu of the piece of marshy ground which he had obtained from the Council in 1711.

In order to complete their title to the Lochbank property, it was necessary to get a charter from the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, who, by the decision of the House of Lords, had been declared the superiors of the ground. At this point a question arose as to the amount to be paid by the Town on their entry as vassals of the Hospital. In the Minute of 26th July 1717 it is stated that

There had a difficulty arisen as to the sum payable by the good town to them [the Governors] as superiors of the said lands in respect the good town was a community and never died. And therefore the charter now demanded did preclude the hospital of all the casualties of non-entrie, singular successors, life rent, escheat or others accrescing to them as superior to which they had right if the lands had been disposed to a private person, for removing of which difficulty both parties thought it proper to submit the said affair to two of the Lords of Council and Session to whose sentiment and opinion both parties are to determine themselves.

In accordance with this the Council chose as their arbitrator Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, and the Governors chose Sir William Calderwood of Polton. The Minute of 31st July records the opinion of these two judges, namely:—

That as Hepburn of Bearford had but lately entered, and was yet alive, and the time of his death uncertain, the composition given by the town be fifty pounds sterling as entry, and seeing that the superiors will lose casualties of non-entry, escheat, and doubling of the feu duty for entry of heirs, the town should in lieu thereof, on getting charter, pay the hospital one full year's tack duty, as the lands pay at present being two thousand two hundred and fifty (2250) merks scots.

These terms were agreed to, and on 3rd January 1718 the Treasurer reported that the purchase had cost the town a total sum of £29,000 Scots, including, with the price paid to Hepburn, the sums payable to the Hospital, and the legal charges incurred in carrying through the transaction. The annual feu duty to be paid by the town to the Hospital for

the entire ground purchased was £6, 4s. Scots (=10s. 4d. sterling).

The Town Council thus acquired a property of the ultimate value of which they can have had little conception; though on 11th January 1720 they expressed certain views as to a method by which the town could reap some benefit from the purchase. The Lord Provost being then in London, the Council resolved to send him, among other instructions, the following:—

The good town being now possest of the estate of Lochbank, and the North Loch being rather a nuisance as a convenience to the city, the draining of the loch, and opening an easie communication with that estate will not only improve and add to the estate, but by affording convenient dwellings to a number of persons of note and character, their residences which now are at some distance from the city will be fixt to it. Wherefore we judge it will tend much to the benefit of the community if your Lordship can obtain a clause in an Act of Parliament whereby the execution of so good a design may be encouraged and facilitate.

There was evidently no idea at that time of extending the royalty over these lands, or of inducing the citizens to build houses there. All that was suggested was that 'persons of note' then living at some distance might be induced to erect suburban residences there, and so presumably add to the prosperity of the town.

Forty years later, in 1759, under the guidance of that great citizen, Lord Provost George Drummond, the plans were launched for the building of the North Bridge, the extension of the royalty, and the erection of the New Town. Possibly the success of these proposals was helped by the fact that the Town was already owner of Bearford's Parks, forming as they did, a considerable portion of the ground to be annexed. More ground however was required in order to carry out the plan of the New Town as adopted, and accordingly the Town Council procured from the Governors

of Heriot's Hospital a feu of between thirty and forty acres of the lands of Broughton, lying immediately to the north of the Lang Dykes, and so forming a continuation towards the north of their property of Bearford's Parks. That name was destined to disappear under the stone and lime of the New Town, but in 1777 there appears an advertisement by the Magistrates appointing All Hallow Fair to be held in the 'eastmost of Bearford's Parks on the west of Princes Street.' At that date the buildings in Princes Street extended only as far as St. David Street, so that this 'eastmost' park was somewhere about the present position of Hanover Street. As the building proceeded, the locality of the fair was shifted to the west. From 1778 to 1783 it was held in the 'middle Bearford's park,' and in the two following years in the 'westmost' of these parks, the advertisement in 1785 being the last mention of Bearford's Parks in this connection.

The change is very great from the rural quiet of Hepburn's 'arable land,' to the noise and bustle of Princes Street, but it is interesting to note that in the Princes Street gardens of to-day the citizens of Edinburgh possess an asset greatly exceeding in usefulness and value that 'pleasant green walk' on the same site, which the Laird of Bearford unsuccessfully tried to filch from them more than two hundred years ago.

WILLIAM COWAN.

LIST OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN  
EDINBURGH, 1635

**B**EFORE visiting Edinburgh in 1633 for his coronation at Holyrood, Charles I. sought to make provision for the maintenance of the ministers, to whom he looked for support in his endeavour to suppress Presbyterianism and establish Episcopacy. Hitherto, the stipends of the city ministers had been paid by the Town Council, chiefly out of the Common Good, supplemented by 'gratuities.' The ministers were, therefore, more or less controlled by the Town Council. Charles, however, now put pressure upon the Council in order to compel them to raise money for the stipends from an assessment levied upon indwellers in the city.

On 22nd April 1633 the Council ordained Alexander Guthrie, His Majesty's Commissioner,

to deal with his Majesty for a warrant for causing the whole inhabitants within this burgh without exception, except the Lords of Council and Session, allanarlie to contribute the sum of ten thousand merks (1/1½d. sterling) for part payment of the ministers' stipends with a thousand merks or two for ingathering thereof according and proportionably to the maills they pay on the houses where they dwell may reasonably pay since of reason who hears the Word and receives the benefit of the Church ought to pay for the same, and the provost and the bailies to set down the same by certain sworn men sworn yearly to that effect only to the said use with power to them *brevi manu* to poid or ward for the same and to declare who shall be called indwellers.

Reinforced by an Act of the Privy Council (which had the validity of an Act of Parliament) of 18th March 1634, Charles

94 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

instructed the Town Council to impose an assessment upon all the owners of property (including holders of wadsets) in the burgh, at a rate of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the valued rental. With a view of carrying this out, the Town Council, on 1st May 1635, appointed four 'extentors' to each of the four 'quarters' or parishes of the burgh, who were to 'pass through the hail citie' and compile the valuation roll containing the list of landlords and tenants. Each of the four parishes was in turn divided by the extentors into three 'thrids' or sections, an officer being placed in charge of each.

When completed, the roll was entered in the volume now preserved in the City Chamberlain's Office. Bound in somewhat dilapidated vellum, it bears the title (partly illegible): 'Book of the rate (?) of all housmealls and dewtie to be payit for eitch hous for payment of 12,000 merks, 1634-1636.' The volume consists of 608 pages, each arranged in four columns under the headings of Landlords, Tenants, Maills, Anuitie (*sic*) respectively. At the top of the page the Quarter is mentioned together with the 'thrid' and the name of the officer responsible for the section. Further, the information is arranged in such a way as to enable the officer to follow a definite route from door to door.

In the following pages only the names of landlords and the situation of their properties are given. The tenants, unfortunately, are too numerous to allow of a complete list being furnished, but mention is made of those whose names recall interesting associations. Several well-known closes, such as Forrester's Wynd and Peebles Wynd, are referred to, but many are unnamed, though a fair proportion can be identified from their position. Where the names of closes have been ascertained from other sources, they are placed within square brackets.

As will be seen from Professor Hannay's article in this volume, 'voluntary' contributions had been imposed some years before for the building of the new Parliament House.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635 95

These were now exhausted, and the Town Treasurer was borrowing heavily in order that the work might be proceeded with. But this was not all. The burgh was groaning under the burden of general taxation, so much so that in 1638 the Town Treasurer reported a total indebtedness of £151,000 Scots.

CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON.

ABBREVIATIONS, Etc.

- Gordon . . . . Plan of Edinburgh in 1647 by James Gordon of Rothiemay.  
 Edgar . . . . Plan of Edinburgh, 1742 and 1765.  
 M . . . . Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, 1753.  
 N.s., S.s., etc. . . North side of, South side of, etc.  
 \* . . . . Indicates that the landlord occupied the whole or part of his property.  
 M<sup>t</sup> . . . . Merchant.  
 Names of proprietors given in italics show a connection with the name of the close.

## NORTH-WEST QUARTER. FIRST SECTION.

(GEORGE LAURIE, Officer.)

Begins at the north-west corner of the Grassmarket, and includes the north side of that thoroughfare; the west side of the West Bow; the south side of the Castlehill, and the north side as far as Hope's Close.

Eduard Cunynghame, maltman, & Andro Englis, m <sup>t</sup>	N.W. corner of Grassmarket, and N.S. Grassmarket (alias Cowgate).
James Young, tailyeor	"
Eduard Cunynghame & Andro Englis	"
James Young, tailyeor *	"
Gawen Steinson & John Walls, walker *	In Gawen Steinson's Cl. [Crawford's Cl.].
Rob <sup>t</sup> Keith, m <sup>t</sup>	" " (Jonet Steinsone, widow, tenant.)
Gawen Steinson & John Walls	" " (Jonet Steinsone, widow, tenant.)
John Borland, litster (dyer) *	In John Borland's Cl. [Brown's Cl.].
Tho <sup>as</sup> Glenn, m <sup>t</sup> *	All next Cl. [Gladstone's Cl.] and W.S. of next Cl. [Girdwood's Entry].
Marie Herriott, relit (sic) of John Davidson, barbor	E.S. Cl.
Relit of James Somervell *	E.S. next Cl. [Stenter's Cl.].
Alex <sup>r</sup> Dicke, wrytter	N.S. Grassmarket.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Makquherrie & David Graye, m <sup>t</sup>	" " and all next Cl. [Dunlop's Court].
Rob <sup>t</sup> Jonston, m <sup>t</sup>	" " and W. foot of Castle Wynd.
W <sup>m</sup> Sklaitter	E.S. Castle Wynd and little Cl. therein.
John Easton, maltman *	" " foot thereof.
Laurence Lockie (or Lockie) *	N.S. Grassmarket and all Larde Lockie's Cl. [Thomson's Court] to Castlebank.
John Easton	N.S. Grassmarket.
Laurence Lockie	All next Cl. (unidentified).
John Easton	N.S. Grassmarket.
W <sup>m</sup> Salmont, m <sup>t</sup>	All next Cl. [Crook's Cl.].
James Wilson, litster (dyer)	" " [Jamieson's Cl.].
Tho <sup>as</sup> Clerksone, buttermen *	" " [Plainstanes Cl.].
James Wardrope, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.S. " New building begun.
James Lightbodie, m <sup>t</sup>	E.S. " New building (extant).
	W.S. " [Beattie's Cl.].
	E.S. " "
James Drummond, m <sup>t</sup>	E.S. " "
John Mein, m <sup>t</sup>	W.S. " [Currie's Cl.].

Marion Hamilton	W.S. next Cl.
Heirs of George Bennie or their tutor	E.S. [Currie's] Cl.
John Moodie, m <sup>t</sup>	
W <sup>m</sup> Salmont, m <sup>t</sup> *	All next Cl. [Dewar's Cl.] and E. to corner house at foot of Bow (Larde of Braide Fairlie, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
John Tailfeir *	All next Cl. also little Cl. [Grindlay's Cl.] and part of Bow.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Armstrong, m <sup>t</sup> *	All next Cl. [Grant's Cl.].
Issobell, relit of W <sup>m</sup> Miller, elder *	N.S. Bow.
James Lightbodie *	" "
Mongo Rosse, baxter	" " in a back Cl.
James Mackalla, goldsmyth	" "
Walter Rankin, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
John Gairnes, yo <sup>r</sup> *	" "
Walter Rankin, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
John Gairnes *	" "
Walter Rankin	" "
David Jonkin, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
Walter Rankin	" "
James Englis, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
Thomas Auld, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
Edward Johnston	" "
Mr. John Gallowaye	" "
Elizabeth Ker, widowe *	" "
Mr. John Gallowaye	" "
Elizabeth Ker, widowe *	" "
David Moutray, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
Peitler Sommervell, m <sup>t</sup>	At turn, or old port of West Bow.
Elizabeth Moodie, widow	N. ward in West Bow. <sup>2</sup>
Peitler Sommervell, m <sup>t</sup> *	" " with back Cl.
Hercules Cramond	" " with back Cl. & to High St.
John Easton, wrytter, or heires	N. ward in West Bow, and all John Easton's Cl. [Fairholm's Cl.].
James Englis, m <sup>t</sup> *	S.S. Weye hous, all next Cl. W. [Potter's Cl.] (M <sup>r</sup> Andro Ramsay, min <sup>r</sup> , <sup>3</sup> tenant, also Ladie Cockburnspath).
Ninian Moore, his heires	W.S. next little Cl., S.S. Castlehill [Stripping Cl.].

<sup>1</sup> Sir Robert Fairlie, laird of Braid. William Dick of Grange of St. Giles, acquired Fairlie's lands in 1631.

<sup>2</sup> The house bore the Somerville arms and the initials P. S. : J. W. 1602. His son, Bartholomew, left 26,000 merks with which to endow a Chair of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh; also 6000 merks for the Professor's house.

<sup>3</sup> Son of David Ramsay of Balmain. He was minister of St. Giles' in 1614, and again in 1630; also Rector of the College of Edinburgh in 1620. One of his sons was the notorious Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of Charles II.

<i>James Cochrane, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	House in James Cochrane's [Clark's] Cl.
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Speir, m<sup>t</sup></i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>W<sup>m</sup> Cochrane, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	E.s. next Cl. [Lindsay's Cl.].
<i>John Englis, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	Both next closes [Donaldson's Cl.].
<i>Andro Jonston, m<sup>t</sup></i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Bynning *</i>	"
<i>W<sup>m</sup> Mullikins</i>	All next Cl. [Rochhead's Cl.].
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Bynning</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Rob<sup>t</sup> Aikman, m<sup>t</sup> *, &amp; John Jackson *</i>	All next Cl. [Kennedy's or Aikman's Cl.].
<i>Joseph Marjoribanks, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	" [Elliot's Cl.].
<i>James Wilson, skinner</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Graye, maltman</i>	E.s. Currie's Cl.
<i>Rob<sup>t</sup> Aikman</i>	"
<i>Catherine Laurie *</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>James Drumond *</i>	W.s. next Cl. [Back of Currie's Cl.] [Rockville Cl.].
<i>Relit of Tho<sup>as</sup> Lauthien *</i>	All next Cl. [Boswell's Ct. or Lowthian's Cl.].
<i>Andro &amp; M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Scotts with James Windrome *</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>James Windrome</i>	"
<i>David Crichton, wrytter</i>	"
<i>M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Cumyng, advocate *</i>	In next Cl. [Webster's Cl.].
<i>Andro * &amp; M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Scotts *</i>	"
<i>David Crichton, wrytter</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Sym &amp; W<sup>m</sup> Moore *, for a wedsett</i>	Bottom & W.s. next Cl. [Brown's Cl.].
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Sym *</i>	All next Cl. [Blair's Cl.] (Alex <sup>r</sup> Thomson, preacher, <sup>1</sup> tenant, also <i>Lo/Coupper</i> ).
<i>W<sup>m</sup> Hutchesone, skinner *</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Tho<sup>as</sup> Edgar, wrytter *</i>	All next [Baird's or Patrick Edgar's] Cl.
<i>Andro Jonston, marchand *</i>	S.s. Castlehill.
<i>Alex<sup>r</sup> Moore,<sup>2</sup> m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	" Last house, E.s. Castle Wynd.
<i>Robt. Davidstone, m<sup>t</sup></i>	N.s. Castlehill, W. most house (Lord Yeaster, former tenant), yard to N. Loch.
<i>Patrik Ainslie, tutor for his younger brother</i>	W.s. next Cl.
<i>Gilbert W<sup>m</sup>, sone, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	E.s. "
<i>John Englis, m<sup>t</sup></i>	" head.
<i>The Towne's Lands</i>	All next Cl. and yard.
<i>James Younger *</i>	N.s. Castlehill.
<i>David Makall, m<sup>t</sup> for his wife</i>	W.s. next Cl. [Pipe's Cl.].
<i>W<sup>m</sup> Rid, m<sup>t</sup></i>	" and N.s. Castlehill.

<sup>1</sup> Minister of New Kirk, St. Giles, 1635, but deposed 1639.

<sup>2</sup> One of the extentors. He lived in the Cannon Ball House. His initials there.

<i>Skinner Brethrein</i>	Laiche hous in Skinners' Cl. Mortified by Skinners to serve as a school. The Convening House of the Skinners was the uppermost in the turnpike. E.s. Skinners' Cl. & N.s. Castlehill.
<i>Tho<sup>as</sup> Somervell * &amp; Patrik Grahme *</i>	Gaite entering waste ground to north. N.s. Castlehill.
<i>Patrik Grahme, skinner *</i>	"
<i>Tho<sup>as</sup> Somervell *</i>	All next Cl. [Semple's Cl.] and yard.
<i>John Wilson, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	"
<i>Sir John Dallgleishe * or Comissr [Tho<sup>as</sup>] Aikinhead *</i>	Little Cl. leading to his house and yard. N.s. Castlehill.
<i>Andro Symson, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	W.s. next Cl. [Jollie's Cl.] (M <sup>r</sup> James Fairlie, min <sup>r</sup> , <sup>1</sup> tenant).
<i>James Neill, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	E.s. [Jollie's] Cl.
<i>Jonet Baklaye</i>	E.s. "
<i>James Tueidie, skinner *</i>	N.s. Castlehill.
<i>John Fleiming, m<sup>t</sup> [Extentor]</i>	"
<i>Heires of M<sup>r</sup> Adame Bothwell &amp; M<sup>r</sup> James Aikenhead</i>	W.s. Hope's, 'now John Fleiming's Cl.' [Tod's Cl.].
<i>Jeane Scott, widowe *</i>	"
<i>John Fleiming, m<sup>t</sup></i>	"
<i>James Nairne, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	"
<i>M<sup>r</sup> James Lawtie, min<sup>r</sup> *</i>	"
<i>James Tweidie *</i>	"
<i>John Fleiming, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	" yard at foot.

Sum of the Maills in this section, £14,822, 13s. 4d. Scots. 494 Tenants.

## NORTH-WEST QUARTER. SECOND SECTION.

(JOHN HALL, Officer.)

Begins at John Fleiming's, later Tod's, Close; includes the north side of the Castlehill and High Street as far as Morocco's Close (now the east side of Bank Street), and the tan pits along the edge of the North Loch.

<i>John Maknath, m<sup>t</sup> *</i>	N.s. High St. and W.s. John Maknath's Cl. [Nairn's Cl.] (Lord Inerteil, tenant).
<i>Thomas Lindsay, m<sup>t</sup></i>	W.s. John Maknath's Cl. (Ladie Cockburnspath, tenant).
<i>John Nicoll, m<sup>t</sup></i>	N.s. High St.
<i>Tho<sup>as</sup> Noble, m<sup>t</sup></i>	"

<sup>1</sup> Regent in the College of Edinburgh. He was successively minister of South Leith (1625); Professor of Divinity (1629); minister of Greyfriars' (1630); and Bishop of Argyll (1637).

## 100 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Peitter Somervell, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Craford	"
Peitter Somervell	"
Gawen Steinson, baxter *	W.s. next Cl. [Blyth's Cl.].
Patrik Thomsons *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Craford	"
Peitter Somervell	" M <sup>r</sup> Bartholomew Somervell, tenant. <sup>1</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Mullikins	All next Cl.
Margaret Seytoun, relit of John Laurie, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Lautie	Little Cl. or entry to his house.
Jeane Scott, widowe *	N.s. High St.
Dame Harper	W.s. next Cl., Cranston's Cl.
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Strang, min <sup>r</sup> , <sup>2</sup> or Sybilla Weir for the wedsett	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Lautie	E.s. "
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Strang, min <sup>r</sup> , or Sybilla Weir for the wedsett	"
James Wilson, skinner *	"
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Strang	"
James Wilson	"
Dame Harper *	N.s. High St. & E.s. next Cl. [Fountainhall's Cl.].
Sybilla Weir, widowe *	E.s. [Fountainhall's] Cl.
Andro Jonston, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Umphray Dowie, clerk	"
John Wilson, skinner	"
Mathew Busbie, wrytter	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Corsell *	"
John Slowan (or Slowen), m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. John Slowan's Cl.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Rid, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St. and next Cl.
W <sup>m</sup> Mitchell, m <sup>t</sup>	At foot of Cl.
James Forreth, skinner,* or George Ker for his wife as life renter	N.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Cunyeane's heire or John Nicoll, yo <sup>r</sup> , wrytter *	W.s. next Cl.
George Lautie	N.s. High St.
James Forreth *	"
John Diksone, wrytter *	W.s. David Jonston's Cl. [Jairden's Cl. or John Diksone of Hartree Cl.] (David Jonston, tenant).
George Jardín, m <sup>t</sup> *	Both sides of David Jonston's Cl.
John Wilson, skinner *	E.s. David Jonston's Cl.

<sup>1</sup> See Peter Sommervell, West Bow, p. 97.<sup>2</sup> Minister at Johnston (1615). His brother, John, was Principal of Glasgow University.

## NORTH-WEST QUARTER

101

John Dicksone	E.s. David Jonston's Cl. & N.s. High St.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Glaidstaines, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Gladstone's Cl.].
David Jonkin, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
John Smith, m <sup>t</sup>	"
George Hepburne, tutor for M <sup>r</sup> Tho <sup>as</sup> Coupand's heires	"
Sarah Donaldsone, relit of W <sup>m</sup> Adamson	N.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> James Nicoll or Comisare Aikinhead	W.s. next Cl. [Lady Stair's Cl. or Lady Gray's Cl.].
W <sup>m</sup> Graye, <sup>1</sup> m <sup>t</sup> *	Foot of [Lady Stair's] Cl. (Lo/Bishop of Glasgow, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
Sarah Donaldsone	E.s. [Lady Stair's] Cl.
George Make	All next Cl. [Baxter's Cl.] (Lo/Cranston Riddell, <sup>3</sup> tenant).
John Kirk	N.s. High St.
George Make	" Lo/Cranstone's back entrie.
John Archebald, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. next [Bull's] Cl.
John Kirk	"
Lairde Clombie Cunynghame *	" foot.
George Make	" " heather yard & bakehouse and E.s. Cl.
M <sup>r</sup> Andro Steinsone *	E.s. [Bull's] Cl.
George Make	" head.
Hector Macmath * or Tho <sup>as</sup> Banantyne *	N.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> Andro Steinsone	"
Clement Russell's heires	W.s. next Cl. [Middle Baxters' Cl., now Wardrop's Ct.].
Alex <sup>r</sup> Hoome his relit * or heires	" Gawen Steinson & Coy, bakehouse & heather yards, N. & W. wards.
David Jonkin, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. [Middle Baxters'] Cl.
Jonet Jonston, widowe *	"
M <sup>r</sup> Andro Steinsone	N.s. High St.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Glenn, m <sup>t</sup>	" (Tenant W <sup>m</sup> Dick, <sup>4</sup> the forebooth, E. whereof is the custom house).

<sup>1</sup> Sir Wm. Gray of Pittendrum, who built Lady Stair's House.<sup>2</sup> Patrick Lindsay, of the family of Edzell. He was successively Bishop of Ross (1613), and Bishop of Glasgow (1633); but was deposed in 1638.<sup>3</sup> Sir James M<sup>c</sup>Gill, second son of David M<sup>c</sup>Gill, of Cranston Riddell. He was created a baronet in 1627, a Lord of Session in 1629, and Viscount Oxford in 1651. He died in 1663.<sup>4</sup> Sir Wm. Dick, of Braid, Bart. He was Provost of Edinburgh in 1638-9, and, as is well known, advanced large sums for the cause of the Covenant, but was so heavily fined by Cromwell and Charles II. that he died in the debtors' prison in Westminster. Scott refers to Dick in the *Heart of Midlothian*. For further particulars see *Curiosities of Scots Charta Chest* (1897); also *Grange of St. Giles*, by Mrs. J. Stewart Smith (1898).

102 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Patrik Brown	Laiche forehouse, entering E. of and under Custom house.
Robt Glenn *	W.s. next Cl. [Middle Baxter's Cl.].
John Varner, marokin maker (dressed goat skin)	"
David Fleiming	"
John Jonston, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Somervell, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Robt Carneagie, m <sup>t</sup>	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Somervell or M <sup>r</sup> John Adamesone	"
George Somervell	"
Mr. John Adamsonsone	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Somervell *	"
Mr. John Adamesone	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Somervell	" foot
M <sup>r</sup> John Adamsonsone	" "
M <sup>r</sup> George Somervell	" empty yard.
W <sup>m</sup> Dick	" "
John Kneblo, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s. " head & N.s. High St.
James Cathkin's relit *	N.s. High St.
John Kneblo *	W.s. next Cl. [Baillie Reid's Cl., Lower Baxter's Cl.], foot.
W <sup>m</sup> Rid, m <sup>t</sup>	"
James Eilleis, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rid, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St. & next Cl. [Morocco's Cl.].
W <sup>m</sup> Moubray, skinner *	Tan pitts, edge of North Loch.
Patrik Grahme *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Hutcheson	"
James Wilson *	"
Mr. W <sup>m</sup> Strang	"
Gawen Steinson	"
W <sup>m</sup> Michell	"
George Jardin *	"
George Make	" House within a kailyard.
David Jonkin, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Chappell *	"
John Warroke	"
Mathew Gilleis	"
Ar <sup>d</sup> Laurimeir *	"

Sum of the Maills in this section, £12,759 Scots. 199 Tenants.

NORTH-WEST QUARTER

NORTH-WEST QUARTER. THIRD SECTION.

(ROBT. NOTTMAN, Officer.)

Begins at Morocco's Close, and includes the north side of the High Street to Stewart's Close; likewise the Luckenbooths from the east end to the Tolbooth.

Thomas Moodie, <sup>1</sup> m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St., E. of Morocco's Cl.
John Veatche, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Jonet Monteith	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Somervell, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Moodie, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. " "
Dr. Makleure * for umquhyle George Greir's heirs	W.s. next Cl. [Galloway's Cl.] and little Cl. W.s. thereof.
Laurence Scott, advocate *	" yard at foot.
Mr. Alex <sup>r</sup> Hepburne	"
Gilbert Achesone, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St.
James Englis' relit	E.s. next Cl. [Dunbar's Cl.].
David Murray, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Gilbert Achesone, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St.
David Muraye, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Sellers' ?].
James Dagleishe *	E.s. "
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg	"
James Dagleishe	N.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg	" (Comissars Chamber).
Cante's heires & for them Mr. Cornelius Englis	" (Lord Durie's <sup>2</sup> Chamber).
George Rosse, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Cante's heires or their tutor	W.s. next Cl. [Seller's ?], all ruinous.
Andro Symson, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St. (Lord Durie's Chamber).
Sir W <sup>m</sup> Fairlie's heires or for them M <sup>r</sup> James Fairlie, min <sup>r</sup>	"
James Riddell, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Brown's Cl.].
Mr. W <sup>m</sup> Scott, clerke *	"
Patrik Forbes, m <sup>t</sup> *	Little Cl. northward in [Brown's] Cl.
Margaret Richardsonsone	N. end of little Cl.
Sir W <sup>m</sup> Fairlie's heires	E.s. [Brown's] Cl.
David Fleiming, m <sup>t</sup> *	" head.
Mr. Alex <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>sone</sup> , min <sup>r</sup>	N.s. High St.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Moodie mortified 1000 merks, which were eventually applied to the erection in 1687 of the Canongate Church.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie became a Lord of Session in 1621, a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628, and President of the Court of Session in 1642. For the story of his kidnapping see Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* and Chambers's *Book of Days*. Durie's *Praticks* contains his legal decisions.

## 104 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

John Byres <sup>1</sup> relit or heires	N.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> Alexander Rob <sup>s</sup> one, min <sup>r</sup>	" (Lairde of Craigievare, tenant).
David Mitchell, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
David Ramsaye, gentleman	"
John Byres relit or heires	"
David Mitchell, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Byres' Cl.] containing a little Cl.
John Byres [Relit or heires]	W.s. [Byres'] Cl.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Kirkwood, wrytter *	" foot.
M <sup>r</sup> Andro Steinsone	N.s. High St.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Taillfer, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Hervie, wrytter	"
John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Dicke, <sup>2</sup> m <sup>t</sup> *	His gate entering his close to his house and yard and reaching to the Loch. ' W <sup>m</sup> Dick's entrie ' [Kintyre's Cl.].
David Thomsone *	N.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Dick, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Hervie	"
John Turnour	"
Relit of Rob <sup>t</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Mochill	"
Mr. James Scott, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Peitler Rolloke	"
John Hoome, Ventener *	W.s. next Cl. formerly called Clement Core's <sup>3</sup> Cl. [Home's or Advocate's Cl.].
Mr. John Rae	"
John Benny, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Peitler Rolloke *	"
M <sup>r</sup> James Scott *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Skowgall, wrytter	E.s. "
W <sup>m</sup> Clerk, * for Alex <sup>r</sup> Skowgall	"
John Penman	"
John Edgar	"
George Suttie, m <sup>t</sup> *	" head
John Edgar *	" "
George Suttie *	E.s. Cl.
Normand Leslie or for him Renold	N.s. High St.
Murraye, m <sup>t</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> The father of Sir John Byres of Coates. He held various municipal positions, and left 300 merks for behoof of the College; also £100 to Trinity Hospital. He is buried in a private tomb in Greyfriars' Churchyard.

<sup>2</sup> The probable site of Provost Dick's window, from which Davie Deans' father saw the sacks of dollars 'toomed' into the carts that carried them to the Covenanters Camp at Duns Law. (*Heart of Midlothian*, chap. xvii.)

<sup>3</sup> Clement Cor's house is at the top of Advocate's Close. It has inscribed lintels.

## NORTH-WEST QUARTER

105

Relit of Alex <sup>r</sup> Millare *	N.s. High St.
James Clerk	"
James Howme or Renold Murraye	"
Relit of Alex <sup>r</sup> Millare	"
John Roxbruch, cooke	"
George Suttie	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Benny	"
John Shawe, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
John Roxburgh, cooke	W.s. next Cl. [Roxburgh's Cl.] head.
George Suttie *	" back entry & waste lands.
David Thomsone, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Jo <sup>n</sup> Roxburgh	" to foot.
W <sup>m</sup> Dick, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. " at foot.
James Clerk, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Tailfeir *	"
John Roxburgh, cooke *	"
John Shawe, m <sup>t</sup>	" at head.
John Roxburgh	" "
Andro Hepburne, skinner *	N.s. High St.
John Benny, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Samwell Somervell's heires	W.s. next Cl. [Don's Cl.] foot (or Telfer's Cl.).
Patrik Wood, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Tailfeir *	"
Patrik Tailfeir *	" Tailfeir's lands.
James Campbell, wrytter *	E.s. " at head.
James Fenton, tailyeor *	"
Walter Gibsone	N.s. High St.
Mr. Archibald Jonston	"
Mr. Samwell Jonston	"
Mr. Archibald Jonston	W.s. next Cl. [Warriston's Cl.] head (Ladie Kilravock, tenant).
Mr. Samwell Jonston *	"
James Rae, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Chartres, m <sup>t</sup> (extentor)	"
Samwell Ealleis, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Catherine Symsonne, * relit of Tho <sup>as</sup>	"
Patersonne or his heires	"
John Crawe, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Achesone, m <sup>t</sup> (extentor)	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Chartres	E.s. " foot.
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Foulls his relit (Sarah Speir)	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Chartres, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Crawe	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Meikiljone	N.s. High St.
Margret Dick *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Dick, m <sup>t</sup>	"

John Crowe	N.s. High St.
Sarah Speir, relit of M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Foulls	" gate entrie.
Andro Dougall	"
John Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Fairlie	" E. of John Halyburton's stair foot (Mary King, tent.).
James Bannantyne	W.s. next Cl. [Mary King's or Alex <sup>r</sup> King's Cl.].
D <sup>r</sup> Arnott *	"
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup> King or his heires	" waste lands.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Maxwell *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg	"
Alisone Patersones *	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Aberneathie	E.s. " foot (Lairde of Cabrigton, tenant).
Tho <sup>as</sup> Patersones, elder, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s. [Mary King's] Cl.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Maxwell	"
Mr. Alex <sup>r</sup> Jonston	"
Mr. John Aberneathie	"
Steiven Boyd, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Mr. Joseph Jonston	N.s. High St., M <sup>r</sup> Sam <sup>l</sup> Jonston, tenant.
Patrik Tailfer, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Dame Porterfeild	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Heriot	"
John Stewart	"
Relit of James Cathkin *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Tailfer	"
John Stewart	W.s. next Cl. [Stewart's or Heriot's Cl.] head.
W <sup>m</sup> King *	"
James Willsons, wrytter	"
John Stewart	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Herriot	"
Dame Porterfeild	"
W <sup>m</sup> Nicollsons	"
John Archebald *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Nicollsons	"
John Stewart	N.s. High St., E.s. [Stewart's] Cl.
M <sup>r</sup> Joseph Jonston	"
George Kerr *	" (Larde Pollwarth, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
George Make *	"
Mr. Joseph Jonston	"

<sup>1</sup> Sir Patrik Home of Polwarth was made a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1637. He was the father of that Sir Patrik, who during the 'Killing Time' hid in a vault in Polwarth Church, where he was supplied with food by his daughter Grizel, who became the wife of George Baillie of Jerviswood.

John Adinston, m <sup>t</sup>	A heigh forebooth with laiche forebooth under it, north of and joining the Ladie steps [at the E. end of the Luckenbooths].
Sarah Speir, relit of M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Foulls	N. of the Ladie steps. <sup>1</sup>
Alexander Speir	E. most booths in Luckenbooths.
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Naipper	In the Luckenbooths, wrytter booth, upstairs.
M <sup>r</sup> David Prymrose *	" same stair.
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Naipper	" called the Long Stairs.
M <sup>r</sup> David Prymerose *	N.s. Luckenbooths.
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Naipper	"
Relit of Thomas Adinston	"
James Eallies' his heires	" (Baron of Argyle, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
Tho <sup>as</sup> Couttes' heires	"
James Abercromby	" in stair which is E. most ascent to the Long Stairs.
Samwell Ealleis *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Maissons' heires	"
Bessie Barroun	"
John Archebald	"
Gilbert Achesone, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
John Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	"
John Adinston	" entry from the Long Stairs.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Speir, m <sup>t</sup>	"
James Rae, m <sup>t</sup> *	" on the Long Stairs.
Patrike Ealleis, yo <sup>r</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Speir, m <sup>t</sup> for M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Little's heires	" on Long Stairs.
Catherine Archebald	"
Robert Trotter *	"
George Suttie	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Speir for his pupills Little's heires	" third stair to the Long Stairs.
John Ferom (or Ferrom) *	"
Margret Rid	"
Hew Hamilton	"
John Jonston, m <sup>t</sup>	"
John Benny *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Speir	"
Elizabeth Nicollsons	"
Catherine Richardson	" high booth W. of & joining the 'stinking' style.

<sup>1</sup> The steps at the east end of the lane, between St. Giles and the Luckenbooths, so called from the image of the Virgin Mary placed in a niche there.

<sup>2</sup> Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll.

108 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Patrike Justice	N.s. Luckenbooths.
John Penman	"
Patrike Justice	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Leys	" two wrytter booths on the third stair W. ward going up to Long Stairs.
Archebald Tod for W <sup>m</sup> Browne's heires	" wrytter booth W. most above on the Long Stairs.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Maisson, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Ar <sup>d</sup> Tod for theise heires	"
John Edgar	"
Eduard Nisbet	"
Laurence Henrisone	"
Barbara Gilchryste	"
The Good Town	E. most booth under the Tolbooth.
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup> Stein [or Steven]	Baxter Booth under the Tolbooth.
The Good Town	Two booths W. ward.
	' At the weaster end of the Tolbooth that plaice ordeyned to be for the goldsmyshts' shopes is p <sup>n</sup> tlie occupied by the fleshers of the land market.'
	Goldsmyshts shopes south and eastward.

Sum of the Maills in this section, £25,572, 6s. 8d. Scots. 439 Tenants  
 " " " " quarter, £53,154 Scots.

NORTH-EAST QUARTER

NORTH-EAST QUARTER. FIRST SECTION.

(THOMAS KERR, Officer.)

Begins at Stewart's Close, and includes the north side of the High Street to Bull's or Adamson's Close.

M <sup>r</sup> Joseph Jonston	W.s. next Cl. [Pearson's Cl.]
Dame Porterfeld *	E.s. "
M <sup>r</sup> James Peirson, now John Peirson, m <sup>t</sup>	"
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup> Peirson *	"
George Kerr, tailyeor *	"
Mr. Joseph Jonston	" head.
Steiven Boyd, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St.
Nicoll Rynd	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Denialstone *	"
M <sup>r</sup> Dougall Cambell's heires	W.s. next Cl. [Allan's, Dunlop's, or Abernethie's Cl.]
Alex <sup>r</sup> Dinlope, advocate *	W.s. [Allan's] Cl.
James Sterling, wright *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Lindsay, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Denialstone	E.s. "
John Dinlope *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Denialstone	" M <sup>r</sup> John Abernethie, tenant.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Paterson, elder, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alexander Denialstone	"
John Englis, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Denialston *	W.s. next Cl. [Craig's, Alex <sup>r</sup> Dennistoun's, Halyburton's, or Birnie's Cl.]
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, but now Patrik Burne, tanner *	W.s. [Craig's] Cl. Pat <sup>k</sup> Burne occupies house, workhouse, and pits, foot of Cl. on loch side.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Craford *	W.s. Cl. new building on loch side.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s. " foot.
M <sup>r</sup> John Kerr	"
John Andro	" head.
Relit of John Little	N.s. High St.
James Brown, cordiner *	"
James Aikman, m <sup>t</sup> *	" (relit of Andro Hairte, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
Sir Lowes Stewarte	N.s. High St.

<sup>1</sup> The famous printer. His premises in Craig's Close were rented from James Aikman, and he lived in his own property in Hart's Close, farther east.

110 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

John Andro	W.s. next Cl. [Old Posthouse Cl.]
Sir Lowes Stewarte *	"
Relit of John Lauthain	"
Relit of James Mackmorane	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Fouller or his assignees	E.s. " head.
M <sup>r</sup> John Paipe, elder,* a wedsett	N.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> John Fouller	"
John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Relit of Richard Lawsons	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Fouller	"
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>t</sup> Patersons	"
Sir Henry Wardlawe * <sup>1</sup>	W.s. next Cl. [Anchor Cl.]
Patrik Forbes, m <sup>t</sup>	"
John Donaldsone, tailyeor	"
Patrike Forbes	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rea, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Monteith * for his wife, liferenter	" (M <sup>r</sup> Henry Rolloke, <sup>2</sup> tenant),
Gilbert Achesone, m <sup>t</sup>	in little close, house
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Brown of Newbottle	and yard in [Anchor] Cl.
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>t</sup> Eallies	N.s. High St. & W.s. next [Geddes] Cl.
John Hamilton, appoticarie *	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Fouller	N.s. High St. (Ladie Clerkinton, tenant).
Alex <sup>t</sup> Coupper	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Forsyth's heirs	"
Adame Gibsons	N.s. High St.
Jeane Halyburton & M <sup>r</sup> John Bog her son	W.s. next Cl. [Old Stamp Office Cl.]
Dame Alex <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Forsyth's heires	"
James Wallace *	"
Gilbert Frisell [Fraser], m <sup>t</sup> *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Dagleishe *	"
Gilbert Frisell, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Dagleishe	"
Adame Thomsons's heires	N.s. High St.
Patrik Hepburne, apot <sup>are</sup> *	"
John Edgar, vyntener *	All next Cl. [Lyon's Cl.]
Sir W <sup>m</sup> Nisbet <sup>3</sup>	N.s. High St.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Henry Wardlawe of Pitreavie, father-in-law of Sir Anthony Alexander, Master of the King's Works in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Nephew of Robert Rollock, first Principal of Edinburgh University. He was successively minister of Trinity College Kirk, and Greyfriars.

<sup>3</sup> Laird of Dean. He was Provost of Edinburgh, 1615-18, and in 1621. James v. knighted him in 1617.

NORTH-EAST QUARTER

Mr. Henry Chartres, wrytter	N.s. High St.
Sir W <sup>m</sup> Nisbet	"
W <sup>m</sup> Castlelawe, apot <sup>ar</sup> *	"
John Thomsons, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Jackson's Cl.]
Lord Kilcreuch *	" (Lady Kirkhill, tenant).
Alex <sup>t</sup> Chappell *	E.s. "
Sir W <sup>m</sup> Nisbet	N.s. High St.
John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Alex <sup>t</sup> Aitton his relit,* cooke	"
Sir John Dagleish, now James Guthrie *	"
John Hunter, tailyeor	W.s. next Cl. [Fleshmarket or Pro- vost's Cl.]
John Smyth *	"
Mr. Alex <sup>t</sup> Kinneir, wrytter *	"
Patrike Baxter, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
John Moodie, wrytter *	"
Patrike Baxter	"
John Hunter, tailyeor	N.s. High St.
Cap <sup>ne</sup> Henrisone	"
John Hunter *	"
Relit of the Lairde Boghall or the Ladie Faside	"
James Livingstone of the Bedchamber	" David Aikenhead, <sup>1</sup> pro- vost, tenant).
Boghall or Faside	"
John Courtie, appoticarie *	"
James Livingstone forsaid	"
John Courtie, appoticarie	"
James Livingstone forsaid	W.s. next Cl. [Old Provost's Cl., East Fleshmarket Cl.]
Boghall or Faside	"
James Edmiston, tailyeor *	E.s. [Old Provost's] Cl.
James Guthrie *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Carneagie *	"
John Diksone, chirurgien at London	" head.
David Yeull, wright	N.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Symonton, his relit	"
Nicoll Larde Limpetlawe	"
W <sup>m</sup> Patersons, baxter *	"

<sup>1</sup> He was Provost of Edinburgh at various times during the period 1619-36. Aikenhead is said on one occasion to have irritated the students of the College, one of whom, Robert Leighton (afterwards Bishop of Dunblane and Archbishop of Glasgow) took revenge in an epigram inspired by the Provost's name and complexion:—

'That whilk his name pretends is falsely said,  
To wit, that of ane aik (oak) his head is made;  
For if that it had been composed so  
His fiery nose had flamed it long ago.'

112 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Jonet Patersone *	N.s. High St.
Patrike Aitken, cordiner *	W.s. next Cl., Little Caichepoole Cl. <sup>1</sup>
Margret Strang *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Carneagie	"
John Smyth, elder, m <sup>t</sup>	" with the caichepool foot of Cl.
Patrik Aitken, cordiner *	N.s. High St.
Lairde Limpetlawe	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Weir, peudtrer *	"
M <sup>r</sup> James Kirk, min <sup>r</sup>	W.s. next Cl. Adamsons or the Caichepoole Cl. [Bull's Cl.] right N. of Salt Tronne. <sup>2</sup>
Ladie Cardronier, relit of George Kirkwood	W.s. Cl.

Sum of the Mails in this section, £15,792, 13s. 4d. Scots. 283 Tenants.

NORTH-EAST QUARTER. SECOND SECTION.

(JOHN ANDERSONE, Officer.)

Begins at Bull's Close, and includes the north side of High Street to Morrison's Close.

Ladie Hatton * <sup>3</sup>	N.s. High St. (Sir Michell Preston's relit <sup>4</sup> ).
Tho <sup>as</sup> Chartres, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. next Cl.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Chrystie, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Rolloke of Piltoun	N.s. High St.
Gilbert Kirkwood of Pilrig	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Banantyne, glover	"
Peitter Rollok of Piltoun	"
Hew Crunyeane	W.s. next Cl. [Sklaitter's Cl.].
Tho <sup>as</sup> Chartres	"
John Chartres	"
John Wickedshawe, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rebecka Campbell *	"
John Wickedshawe *	" to foot, and up E.s.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Banantyne	N.s. High St.

<sup>1</sup> Caichepoole signifies a tennis court, of which there were many in Old Edinburgh. Among regulations for the College made by the Town Council in 1628, is one which prohibits students from frequenting caichepooles.

<sup>2</sup> There were two trons—the Butter Tron in the Weigh-House, at the head of the West Bow, and the Salt Tron, which gave its name to the Tron Kirk.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Anabella, daughter of Sir Ludovic Bellenden, and widow of Sir Alex. Lauder of Haltoun (or Hatton).

<sup>4</sup> Sir Michael Preston, as Lord Fentonbarns, was appointed President of the Court of Session in 1616.

NORTH-EAST QUARTER

Alex <sup>r</sup> Lawe for Marion Leys his spouse & M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Arthor, min <sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup> with M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Hoome in wedsett	W.s. next Cl. [Leys Cl.].
Relit of Daniell Johnston	"
Marion Leys, * M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Arthor, etc.	" (Ladie Temple, tenant).
John Dynn, tailyeor *	"
John Wickedshawe	"
John Marjoribanks of Ratho	N.s. High St. & W.s. next [Hart's] Cl.
Lord Newhall *	W.s. [Hart's] Cl.
Sir Louys Stewarte for his wife	"
M <sup>r</sup> Patrik Nisbet, advocate	E.s. Cl. a transe going N.ward.
Relit of Andro Harte *	House within little close & yard, all on N.s. & within transe.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Kerr, goldsmyth *	N.s. High St.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Kerr or Gilbert Achesone	"
James Stewarte of Glascowe *	All next Cl. and N.s. High St. (Lord Roxbrugh, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
Alex <sup>r</sup> Makneider, tailyeor *	N.s. High St.
David Douglas, chirurgien * (extentor)	"
Thomas Mackalla, wrytter	"
David Douglas, forsaid	"
Relit of Rob <sup>t</sup> Dougall or M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Dougall	W.s. next Wynd [Halkerston's Wynd].
M <sup>r</sup> John Dougall	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Craford	"
W <sup>m</sup> Porter	"
Peitter W <sup>m</sup> sone *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Porter	" Waste old walls towards Loch.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Mackalla, wrytter *	A house for leather working; also lyme pitts at foot of Halkerston's Wynd, E.side.
David Logane of Leith or Walter Gardner	E.s. Halkerston's Wynd.
George Rosse, m <sup>t</sup>	"
James Craford	"
Gilbert Williamsone *	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Dougall	"
David W <sup>m</sup> sone	" (Sir John Scott, tenant).
David Kinloch, skinner	N.s. High St.
James Wright, hat maker	"
David W <sup>m</sup> sone	W.s. [Kinloch's Cl.].
Eupham Makdull *	E.s. [Kinloch's] Cl. yard at foot.

<sup>1</sup> Minister of Corstorphine, and afterwards of St. Cuthbert's (1607-49).

<sup>2</sup> Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, knighted in 1590, he was created Earl of Roxburgh in 1616. In 1637-49 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1650.

Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Balkankwell <sup>1</sup>	E.s. [Kinloch's] Cl.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Murraye, wyne porter *	"
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Balkankwell	"
David W <sup>m</sup> sone	" to head.
James Wright *	N.s. High St.
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Boyd, advocate *	The turnpike house & gait E.ward, entering the B[isho]p of Glascowes <sup>2</sup> lodging, fore and back lands and yard there.
Mr Thomas Sydsarfe Lo/B[ishop] of Galloway <sup>3</sup>	N.s. High St. & W.s. next Cl. [Bishop's or Nisbet's Cl.].
Sir Lowys Stewarte for his wife	N.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Nisbet, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [North Gray's Cl.].
Patrike Wood, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Bessie Gibsone, relit of W <sup>m</sup> Strang *	"
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Smyth	"
W <sup>m</sup> Marchell *	"
Mr W <sup>m</sup> Hairte	"
Marion Smyth	"
Relit of John Sibald	"
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Smyth	"
Eupham Moorehead, relit of Andro Lighton	N.s. High St.
Donkane Erroll, tailyeor *	W.s. next Cl. [Morrison's Cl.].
Umphraye Dowie, clerk *	" waste old walls.
Ar <sup>d</sup> Lawe *	"
John Morisone, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg	W.s. [Morrison's] Cl., waste.
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Adaire	N.s. High St.
James Ealleis, his heires, or for them Jo <sup>n</sup> Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	"

Sum of the Maills of this section, £8807, 9s. 4d. Scots. 268 Tenants.

<sup>1</sup> The surname is usually spelt Balcanqual. He was the son of Walter Balcanqual, who was persecuted by James vi. His brother Walter was Master of the Savoy, London, Dean of Durham, and a strong supporter of Charles I., but is best known as the executor and trustee under George Heriot's will, as well as framer of the Statutes of Heriot's Hospital.

<sup>2</sup> Patrick Lindsay. See note on p. 101.

<sup>3</sup> He was Bishop of Galloway, but was deposed in 1638. At the Restoration he was appointed Bishop of Orkney. Sydserrif was responsible for Samuel Rutherford's banishment to Aberdeen.

## NORTH-EAST QUARTER. THIRD SECTION.

(WM. SOMERVILLE, Officer.)

Begins at Morrison's Close; includes north side of High Street to the Netherbow; Leith Wynd; St. Mary's Wynd; and the south side of Canongate to St. John's Cross.

Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Adaire	W.s. next Cl. [Baillie Fyfe's or Trotter's Cl.].
Mr John Paipe *	W.s. [Baillie Fyfe's] Cl.
John Morisone, m <sup>t</sup> *	" foot, also on E.s.
Ladie Manderstone *	E.s. [Baillie Fyfe's] Cl.
Ladie Preston Grange *	" to head.
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Adaire	N.s. High St.
John * or W <sup>m</sup> Sibalds or W <sup>m</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> sone, skipper, for them	"
David Brown, saidler *	"
Ladie Preston Grange *	"
David Brown *	"
Relit of Rob <sup>t</sup> Rid *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Moodie, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hepburne, advocate	"
John Trotter, elder, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. [Paisley's Cl.].
Hector Purves, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Mr John Rae *	"
Mr Alex <sup>r</sup> Fairlie *	" to foot.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hepburne, advocate *	N.s. High St. (Ladie Blacketor, tenant).
Mr John Adamsonsone, advocate, now Ar <sup>d</sup> Thomsone, tailyeor	"
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Adaire *	"
Mr John Adamsonsone or Ar <sup>d</sup> Thomsone	W.s. next Cl. [Barrenger's Cl.].
Hector Purves	"
David Nisbet, baxter	"
Hector Purves	"
David Nisbet	"
James Straitton, wrytter	" to foot (Ladie Touch, tenant).
Mr David Sommer *	All next Cl. [Chalmer's Cl.] (Lairdes Carberrie & Collstone, tenants).
Thomas Moore, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St.
Miller in Dalkeath	"
James Campbell, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> W <sup>m</sup> sone, hatt maker, or David Weir, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. next Cl. (unnamed by Edgar).
Alex <sup>r</sup> Dicke, wrytter *	" A little Cl. at foot con- taining his house.

Cap <sup>no</sup> George Foulls	E.s. Cl.
Geills Smyth	" "
James Bruce	N.s. High St.
Geills Smyth	" & W.s. next Cl. (unnamed).
Cap <sup>no</sup> George Foulls	W.s. said Cl.
Marion Purves of Leith, liferenter	" "
M <sup>r</sup> John Adamsons, Rector * <sup>1</sup>	" "
W <sup>m</sup> Rob <sup>ts</sup> one, skipper *	" "
M <sup>r</sup> John Adamsons, advocate & p[ar]t-ners	N.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> Hew Campbell, min <sup>r</sup>	" "
M <sup>r</sup> John Adamsons	" "
Tho <sup>as</sup> Brown, elder, smyth	" "
Relit of Alex <sup>r</sup> Gibsons *	W.s. next Cl. [Sandiland's Cl.].
Rob <sup>t</sup> Dobie, or his tutor Charles Hamilton *	" (Rob <sup>t</sup> Sandilands, tenant).
John Power, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St. & W.s. next Cl. [Monteith's Cl.].
Tho <sup>as</sup> Brown, elder, smyth	Foot of Cl., large rounous old walls with caichepools and yard.
John Power	N.s. High St. (Ladies Dryeburgh & Basse, <sup>2</sup> tenants).
Rob <sup>t</sup> Maissone, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St. (George Jamesone, painter, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
James Prymerose, clerk	W.s. next Cl. [Bryson's Cl.] ( <i>Andro Bryson</i> , tenant).
Thomas Browne *	W.s. [Bryson's] Cl.
Gilbert Achesone, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Maissone	N.s. High St.
James Prymerose	" Little Cl. [Hope's Court] entering to house of James Arnot, m <sup>t</sup> .
Relit of Adame Baxter	E.s. [Hope's Court] or Cl.
Mr. James Magill's relit	" "
John Davidsons's relit	" "
James Hamilton, reader *	" "
Sarah Abercrombie, relit of John Mossman	" head.
Agnes Chambers	N.s. High St.
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> James Makgill *	" "

<sup>1</sup> Minister of North Berwick, and afterwards of Liberton. He was Principal of the College of Edinburgh (1625-53).

<sup>2</sup> Isabel Hepburne, widow of George Lauder, owner of the Bass Rock, who died in 1617.

<sup>3</sup> 'The Scottish Vandyck.' The Town Council in 1633 granted Jamesone three-score dollars, with price to his servant as 'drinksilver' for the 'extraordinary pains' he had taken 'in the town's affairs' on the occasion of Charles I.'s visit. He was also made a burgh and guild brother. He died in 1644, and was buried in Greyfriars' churchyard.

Donald Baine, bower * <sup>1</sup>	N.s. High St. and entry from [Moffat's] Cl.
W <sup>m</sup> Somervell, m <sup>t</sup> *	N.s. High St.
Donald Baine *	W.s. next Cl. [Moffat's Cl.].
W <sup>m</sup> Somervell *	" "
Donald Baine *	House at foot of Cl. with yard & pair of buttes.
Mr. John Sharpe, advocate	N.s. High St.
Mr. Rob <sup>t</sup> Smyth	" "
Geills Smyth	W.s. next Cl. [Panmure Cl.].
John Benny [Binning], m <sup>t</sup>	" to foot.
M <sup>r</sup> Hew Campbell, min <sup>r</sup>	E.s. " & little Cl., Entry to Geills Smyth's dwelling.
Wilkin Jonston	N.s. High St.
James Cokburne's Relit *	W.s. next Cl. [Baron Grant's Cl.].
James Wright, staibler *	" "
James Cokburne's Relit *	E.s. "
Relit of Samwell Blackburne	" "
Wilkin Jonston, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. High St.
Relit of Samwell Blackburne *	" & W.s. next Cl. [Little Grant's Cl.].
Ar <sup>d</sup> Andersons, tailyear *	N.s. High St.
The Towne's Lands	House above the 'Neather boll port' on north side and 'chope' on west side, head of Leith Wynd.
Ar <sup>d</sup> Andersons	W.s. Leith Wynd.
— Dundas of Newliston	" "
Samwell Blackburne's Relit	" "
Umq <sup>le</sup> James Dougall, coupper	" houses & waiste reaching [Trinity] Hospital.
George Scott, m <sup>t</sup>	S. of Neather boll porte in S <sup>t</sup> Marie Wynd W.s.
Jhon Lawsons, vyntener	W.s. St. Marie Wynd.
David Nicolsone, candlemaker *	" "
James Loch, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
James Craford, goldsmyth	" "
Allane Brenton	" "
Alex <sup>r</sup> Boddell	" "
Alex <sup>r</sup> Scott	" "
Alex <sup>r</sup> Pitilloch	" "
Patrike Donaldsone	" foot, at Cowgaite Porte.

<sup>1</sup> This property was acquired from George Young, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, by Donald Bayne, bower (bowmaker), and burghess. Among his descendants was Sir John Bayne Tulloch, who also owned the property. The close was named after John Bayne of Pitcairnie, the builder of a tenement in the vicinity of Fishmarket Close.

118 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

James Craford, goldsymth  
 Lairde of Smeitton Richardsons \*  
 Patrike Smeitton of Leith  
 John Rid, weabster  
 John Peirsons \*  
 Alison Murdo, relit of Rob<sup>t</sup> Samwell \*  
 Andro Halyburton  
 James Loch  
 Andro Halyburton \*  
 James Douglas  
 Valentyne Galbraith's Relit  
 Alexander Thomsons, cutler \*  
 W<sup>m</sup> Sinclair, Barronn Bailie  
 Thomas Wright of Leith  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Meikell \*  
 Alexander Thomsons \*  
 John Young, maltman \*  
 Relit of John Stalker  
 Tho<sup>as</sup> Lows, maltman  
 James Hamilton, staibler  
 James Kerr  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Crombie  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Lawe  
 John Howie, younger \*  
 David Thomsons \*  
 John Howie  
 David Thomsons \*  
 John Howie  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Lawe  
 James Hunter  
 Tho<sup>as</sup> Lows \* & Rob<sup>t</sup> Horsbrugh  
 John Shawe  
 John Hunter, tailyeor  
 Mongo Hunter \*  
 Joseph Learmonth, baxter  
 Mongo Hunter  
 Joseph Learmonth  
 John Watsone  
 Joseph Learmonth  
 William Moodie, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
 John Watsone \*  
 John Yair

E.s. St. Marie Wynd.  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 " " Ladie Yeaster's coche  
 hous.  
 " "  
 " "  
 " " at S.s. Canongate.  
 W.s. next Cl. [Coutt's Cl.].  
 " "  
 " "  
 S.s. Canongate.  
 " & W.s. next [Boyd's or  
 John Young's] Cl.  
 W.s. Boyd's Cl.  
 " "  
 " "  
 " " yard to back of Canongate,  
 Erle of Wigtown's coches.  
 S.s. Canongate.  
 W.s. next Cl. [Bell's Cl.].  
 " "  
 " "  
 " " waiste.  
 S.s. Canongate.  
 W.s. next Cl. [Gillon's Cl.].  
 " " yard to back & up E.s. Cl.  
 S.s. Canongate, & W.s. next [Gibb's]  
 Cl.  
 " " [Pirrie's Cl.].  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 " "  
 E.s. [Pirrie's] Cl.  
 " and yard S.  
 " "  
 " " foot.  
 S.s. Canongate & W.s. next Cl. [Plain-  
 stane or Yair's Cl.].

NORTH-EAST QUARTER

Jonet Coupper \*  
 W<sup>m</sup> Moodie, m<sup>t</sup>  
 David Clerk \*  
 John Scott \*  
 John Stalker \*  
 John Stalker & Henry Bannantyne  
 Henry Bannantyne  
 James Campbell \*  
 Patrike Tailfeir, m<sup>t</sup>  
 Thomas Henry, wright \*  
 M<sup>r</sup> Marck Borthuicke  
 W<sup>m</sup> Parke  
 John Bissett  
 John Murraye  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Baxter \*  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Englis, litster

W.s. Yair's Cl.  
 " " yard to back of Canongate.  
 S.s. Canongate.  
 W.s. next Cl. [Watson's, Ballantyne's,  
 or Stalker's Cl.].  
 W.s. [Watson's] Cl.  
 E.s. " " yard at foot.  
 " "  
 All W.s. next Cl. [Weir's Cl.].  
 All E.s. "  
 All W.s. next Cl. [Upper Playhouse Cl.].  
 Yard at foot of Cl.  
 S.s. Canongate.  
 " " yard, entry E. of W<sup>m</sup>  
 Parke.  
 " " next to entrie to said  
 yard, also entered from next Cl.  
 [Lower Playhouse or Inglis Cl.].  
 W.s. [Downmost Playhouse or Inglis]  
 Cl.  
 E.s. " and waiste land at Laploke's  
 Stone [St. John's Cross] house, &  
 workshops reaching to back of  
 Canongate.

Total sum of the Maills in this section, £13,389 Scots. 456 Tenants.  
 " " " the North-East Quarter, £37,989, 2s. 8d. Scots.

## SOUTH-EAST QUARTER. FIRST SECTION.

(JOHN FAIRLIE, Officer.)

Begins at the head of Conn's Close; includes south side of High Street to Peebles Wynd, with the corresponding portion of the north side of Cowgate; Peebles Wynd; the south side of Cowgate from Thraple's Close (opposite the foot of Peebles Wynd) to Horse Wynd; and the east side of that wynd to Potterrow Port.

Jonet Makdull, relit of John Maxwell	S.s. High St., E.s. Cone's Cl.
John Mein, m <sup>t</sup>	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rob'sone *	"
John Mein, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Balmannoche's Relit *	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Gallowaye *	"
Catherine Wardlawe, relit of Tho <sup>as</sup> Lauthien	W.s. M <sup>r</sup> John Daling's [Covenant] Cl.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Daling, advocate	" foot.
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> John Daling	"
Daniell Mellville, wrytter *	S.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Trotter, advocate	W.s. next [Burnet's or Johnston's] Cl.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Trotter, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Windrome's heires	" James Semple's wood-yard at foot.
Alester Montgomery *	W.s. Burnet's Cl., stables.
James Wright, agent	N.s. Cowgate, E.s. foot of Conn's Cl.
John Clerk, candlemaker *	" E. of Conn's Cl.
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Livingston, m <sup>t</sup> min <sup>r</sup> , of Skirling	S. most house E.s. Johnston's Cl., House, etc. W.s. Bell's Wynd, foot, N.s. Cowgate.
George Make, wrytter	W.s. Bell's Wynd, entering James Semple's Wood yard, & W.s. of wynd, N.ward.
Baxters Brethrein *	Laiche house forenent Snadoun's Cl. entry [New Assembly Cl.]. Baxter's Brethrein, Convening house upmost in the turnpike. W.s. Bell's Wynd.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Nasmyth, gentleman	"
John Windrome, m <sup>t</sup> , tutor for M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Windrome's heires	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Monteith of Orkney	"

<sup>1</sup> He was minister of Drummelyier in 1595, but was appointed in the following year to Skirling, also in Peeblesshire.

Sir John Hamilton of Skirling	W.s. Bell's Wynd, head (Ladie Skirling, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
Relit of Samwell Blackburne	E.s. Bell's Wynd.
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Stirling, agent *	"
Larde of Rikartoun Drumond *	"
Larde of Lugton *	"
John Yaire, late collector	"
Andro Russell *	"
Relit of Samwell Blackburne	"
Relit of Sir James Murraye <sup>2</sup> M[aste]r of Worke	S.s. High St. (Peitter Algoe, agent for the good Town, tenant). Formerly owned by Bishop of Dunkeld. <sup>3</sup>
Symeon Henrisonne of Libertone	S.s. High St.
Agnes Wright *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Mullikins	"
James Hogg, ventener	W.s. next Cl. called the Back of Bell's Wynd [New Assembly or Murray's Cl.], also E.s. thereof.
Steven Boyd, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s., back of Bell's Wynd.
Patrike Oustien, * for his wife life rentrix	W.s. back of Bell's Wynd.
M <sup>r</sup> David Markistone, <sup>4</sup> min <sup>r</sup>	House E.s. Bell's Wynd, in entry.
M <sup>r</sup> John Russell, advocate	E.s. Bell's Wynd, also Cl. on E.s.
John Ker of Mercintone	N.s. Cowgate, E.s., foot of Bell's Wynd.
Jonet Currie	W.s. foot of back of Bell's Wynd & N. up the Cl.
James Wilsonne, litster *	W.s. Back of Bell's Wynd to head.
John Kerr of Mercintone	E.s. " S. to N.s. Cowgate.
Thomas Brown, smyth	N.s. Cowgate, E. of Back of Bell's Wynd.
George Bowye	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Brown, smyth	W.s. Steavenlawe's Cl., foot.
Alester Montgomery *	"
George Bowie	"
James Cunynghame	"
Patrike Oustien, Clerk of Mernes	"
Relit of David Pringle	" Also croce house entering on E.s. Steivenlawe's Cl.
Alexander Heriott, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. Steivenlaw's Cl.
John Kenedie, Ventenor *	" head.

<sup>1</sup> Wife of Sir John Hamilton of Skirling. In 1630 she paid to the Town Council £211 : 1 : 4 Scots, for building, at her request, the pond at Bell's Wynd.

<sup>2</sup> In February 1633 the Town Council granted £1000 Scots to James Murray, His Majesty's Master of Work, for his labours in connection with the construction of the new Parliament House. For further information see Professor Hannay's article in this volume.

<sup>3</sup> George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld (1526-43). He was Keeper of the Privy Seal in the reign of James vi. There was a clam shell above the entrance to his house. See *New Lights on Old Edinburgh*, p. 171.

<sup>4</sup> Also spelt Merchiston. He was brother of Thomas, Archdeacon of Caithness.

James Braidfoote *	S.s. High St.
James Hogg, ventener	"
Alexander Heriott	"
Relit of John Kerr *	" E.s. head of Steivenlawe's Cl.
Nicoll Rynd, tailyeor *	"
David Nisbet, baxter *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Whyte, [em]broderer *	"
Alexander Heriott, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. Steivenlawe's Cl., head.
John Lawson, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Relit of David Pringle	"
James Hogg, ventener	" house in little Cl.
W <sup>m</sup> Thomsone, m <sup>t</sup>	"
James Hogg	E.s. Cl. slaughter house.
James Cunynghame	" waste ground.
George Bouie *	" to foot at Cowgate.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Traill in Dondie, for him George Swyntone, saidir in the Canongate	N.s. Cowgate.
Alexander Craford *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Traill	" A little Cl. farther E. [Sawer's Cl.].
Alex <sup>r</sup> Craford	N.s. Cowgate.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hoddom, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. Peebles Wynd, foot.
Christien Douglas	"
Sir Patrik Hamilton	" waste land.
Isobel Gillmeure *	W.s. Wynd.
Adame Steill, fleishor *	"
Relit of Andro Clerk, glasewright *	S.s. little Cl., middle of W.s. Peebles Wynd.
John Pogg, cordiner	"
Relit of Andro Clerk	W.s. Peebles Wynd, N. of little Cl.
John Pogg, cordiner *	" S.s. another little Cl.
Mr. James Aikenhead, advocate	" N. of little Cl.
John Patersone, wrytter *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hunter, baxter *	"
Mr. Samwell Jonston & Joseph Marjoribanks	"
Mr. James Crichton *	" to head & S.s. High St. to Alex <sup>r</sup> Aikenhead's Cl. [Kennedy's Cl.].
John Brown, servitor to my Lo/of Reg[iste] <sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup>	E.s. Aikenhead's Cl.
W <sup>m</sup> Castellawe, appoticare	"

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Hay of Lands (in Galloway). He was Town Clerk of Edinburgh, and afterwards Provost (1637). Forced to flee after the tumult in St. Giles' over the introduction of the Service Book, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh, but was pardoned. A Lord of Session as well as Lord Clerk Register, Hay was related to John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

John <i>Kennedie</i> , ventener *	E.s. Aikenhead's Cl.
Mr James <i>Aikenhead</i>	" at foot.
Mr Tho <sup>as</sup> Young, wrytter	W.s. "
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Brown	"
John Lawsons, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Andro Brown, Barbor	" head.
John Lawsons, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Blake, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Mr James Crichtone	"
John Veatche, m <sup>t</sup> *	Chambers in the Blake Turnpike, <sup>1</sup> W.s. of Aikenhead's Cl., S.s. High St. (Lo/Torfichen, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
Alex <sup>r</sup> Heriott, m <sup>t</sup> *	Turnpike W. of Blake Turnpike.
Eupham Wilson	S.s. High St.
John Veatche, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Dobie	"
Jonet Denniston	E.s. Peebles Wynd, head.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Traill of Leith	"
No heritor certane	"
W <sup>m</sup> Geichen, m <sup>t</sup>	"
John Patersone, wrytter	" (Marie Stewarte of Ocheltrie, tenant). <sup>3</sup>
James Roughead, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s. Wynd, new building, entered by Cl.
George Fouls	"
Dame Alexander *	" little Cl. to her dwelling.
Thomas Banantyne, m <sup>t</sup>	"
John Grahme, skinner	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Weir, peudterer	"
John Grahme	" foot.
Gilbert W <sup>m</sup> sone's Weaster land	N. most house E.s., which lieth W. of & next to that turnpike on the S.s. Cowgate forment Peebles Wynd, foot and waste land W.s., foot of Cl.
Frances ( <i>sic</i> ) Nicolsons *	S.s. Cowgate & E.s. next [Hastie's] Cl.
James Cairncroce, his relit *	W.s. [Hastie's] Cl.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Browne, symth	E.s. next Cl. [Starch Cl.].
Relit of James Cairncroce	" with kill, bame, yard, midding stead, well, & steipstone.

<sup>1</sup> The reference is to the famous Black Turnpike which was demolished in 1788. It was acquired by George Robertson of Lockhart in 1461, and was known as Robertson's Inn. Later, it was owned by George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Robert Hepburn of Bearford. See article on Bearford's Parks in this volume.

<sup>2</sup> John Sandilands, fourth Lord Torphichen, who died in 1637.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently a relative of Margaret Stewart, daughter of Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, and second wife of John Knox. On learning of the marriage, Mary Queen of Scots is reported to have 'stormed wonderfully,' Margaret Stewart being 'of the blood and name.'

Thomas Browne, smyth	W.s. [Starch] Cl. & S.s. Cowgate.
M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Craig, advocate	S.s. Cowgate, all next Cl. [Wilson's Cl.].
M <sup>r</sup> John Oliphant, Clerke	S.s. Cowgate, all next Cl. (unnamed).
Bessie Weir, relict of John Kerr *	E.s. College Wynd, little Cl.
John Kerr of Mercington	" S. of sd. Cl.
George Bowie	E.s. College Wynd.
John Kerr of Mercington	" a little Cl.
Joseph Learmonth, baxter	" N.s. of sd. Cl.
James Marjoribanks, keiper of the Kirk	" S.s. of sd. Cl.
James Straitton	"
Mr. John Rig, advocate	" to laiche house with College to the S.
The Towne's Lands.	Various tenants from the head, or S. end of the Colledge Wynd on the W.s. to John Frank's lands.
John Franke *	W.s. College Wynd, N. of Town's Lands.
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup> Paterson * *	" Yard & waste.
James Heriott	" (The good wife of Killeith, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
George Bowvie	W.s. College Wynd.
Helene Rid of Cowthrople *	" to S.s. Cowgate.
John Main, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. Cowgate.
Patrike Hamilton, smyth	All next Cl. [Dick Cl.].
James Heriott *	" [Peter's Cl.] & S.s. Cowgate.
Relit of Thomas Barbor *	S.s. Cowgate & W.s. Horse Wynd.
James Belsheills	E.s. Horse Wynd.
Jonet Makdull	"
James Belsheills	" and little Cl.
W <sup>m</sup> Sklaitter, weabster, or John Gardner	"
John Fairlie, officer [for this division]	E.s. Horse Wynd.
The Towne's Lands	Waste & porter's house at Potterrow Port.

Sum of the Maills of this section, £15,527, 5s. 4d. Scots. 450 Tenants.

<sup>1</sup> 'The goodwyfe of Killeith' (*Wariston's Diary*, 1632-39, p. 260).

## SOUTH-EAST QUARTER. SECOND SECTION.

(JOHN MITCHELL, Officer.)

Begins at the head of Peebles Wynd; includes the south side of High Street and the north side of Cowgate between Peebles and Blackfriars Wynds; also the south side of the Cowgate from the High School Wynd to Thrapple's Close.

Rob <sup>t</sup> Dobie of Stainyhill	S.s. High St. E. of Peebles Wynd.
Ladie Stainyhill	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Dobie forsaid	"
Thomas Weir, peudterer	N.s. Cowgate, E.s. foot of Peebles Wynd to Marlin's Wynd, W.s.
James Danielstone, goldsmyth	W.s. Marlin's Wynd. Waste land forment the Pudding Market.
Rennold Murraye, m <sup>t</sup> *	Turnpike E.s. Marlin's Wynd.
James Douglas, Maisser	On E.s. Peebles Wynd, slaughter house N. of James Danielstone's waste.
George Fouls	W.s. Marlin's Wynd.
Alexander Speir, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
James Roughead, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Liddell, wrytter	"
M <sup>r</sup> James King, advocate *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Liddell	"
John Learmonth, wrytter *	" Back entry to his lands.
W <sup>m</sup> Geichen *	W.s. Marlin's Wynd.
Agnes Achesone *	"
Archebald Tod, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
John Arnot	"
James Logie, wrytter	"
D <sup>r</sup> Scott <sup>1</sup>	E.s. " N. of Fleshmarket.
James Logie	S.s. High St. W.s. head of Marlin's Wynd.
Thomas Banantyne	"
James Logie	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Bannantyne *	"
James Logie	" E. of Marlin's Wynd.
D <sup>r</sup> Scott	"
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Mackmath or his heires	" to W.s. Nidrie's Wynd.
Sir Louys Stewart	W.s. Nidrie's Wynd.
George Fisher, m <sup>t</sup>	"
M <sup>r</sup> Patrike Kinloche *	"

<sup>1</sup> The Town Council appointed David Mackall, Treasurer of the S.E. Kirk, to borrow and pay to Wm. Scott, M.D., £1000 Scots, as the price of his 'land lyand at the Trone, contigue to Alex<sup>r</sup> Clerk's grit ludging' (W.s. Peebles Wynd) for building thereon the reh for the S.E. parish. (*Minutes*, 19th January 1638.)



Relit of Patrike Douglas *	Head of next Cl., Walter Mawers' Cl. [Strichen's Cl.]
W <sup>m</sup> Moodie, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. " " " "
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> Charles Lumsdaine *	W.s. Walter Mawers' Cl. "
D <sup>r</sup> Kinkaide *	" " Little Cl. at foot.
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> Charles Lumsdaine *	E.s. " " foot.
Relit of Patrike Douglas	" " "
W <sup>m</sup> Moodie, m <sup>t</sup> *	" " head.
Lo/Cheaster <sup>1</sup>	" " "
Adame Steiven	S.s. High St. "
Lo/Cheaster	" " to W.s. Blackfriars Wynd head.
John M <sup>r</sup> Kean (or M <sup>r</sup> Kein), m <sup>t</sup> *	All E.s. [Bull's] Cl., S.s. Cowgate and W.s., head.
David Murraye, skinner	W.s. [Bull's Cl.], foot.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Keith, m <sup>t</sup> , or relit of John Craford, fleisheor	" " "
Relit of Andro Clerke	" " head.
Sir James Londie *	S.s. Cowgate & all next Cl. [Robertson's or Dickson's Cl.] and yard at foot.
James Logie, wrytter *	S.s. Cowgate, little Cl. containing stables, also Purves' Cl. [South Niddy St] up E.s. to <i>Andro White's</i> Cl.
Mr. Joseph Jonston *	E.s. Purves' Cl., also all W.s. Purves' Cl. and along S.s. Cowgate, including all little Cl. [Adams' Cl.]
Mr. John Adamesone, advocate	S.s. Cowgate.
Sir Alex <sup>r</sup> Clerk, provest *	" " including little [Wright's] Cl.
Mr. Alex <sup>r</sup> Guthrie, [Towne] Clerk *	" " [Thraple's Cl.] (Lo/Inverpepper, tenant, also Mr. Archebald Skealdie, <sup>2</sup> at head of Cl.)
Gilbert W <sup>m</sup> sone, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. Cowgate.

Sum of the Maills of this section, £18,121, 6s. 8d. Scots. 372 Tenants.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Henderson, who in 1622 was knighted and raised to the Bench as Lord Chesters. He died in 1638.

<sup>2</sup> The blind preacher whose ministrations had so strong an attraction for Johnston of Wariston, who mentions him in his Diary. He was never a 'placed' minister, but filled temporary vacancies, and seems to have enjoyed a salary granted by the Town Council, with occasional 'gratuities' for extra services. Brereton heard him in the College Kirk, 1636, 'much to be admired.' He received 200 merks under the will of Thomas Bannatyne (died 1635), one of the leading merchants in the city.

## SOUTH-EAST QUARTER. THIRD SECTION.

(ALEX<sup>r</sup> WOOD, Officer.)

Begins at Blackfriars Wynd, and includes both sides; likewise the south side of High Street to Netherbow; also the south side of Cowgate from Cowgate Port to High School Wynd, with both sides of that wynd.

Lo/Cheaster *	W.s. Blackfriars Wynd, head.
Patrike Oustien, for his wife	" "
John Hamilton's relit *	" "
George Make, wrytter *	" " (Larde Innerleith, <sup>1</sup> tenant, also Sir Henry Wardlawe).
Relit of John Slown	W.s. Blackfriars Wynd.
James Makmath, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
Henry Young, baxter *	" "
Tho <sup>as</sup> Lyning	" "
James Rigg, chirurgien	" " (Larde of Craig-millar, tenant).
Nicoll Henrisone, fleisheor *	" "
James Kynynmonth	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Man, tailyeor *	" "
Isobel Dyning, liferentrix *	" "
Dr. Scott	" " to foot of Wynd.
James Hopper of Bourhouses	House of old known as the Cardinal's lodging, <sup>2</sup> E.s. foot of Blackfriars Wynd, also N. of the Cardinal's gate.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Lyntone, agent *	E.s. Blackfriars' Wynd.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Keith, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
Tho <sup>as</sup> Boswall of Bruntjland	" "
John Sinclair, m <sup>t</sup>	" " (Larde of Cowdenknowes, tenant; also Sir John Seatone, each in little close).
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. Blackfriars' Wynd.
David Yeull, wright	" "
Tho <sup>as</sup> Moore *	" " head, and E.ward S.s. High St.
Laurence Henrisone, m <sup>t</sup> *	" " W.s. Todrike's Wynd, head, (Lord Balcomie, tenant).
John Banantyne, for his wife	" "
Relit of John Creich, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
John Sinclair, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
Relit of John Foulls *	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	" " Whole of little Cl. giving back entry to Laurence Henrisone's land in Blackfriars' Wynd.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> Touris, of Inverleith.

<sup>2</sup> Mansion of Cardinal Beaton, now demolished.

James Browne, tailyeor  
John Sinclare, m<sup>t</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> James Thomsons  
James Hopper of Bourhouses

Lo/Sterling<sup>1</sup>

John Bannantyne, for his wife  
Jonet Sinclare, heritrix  
John Sinclare, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Donne, tailyeor \*  
John Banantyne, for his wife

Henry Morisone's heires

James Danielstone, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Maisterton, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
Skinners Bretheren  
M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Browne  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Maistertone  
Ladie Cardronier \*  
James Danielstone

Relit of John Henrisone \*  
Ladie Cardronier  
James Cunynghame  
Walter Scott's heires  
James Lawsons  
James Cunynghame  
Mr. Patrike Browne \*  
Daniell Haye, fidler \*  
Skinners Bretheren

James Livingstone of the Bedchamber\*  
John M<sup>r</sup> Kean, m<sup>t</sup>  
Relit of James Speir, sklaitter \*

W.s. Todrike's Wynd, waste.  
" " "  
" " " "  
" " " " foot, between  
waste and Cardinal's lodging.  
' M<sup>r</sup> Bryst his workhouses for the  
copfer monyie the southmost entries  
on the east side of & within the said  
Toderike's Wynd, north of the old  
coyne house yard.' On the W.s.  
Gray's or Mint Cl. near foot.  
E.s. Toderike's Wynd.  
" " " " Larde of Hermiston.  
" " " " (Sir Patrike Murraye,<sup>2</sup>  
tenant).  
S.s. High St. including Spotsewood Cl.  
[Murdoch's Cl.].  
" " " " "  
W.s. Skinners' Cl., with little close.  
" " " " "  
E.s. " " " " foot, waste.  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
E.s. Skinner's Cl. head (Sir Ar<sup>d</sup>  
Douglas, tenant).  
" " " " "  
S.s. High St.  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
W.s. Gray's [South Gray's or Mint] Cl.  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
" " " " " " Skinners' yards, &  
coyne house to foot of Cl.  
E.s. Gray's Cl., foot.  
N.s. Cowgate.  
" " " " E. of & next S<sup>t</sup> Michael's  
Well.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Alexander of Menstrie. He became Viscount Stirling in 1630 and Earl of Stirling in 1633. From James vi. he obtained the right to make one hundred baronets of Nova Scotia, which he sold for £200 each.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Patriek Murray of Deuchar. Died 1689.

<sup>3</sup> Michael's Well. See *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, vol. iii, map at p. 78, also p. 88, n. 8.

Lo/Ridhous<sup>1</sup>  
Symeon Henrisone of Neather Liberton  
Patrike Donaldsone  
D<sup>r</sup> Scott \*  
Samwell Burrell Laurumer (Lorimer) \*<sup>2</sup>  
Cornelius Tailfeir, peudterer  
Henry Morisone's heires  
Marion Jonston  
Hen. Morisone's heires  
Mr. John Chartres  
Andro Ainslie, m<sup>t</sup> \*

James Prymrose, Clerk  
Tho<sup>as</sup> Meinyies of Carlops  
James Prymerose \*

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Chambers, Clerke

Alex<sup>r</sup> Browne, m<sup>t</sup> \*

Patrike Oustien for his wife \*

James Prymerose \*  
M<sup>r</sup> Samwell or M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Jonstons  
Relit of John Bartane \*

Ladie Yeaster \*  
Paul Haye, m<sup>t</sup>  
Relit of John Bartane  
David Richardsone, m<sup>t</sup> \*

Sir John Hamilton of Ridhous

Andro Purves, m<sup>t</sup> \*

W<sup>m</sup> Dik, m<sup>t</sup>

James Loch, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
Sir John Hamilton

Relit of W<sup>m</sup> Moncrief \*

N.s. Cowgate, waste.

Shop W. of & joining Cowgate Port.  
E.s. Gray's Cl., head.  
S.s. High St.

" " " " "  
W.s. next [Hyndford's or Chartres'] Cl.

" " " " "  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
" " " " " " Little Cl. to house, foot  
of Hyndford's Cl.

E.s. " " " " " " head.  
S.s. High St.

W.s. next Cl. [South Foulis Cl.] (Sir  
Henry Haye, tenant).  
" " " " " " also E.s., head (Sir James  
Bailiye & Clement Tours, tenants).  
W.s. next Cl. Soutray's [Fountain or  
John Bartane's] Cl.  
" " " " " " (Ladie Smeitton Riche-  
son, tenant).

" " " " " " waste.  
" " " " " " Caichepoole, E.s., bottom  
of Cl. N.ward (Larde of Kelburne,  
tenant).

S.s. High St., head of Soutray's Cl.

" " " " " " "  
All next Cl. [at Tweeddale Court].  
S.s. High St. to next Cl. [at Tweeddale  
Court] (Sir W<sup>m</sup> Murraye, tenant).  
Great lodging E.s. foot of Cl. (Erle of  
Stirling, tenant).

S.s. High St. to Andro Purves' Cl.  
[World's End Cl. ?] (Sir Alex<sup>r</sup>  
Strauchen, tenant).

W.s. Andro Purves' Cl. to foot, where  
is a little Cl. leading to back entry of  
my Lo/Stirling's Yard.

E.s. Andro Purves' Cl.  
Long waste reaching from Cl. to S.s.  
High St.  
S.s. High St.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Andrew Hamilton of Ridhouse, brother of first Earl of Haddington. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1608 with the title of Lord Ridhouse.

<sup>2</sup> Lorimer, maker of metal-work for saddles.

132 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Andro Purves *	S.s. High St., all little Cl. <sup>1</sup> [Stewart's Cl. ?] containing two stables.
James Workeman, paynter *	S.s. High St.
George Scott, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
The Good Towne	Booth, S.s. Neatherboll porte.
John M'Klere, agent *	S.s. Cowgate within the Cowgate Port, waste.
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Thomsons	" including all next Cl.
Richard Scott, weabster *	" " "
John Paton, m <sup>t</sup>	" " [Silverwell's Cl.].
John Cocherane of Corstorphein	"
W <sup>m</sup> Thomson, m <sup>t</sup>	" including all next Cl. (Sir John Preston of Valleyfield, tenant).
James Jaffraye, coupper *	S.s. Cowgate including all next Cl.
Relit of Tho <sup>as</sup> Davidsons	"
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Patersone, m <sup>t</sup>	All next Cl. [Bull's Cl.] & W.ward to N.most corner E.s. High School Wynd.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Browne, vyntener tutor	E.s. High School Wynd, S.ward, & long waste <sup>2</sup> reaching to High School Yard.
Lo/Curriehill, <sup>3</sup> his heires or his relit	Lo/B[ishop] of Gallowaye, <sup>4</sup> his house & yard in E.most part of High School Yard.
Elizabeth Frame	E. end of row, lying S. of & without the High School Yard, stretching W.ward with yards S.
Thomas Wright, hatmaker	In said row.
Relit of James Hoome *	"
The good Townes Land	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Diksone, appottikare *	"
Towne's Land	In row to E. end of College.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Browne, vyntener	W.s. High School Wynd, forment the entrie of the schoole yarde.
Henry Morisone's heires	W.s. High School Wynd, a yard.
James Loch, m <sup>t</sup>	" waste.
W <sup>m</sup> Salmond, m <sup>t</sup>	" to W.s. foot, S.s. Cowgate.

Sum of the Maills for this section, £16,625 Scots. 411 Tenants.

" " " Quarter, £50,273, 12s. Scots.

<sup>1</sup> Gordon does not give details of this particular locality, and the building of Tweeddale Court altered the arrangement of closes in this neighbourhood.

<sup>2</sup> See Gordon's plan.

<sup>3</sup> Sir James Skene of Curriehill. He was made a Lord of Session in 1612, and President in 1626. His wife was aunt of Archibald, Lord Wariston.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 114, note 3. Evidently this was the Bishop's residence, when his own tenement was let.

SOUTH-WEST QUARTER

SOUTH-WEST QUARTER. FIRST SECTION.

(JOHN CLERK, Officer.)

Begins with Conn's Close (both sides); includes the south side of High Street westward to St. Giles, and the corresponding part of the north side of Cowgate to the west end of the Meal Market; likewise the Kirkheugh and all buildings southward to the Cowgate; the west side of Horse Wynd from Potterrow Port; and the south side of the Cowgate from Horse Wynd to Scott's Close.

George Wauchope, m <sup>t</sup>	W.s. Cone's Cl., head.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hoddum, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
George Wauchope	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Mitchell, m <sup>t</sup>	"
David Browne in Dalkeath	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Walker, tailyeor	"
David Browne	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> (sic) Lawe, goldsmyth <sup>1</sup>	"
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> Andro Young	"
Ar <sup>d</sup> (sic) Lawe, goldsmyth	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Hamilton,* for his wife	"
Alex <sup>r</sup> Sandilands, worset sellar *	"
Jonet Makdull	"
James Wright of Glaidswood	E.s. " foot N.s. Cowgate.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Duff, wrytter	"
Jeane Hamiltone *	"
James Diksone	"
Ar <sup>d</sup> (sic) Lawe, goldsmith	"
Barbara Browne	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Dalling, advocate	"
Relit of M <sup>r</sup> John Daling	"
John Bisset, m <sup>t</sup> *	" Chamber on stair lying next my Lo/Durie's <sup>2</sup> Cl. on W.s., S.s. High St.
Mr Patrike Hamilton, min <sup>r</sup>	E.s. Cone's Cl., head, S.s. High St.
M <sup>r</sup> John Rigg, advocate	"
James Wright of Glaidswood *	W.s. Lord Duries' Cl. [Old Assembly Cl.], head.
M <sup>r</sup> John Rigg, advocate *	"
Relit of Patrike Cowen	"
M <sup>r</sup> Alex <sup>r</sup> Henrisone or his mother	"
M <sup>r</sup> John Rigg	"

<sup>1</sup> See *Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen*, pp. 122 and 161.

<sup>2</sup> See page 103.

134 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Relit of Mr Josua Henrisone *	W.s. Lord Duries' Cl.
Lo/Durie *	" His house & Cl. entering it.
Mr James Fisher *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Malkome *	"
James Peirsone, wrytter *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Malkom	"
John or W <sup>m</sup> Patersones	"
W <sup>m</sup> Clerksone, smyth	" to foot, N.s. Cowgate.
David Ramsaye	N.s. Cowgate.
Larde Cairnes	" to W.s. Borthike's Wynd (Lo/B[ishop] of Caithness, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
George Marchell, tailyeor *	W.s. Borthike's Wynd, foot.
Tho <sup>as</sup> M'Kalla, wrytter *	"
Lo/Durie	"
James Lands, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. High St., head of Borthike's Wynd.
Tho <sup>as</sup> M'Kalla	"
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Kerr	"
Mr Henry Chaipe, advocate *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> M'Kalla	"
Ar <sup>d</sup> Moodie	" E.s., head of Borthike's Cl.
Lo/Durie	E.s. Borthike's Cl., Lo/Durie's back entry.
Tho <sup>as</sup> or Alex <sup>r</sup> Patersones	"
Joseph Learmonth, baxter	"
David Ramsaye	"
Barthelmew W <sup>m</sup> sone	"
Nicoll Ewing	"
George Marchell	" foot.
Mr Adame Bothwell's heires	W. of & next without the close foot called the 'bake of the fishmarket' in the Cowgate foregate & W.ward.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Gibsone, fishmonger *	Turnpike house now building, no tenant in upper part, which is the S.most in the E.s. of Fishmarket & N.wards.
John Bower, fishmonger *	N.wards.
Bearthelmo W <sup>m</sup> sone	"
Nicoll Ewing *	"
James Gallowaye *	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Burrell	"
James Ealleis, or for him John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Burrell	"
James Ealleis or John Smyth	"
W <sup>m</sup> Wilkin, m <sup>t</sup> *	High house next Fishmarket Cl., head.

<sup>1</sup> John Abernethy became Bishop of Caithness in 1634, but was deposed in 1638.

SOUTH-WEST QUARTER

James Fortone or his mother	Turnpike E. of & without Fishmarket Cl., head, S.s. High St.
John Windrome, m <sup>t</sup> , for Mr. Rob <sup>t</sup> Windrome's heires	S.s. High St.
James Kaye	
Hew Tod *	W.s. 'bake of the fishmarket' Cl.
Relit of James Windrome	Upmost house on E.s. stair head that is W. of & next above the fishmarket Cl., head E.ward, a forebooth having the fish market to the E. of it; also a back entry to Mr Alex <sup>r</sup> Haye's house is the first turnpike on the W.s. within the fish market Cl. and S.ward.
Richard Maxwell	S.ward.
Margret Dik	" A great void place for the fish boordes.
John Ridell	S. of void place to corner of W.s. Fishmarket & of Cowgate.
James Younger	N.s. Cowgate, W. to Forbrand's Cl.
James Younger * & Alex <sup>r</sup> Monteith *	W.s. Forbrand's Cl., foot.
Margret Dik	Five doors serving for back entries to her land in the next Cl. W. These doors are the S.most on the E.s. M[aste]r of Works' Cl. which lies W. of & next the middle of fish market.
W <sup>m</sup> Grahme	W.s. Forbrand's Cl. (Fairbairn's).
Sybilla Bartane	"
Jonet Bartane *	"
Mr Alex <sup>r</sup> Haye,*	A Cl. & therein his house, N. of Jonet Bartane, reaching Cl. head.
Walter Borthike, m <sup>t</sup> *	E.s., head of Forbrand's Cl.
John Kerr, his heires	
Relit of Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Windrome *	S.s. High St. W.s. head of Mr of Works' Cl.
James Martin, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
Mr Alex <sup>r</sup> Haye	"
James Martin, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. Mr of Works' Cl., head.
Andro Darling, wrytter *	"
George Jollie, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Margret Dik	"
Relit of Mr. Rob <sup>t</sup> Windrome	"
Mr John Adamsone, advocate *	Back entry W.s. stair head that is W. of Mr of Works' Cl. on S.s. High St. & W. & E.s. the Ladie S <sup>t</sup> Ninian's Cl. [St. Monan's] Cl. & S.ward, Lo/of Register, tenant).

## 136 OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN EDINBURGH, 1635

Mr. Alex <sup>r</sup> Paterson * Mr. John Adamson	W.s. Ladie St <sup>t</sup> Ninian's Cl. Margret Dik, her close & house to foot of Ladie St. Ninian's Cl.
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Scott	Corner house W.s. foot of Ladie St <sup>t</sup> Ninian's Cl. on Cowgate foregate & E. ward to E.s. foot of the Kirkheugh. E.s. foot of Kirkheugh entering from W.s. Ladie St <sup>t</sup> Ninian's Cl.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Bruce	W.s. Ladie St <sup>t</sup> Ninian's Cl.
Relit of James Ralstone Mr. Samwell Graye	" Bernard Lindsay <sup>1</sup> stables, etc.
Relit of Tho <sup>as</sup> Finlasone * John Wickedshawe, m <sup>t</sup>	" & four back entries N. ward, all serving the lands in the Kirkheugh.
John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. High St. W. of Ladie St. Ninian's Cl.
George Watsone, wrytter Relit of John Camerone * George Deynes, advocate *	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Daling's heires	" & E. of Kirk (St. Giles) & Kirk Steps: E.s., head of Kirkheugh. N. most house, E.s. head of Kirkheugh (Lo/Queinsberrie, <sup>2</sup> tenant).
John Wickedshawe Mr. John Oliphant, clerk	E.s. Kirkheugh. " Laich foresellar &c. in the turnpike that bears three pends to the Kirkyard.
Mr Samwell Graye * Relit of James Ralstone *	E.s. Kirkheugh, waste. " (Lo/Balmerinoch & Ladie Borthike, tenants).
Mr John Skowgall, wrytter Alex <sup>r</sup> Bruce The good Towne	E.s. Kirkheugh. " "The Suttors' chopes on the Cowgate from the Kirkheugh foot to the weaster gate of the meill market, <sup>1</sup> ten in number.
Bretheren of the Cordiners *	W.s. Horse Wynd N. of Potters rowe port, including the Cordiners' Hall, with two stairs for entries thereto. A little Cl. [Shoemakers' Cl.] W. ward is back entry to W <sup>m</sup> Rae's yard.

Bernard Lindsay of Lochill was 'chamber child' or personal valet to James VI., who gave him 'Bernard's Neuk,' from which Bernard Street, Leith, takes its name. Lindsay was made an honorary burgess and guild brother, as *cubicularius regius* in 1617, on the occasion of a banquet to the King.

<sup>2</sup> Sir William Douglas of Kellhead, created Earl of Queensberry in 1633.

## SOUTH-WEST QUARTER

137

James Belsheis *	W.s. Horse Wynd. Back entry to his yard.
Jonet Makdull *	" Bernard Lindsay, stable.
James Belsheis	" corner house, foot of the Wynd, S.s. Cowgate, next the New Well & W. ward including E.s. next little Cl. [Kitchen's Court]. S.s. Cl. [Kitchen's Court].
John Finlasone of Dondie James Belsheis George Maistertone's heires	W.s. Cl. head, & S.s. Cowgate. All next Cl., Maistertone's Cl. [Kin- caid's Cl.]. S.s. Cowgate.
John Bannantyne * John Power, m <sup>t</sup> *	Yard at bottom next Cl. [Kay's or Power's Cl.], next 'boulling alley,' which lies N.
John Bannantyne M <sup>r</sup> John Adamson	S.s. Cowgate (Bernard Lindsay, tenant). " & all [Campbell's or Adam- son's] Cl. & litster's workhouse therein.
Tayleors' Company * & their Hall	S.s. Cowgate Lo/Cameagie, <sup>1</sup> the great lodging within the next Cl. [Entrance to Tailors' Hall] and the Tayleors' Hall, above same with their yard.
David Burne *	W.s. next Cl. [Brody's Cl.] & S.s. Cowgate.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Scott *	Litster's Workhouse & well on E.s. next Cl. [Scott's Cl.] and a waiste land & yard S. ward to the Societie.
Agnes Dobie, Relit of Rob <sup>t</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Neishe *	S.s. Cowgate.

Sum of the Mails of this section, £16,416, 6s. 8d. Scots. 424 Tenants.

## SOUTH-WEST QUARTER. SECOND SECTION.

(JOHN ROB[ER]TSONE, Officer.)

Begins at first house west of St. Giles, and includes the south side of High Street to head of West Bow; the north side of Cowgate from Wardlaw's (Alison's) Close to foot of Beth's Wynd; the south side

<sup>1</sup> David Carnegie, son of the laird of Colluthio. He became a Lord of Session as Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird. In 1633 he was created Earl of Southesk, and in 1654 was fined by Cromwell.

of Cowgate from Scott's Close to Candlemaker Row; and the east side of Candlemaker Row to the Society Port.

George Rob'sone, goldsmith *	Sellar, house, &c. next Exchequer turnpike.
George Craford, goldsmith *	E.s. Beth's Wynd, N. most house.
Towne's Land	" Mr. John Adamesone's waste land.
Sarah Witherspoone *	"
Andro Couye, vyntener	"
David Burne *	" entering in meill market, to N.s. Cowgate, E.s. foot of Beth's Wynd.
Margret Lawe	N.s. Cowgate, W.s. Beth's Wynd.
Adame Steill	W.s. Beth's Wynd.
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg of Eathernie *	"
Relit of W <sup>m</sup> Patersone	"
Rob <sup>t</sup> Lokarte of Lainerik	"
Mr Rob <sup>t</sup> Balkankwell, min <sup>r</sup>	"
James Rae, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Relit of Valentyne Galbraith *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Maxwell	"
Hew Browne, m <sup>t</sup> *	S.s. High St. W.s. head of Beth's Wynd.
John Diksone, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. next Cl. James Browne's Cl. [Kilkeran's Cl.], foot.
Mongo M <sup>t</sup> Kall, m <sup>t</sup> *	" (Lo/Foderance, <sup>1</sup> tenant).
Agnes Browne, or James Nasmyth, tutor	"
George Foulls	" to head.
Hew Browne	S.s. High St.
George Foulls	" (Lo/Balmannoch, tenant).
John Poolle	E.s. next Wynd, called Foster's [Forrester's] Wynd.
Sarah Abercrombie *	E.s. Forrester's Wynd (Lo/Torphichen <sup>2</sup> tenant).
John Diksone	"
W <sup>m</sup> Rigg *	"
Tho <sup>as</sup> Glenn, m <sup>t</sup> *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Hutchesone, m <sup>t</sup>	"
Andro Oswell	"
W <sup>m</sup> Mitchell, m <sup>t</sup>	" foot, N.s. Cowgate.
John Jamesone, smyth *	W.s.
W <sup>m</sup> Mitchell	"
John Veatche, m <sup>t</sup>	"

<sup>1</sup> Sir George Haliburton of Foverance. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1627, and was knighted in 1633.

<sup>2</sup> John Sandilands, fourth Lord Torphichen.

Margret King *	W.s. Forrester's Wynd.
David Bowman	" A short transe also S.s. longer transe farther N.
Sir Tho <sup>as</sup> Hoppe (Hope) <sup>1</sup>	W.s. Forrester's Wynd.
James Wairdroper	"
John Smail, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. Forrester's Wynd, E. end of transe & N.ward.
Hew Peebles, agent *	"
W <sup>m</sup> Nicolsone	" little back Cl. & waste N. thereof to transe stretching W.
James Barnes, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. Forrester's Wynd, in transe.
Relit of James Stirling * or his heires	" N. of transe up to Wynd head, with gate to Lo/Foster's <sup>2</sup> lodging.
George Foulls	S.s. High St.
Patrike Smeitton of Leith	"
Claud Hamilton of Dondie	"
David Mitchell Ousteanis, as tutor	"
James Nicoll, m <sup>t</sup>	" gate, Cl. [Turk's Cl.] & lodging.
Relit of George Cunynghame, m <sup>t</sup> *	" W. of [Turk's] Cl.
James Nicoll	"
James Nasmyth, m <sup>t</sup>	"
James Nicoll *	"
Mongo Rosse, baxter *	" Head of Liberton's Wynd.
Peitler Somervell, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. Liberton's Wynd.
Mr John Sharpe, advocate	" Little Cl. entering his house.
D <sup>r</sup> Jollie	"
John Peitler, wrytter *	"
Massie Stennops *	" Little Cl.
James Wairdroper	"
Mr. John Sharpe	"
John Englis, m <sup>t</sup>	" (Ladie Dyneipase, tenant).
Tho <sup>as</sup> Deyns *	" foot.
Hew Magill, <sup>3</sup> agent *	N.s. Cowgate, Lo/Haddington's <sup>4</sup> coach house, &c. in little back Cl. & stables.
W <sup>m</sup> Moodie	N.s. Cowgate.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, son of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the famous Lord Advocate. He became a Lord of Session in 1641, and M.P. in 1643.

<sup>2</sup> Sir George Forrester of Corstorphine. Created a baronet in 1625, he became Lord Corstorphine in 1633. He was one of the jury at Lord Balmerinloch's trial.

<sup>3</sup> Of Rankellor.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Hamilton of Drumcairn, son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield. He became a Lord of Session in 1592, and President of the Court in 1616. He was created Earl of Melrose in 1619, and Earl of Haddington in 1627. He held several high offices in the State, and was nicknamed 'Tam o' the Cowgate' by James vi.

Hew Magill	N.s. Cowgate, Back Cl. reaching W.s. Forrester's Wynd.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Deyns *	" W.s. foot of Liberton's Wynd.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Monteith	W.s. Liberton's Wynd.
Tho <sup>as</sup> Deyns *	" (Mr. Ar <sup>d</sup> Skealdie, min <sup>r</sup> , tenant).
Doctor Jollie *	" Lady Lasswade, tenant.
M <sup>r</sup> John Sharpe *	" "
James Abercrombie	" "
John Moodie, wrytter	" at head.
W <sup>m</sup> Rid, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
James Abercrombie	" "
Mongo Rose	" two wooden shops.
Henry Oliphant, wrytter	S.s. High St.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Geddes, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
Charles Dikesone, goldsmith	" "
John Bogg, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
James Allison *	" "
Relit of Nicoll Uduard	E.s. Cl. [Gosford's or Dickson's Cl.].
Andro <i>Dikesone</i> *	N.s. Cowgate, foot of [Gosford's] Cl.
Henry Oliphant *	" "
Andro <i>Dicksone</i> *	W.s. [Gosford's] Cl.
John Bogg *	" "
Charles <i>Dikesone</i> *	" "
James Murraye, m <sup>t</sup> , elder	" "
Relit of Nicoll Uduard	" "
James Troupe, m <sup>t</sup> *	" to head.
John Bogg	S.s. High St.
Charles Dikesone	" "
John Bogg, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
James Murraye, elder *	E.s., foot of next Cl. called Gourlay's Cl. [Old Bank or Hope's Cl.]. <sup>1</sup>
Sir Tho <sup>as</sup> Hoppe ( <i>Hope</i> ) *	W.s. Gourlay's Cl., foot.
David <i>Gourlaye</i>	" "
M <sup>r</sup> David <i>Gourlaye</i>	" (Sir Tho <sup>as</sup> Hoppe, tenant).
Relit of Gilbert Dick *	" "
Relit of Clement Tours	" "
John Hilstone, m <sup>t</sup> *	S.s. High St.
Andro & M <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Scotts	" (Lard of Hatton, tenant).
John Ar[chebal]d, m <sup>t</sup>	" "
John Cocke, baxter *	All next Cl. [Buchanan's Court].

<sup>1</sup> Gourlay's Close takes its name from the fine old mansion, built by Robert Gourlay, in which the Earl of Morton was lodged before his execution in June 1581. Members of the Gourlay family occupied it till 1637, when it was disposed to Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, in liferent, and to his second son, Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, in fee.

John Archebald, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. High St.
W <sup>m</sup> Little or his tutor	All next little Cl. (both sides).
James Ar[chebal]d	S.s. High St.
Adame Bartane *	S.most house in next Cl. [Brodie's or Little's Cl.].
Alex <sup>r</sup> Stewarte, m <sup>t</sup> *	W.s. [Brodie's Cl.].
Relit of Andro Browne *	" "
Patrike Thome *	" "
Ar <sup>d</sup> Noble	" "
James Kynynmonth *	" "
Andro Clerk	" "
Mathew Barnes *	" "
John Paton, m <sup>t</sup> *	" "
David Fleiming, m <sup>t</sup>	S.s. High St.
Relit of Andro Browne *	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Halyburton, m <sup>t</sup>	" (Sir John Seaton, tenant).
David Fleiming *	" "
Mr. Tho <sup>as</sup> Aikenhead, commissare	" "
George Makmorane, m <sup>t</sup>	E.s. next Cl. [Fisher's Cl.] & S. ward.
John Smyth, m <sup>t</sup>	" (My Lords Chancellor <sup>1</sup> & President, tenants).
George Makmorane <sup>2</sup>	W.s. [Fisher's Cl.].
James Forrett *	" head.
George Make	" "
James Forrett	S.s. High St.
Christien Jonstone	" "
Bernard <i>Shawe</i> *	" and a little Cl. [Riddle's or Shaw's Cl.].
Christien <i>Jonston</i>	W.s. [Riddle's Cl.].
David <i>Makall</i> , m <sup>t</sup>	Whole of next Cl., David Makall's Cl. [Johnston's Cl.] (James <i>Jonston</i> , tenant).
Elizabeth Kerr	S.s. High St.
Jeane Scott	" "
Peitter Somerville, m <sup>t</sup>	N.s. Cowgate, E.s. foot of Wardlawe's Cl. [Alison's Cl.] including my Lo/ Advocate's stables and my Lo/ Binnie's. <sup>4</sup>
John <i>Gilmour</i> , wrytter	N.s. Cowgate, and all John Gilmour's Cl. [Baillie's Cl.].
Lo/Craigiehall, Lo/Advocate <sup>3</sup>	W.s. next Cl. [Baxter's, or Hope's, or Craigiehall's Cl.] with little Cl. E. (Sir Tho <sup>as</sup> Hope, yo <sup>r</sup> , tenant, at the top).

<sup>1</sup> John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

<sup>2</sup> One of the family from whom Riddle's Close took the name of M<sup>r</sup>Morrans's Close.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas, afterwards second Earl of Haddington.

Tho<sup>as</sup> Patersone, elder, m<sup>t</sup>

Agnes Dobie,\* Relit of Rob<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neishe  
David Dalrump \*  
John Hamilton of Carlowrie  
Tho<sup>as</sup> Wilsons, elder, litster \*

M<sup>r</sup> Nicoll Udward \*

W<sup>m</sup> Elliot \*  
Nicoll Larde Limpetlaw  
Dame Elliot  
John Hamilton of Carlowrie  
W<sup>m</sup> Elliot \*  
M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Gill, advocate \*  
James Logan, staibler \*  
Hew Makgill, agent  
John Watte, maison \*  
Lo/Cranston Riddell <sup>2</sup>

Dame Speir \*

Hammermen's Company \*

John Glenn

James Aikman, m<sup>t</sup>

John Glenn \*  
Allane Brenton

Rob<sup>t</sup> Gordon \*  
George Ramsaye \*  
Lo/Cranston Riddell <sup>2</sup>

His Cl. [Ratteray's Cl.] S.s. Cowgate,  
fornent the wester gate of the meill  
market: S.most house E.s. Cl.

W.s. [Rattray's Cl.].  
S.s. Cowgate.

E.s. next Cl. [West Campbell's Cl.] his  
litt (dye) house.

S.s. Cowgate, Brewhouse &c. S. next  
back entrie of the Societie.

W.s. [West Campbell's Cl.] waste.  
Back Cl. & W.s. [West Campbell's] Cl.  
W.s. [West Campbell's Cl.].

S.s. Cowgate.  
All next [Hume's or Dyer's] Cl.

S.s. Cowgate, and all next [Cowan's] Cl.  
S.s. Cowgate.

Little Cl. [Dyster's Cl.].

S.s. Cowgate.

Lord Hadington's <sup>1</sup> gate,  
Cl. lodging & yards [Excise Office Cl.].  
Turnpike with house for Lo/Hading-  
ton's men, and one for his women.  
Also Cl. [Hammermen's Cl.] (Lo/  
Ormeiston, tenant).

Magdelen Chappell. The conveying  
house, clerk's house & yard, and  
laiche fore house, W. of chappell.

S.s. Cowgate, including little Cl.  
[Spark's Cl.] containing Lo/Hading-  
ton's stables.

S.s. Cowgate & E.s. next Cl. [Henry's  
Cl.].

W.s. [Henry's Cl.].  
Corner of Societie Cl. [*alias* the Loan-  
ing, now Candlemaker row] & S.

Brew house, E.s. Societie Cl.  
Close entering stables [in Spark's Cl.].  
Lo/Hadington's back yard S. of & next  
said brew house.

Societie, with the brewhouses S. to the  
Societie Port.

Sum of the Maills of this section, £25,301, 17s. Scots. 504 Tenants.

<sup>1</sup> The first Earl, see note, p. 139.

<sup>2</sup> See note, p. 101.

## SOUTH-WEST QUARTER. THIRD SECTION.

(DAVID BISHOPE, Officer.)

Begins at the head of West Bow; includes east side of Bow; north  
side of Cowgate to Alison's Close; west side of Candlemaker Row;  
and the south side of Grassmarket to West Port.

(One leaf has been torn out of the manuscript. This dealt probably  
with the properties in the lower part of the east and south sides of  
West Bow.)

Rob<sup>t</sup> Salmond, m<sup>t</sup> \* for John Urre's  
heires

David Douglas, chirurgien

David Moutray, m<sup>t</sup> \*

Helene Pursell (or Pairsell) \*

Walter Rankin, m<sup>t</sup> \*

Patrike Grahme, skinner

Patrike Walker

Patrike Plenderleith \*

John Denholme, m<sup>t</sup> \*

M<sup>r</sup> George Barbor

Mr. John Gallowaye

Rob<sup>t</sup> Thomsone

James Englis, m<sup>t</sup>

Alex<sup>r</sup> Dike, wrytter

Barbara Coutts \*

Alex<sup>r</sup> Dike

John Ramsaye, m<sup>t</sup> \*

Marion Thomsone

John Thomsone \*

Grissell Thomsone

John Tweidie, m<sup>t</sup> \*

W<sup>m</sup> Millare, m<sup>t</sup> \*

James Grahme, m<sup>t</sup> \*

W<sup>m</sup> Millar \*

Barbara Thomesone

Rob<sup>t</sup> Salmond's turnpike fornent the  
Weye House braid stairs.

E.s. West Bow, including little Cl.

" house entered by a

pend [Weir's Cl.].

" House down stairs in

Cl. at sharp turn of the Bow west-

ward.

All next Cl.

West Bow.

"

"

W.s. next Cl. [Winding or Murray's Cl.]

& S. to waste reaching to foot of next

Cl., Stinking [or Anderson's] Cl.

Down W.s. Stinking Cl. to short Cl.

going W.ward (Larde of Rosline,

tenant).

In said short Cl.

N.s. Cowgate, foot of Stinking Cl.

W.ward.

"

"

"

"

"

"

" at the turn of Bow W.

Next Cl. [Edmonston's Cl.].

Inner end of next Cl. [Dewar's Cl.].

West Bow upwards.

Next Cl.

West Bow upwards.

James Grahme \*  
George Rid  
Robert Porteous, m<sup>t</sup>

[pp. 571, 572 missing.]

Patrike Walker  
Ar<sup>d</sup> Thomsons  
John Balleis  
James Alisone, m<sup>t</sup>  
Relit of John Ramsaye \*  
James Alisone \*

John Smyth, m<sup>t</sup>  
James Alisone

Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilson

Elizabeth Frame  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilson  
Ar<sup>d</sup> Noble  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Foster  
Ar<sup>d</sup> Noble  
D<sup>r</sup> Scott  
David Mackullo(ch) \*  
John Auld

James Starke  
John Moodie  
George Liston  
John Moodie  
George Liston  
John Moodie  
Margret Hamilton  
Andro Darumple  
James Glenn \*

James Gairnes, litster \*

John Mitchell \*  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Mitchell \*

John Ormston, smyth \* (extentor)

Isobell Barron

West Bow upwards.  
" "  
" (Ladie Fordell &  
Ladie Limplomb, tenants).

E.s. Cl. [Winding Cl.] & N.s. Cowgate.  
All next Cl. entry to stables & waste.  
W.s. next Cl. [Pollock's Cl.].  
E.s. " "  
" head.  
W.s. next Cl. called of old Wardlaw's  
Cl. [Alison's Cl.].  
W.s. Wardlaw's Cl., to foot.  
E.s. " "

Laiche house W.s. Cowgate foregate at  
Greyfriar gate, N. to next Cl.  
In said Cl.  
N. of said Cl.

" "  
All next Cl. [Burt's Cl.].  
N. of next Cl.  
" & all next Cl. [Aird's Cl.].  
N. of [Aird's] Cl.  
Cowgatehead as it turneth W. ward  
(S.s. Grassmarket).  
S.s. Grassmarket at the corner. Smythie.

" "  
" and in [Hunter's] Cl.  
In [Hunter's Cl.].

" "  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
All next Cl. [Gibson's Cl.].  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
Yard, kiln, brewhouses & stables in  
[M<sup>r</sup>Intyre's] Cl.  
Litt houses &c. occupying all [Cowie's  
Cl.], to [Gilmour's Cl.] foot of which  
is a 'crose hous.' (Rob<sup>t</sup> Nasmyth,  
tenant, W.s. head of Cl.)

S.s. Grassmarket & all [Hay's] Cl.  
[Allan's] Cl.

" "  
with brewhouse.  
Smythie & Cl. [Heriot bridge] with yard  
going S. to Town [Flodden] wall.  
S.s. Grassmarket.

Alex<sup>r</sup> Graye, maltman \*  
John Ormston, \* for Pitkaiple & Rob<sup>t</sup>  
Monteith

Agnes Watt  
Andro Rob<sup>t</sup>son, m<sup>t</sup>  
A land [that] bath no certaine heritor  
W<sup>m</sup> Clerkson, smyth \* or Little's land  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Rid, Butterman  
Helene Bogg  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Rid  
Helene Bogg \*  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Di<sup>k</sup>, wrytter  
W<sup>m</sup> Salmond, m<sup>t</sup> \*  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Loch \*  
John Easton \*

Rob<sup>t</sup> Loch  
John Ferrom \*  
John Franke  
John Balleis  
James Shankes \*  
W<sup>m</sup> Thomsons or David Mitchell, yo<sup>r</sup>,  
his tutor  
Archebald Jonston \*

Brewhouse &c. in [Gordon's] Cl.  
All [Hamilton's] Cl. with yard at foot,  
also all [Dunlop's] Cl. with Cl. at foot  
leading W.

All next Cl.  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
" " and little Cl.  
" " symthie & laiche house.  
Little Cl. entering yard.  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
" " & E.s. next Cl.

W.s. said Cl.  
Little Cl. and stable.  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
E.s. of next Cl.  
W.s. " " barn, kiln, &c. S. ward  
to Town [Flodden] Wall.  
S.s. Grassmarket.  
All next Cl. & yard at foot.  
S.s. Grassmarket, & all next Cl.  
Yard reaching S. to Town Wall.  
S.s. Grassmarket, Brewhouse &c.  
" " Two taverns & all  
next Cl. with yard, kiln, &c.  
S.s. Grassmarket reaching to West Port.

Sum of Mails for this section, £8983, 6s. 8d. Scots. 140 Tenants.

" " " Quarter, £50,701, 10s. 4d. Scots.  
" " " all four Quarters, £192,118, 5s. Scots.

## INDEX

[NOTE.—Only well-known names in 'List of Owners of Property in Edinburgh, 1635,' are included.]

- ABERNETHY, John**, bishop of Caithness, 134 and *n.*  
**Adamson's tenement in Beth's Wynd**, 34 and *n.*  
 — John, advocate, 102, 115, 128, 135.  
 — — minister of Liberton, 116 and *n.*  
**Aikenhead, Alex.**, 122.  
 — David, provost of Edinburgh, 46, 55, 111.  
 — James, advocate, 99, 122, 123.  
 — Thomas, commissary, 99, 101, 141.  
**Aikman, Robert**, 98.  
**Aitison (Achesone), Gilbert**, 103, 107, 110, 113, 116, 126.  
 — John, 126.  
 — Robert, extensor, 105.  
**Aitken, William**, 25.  
**Alexander, Anthony**, master of work, 21.  
 — Sir William, of Menstrie. *See* Stirling, Earl of.  
**Algoe, Peter**, 121.  
**Anderson, James**, quarrier, 21, 24, 31, 40.  
 — John, town officer, 112.  
 — Lillias, 82.  
 — Rachel, 82.  
 — Thomas, farmer in Broughton, 82.  
**Annuity tax**, 29, 37, 43, 51.  
**Argyll, Archibald**, 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of, 68, 107.  
**Arnot, James**, 116, 125.  
**Arthur, William**, minister of St. Cuthbert's, 113 and *n.*  
  
**BAILLIE, Sir James**, 131.  
**Balcangual (Balkankwell), Robert**, 114 and *n.*, 138.  
**Balcomie, Lord**, 129.  
**Balmannoeh, Lord**, 138.  
**Balmerino, Lord**, 17, 126, 136.  
**Bannatyne, Henry**, 119.  
 — James, 106.  
 — — of Newhall, 113.  
 — John, 129, 130, 137.  
 — Robert, 112.  
 — Thomas, 101, 123, 125, 128 *n.*  
**Barrie, James**, 25.  
**Barron, William**, 31.  
**Baxter, Walter**, quarrier, 40.  
**Baxters' Corporation**, 120.  
**Bayne, John**, of Pitcairnie, 117 *n.*  
**Bearford's Parks**, 79-91.  
**Beaton's Lodging**, 129 and *n.*, 130.  
**Bellenden, Annabella**, 112 *n.*  
 — Sir James, 80.  
 — Sir Lewis, Lord Justice Clerk, 79-80.  
 — William, 80.  
**Beth's Wynd**, 1, 34.  
**Binnie, John**, treasurer for the choir of St. Giles', 51 and *n.*  
**Bishop, David**, town officer, 143.  
**Black Turnpike**, 123 and *n.*  
**Blackadder, Lady**, 115.  
**Boghall, laird**, 111.  
**Bonner, James**, minister of Maybole, preaches in the Parliament House, 61.  
**Borland, John**, lister, 96.  
**Borthwick, Lady**, 136.  
**Boswell, Thomas**, of Burntisland, 129.  
**Bothwell, Adam**, 99, 134.  
**Bower, Donald**, 117 and *n.*  
**Boyd, Robert**, advocate, 114.  
**Broughton barony**, 79-80, 91.  
**Brown, Alexander**, plasterer, 74.  
 — James, surgeon, 40.  
 — Robert, of Newbattle, 110.

- Burgh Muir quarry, 21.  
 Burghlie, Lord, 74-75.  
 Busbie, Mathew, writer, 100.  
 Butter Tron, 112 n.  
 Byres, John, 104 and n.  
 — Sir John, of Coates, 82.
- CAICHEFOOLE, 112 and n., 116, 127, 131.  
 Cairncross, James, relict of, 123.  
 — Robert, Abbot of Holyrood, 81.  
 — William, 81.  
 Cairnes, Laird, 134.  
 Calderwood, Sir William, of Polton, 89.  
 Campbell, Hew, minister, 116, 117.  
 — James, writer, 105.  
 Canongate burgh, 79-80.  
 Cant's heirs, 103.  
 Carberry, laird, 115.  
 Cardonier, Lady, relict of George Kirkwood, 112, 130.  
 Carnegie, David. *See* Southesk, Earl of.  
 Castellawe, William, apothecary, 111, 122.  
 Chaipie, Henry, advocate, 134.  
 Chambers, William, clerk, 126, 131.  
 Charles I. and the Parliament House, 2, 8;  
 commands Edinburgh to build it, 10-11;  
 his religious innovations, 12, 14; results of  
 royal taxation, 12, 14-17; crowned at Holy-  
 rood, 15, 23; alterations in St. Giles', 26-  
 33 and n.; ministers' stipends, 28-29, 93;  
 letter to Bishop Lindsay intimating the  
 introduction of the English Prayer Book,  
 35 n.; nominates the magistrates, 34;  
 orders the removal of the royal seat  
 erected by James VI., 36 n.; threatens  
 fines for exporting money, 37 and n., 44;  
 growing irritation caused by increased  
 taxation, 42-44; appoints Sir John Hay,  
 Lord Clerk Register, to be Provost, and  
 insists upon the introduction of the  
 Liturgy, 55-56; proclaims the Glasgow  
 Assembly, 62-63.  
 Charteris, Henry, writer, 111.  
 — John, 112, 131.  
 — Thomas, 105, 112.  
 — William, Writer to the Signet, 81.  
 Chesters, Lord. *See* Henderson, Sir Thomas.  
 Church of Scotland's troubles after the  
 Reformation, 9.
- Clerk, Sir Alex., provost, 128.  
 — John, town officer, 133.  
 Clerkington, Lady, 110.  
 Cochrane, James, 98.  
 — John, of Corstorphine, 132.  
 Cookburn, George, 54.  
 Cookburnspath, Lady, 97, 99.  
 College of Justice, 5, 6, 76-77.  
 Colston, laird, 115.  
 Commission on teinds in 1633, 28.  
 Convention of Estates and taxation, 13-15.  
 Cor, Clement, 104 and n.  
 Cordiners' Corporation, 136.  
 Corstorphine, George, Lord, 139.  
 Court of Session, its origin, 6.  
 Cowdenknowes, laird of, 129.  
 Craig, Robert, advocate, 124.  
 Craigievar, laird of, 104.  
 Craigmillar, laird of, 129.  
 — quarry, 50-51 and n.  
 Craw, John, extensor, 126.  
 Crawford, George, goldsmith, 138.  
 — James, goldsmith, 117-118.  
 — William, 81.  
 Creich, John, relict of, 129.  
 Crichton, David, writer, 98.  
 — Esther, wife of James Hepburn of  
 Bearford, 81.  
 — George, bishop of Dunkeld, 121 and n.,  
 123 n.  
 — James, 123.  
 — James, of Cranston-Riddell, 81.  
 — Martin, 81.  
 Culross stones for the building of Parlia-  
 ment House, 26.  
 Cumming, Alexander, advocate, 98.  
 Curriehill, Lord. *See* Skene, Sir James.
- DALGLEISH, Sir John, 99, 111.  
 Dalling, John, 120, 133.  
 — Robert, 136.  
 — Thomas, advocate, 120, 133.  
 Danielston, James, goldsmith, 125.  
 Deynes, George, advocate, 136.  
 Dick, Alexr., writer, 96, 115, 143, 145.  
 — Margaret, 105.  
 — Sir William, of Braid, 62, 101 and n.,  
 104 and n., 108, 131.  
 — William, of Grange of St. Giles, 97 n.

- Dickson, Charles, goldsmith, 140.  
 — John, of Hartree, 100.  
 — — writer, 100.  
 — Thomas, apothecary, 132.  
 Dobie, Robert, of Stainyhill, 125.  
 Dods, Thomas, 73.  
 Douglas, Sir Archibald, 130.  
 — David, chirurgion, 143.  
 — — extensor, 113.  
 — Sir William, of Kellhead. *See* Queens-  
 berry, Earl of.  
 Drummond of Riccartoun, 121.  
 — George, Lord Provost, 90.  
 Dryburgh, Lady, 116.  
 Duff, Alexander, writer, 126, 133.  
 Dundas of Newliston, 117.  
 Dunipace (Dyneipase), Lady, 139.
- EASTON, John, writer, 97.  
 Edgar, John, Parliament House treasurer,  
 53, 57-58, 72, 76.  
 — Thomas, writer, 98.  
 Endowment of the Kirk, 27-28.  
 Erskine, Sir George, of Innerteil, 99.  
 Exchequer rooms in the Parliament House,  
 2-4.
- FARLIE, Alex., 115.  
 — James, minister of Greyfriars', 30, 37,  
 39, 99 and n., 103.  
 — John, town officer, 120, 124.  
 — Sir Robert, of Braid, 97 and n.  
 — William, 106.  
 — Sir William, 103.  
 Fawside, lady, 111.  
 Finlayson, John, of Dundee, 137.  
 Fleming, John, extensor, 99.  
 Forbes, William, bishop of Edinburgh, 32.  
 Fordell, Lady, 144.  
 Forrester, Sir George. *See* Corstorphine,  
 Lord.  
 Forsyth, Robert, 110.  
 Foulis, George, 116, 123, 125, 138.  
 — James, 21.  
 — John, relict of, 129.  
 — Robert, 105-107.
- GALLOWAY, Earl of, 126.  
 — John, 97, 126.
- General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland,  
 9-10.  
 Gibson, Alexander, 71.  
 — Sir Alex., of Durie, 103 and n., 133,  
 134.  
 Gilmour, John, writer, 127, 141.  
 Gladstone (Glaidstaines), Thomas, 101.  
 Goldsmiths' shops removed, 23, 34, 39, 108.  
 Gourlay's Close, 140 and n.  
 — David, 140.  
 Gray, Sir Wm., of Pittendram, 101 and n.  
 Guthrie, Alexr., town clerk, 128.
- HADDINGTON, Thomas, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of, 139 and  
 n., 142.  
 — — 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl, 141 and n.  
 Halkerston's Croft, 79, 80.  
 — Wynd, 83.  
 — John, architect of Trinity College  
 Church, 80.  
 Hall, John, of Preston, 126.  
 Halliday, Sir John, 127.  
 Halyburton, Andrew, 118.  
 — Sir George, of Foverance, 138 and n.  
 — Jeane, 110.  
 — John, 106, 107.  
 — Robert, 107, 109, 129, 141.  
 Hamilton, Marquis of, 60; banqueted in  
 Edinburgh, 27.  
 — Sir Andrew, of Redhouse, 131 and n.  
 — Lady, 126.  
 — Claud, of Dundee, 139.  
 — James, 116.  
 — John, of Carlowrie, 142.  
 — Sir John, of Skirling, 121 and n., 131.  
 — Patrick, minister, 133.  
 — Sir Patrick, 122.  
 — Thomas, of Drumcairn. *See* Hadding-  
 ton, Earl of.  
 Hammermen's Corporation, 142.  
 Hannay, James, dean, 44.  
 Hart, Andrew, relict of, 109 and n., 113.  
 — William, 114.  
 Hatton, Lady, 112 and n.  
 Hay, Lady Kilspindie, 127 and n.  
 — Alex., 135.  
 — Sir Henry, 131.  
 — Sir John, Lord Clerk Register, 34-35,  
 55-56, 71, 122 n.

- Henderson, Alexander, preaches at the opening of Parliament, 67, 77.  
 — Patrick, reader in St. Giles', 30, 57.  
 — Sir Thomas, Lord Chesters, 128 and *n.*, 129.
- Henryson, Simeon, of Liberton, 121.
- Hepburn, Alex., 103.  
 — Isabel, wife of Lauder of the Bass, 116 and *n.*  
 — James, of Bearford, 81.  
 — Patrick, 110.  
 — Robert, of Bearford, 79-89, 115, 123 *n.*
- Heriot's Hospital, 80, 82, 89.
- Heriot, Alex., 106, 121-123.  
 — James, 124.
- Hermiston, laird of, 130.
- Hervie, Alex., writer, 104.
- Hill, David, 81.
- Hogg, James, 121, 122.
- Home, Sir Patrick, of Polwarth, 106 and *n.*
- Hope, Sir Thomas, 66, 69, 71, 139 *n.*, 141.  
 — of Kerse, 139 and *n.*
- Hopper, James, of Bourhouses, 129, 130.
- Hunter, James, writer, 127.  
 — Samuel, 40.
- Huntly, Marquis of, 67, 68.
- INGLES (Englis), Cornelius, 103.
- Inverleith, laird of. *See* Touris, Sir Alex.
- Inverpepper, Lord, 128.
- JAMES VI. and the Scottish Parliament, 11 ;  
 irritation caused by royal taxation, 12-17.
- Jamesone, George, painter, 23, 116 and *n.*
- Jardine, George, 100, 102.
- Johnston, Alex., 106.  
 — Archibald, of Wariston, 61 and *n.*, 71, 105, 145.  
 — Joseph, 106, 109, 128, 131.  
 — Samuel, 105, 106, 122.
- Jollie, Dr., 139, 140.
- KELBURNE, laird of, 131.
- Kerr, John, of Mercington, 121, 124.  
 — Robert, goldsmith, 113.  
 — Thomas, town officer, 111.
- Kilcreuch, Lord, 111.
- Killith, the goodwife of, 124 and *n.*
- Kilravock, Lady, 105.
- Kincaid, Dr., 128.
- King, Alex., 106.  
 — James, advocate, 125.  
 — Wm., 106,
- Kininmonth, James, chamberlain of Fife, 127, 129, 141.
- Kinloch, Andrew, 127.  
 — James, 127.  
 — Patrick, 125.
- Kinnear, Alex., writer, 111.
- Kirk, James, minister, 112.
- Kirkbrachhead, 79.
- Kirkhill, Lady, 111.
- Kirkwood, George, 112.  
 — Gilbert, of Pilrig, 112.  
 — Robert, writer, 104.
- LADIE STEPS, at the Luckenbooths, 107 and *n.*
- Lang Dykes, 79.
- Laploke's Stone, 119.
- Lasene, timber merchant in Jutland, 49.
- Lasswade, Lady, 140.
- Lauder, Sir Alex., of Hatton, 112 *n.*  
 — Sir John, of Fountainhall, 89.
- Laurie, George, town officer, 96.
- Law, Alex., goldsmith, 133 and *n.*  
 — Archibald, goldsmith, 34, 133 and *n.*
- Lawtie, James, 99.
- Learmonth, John, writer, 125.
- Leighton, Robert, abp. of Glasgow, 111 *n.*
- Leslie, General Alexander, 60.  
 — Norman, 104.
- Liddell, William, writer, 125.
- Lime pits, 113.
- Limpetlawe, Nicoll, laird of, 111, 112, 142.
- Limplomb, Lady, 144.
- Lindsay, Bernard, of Lochill, 136 and *n.*, 137.  
 — David, bishop of Edinburgh, 35, 41 ;  
 royal letter to, intimating the introduction of the English Prayer Book, 35 *n.*  
 — Patrick, bishop of Glasgow, 101 and *n.*, 114.
- Little, John, 109.  
 — William, 107, 141.
- Liturgy read in St. Giles', 55.
- Livingstone, James, of the Bedchamber, 111, 130.

- Livingstone, Robert, minister of Skirling, 120 and *n.*
- Loadman's Aiker, 87.
- Lochbank, 79-82, 86-90.
- Lockhart's Court, 126 *n.*
- Lockie, Laurence, 96.
- Logie, James, writer, 125.
- Londie, Sir James, 128.
- Lords of the Articles, 10, 13, 71 ; meetings attended by Charles I., 16 ; election of, 68-69, 74.
- Lorimer, Samuel Burrell, 131 and *n.*
- Lothian, Thomas, 98.
- Lugton, laird of, 121.
- MACAULAY (Mackalla), James, goldsmith, 97.  
 — Thomas, writer, 113, 134.
- M'Call, David, treasurer for the building of the Parliament House, 18, 57 and *n.*, 125 *n.*, 126.
- M'Clure (Makleure), Dr., 103.
- Maacolloch, David, 144.
- M'Gill, Sir James, Lord Cranston-Riddell, 101 and *n.*, 142.  
 — Robert, advocate, 142.
- Macmath, Hector, 101.  
 — James, 129.  
 — John, 99.  
 — William, 125.
- Macmoran, George, 141 and *n.*  
 — James, relict of, 110.
- Magill, Hew, of Rankellor, 139, 140, 142.
- Make, George, writer, 120, 129.
- Malloch, Robert, encroaches upon the North Loch, 83-85.
- Manderstone, Lady, 115.
- Marjoribanks, James, keeper of the kirk, 124.  
 — John, of Ratho, 113.  
 — Joseph, 122.
- Masonry costs, 24-25, 73 and *n.*
- Masons' wages, 25 and *n.*, 30-32.
- Masterton, George, 137.
- Maxwell, John, minister of St. Giles, 19.
- Mearns, David, minister of Newburn (St. Andrews), 127 and *n.*
- Melville, Daniel, writer, 120.
- Menmuir, Lord, on a provision for parish ministers, 28.
- Menzies, Thomas, of Carllops, 131.
- Merchiston, David, 121 and *n.*
- Merser, Archibald, timber merchant in Culross, 59.
- Michael's Well, 130 and *n.*
- Ministers' stipends, 28-29, 37-38, 78, 93.
- Mitchell, John, town officer, 125.
- Monteith, Robert, of Orkney, 120.
- Moodie, John, writer, 111, 140.  
 — Thomas, 103 and *n.*
- Moore, Alex., extensor, 98 and *n.*
- Multrees Hill, 79, 83, 86.
- Murray, Sir James, master of work at Parliament House, 2, 18, 20-21, 36, 121 and *n.*  
 — Sir Patrick, of Deuchar, 130 and *n.*  
 — Sir William, 131.
- Mylne, Alexander, employed on carvings at Parliament House, 50, 53.  
 — John, master of work, 51.
- NAIRNE, James, 99.
- Napier, William, 107.
- Nasmyth, Alex., 120.  
 — Robert, 144.
- Neilson, Gilbert, advocate, 127.
- New Tolbooth, 8, 11, 17, 19, 23, 26, 27, 36, 39, 64.
- Nicoll, James, 101.  
 — John, writer, 100.
- Nisbet, Patrick, advocate, 113.  
 — Sir William, of Dean, 110, 111.
- Noble, Thomas, merchant, 81.
- North Loch, 83-90.
- Notman, Robert, town officer, 103.
- Nova Scotia baronets, 130 *n.*
- OLIPHANT, Henry, writer, 140.  
 — John, clerk, 124, 136.
- Oustien, Patrick, clerk of Mernes, 121.
- Owners of Property in Edinburgh in 1635, 96-145.
- PAGEANT of the kings of Scotland, 23.

- Parliament House, its site and description, 1-5; want of accommodation for the Law Courts, 6, 11; Charles I. commands the city to build a Parliament House, 10; irritation caused by the heavy taxation, 13-17; the project considered by the Town Council in 1632, 17; the building to house the Parliament, the College of Justice, and the Privy Council, 19; removal of the Ministers' houses, 20, 30, 34; the quarries, 21; foundation laid, 22; 'dead bones' removed, 22; improvements occasioned by the visit of Charles I., 23; progress of the work, 24, 33, 40; cost of masonry, 24-26 and *n.*, 30, 73 and *n.*; the Banqueting House, 41; borrowed money, 42, 52; serious financial situation, 45-48; 57-58; the first recorded meeting held, 61 and *n.*; first meeting of Parliament, 65; the procession, 66; election of the Lords of the Articles, 68-69; the Estates in opposition to the King, 71; the town petitions for financial relief, 72, 77; completion of the mason work, 73; the cost of the building, 77.
- Paterson, John, writer, 122, 123.  
— Thomas, mason, 25.
- Paton, Alexander, 'sledman,' 25.
- Peirson, James, writer, 134.
- Peter, John, writer, 139.
- Porterfield, Dame, 106, 109.
- Preston, Sir John, of Valleyfield, 132.  
— Sir Michael, relict of, 112 and *n.*
- Preston Grange, Lady, 115.
- Primrose, David, 107.  
— James, 116, 131.
- Pringill, David, chirurgian, 40, 41.
- Privy Council, want of accommodation, 2, 14-15, 19, 23, 43; instructs the magistrates to support the introduction of the Service Book, 51, 55.
- Puttling market, 125, 126.
- QUEENSBERRY, William, Earl of, 136 and *n.*
- RAB, John, 104.
- Ramsay, Andrew, minister of St. Giles', 30, 97 and *n.*
- Ramsay, Sir Andrew, of Abbotshall, 97 *n.*, 126 *n.*  
— David, 104.
- Ravelston quarry, 21, 22, 24-26, 31, 40.
- Register House receives £12,000 from the sale of the forfeited estates, 6.
- Reid (Rid), Helen, of Cowthropole, 124.
- Rigg, James, chirurgian, 129.  
— John, advocate, 124, 133.  
— William, of Eathernie, 138.
- Ritchie, John, master mason, 25 and *n.*, 30, 32, 50-51, 72.
- Robertson, Alexr., minister, 103, 104.  
— George, goldsmith, 138.  
— of Lockhart, 123 *n.*  
— John, town officer, 137.  
— Thomas, city treasurer, 81.
- Rollock, Henry, minister of Greyfriars', 57, 61, 110 and *n.*  
— John, of Piltoun, 112.  
— Peter, 104.  
— of Piltoun, 112.
- Ronald, John, quarrier, 21, 24, 31, 40.
- Roslin, Laird of, 143.
- Ross, Elizabeth, Countess of, 126 *n.*  
— William, Lord, 126 *n.*
- Roths, Earl of, 71.
- Roughhead, James, 123, 125.
- Roxburgh, John, 105.  
— Robert, Earl of, 80, 113 and *n.*
- Russell, John, advocate, 121.
- St. GILES', alterations dictated by Charles I., 26-27; to be made a cathedral church, 29; the eastern partition removed, 32; sermon by Bishop Forbes, 32; the King orders alterations in the western portion, 33 and *n.*; communion tickets, 36 *n.*; shops and sang-school to be removed, 39; the reading of the Liturgy, 55; the town resolves to restore the eastern partition wall, 63.
- St. Mary's Chapel, 126 *n.*
- St. Ninian's Row, 86.
- Salt Tron, 112 and *n.*
- Sandilands, John. See Torphichen, Lord.  
— Robert, 116.
- Sawers, John, painter, 54, 64, 65.
- Scott, James, 104.

- Scott, John, 'maister wricht,' 53, 54, 64 *n.*  
— Sir John, 113.  
— Laurence, advocate, 103.  
— Thomas, 137.  
— William, clerk, 71, 103.  
— doctor of medicine, 58, 125 and *n.*, 144.
- Scougall (Skowgall), Alexr., writer, 104.  
— John, writer, 136.
- Selkirk, David, 40.
- Seton, Sir John, 129, 141.
- Sharp, James, 40.  
— John, advocate, 117, 139, 140.
- Skealdie, Archibald, the blind preacher, 128 and *n.*, 140.
- Skene, Sir James, of Curriehill, 132 and *n.*
- Skinner's Corporation, 99, 130; shops demolished, 23.
- Sloan (Slowan), John, 100.
- Society quarry, 21, 22, 25, 31, 40.
- Southesk, David, Earl of, 137 and *n.*
- Sommerville, Bartholomew, endows a Chair of Divinity in Edinburgh, 97 *n.*, 100.  
— George, 102.  
— John, 102.  
— Peter, 97 and *n.*  
— William, town officer, 115.
- Spottiswoode, John, abp. of St. Andrews, 45, 141 and *n.*
- Steel, Alexander, carting contractor, 22, 24.
- Stevenson, Andrew, 101, 104.  
— Gavin, 96.
- Stewart, James, town clerk, 84.  
— Sir James, 109, 110, 113, 114, 125.  
— Margaret, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, and wife of John Knox, 123 *n.*  
— Mary, of Ochiltree, 123 and *n.*
- Stinking Close, 143.
- Stirling, William, Earl of, 34, 130 and *n.*, 131.
- Stormonth, Viscount, 66.
- Straiton, James, writer, 115.
- Strang, William, minister at Johnston, 100 and *n.*, 102.
- Strauchan, Sir Alex., 131.
- Suttie, George, 104, 105, 107.
- Sydserrif, Thomas, bishop of Galloway, 114 and *n.*, 132.
- TAILORS' CORPORATION, 137.
- Tan pits at the North Loch, 99, 102.
- Taxation imposed by James VI., 13, and by Charles I., 14-17.
- Telfer (Tailfeir), Alex., 104-106.  
— Cornelius, 131.  
— Patrick, 105, 106, 119.  
— Robert, painter, 50.
- Temple, Lady, 113.
- Thomson, Alexr., minister of New Kirk, St. Giles, 37, 98 and *n.*
- Toak, Alexander, quarrier, 40.
- Torphichen, John, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord, 123 and *n.*, 138.
- Touch, Lady, 115.
- Touris, Sir Alexr., of Inverleith, 129 and *n.*  
— Clement, 65, 131, 140.
- Town's Lands, 117, 124, 132, 136, 138.
- Trail, Robert, of Leith, 123.  
— Thomas, in Dundee, 122.
- Traquair, Earl of, 67-70.
- Trinity College Church, 80.
- Tron Church, purchase of ground, 58-59.
- Trotter, John, 115.  
— Robert, advocate, 107, 120.
- Tulloch, Sir John Bayne, 117 *n.*
- Tweedie, John, writer, 127, 143.
- UPWARD, Grissell, 127.  
— Nicol, 126 and *n.*, 140, 142.
- VALUATION roll of landlords and tenants to be compiled, 1635, 94.
- WAGES of masons, 25 and *n.*, 30-32.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, of Pitreavie, 110 and *n.*, 129.
- Warrack, William, griever, 86.
- Watson, George, writer, 136.
- Watt, Adam, writer, 127.
- Wauchope, George, 133.
- Wedderburn, James, bishop of Dunblane, 46, 57.
- Whitecroft, 81.
- Wickedshawe, John, 112, 113, 136.
- Wightman, Robert, city treasurer, 88.
- Wigtown, Earl of, 118.
- Wilson, James, writer, 106.

154 BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

Wilson, John, writer in Glasgow, 127.

Winram, James, 135.

— John, 120, 135.

— Robert, 120, 135.

Wood, Alexr., town officer, 129.

— Patrick, 52, 54, 59.

Wright, Alexander, maltman in Leith, 81.

Wright, James, of Glaidwood, 133.

Wrights' Corporation, 126 and n.

YESTER, Lady, 118, 131.

— Lord, 98.

Young, Thomas, writer, 123.

Yule, David, 129.

APPENDIX

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Etc.

# Old Edinburgh Club

1923

## *Honorary Patrons*

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

## *Honorary President*

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND  
MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.

## *Honorary Vice-Presidents*

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST.  
SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.  
Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.  
W. B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

## *President*

WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue.

## *Vice-Presidents*

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.  
ROBERT T. SKINNER, Donaldson's Hospital.  
JOHN GEDDIE, 16 Ann Street.

## *Honorary Secretary*

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 96 George Street.

## *Honorary Treasurer*

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

## *Council*

Prof. G. BALDWIN BROWN, The University.  
Prof. R. K. HANNAY, 14 Inverleith Terrace.  
W. FORBES GRAY, 8 Mansionhouse Road.  
W. HUME KERR, M.A., University, High School Yards.  
F. C. MEARS, 14 Ramsay Garden.  
KENNETH SANDERSON, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, St. Helen's, West Coates.  
WILLIAM K. ALLAN, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.  
WILLIAM ANGUS, Record Office, H.M. Register House.  
HENRY F. KERR, 12 East Claremont Street.  
CHARLES A. MALCOLM, Ph.D., S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.  
JAMES HAY THIN, 2 Chalmers Crescent.

## *Honorary Auditor*

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

## REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the Old Council Room, City Chambers, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 30th January 1924, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club, presided. There was a good attendance of members.

Apologies were intimated from Mr. C. E. Price, Mr. William K. Allan, Mr. Robert T. Skinner, Mr. W. Forbes Gray, and Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, Hon. Secretary.

The Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts, which had been issued to the members, was held as read, and is in the following terms:—

The Council beg to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report.

During the year ended 31st December 1923, there were nine vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain eighteen names on the list of applicants for admission.

Three excursions were held during the summer, detailed reports of which will appear in the next volume. The first, a joint excursion with the Edinburgh Architectural Association, took place on Saturday, 19th May, to Hatton House, Midlothian, which has many associations with Old Edinburgh. The company, numbering considerably over a hundred, was welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. William Whitelaw, and thereafter inspected the mansion and grounds under the guidance of Dr. Thomas Ross and Mr. R. T. Skinner, the former describing the architecture, while the latter read notes on the history of Hatton House.

On Saturday, 2nd June, the members visited the grave of Adam Smith, in the Canongate churchyard, on which Mr. William Cowan, the

President, placed a wreath in commemoration of the bicentenary of the great economist's birth. The wreath bore the following inscription: 'Adam Smith, 1723-1923. A grateful tribute from the Old Edinburgh Club. "The *Wealth of Nations* has done more towards the happiness of man than has been effected by the united abilities of all the statesmen and legislators."' Panmure House, Canongate, where Adam Smith lived during the last twelve years of his life and where he died, was also visited. Mr. W. Forbes Gray narrated the history of the mansion from title-deeds.

The final excursion for the season took place on Saturday, 8th July, when the members were conducted over the Parliament House by Mr. George P. H. Watson, architect, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland). Mr. Watson gave an elaborate account of the architecture of the building, and recalled its associations with notable men and events.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

Volume XII. of the Book of the Club was issued in April. Subsequently it was felt that an Alphabetical Index to the names of Closes, Wynds, etc., mentioned in the paper by Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, would be of much service, and the Council decided to prepare and issue the same to the members along with the Annual Report. A copy of this Index is therefore sent herewith, and members are recommended to insert it in the volume at the end of the article to which it refers.

The Council have pleasure in announcing that Volume XIII. is well advanced, and will, it is hoped, be issued in the spring. It will include a paper by Professor Hannay and Mr. George P. H. Watson, giving for the first time a full and authentic account of the origin and building of the Parliament House; also a paper by the President on Bearford's Parks. The volume will further contain a list of all the proprietors of houses in Edinburgh in 1635, compiled by Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, from a manuscript volume in the office of the City Chamberlain. For the purpose of collecting an Annuity Tax for the stipends of the Edinburgh ministers, each of the four parishes was divided into three sections. The boundaries of these are fully described in Mr. Watson's paper, which also furnishes notes on some of the proprietors.

The Council much regret the retirement of Mr. William Cowan from

the position of Editor of Publications, which he has held since the foundation of the Club, sixteen years ago. Twelve volumes have been issued under his editorship, and their high standard both as regards historical research and literary quality is due in large measure to the skill and judgment with which his labours have been informed, as well as to his unrivalled knowledge of the history of Edinburgh. At the request of the Council the duty of Editor has now been undertaken by Mr. W. Forbes Gray, who will be glad if members, possessing documents throwing fresh light on the history of the city, will kindly communicate with him.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:—

It was gratifying to know that the policy of preservation of old buildings of historical interest was still being adopted by those in charge of reconstruction works in the Town Council. Last spring the Council of the Club heard there was a possibility of the destruction or demolition of certain old houses in the neighbourhood of the Grassmarket and Candlemaker Row. They appointed several of their number to visit the old buildings, and a memorandum with regard to them was prepared and sent to the Town Council. The fine old building near the top of the Candlemaker Row, known as the Hall of the Corporation of the Candlemakers, was one that they thought ought to be preserved. There were some buildings further down the Candlemaker Row, including the old Harrow Inn, which they thought were important as a background to the Greyfriars' Churchyard. They might rest assured that in the main their recommendations would be given effect to, and that those buildings would be preserved as far as possible. They were glad to know that the Town Council had acquired the property of the so-called Huntly House in the Canongate. That had been a subject of anxiety for many years. It had been condemned as a habitable house, but the difficulty was to get hold of it. The Town Council had managed to acquire the property, and they hoped that this very nearly unique specimen now of old timber-fronted architecture in Edinburgh would be preserved. He had seen the inventory of the titles of the house, but as yet had found no evidence of it having belonged to the Huntly family. Whoever it belonged to, it was a splendid specimen of the old architecture of Edinburgh, and was worth preserving on its own account.

Referring to the desirability of the burgh records of Edinburgh being put in print, the Chairman said that, following a correspondence in the newspapers, the Council of the Club thought it would be appropriate for them to give the Town Council the benefit of their mind on the subject. Accordingly, a minute was sent to the Town Council supporting the proposal to print extracts from the records. He was pleased to say that the suggestion was received very favourably in the Lord Provost's Committee, and there was every hope that the matter would be tackled by the Town Council. Looking back on the work of the year, he said they should feel satisfied that the Club was flourishing as it was. He thought they were fulfilling thoroughly the objects for which the Club was instituted, and that they had done something to foster an interest in their own local history.

The Report and Balance Sheet were adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman it was agreed that in Rule V. 'Editor of Publications' be inserted after 'Treasurer.'

Mr. Cowan 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, and Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., as Honorary Vice-Presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

Mr. Alexander Darling, LL.D., in moving the election of Mr. William Cowan as President of the Club, said :—

Mr. Cowan had laid the Club under a deep debt of gratitude to him for his work in connection with it in various capacities, not least, in the capacity of President, and probably most important, in the position which he had for so many years filled in connection with the editorial work of the Club. He had done that work with great ability and outstanding zeal. They could not allow that occasion to pass without expressing to him personally how much they were indebted to him for his labours, given so ungrudgingly and so faithfully. He (Dr. Darling) did not imagine there was any one among their citizens who had a more intimate knowledge of their grand old city than Mr. Cowan.

Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., Mr. Robert T. Skinner, and Mr. John Geddie were appointed Vice-Presidents, with

Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie as Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., as Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Forbes Gray as Editor of Publications, and Mr. W. Melvill Sym, C.A., as Hon. Auditor.

Mr. David Robertson, LL.B., S.S.C., Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, Mr. William Bonnar, and Mr. J. Cameron Robbie were elected Members of Council.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, Prof. R. K. Hannay, LL.D., Mr. W. Forbes Gray, and Mr. W. Hume Kerr, the retiring Members of Council.

The Chairman was thanked for presiding.

The Meeting then terminated.

## EXCURSIONS

### I

#### HATTON HOUSE

ON the afternoon of Saturday, 19th May 1923, the members participated in a joint excursion with the Edinburgh Architectural Association to Hatton House, a notable example of the Scoto-French chateau of the seventeenth century, standing near the southern boundary of Ratho parish, and having many associations with Old Edinburgh. The mansion is encircled by noble woods of which Lord Cockburn wrote in his *Journal*: 'The Hatton domestic grounds must have been magnificent once. Enough remains to show the greatness and beauty of the original design.' The party, numbering considerably over a hundred, were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. William Whitelaw, and, though the weather was showery, the visit was most enjoyable and instructive.

The company first of all assembled in front of the mansion where Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., described its main architectural features with the aid of plans. Occupying a plateau, from which a pleasing prospect can be had, Hatton House belongs to four distinct periods. The oldest portion dates from the fourteenth century, and consists of the central tower, a massive structure with walls eight feet thick, and resembling David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle and the Keep at Craigmillar. The wings and turrets, added by Charles Maitland, third Earl of Lauderdale, between 1664 and 1675, belong to the second period, and the entrance hall, porch, and drawing-room, built by the fifth Earl, to the third. The latest additions are the kitchen and adjoining apartments which were erected by Mr. Whitelaw. On the south front of the mansion are displayed the arms of Sir Alan de Lawedre—a griffin beaked, the crest a tower with a demi-griffin issuing from the top. The curious motto 'Strike alike' seems to have been obliterated. The initials C. M. and E. L. (Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder, his wife) appear over the north doorway (the former gateway to the

garden), on dormer windows, on wall-dials, and even on the weather vane. The imposing west gateway, the work of the fourth Earl of Lauderdale, bears the dates 1692 and 1829, the latter being the year in which one of the modern proprietors, Captain William Davidson (1780-1865), removed the arch from its former site in the Great Avenue. The side arches of the gateway were designed by William H. Playfair, the architect of Donaldson's Hospital and the National Gallery.

After a walk round the mansion and through an old-world garden in which is a circular bath, ten feet in diameter, surrounded by a stone seat, the company reassembled in the entrance hall where Mr. Robert T. Skinner, J.P., gave an account of the history of the building.

The earliest mention of the lands of Hatton appears in a deed granted by Robert II. to John of Halton (or Haltoun) in 1374. Three years later, the estate was purchased by Sir Alan de Lawedre (or Lauder), whose wife was the daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe. In 1547 the owner of Hatton was the Sir William de Lawedre who was suspected of being implicated in the Riccio conspiracy. He entertained Bothwell at Hatton House on the night of 23rd April 1567. Mary Queen of Scots was then at Linlithgow, and next day Bothwell carried Mary by force to his castle at Dunbar. Hatton remained in the possession of the Lauders till 1652, when Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Lauder, married Charles Maitland, who became a Scots Judge under the title of Lord Halton, and eventually third Earl of Lauderdale. He it was who not only made important additions to the mansion but lavishly adorned it, inspired, no doubt, by the example of his elder brother, the Duke of Lauderdale, whose residence at Ham in Surrey was, according to Evelyn's *Diary*, furnished like a prince's.

Besides being a Lord of Session, Maitland was Master of the Mint, signalling his tenure of office by adulterating the coinage. In 1674 he assisted his brother, the Duke, in the management of Scottish affairs, but, says Bishop Burnet, was 'weak and violent, insolent and corrupt.' When Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton was driven from the Lord Advocateship, Maitland was instrumental in having Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, the persecutor of the Covenanters, appointed his successor. On the fall of Lauderdale, Maitland was accused before Parliament of perjury in connection with the trial of James Mitchell, the Edinburgh shopkeeper, who attempted to shoot Archbishop Sharp at the upper end of Blackfriars' Wynd. Incriminating letters were produced, and the charge was fully substantiated. The Lauderdale of Cabal fame

dying without issue, Maitland succeeded as third Earl. He died in 1691.

In Richard Maitland (1653-95), the fourth Earl, the Stuart dynasty had a steadfast supporter. He was Lord Justice-General when only twenty-eight, but, being suspected of complicity in the schemes of his father-in-law, the Earl of Argyll, he was deprived of his office, and outlawed. A poet of some distinction, he was the author of a verse translation of Virgil, much admired by Dryden. His library was one of the choicest of the period. John Maitland, the fifth Earl, sat on the Scottish Bench as Lord Ravelrig, and supported the Union. A grandson of the sixth Earl, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland of Lindores, commanded the *Bellerophon* and brought Napoleon to Torbay.

A pleasing picture of Hatton and of the seventh Earl is to be found in Cosmo Innes's memoir of Andrew Dalzel, Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University. Dalzel, who was tutor to Lord Maitland and his brother Thomas, lived much at Hatton, the Earl, too deaf to enjoy society, taking pleasure in his company. Henry Dundas and Robertson, the historian, once spent an evening at Hatton. The latter, writes Dalzel, 'was in great spirits, and shone prodigiously in conversation.' Thither, too, came Edmund Burke in 1784 and there he dined with Lord Maitland, Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and Dalzel. In the following year the great political philosopher was again at Hatton accompanied by William Windham, whom Dalzel thought 'perhaps the very best Greek scholar' he had ever met. Macaulay refers to him as 'the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham.' Dalzel's domestication at Hatton, however, was not wholly to his taste, for he confesses that 'the length of the meals, both at dinner and supper, is a great consumption of time for a literary man.'

James Maitland, eighth Earl (1759-1839), took part in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. His third daughter married James Balfour, laird of Whittingehame, their grandson being the present Earl of Balfour. In 1792 he sold Hatton because the Prince of Wales (George IV.) had ruined him by cheating at cards. The purchasers were the Trustees of General Scott on behalf of Miss Henrietta Scott of Scotstarvet, who became Duchess of Portland. The estate then comprehended nearly one-half of Ratho parish, but in 1797 it was parcelled out into six properties. The 'house lot' was bought by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Randall (1747-1827), who assumed the surname of Davidson on

succeeding to his maternal uncle's estate of Muirhouse. Dr. Davidson was minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, and when he died Chalmers referred to him as one 'whose very looks of love and grace celestial, apart from language altogether, bespoke the presence of a man who felt himself at the gates of his blissful and everlasting home.' By his second wife, a sister of Lord Cockburn, Dr. Davidson was the grandfather of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Hatton House, comprising 500 acres, remained in the possession of the Davidson family till 1870, when it was sold for £42,000 to the Earl of Morton, whose son, Lord Aberdour, soon after restored the mansion. In 1898 it was purchased by Mr. James M'Kelvie, and in 1915 by Mr. William Whitelaw.

Hatton House was the summer residence of Francis Jeffrey (1812-14) before he removed to Craigerook. Francis Horner, one of his guests, wrote to a friend: 'I have been for a couple of days to Hatton, where Jeffrey lives in a great house and writes his reviews in a little gilded closet.' Crossing to New York, in August 1813, to marry his second wife, Jeffrey suffered from sea-sickness, and longed to be at Hatton. 'I have been thinking all day of my sweet leisure autumn Sundays at Hatton last year; my early walks in the calm sunshine of the morning; my grey stairs, with the dewy flowers beside me; my languid reading and careless talking all the morning; my little contemplative trot before dinner; our airy tea-drinkings with the open windows and the swallows skimming past them; our long twilight social walks.'

Later tenants of Hatton included Archibald Constable, the publisher, who was there in the summer of 1823; Mrs. Maconochie Wellwood, widow of the second Scots Judge to take the title of Meadowbank; and the late Mr. John Ritchie Findlay, proprietor of *The Scotsman*, who commemorated his tenancy of ten years at Hatton by publishing in 1875 an interesting monograph on the old mansion.

## II

## PANMURE HOUSE, CANONGATE

On 2nd June 1923, the Club, to the number of about one hundred, visited Panmure House, when the following paper, based largely on title-deeds, was read by Mr. W. Forbes Gray:—

Panmure House is, historically and architecturally, one of the

most interesting Canongate mansions still remaining. Chambers says that about the middle of last century it 'bore the appearance of one of those small semi-quadrangular manor-houses' which existed in Scotland in the seventeenth century. When it was the town residence of the Earls of Panmure, it was pleasantly surrounded by a terraced garden which, on the north, stretched to the green slopes of the Calton Hill, and afforded a prospect by no means uninviting. Moreover, Panmure House had an air of seclusion. Though overlooked by tall 'lands' pretty much as it is to-day, the mansion stood in an enclosed area, which shut off its inmates from the traffic of the close and from the noise and bustle of the Canongate.

But with the coming of the industrial age, the mansion and its environment were sadly transformed. What had once been the home of the Earls of Panmure and the Earls of Dalhousie 'was brought into juxtaposition,' says Chambers, 'with the coarse details of an iron foundry.' Sir Daniel Wilson offers similar testimony. Recalling in 1848 the circumstance that Adam Smith once lived in Panmure House, he refers to the building as now a melancholy abode 'for the residence even of a poor author.' During the last thirty years it has undergone a further transformation, not for the better. The main entrance to the mansion was on the west side, but the flight of steps which gave access has been removed, and where formerly there was the door there is now a window.

Industrial claims are also responsible for completely shutting out what must have been a glorious view to the north, a large brick building having been erected at a distance of about half a dozen feet from the mansion. Unsightly buildings, too, have been added on the east, and the slender, crow-stepped gable to the south has also been disfigured. But it is still possible to agree with Chambers's remark, that notwithstanding industrial encroachments, Panmure House is yet 'not without some traits of its original style.' This is especially true of the interior. The public rooms, which are on the first floor, are now used for storage, but the apartments upstairs afford considerable evidence that the house has seen better days. There is a panelled room, with doors, shutters, and presses exhibiting fine examples of woodwork.

Through the kindness of the owners of the property, I am enabled to piece together from title-deeds a brief but not inglorious chronicle of Panmure House. The first mention of the ground on which the mansion is built is contained in an instrument of Sasine, dated 7th

January 1634, in favour of Archibald Wilkie of Harlowmuir. From that date till 1691 it was held by various owners, none of whom are prominent historical figures with the exception of Sir Robert Murray of Cameron and Priestfield, who is not to be confused with that Sir Robert Moray whose varied career as Colonel of the Scottish Guards in the French service, agent between Charles I. and the Scots in 1648, deputy for Lauderdale in the administration of Scotland, and first President of the Royal Society, has recently been made the subject of a biography.

Sir Robert Murray, the owner of the ground on which Panmure House is built, played his part on a smaller stage, though, curiously enough, he was once brought into close relationship with his illustrious namesake. In 1643 Sir Robert Moray, Colonel of the Scottish Guards, was a political prisoner in Bavaria. Two years he lay in bondage, but on 28th April 1645, his ransom, amounting to £16,500 (Scots), was paid by our Robert Murray, who was then a merchant in Paris. On his return to Scotland, Murray settled in Edinburgh, of which he was Provost in 1660, the year of the Restoration. In 1656 he acquired the ground on which Panmure House is built, but in 1666, after legal proceedings, he had to part with it to James Wilkie, son of Archibald Wilkie of Harlowmuir, the original owner. In 1670 Murray bought Cameron, the jointure appendage of the Prestonfield estate, from a daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton, brother of the first Earl of Haddington. Murray was proprietor of Cameron till 1677, when he sold it to Sir James Dick, Bart. Murray, who seems to have been the owner of Prestonfield also, was a member of the Privy Council of Scotland from 1669 to 1672.

In 1691 the ground was purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, and in 1693 was added to. On this property he built a 'lodging' which, in 1696, he conveyed to James Maule, fourth Earl of Panmure. The house built by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was apparently what is now known as Panmure House, but the exact date of completion is not clear.

James Maule, fourth Earl of Panmure, the first occupant, died exactly two hundred years ago. He was an ardent Jacobite. After succeeding to the earldom, he was made a privy councillor by James II., but when he opposed the Romanist policy of the king, he was relieved of his office. Nevertheless at the Revolution he remained faithful to the Stuarts, declined to join the Prince of Orange, though pressed to do

so by his father-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton, and opposed the recognition of William and Mary at the Convention of the Estates which met in Edinburgh in March 1689. The vote went against him, and he and his brother, the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, never again appeared in the Scottish Parliament.

In 1705 Panmure was mentioned by the Duke of Perth to the Jacobite, Nathaniel Hooke, as one 'to be relied on,' and in a contemporary memoir he is referred to as one of the richest men in Scotland. The Union of 1707 confirmed his Jacobitism. He strenuously opposed the Treaty, particularly that part which provided for the selection of representative peers; and the Chevalier de St. George wrote him a letter expressing confidence in his loyalty. When the Rebellion of 1715 broke out, Panmure joined Mar with 500 men. He proclaimed the Old Chevalier as James VIII. at Brechin, and when the latter landed in Scotland, entertained him at his castle. At the battle of Sheriffmuir the Earl commanded a regiment of foot. He was taken prisoner, but was rescued by his brother, the Hon. Harry Maule. Escaping to France, he received from James the Order of the Thistle, but was attainted and his estates confiscated. They were the most valuable of all those appropriated as the result of the Rebellion, being sold to the York Building Company for £60,000. Panmure twice declined the Government's offer to restore his estates on condition of his taking the oath of allegiance. He died at Paris in 1723 without issue.

Six years before his death an Act of Parliament was passed, making special provision for his Countess. In 1723 she made a disposition of the Panmure property, including the 'lodging . . . lately built from the ground by the deceased Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray' to James Maule, eldest son of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, subject to her own liferent. Harry Maule, who would have been Earl of Panmure on his brother's death but for the attainder, was as strong a Jacobite as the fourth Earl. After the Revolution he lived in retirement, spending his time in corresponding with the leading Jacobites, from whom he was constantly receiving news-letters, and in making extensive collections of documents relating to his own family and to the history of Scotland generally. His *Registrum de Panmure* was privately printed in 1874 in two sumptuous volumes. Maule was a nonjuror, and had much correspondence on religious matters with the Rev. James Greenshields, an Episcopal clergyman in Edinburgh, who had been

imprisoned for using the English Prayer Book. As already mentioned, he fought at Sheriffmuir, and the daring rescue of his brother is commemorated in the Jacobite ballad on the battle. He fled to Holland, but, returning to Scotland later, he busied himself with his historical researches. He died in Edinburgh in June 1734 (probably at Panmure House) and was buried in Holyrood Abbey.

James Maule, son of Harry Maule, to whom Panmure House was left, died before his father, and in 1735 the Canongate mansion was confirmed to William Maule, another son of Harry Maule. In 1743 the titles of Earl Panmure of Forth and Viscount Maule of Whitechurch were conferred on him. This Earl bought the forfeited Panmure estates from the York Building Company for £49,157, 18s. 4d. He followed a military career, was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was promoted to the rank of General. He died at his Canongate residence in 1782.

Panmure House now passed to the Dalhousie family, Earl Panmure of Forth being succeeded by his nephew, George Ramsay, eighth Earl of Dalhousie. In 1757 he was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, and in 1774, as well as in 1780 and 1784, was chosen a representative peer of Scotland. In 1775 he was appointed one of the Lords of Police, an office which he held till the suppression of the Board in 1782. Continuously from 1777 till 1783 he was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Earl died in France in 1787.

The next owner was George, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, a distinguished soldier and a lifelong friend of Sir Walter Scott. In Scott's *Journal*, under date 23rd December 1827, there is this entry: 'We drove to Dalhousie, where the gallant Earl, who had done so much to distinguish the British name in all and every quarter of the globe, is repairing the castle of his ancestors. . . . I was Lord Dalhousie's companion at school, where he was as much beloved by his companions as he has been ever respected by his companions-in-arms, and the people over whom he has been deputed to exercise the authority of his sovereign. He was always steady, wise, and generous.' In 1813 Dalhousie, along with Scott, was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Peninsular War.

Lockhart's statement that George, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, was 'highly distinguished' in the military annals of his time, is borne out by all that we know of him. Born in 1770, he saw much fighting

during the Napoleonic wars. He was with Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt in 1801, was present at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, and was one of the officers in the Peninsula to whom the thanks of Parliament was voted. In 1815 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, and in 1819 he was Captain-General of the Forces in North America. He died at Dalhousie Castle in 1838.

But it is intellect, not rank, that has conferred fame on Panmure House. During the tenure of the Earls of Dalhousie, Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, was a tenant. To this mansion in 1778 he brought from Kirkcaldy his aged mother and his cousin, Margaret Douglas, and there he lived continuously till his death, twelve years later. It was perhaps the happiest period of Smith's life, certainly the most prosperous, for he had recently published his epoch-making book, and was enjoying 'an affluence more than equal to all his wants.' A Commissioner of Customs, Smith was to be seen almost any day, walking up the Canongate to his office in the Royal Exchange. Though a public servant, his duties were not so onerous as to preclude much leisure, which he spent in entertaining his friends and in browsing in his library of 3000 volumes.

Among the many notable people who visited Smith at Panmure House was Edmund Burke. The great statesman and orator was Smith's guest in 1784 and again in 1785. On the latter occasion he was accompanied by William Windham, War Secretary in the Administration of the younger Pitt which ended in 1801. Windham, in his *Diary*, 1784-1810, affords us interesting glimpses of Smith in his Canongate home.

Another Englishman who has placed on record his impressions of the author of the *Wealth of Nations* at this time, is Samuel Rogers, the poet. He visited Edinburgh in the summer of 1789 and, with delightful garrulity, has told us how he was received by Smith, who were his fellow-guests, and what were the topics of post-prandial discussion—altogether a piece of Boswellian colour which most of us would be sorry to miss.

In one of the upper rooms of Panmure House, facing the north, Smith is said to have breathed his last. For a considerable time before his death, he was fully conscious that he had not long to live. On his death-bed he asked the two dearest friends of his later years, Hutton, the geologist, and Joseph Black, the chemist, to burn there and

then sixteen volumes of his manuscripts. They reluctantly complied, and his mind was relieved. Sunday suppers were an institution at Panmure House, and even when dying, Smith would not forego the pleasure of meeting his friends. On the last occasion he was too ill to entertain his guests, and retired early to bed. As he left the room, he is reported to have said: 'I love your company, gentlemen, but I believe I must leave you to go to another world.' A few days later, 17th July 1790, the great economist was no more. His body was borne from Panmure House to the grave behind the Canongate Tol-booth, over which is reared a tombstone of chaste design, the work of his friend Robert Adam.

### III

#### PARLIAMENT HOUSE <sup>1</sup>

The last of the meetings for the season was held on 7th July, when Parliament House was visited, under the guidance of Mr. George P. H. Watson, architect, Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland.

Mr. Watson, who acted in the unavoidable absence of Professor Hannay, LL.D., gave first of all a historical narrative. Parliament House, he explained, was erected by command of Charles I., the King's action being dictated by considerations of accommodation. In 1617, the membership of the Scots Parliament had grown to about 170, and the new building was planned with a view to accommodating that number. Charles had ordered the Hall to be erected in the belief that he could manage the Scots Estates, but the latter signalled their first meeting in the new building (1639) by attempting to get rid of Royal control. Proceeding, Mr. Watson laid stress on the fact that the erection of Parliament Hall was a municipal enterprise, funds being provided jointly by the burgh and the citizens, the latter subscribing more than one-third of the total cost. James Murray, Master of Work to His Majesty, 'drew up a model' of the new building, while the Council approved the site, purchased the material and plant, and engaged and paid the workmen. The foundation stone was laid on 3rd August 1632.

<sup>1</sup> For a full account of the origin, building and architecture of Parliament House, members are referred to the paper on pp. 1-78 of this volume.

Describing the architectural features of Parliament House, Mr. Watson said the building was L-shaped, the main block running almost north and south, and the wing lying to the east and in alignment with the main south gable. Above the level of the Parliament Yard, which was also to the east, the wing rose two storeys, but the main block, though equally high, showed only one storey above the yard. There were two turnpikes. The principal entrance, which lay towards the north end of the main east wall, was a handsome Renaissance door-piece. Above it was a pediment containing the Royal Arms, flanked by statues of Justice and Mercy. The building was surmounted by a bartizan or corbelled parapet, together with angle turrets, which had lead roofs and gilt vanes.

Internally, the chief feature was the highly ornamented and massive oak roof—one of the most skilfully constructed in Scotland. The central fireplace was of Italian workmanship, the central panel representing Christ delivering the keys to Peter. When the Scots Parliament met in the building, the throne, which was occupied by the Commissioner, was at the south end. On the steps of the throne stood the officers of State, and on either side of the upper end of the hall there were raised and decorated benches for the use of the nobles. At a table in the centre the judges of the Court of Session and the clerks of Parliament were seated, while the Commissioners of Burghs and the lesser Barons sat on plain benches lower down. Accommodation was also provided for the general public and the retainers of the various members.

After the Union of 1707 the building became the Outer House of the Court of Session, though one portion, curiously enough, was occupied by stalls on which jewellery and cutlery were exposed for sale. During the reign of George III. the hall witnessed scenes of revelry indulged in by citizens who had been invited to drink His Majesty's health on the anniversary of the Royal birthday. In 1680, the Duke and Duchess of York were banqueted in the Parliament Hall; likewise George IV. in 1822.

### The Edinburgh Club ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

For the Year ending 31st December 1923

CHARGE	DISCHARGE
I. Funds at close of last Account:—	
(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt, . . . . .	£21 12 6
(b) Due by Honorary Treasurer, . . . . .	22 17 6
	335 11 6
(c) Arrears of Subscriptions:—	
For year 1921—1 Member, . . . . .	£1 1 0
Do. 1922—2 Members, . . . . .	0 2 6
1 Associate, . . . . .	1 3 6
	£365 0 0
II. Subscriptions:—	
For year 1923 (350 Members at 10s. 6d.), . . . . .	£183 15 0
Less—Paid in advance during 1922, . . . . .	3 13 6
	£180 1 6
25 Libraries at 10s. 6d., . . . . .	£13 2 6
Less—Paid in advance during 1922, . . . . .	0 10 6
	£12 12 0
1 Associate, . . . . .	0 2 6
For year 1924—	
4 Members at 10s. 6d., . . . . .	2 2 0
1 Library at 10s. 6d., . . . . .	0 10 6
	15 7 0
III. Volume sold, . . . . .	195 8 6
IV. Interest on Deposit Receipt, . . . . .	0 10 6
	4 9 4
	£569 10 7
	£365 0 0
	2 8 3
	£367 8 3
	£0 10 6
	1 1 0
	0 2 6
	1 14 0
	£369 2 3
	£191 18 10
	4 14 3
	£187 4 7
V. Funds at close of this Account:—	
(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt, . . . . .	£191 18 10
(b) Less—Due to Honorary Treasurer, . . . . .	4 14 3
	£187 4 7
(c) Arrears of Subscriptions:—	
1 Member, . . . . .	£0 10 6
1 Library, . . . . .	0 10 6
	1 1 0
	188 5 7
	£569 10 7

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer.

Edinburgh, 9th January 1924.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1923, of which the above is an Abstract, and have found them correctly stated and sufficiently covered and accounted for.

W. MERVILLE SMYTH, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

# Old Edinburgh Club

1924

## *Honorary Patrons*

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

## *Honorary President*

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND  
MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.

## *Honorary Vice-Presidents*

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST.  
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.  
W. B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

## *President*

WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue.

## *Vice-Presidents*

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.  
ROBERT T. SKINNER, Donaldson's Hospital.  
JOHN GEDDIE, 16 Ann Street.

## *Honorary Secretary*

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 35 East Claremont Street.

## *Honorary Treasurer*

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

## *Editor of Publications*

W. FORBES GRAY, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road.

## *Council*

F. C. MEARS, 14 Ramsay Garden.  
KENNETH SANDERSON, W.S., 5 Northumberland Street.  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, St. Helen's, West Coates.  
WILLIAM K. ALLAN, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.  
WILLIAM ANGUS, Record Office, H.M. Register House.  
HENRY F. KERR, 12 East Claremont Street.  
CHARLES A. MALCOLM, Ph.D., S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.  
JAMES HAY THIN, 2 Chalmers Crescent.  
DAVID ROBERTSON, LL.B., S.S.C., City Chambers.  
CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, 1 Napier Road.  
WILLIAM BONNAR, 51 Braid Avenue.  
J. CAMERON ROBBIE, 22 York Place.

## *Honorary Auditor*

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

# Old Edinburgh Club

## LIST OF MEMBERS

AITKEN, ROBERT, 16 Hope Terrace.  
Alexander, A., National Bank, 179 High Street.  
Alexander, James, 28 India Street.  
Allan, F. H., 37 Northumberland Street.  
Allan, William K., 2 Wester Coates Avenue.  
Anderson, Mrs. Arthur, 31 Bellevue Place.  
Anderson, Miss Helen Maud, 'St. Vincent,' Corstorphine Road.  
Anderson, John, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.  
Anderson, Martin, 45 York Place.  
Anderson, William, 2 Dalkeith Street, Portobello.  
Anderson, W. Kinloch, 14 George Street.  
Angus, William, Record Office, H.M. Register House.  
Armstrong, John Johnston, Hollycot, Lasswade.  
  
BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., 11 Pitt Street, Portobello.  
Barclay, Oswald, 17 Carlton Terrace.  
Barker, John S., 54 Henderson Row.  
Barnett, David, Corporation Museum.  
Barrie, John A., 15 Abbey Road, Eskbank.  
Bartholomew, Ian, Nairne Lodge, Duddingston.  
Baxendine, Andrew, 10 M'Laren Road.  
Baxter, David, M.A., Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.  
Bethune, John, Viewfield, Currie.  
Birnie, George R., 67 Trinity Road.  
Birrell, J. Hamilton, 51 Lauderdale Street.  
Blaikie, Walter Biggar, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street. (*Hon. Vice-  
President.*)  
Bonar, John J., Eldinbrae, Lasswade.  
Bonnar, William, 51 Braid Avenue.  
Bowers, John, 75 Morningside Road.  
Boyd, John L., The Cottage, Jedburgh.  
Boyes, John, 40 Glendevon Place.  
Brotherston, G. M., 23 Jeffrey Street.

Brown, Charles, 9 Bernard Terrace.  
 Brown, Mrs. David, Willowbrae House, Willowbrae Road.  
 Brown, Prof. G. Baldwin, LL.D., The University, Edinburgh.  
 Bruce, James, W.S., 16 Hill Street.  
 Bruce, Miss, 19 Bright's Crescent.  
 Bruce, Miss, 6 Granby Road.  
 Bryce, P. Ross, F.S.A.Scot., 33 Craigmillar Park.  
 Bryce, William, 25 Park Avenue, Portobello.  
 Bryson, Nathaniel, 18 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.  
 Burnett, Rev. W., B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.  
 Burnside, John W., 3 Oxford Street.

CALDER, Mrs. LOGAN, 3 Ormidale Terrace.  
 Campbell, A. H., Burgh Engineer, Parliament Square.  
 Campbell, Charles, Cloverlea, Cramond Bridge.  
 Campbell, J. D. B., 25 Ainslie Place.  
 Cargill, Alexander, J.P., 19 Kingsburgh Road.  
 Carmichael, Mrs., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.  
 Cassillis, Right Hon. The Earl of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.  
 Chambers, C. E. S., 339 High Street.  
 Christie, Mrs., 7 Gordon Terrace.  
 Chrystal, F. M., M.B., 187 Gilmore Place.  
 Clapperton, D. A., 8 Magdala Crescent.  
 Clark, Alexander, Roselea, Corstorphine.  
 Clarkson, James Copland, 20 Forth Street.  
 Cochrane, James, 2 Craighouse Terrace.  
 Cockburn, Harry A., 37 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W. 3.  
 Colville, Miss J. B., 11 Scotland Street.  
 Cook, E. R., Law Society, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.  
 Cormack, D. S., 19 Dalziel Place, London Road.  
 Cossar, Mrs. Isabella, Ardgath, St. John's Road, Corstorphine.  
 Couper, Rev. W. J., M.A., 26 Circus Drive, Glasgow.  
 Cowan, John James, Westerlea, Murrayfield.  
 Cowan, William, 47 Braid Avenue. (*President.*)  
 Craig, Sterling, M.A., 130 Princes Street.  
 Cranston, Lady, 19 Merchiston Avenue.  
 Crawford, George, 92 Spottiswoode Street.  
 Crawshaw, Dr. Charles, Barwood Mount, Ramsbottom, Lancashire.  
 Crichton, A. D., City Chambers, Edinburgh.  
 Croal, Miss Caroline H., 14 Eyre Crescent.

Crombie, David, 11 Rutland Square.  
 Cruikshank, John, 55 Castle Street.  
 Cullen, William J., 7 Howard Street.  
 Cumming, Charles M., 4 Laverockbank Terrace.  
 Cunningham, J. H., 2 Ravelston Place.  
 Cunningham, Mrs. Jean C., 13 Middleby Street.

DALRYMPLE, Hon. HEW, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.  
 Darling, Alexander, LL.D., 23 South Oswald Road.  
 Davidson, W., 9 Bernard Terrace.  
 Dawson, A. B., 33 Royal Terrace.  
 De La Warr, Dowager Countess, Easter Duddingston, Portobello.  
 Dick, Andrew W., M.A., 9 West Claremont Street.  
 Dobbie, Sir Joseph, S.S.C., 24 Drummond Place.  
 Dobbie, Lady, 24 Drummond Place.  
 Dobie, W. Fraser, St. Catherine's, Liberton.  
 Donald, Alexander Graham, M.A., F.F.A., 18 Carlton Terrace.  
 Donaldson, Robert, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Bridford, Woodside Avenue, London, N. 10.  
 Dott, Miss Margaret S., 215 Bruntsfield Place.  
 Douglas, John, 6 St. Mary's Grove, Barnes Common, London, S.W.  
 Douglas, L. MacQueen, Newpark, West Calder.  
 Douglas, Miss C. P., 97 Inchview Terrace.  
 Douglas, Robert E., 89 George Street.  
 Doull, John, Argyle Brewery, Chambers Street.  
 Drummond, W. J. A., C.A., 10 Stafford Street.  
 Drummond, William, S.S.C., 66 George Street.  
 Dunn, Miss Jessie D., Braehead, Inveresk.

EDGAR, Mrs. DOUGLAS, 9 Sylvan Place.  
 Eggeling, H. F., 95 Comiston Drive.  
 Elliot, George H., 17 Princes Street.  
 Elliot, Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Fitzwilliam, 16 Royal Terrace.  
 Elliot, Stuart Douglas, S.S.C., D.L., 40 Princes Street.  
 Ewing, James L., LL.D., Derreen, Murrayfield Drive.

FAIRLEY, JOHN A., 3 Barnton Gardens, Barnton Gate.  
 Ferguson, James Haig, M.D., 7 Coates Crescent.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. Haig, 7 Coates Crescent.  
 Ferguson, Miss Jessie, c/o Inglis, Orr & Bruce, 19a Hill Street.

Findlay, Sir John R., K.B.E., LL.D., 3 Rothesay Terrace.  
 Fisher, John, 8 Great King Street.  
 Fortune, R., S.S.C., 35 Mansionhouse Road.  
 Fraser, Dr. John, 4 St. Colme Street.  
 Fraser, W. A., 49 Braid Avenue.

GARDNER, C. S., 11 Hope Terrace.  
 Garven, James, Pinkie Pans, Musselburgh.  
 Geddie, John, 16 Ann Street. (*Vice-President.*)  
 Gibson, James T., 14 Regent Terrace.  
 Gibson, Thomas, 7 Glengyle Terrace.  
 Gillespie, Frederick, C.A., 10 Walker Street.  
 Gilmour, Brigadier-General R. G. Gordon, C.B., The Inch, Liberton.  
 Glegg, A. H., W.S., Bonaly Tower, Colinton.  
 Glover, John, W.S., 1 Hill Street.  
 Good, Mrs., Braefoot, Liberton.  
 Grant, J. Taylor, M.D., 3 Manor Place.  
 Grant, Robert, 31 George IV. Bridge.  
 Gray, Robert Collie, S.S.C., 10 Hermitage Drive.  
 Gray, W. Forbes, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road (*Editor of Publications*).  
 Greig, Mrs. C. A., Woodridge, Dalkeith.  
 Guy, John C., Carsaig House, Tayvallich, by Lochgilphead.

HAMILTON, JAMES, Mossbank Industrial School, Millerston, Glasgow.  
 Hamilton, James A., 18 George Street.  
 Hannah, Hugh, Solicitor, 6 St. Bernard's Crescent.  
 Hannah, William, 30 West Maitland Street.  
 Hannay, Professor R. K., LL.D., 5 Royal Terrace.  
 Hardie, J. P., 15 Rothesay Place.  
 Hardie, R. S. L., 3 Clarendon Crescent.  
 Hay, William J., John Knox's House, High Street.  
 Hayne, Adam H., 27 Thirlestane Road.  
 Hayne, William, 38 Forbes Road.  
 Henderson, W. F., 37 Falcon Avenue.  
 Henry, J. Macintyre, 7 South Charlotte Street.  
 Hewat, Fergus, M.B., Ch.B., 3 Darnaway Street.  
 Highgate, James, 125 Constitution Street, Leith.  
 Hogben, John, 9 Duddingston Crescent, Portobello.

Hunter, Andrew, 48 Garscube Terrace.  
 Hunter, Thomas D., 11 Gloucester Place.  
 Hutcheson, Alexander, M.A., 4 Denham Green Avenue.

INGLIS, E. O., 40 Moray Place.  
 Inglis, Francis Caird, F.S.A.Scot., Rock House, Calton Hill.  
 Inglis, John, 8 Wellington Street.  
 Inglis, Joseph, W.S., 110 George Street.  
 Inglis, Miss Margaret J., 39 Bruntsfield Place.  
 Inman, W. C., 174 Braid Road.

JACK, THOMAS CHATER, 11 Greenhill Gardens.  
 Jameson, James H., W.S., 16 Coates Crescent.  
 Jamieson, James H., 12 Sciennes Gardens.  
 Johnstone, David, 5 Dundas Street.  
 Joss, John, 47 M'Donald Road.

KELLY, JOHN G., Summerhall, Ratho.  
 Kerr, Henry F., 12 East Claremont Street.  
 Kerr, W. Hume, M.A., B.Sc., University, High School Yards.  
 King, John A., 35 Morningside Park.  
 Kinghorn, Hugh, 39 Pitt Street, Leith.  
 Kippen, John, M.A., Royal High School, Regent Road.  
 Knoblauch, Thomas, Scottish Liberal Club, Princes Street.

LANGWILL, H. G., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 4 Hermitage Place, Leith.  
 Latimer, George Brown, 143-7 Lothian Road.  
 Laurie, Principal A. P., D.Sc., Heriot-Watt College.  
 Leckie, Rev. R. W., U.F. Manse, Davidson's Mains.  
 Lee, David, 21 Merchiston Crescent.  
 Leishman, Thomas A., Brooksby, Liberton.  
 Leslie, Mrs., 5 Douglas Gardens.  
 Lessels, Henry, C.A., 10 Stafford Street.  
 Lindsay, William, 18 South St. Andrew Street.  
 Lorimer, George, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.  
 Low, Miss, 9 Queen's Crescent.

MCARTHUR, DAVID, 12 North Park Terrace.  
 Macaulay, Mrs., *Times* Office, Oban.  
 Macrae, Donald, 22 India Street.

M'Donald, Roderick, Craigforth, Primrose Bank Road.  
 Macfarlane, W. W., D.L., 10 Tipperlinn Road.  
 Macfarlane-Grieve, R. W., Penchrise Peel, Hawick.  
 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., 5 Regent Terrace.  
 Mackay, William, Solicitor, Inverness.  
 M'Kelvie, Alex., C.A., 26 Mortonhall Road.  
 M'Kenzie, James, 201 Morningside Road.  
 Mackie, George, 6 Carlton Terrace.  
 Mackie, Sir P. Jeffrey, Corraith, Symington, by Kilmarnock.  
 MacLaren, Duncan, S.S.C., 62 Frederick Street.  
 M'Lean, Miss, Cardrona, Dunblane.  
 M'Lean, Miss Frances A., Cardrona, Dunblane.  
 M'Leod, Alex. N., 149 Warrender Park Road.  
 MacLeod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E., LL.D., 25 Albany Street.  
 M'Leod, Neil, 81 Harrison Road.  
 M'Neil, Dr. Charles, 44 Heriot Row.  
 Macniven, Daniel, 138 Princes Street.  
 Macphail, J. R. N., K.C., 17 Royal Circus.  
 Macpherson, Norman M., S.S.C., 2 Hill Street.  
 Macpherson, James P., 31 Mayfield Gardens.  
 MacRitchie, Lewis A., 35 East Claremont Street. (*Hon. Secretary.*)  
 Macvey, William, 16 Park Avenue, Portobello.  
 Macvicar, Neil, W.S., 2 Douglas Crescent.  
 Malcolm Charles A., Ph.D., S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.  
 Maltman, A. J., 61 Brunswick Street.  
 Manclark, James M'Kinnon, 14 Hope Street.  
 Manson, William, 18 Esslemont Road.  
 Marshall, William, 36 Ashton Road Gourrock.  
 Marwick, T. P., 43 Lauder Road.  
 Mears, Frank C., 14 Ramsay Garden.  
 Melles, J. W., of Gruline, Mull, by Oban.  
 Melrose, W. B., 17 Mitchell Street, Leith.  
 Melville, A. P., W.S., 11 So. Charlotte Street.  
 Menzies, John R., West Links House, North Berwick.  
 Middleton, Miss Harriet A., Manorhead, Stow.  
 Middleton, James Aitken, M.D., Manorhead, Stow.  
 Mill, William, 4 Templeland Road, Corstorphine.

Milne, Archibald, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 108 Comiston Drive.  
 Milne, Charles, Advocate, 23 Stafford Street.  
 Minto, John, M.A., 12 Nile Grove.  
 Mitchell, Charles, C.E., 2 Randolph Crescent.  
 Mitchell, William, K.C., 17 Great King Street.  
 Moncrieff, William George Scott, Whitechurch Rectory, Edgware.  
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. F. W., 24 Buccleuch Place.  
 Morris, George, 339 High Street.  
 Munro, D. L., 45 Greenbank Crescent.  
 Murray, Alfred A., W.S., 20 Warriston Crescent.  
 Murray, Capt. The Hon. Lord James Steuart, Dunkeld House,  
 Dunkeld.  
 Murray, J. H., 70 Morningside Drive.  
 Murray, Miss Eunice G., Moorepark, Cardross.

NAISMITH, Mrs. MARY A., 2 Ramsay Garden.  
 Naismyth, Dr. Thomas G., Canaan Lodge, Canaan Lane.  
 Napier, Theodore, F.S.A.Scot., 7 West Castle Road.  
 Nightingale, Charles T., S.S.C., 8 North St. David Street.

OGLVIE, Very Rev. J. N., D.D., 18 Craigmillar Park.  
 Oliphant, Walter, S.S.C., 21 York Place.  
 Oliver, Edward J. H., 12 Lauder Road.  
 Oliver, James, 2 Hillside Crescent.

PARK, JOSEPH, 64 Thirlestane Road.  
 Paterson, J. Wilson, 11 Abinger Gardens.  
 Paterson, James, C.A., 9 Craigmillar Park.  
 Paterson, William, 25 Constitution Street, Leith.  
 Paton, Rev. Henry, M.A., Elmswood, Bonnington Road, Peebles.  
 Paton, Henry Macleod, 13 Argyle Place.  
 Paton, Robert, City Chamberlain, City Chambers.  
 Paul, Sir James Balfour, C.V.O., LL.D., 30 Heriot Row. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)  
 Peddie, Miss Barbara, Ard-Coille, Blair Atholl.  
 Pentland, Young J., 17 Nelson Street.  
 Petrie, James A., 23 Windsor Street.  
 Plummer, W. R., 8 Huntly Street.  
 Price, Charles E., J.P., 10 Atholl Crescent.  
 Proudfoot, George, 68 Spottiswoode Street.

Pursell, James, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.  
Purves, Mrs. Isabella, 6 Hermitage Drive.

RANKINE, THOMAS, 4 Gordon Terrace.  
Reekie, J. Ferguson, S.S.C., 22 Great King Street.  
Reid, John, 82 Strathearn Road.  
Reid, Mrs., Lauriston Castle, Midlothian.  
Richardson, James S., 5 Drumsheugh Gardens.  
Richardson, Ralph, W.S., 2 Parliament Square.  
Robbie, J. Cameron, 22 York Place.  
Robertson, David, LL.B., S.S.C., City Chambers.  
Robertson, Robert A., 2 Woodburn Place.  
Robertson, Stewart A., Education Office, Dundee.  
Robertson, William, 1 Atholl Place.  
Rosebery, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., The Durdans, Epsom. (*Honorary President*)  
Ross, James Wilson, 27 Frederick Street.  
Ross, Thomas, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place. (*Vice-President*)  
Ross, William Charles A., Royal High School, Regent Road.  
Rusk, J. M., S.S.C., 14 Whitehouse Loan.  
Russell, John, 2 Brunton Place.  
Rutherford, R. S., 36 Garscube Terrace.  
Rutherford, John, 150 Ingram Street, Glasgow.

ST. VIGEANS, Hon. Lord, 2 West Coates.  
Salvesen, Miss Dorothy, Dean Park House.  
Sanderson, Miss Cecilia, 5 Glencairn Crescent.  
Sanderson, Kenneth, W.S., 5 Northumberland Street.  
Sands, William, 37 George Street.  
Scott, George J., The Homestead, St. Thomas Road.  
Scott, James C., 15 Napier Road.  
Scott, John, W.S., 13 Hill Street.  
Scott, William, 28 Mardale Crescent.  
Seton, Col. A. D., B.Sc., of Mounie, New Club, Princes Street.  
Shennan, James W., J.P., Hermitage, Wardie Crescent.  
Sime, David, 27 Dundas Street.  
Sinton, James, Braehead, Inveresk.  
Simpson, A. Russell, W.S., 10 Albyn Place.  
Skinner, Robert T., M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital. (*Vice-President*)

Smith, James, 123 Willowbrae Road.  
Smith, George, M.A., Dulwich College, London, S.E.  
Smith, John Lamb, S.S.C., 58 Polwarth Terrace.  
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E., Clifton Lodge, Trinity.  
Smith, R. Addison, S.S.C., 19 Heriot Row.  
Steedman, James, 72 Morningside Drive.  
Stephen, William A., M.A., M.D., Loftus-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.  
Steuart, James, W.S., 25 Rutland Street.  
Stevens, J. C., 57 Queen Street.  
Stevenson, Percy R., 5 North Charlotte Street.  
Stewart, George D., 92 George Street.  
Stewart, Ian C. L., W.S., 28 India Street.  
Stewart, John, 10 Chalmers Crescent.  
Strathelyde, Right Hon. Lord, G.B.E., LL.D., Cairndhu, Helensburgh.  
Sturrock, George L., S.S.C., 76 George Street.  
Sturrock, Rev. John, 10 Glengyle Terrace.  
Sutherland, Mrs., Belvedere, Duddingston Park.  
Sym, Dr. W. G., 12 Alva Street.  
Sym, W. Melvill, C.A., 49 Castle Street. (*Hon. Auditor*)

TAIT, ANDREW C., 14 Thirlestane Road.  
Taylor, Dr. Macrae, 8 Melville Street.  
Thin, James Hay, 2 Chalmers Crescent.  
Thin, Robert, M.D., 25 Abercromby Place.  
Thomson, Dr. John, 14 Coates Crescent.  
Thomson, J. Gordon, 54 Castle Street.  
Thomson, James W., Clydesdale Bank, South Queensferry.  
Thomson, Spencer C., 10 Eglinton Crescent.  
Thomson, T. S., 18 Rothesay Place.  
Thomson, William, W.S., 11 Rothesay Terrace.  
Tocher, J. F., D.Sc., 17 Carden Place, Aberdeen.  
Tod, Henry, W.S., 45 Castle Street.  
Turnbull, George, Dunclutha, Wardie Road.

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

VOGE, Mrs., 4 Cluny Avenue.

## LIST OF MEMBERS

WALKER, JOSEPH J., 1 Forbes Road.  
 Walker, W. Glassford, C.A., 15 Rutland Square.  
 Walkinshaw, Miss Jean Inglis, 11 Scotland Street.  
 Wallace, Miss Katherine, 33 Hope Terrace.  
 Watherston, John, 8 Wester Coates Gardens.  
 Watson, Charles B. Boog, 1 Napier Road.  
 Watson, W. Nairn Boog, 1 Napier Road.  
 Watson, Walter T., Advocate, 60 Great King Street.  
 Watson, Right Hon. William, P.C., K.C., 8 Heriot Row.  
 Watt, Rev. Lauchlan MacLean, D.D., 1 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.  
 Waugh, Percival, 21 Cluny Gardens.  
 White, William K., 123 High Street.  
 Whitson, Thomas B., C.A., 21 Rutland Street. (*Hon. Treasurer.*)  
 Whitson, Mrs., 27 Eglinton Crescent.  
 Whitton, Kenneth, 2 Albert Terrace.  
 Wilkie, James, S.S.C., 108 George Street.  
 Williamson, Very Rev. A. Wallace, D.D., C.V.O., 44 Palmerston Place.  
 Williamson, David, 9 West Savile Road.  
 Williamson, J. W., Athole Lodge, Spylaw Road.  
 Wilson, Robert, 86 Hanover Street.  
 Wilson, Prof. William, M.A., LL.B., The University, Edinburgh.  
 Wilson, William M., J.P., St. Helen's, West Coates.  
 Wood, G. M., W.S., 19 Alva Street.  
 Wright, G. Victor, 18 Cadzow Place.  
 Wright, Johnstone Christie, Conservative Club, Princes Street.

YOUNG, Dr. JAMES, 29 Manor Place.  
 Young, Thomas, M.A., 106 Comiston Drive.  
 Young, William, Donaldson's Hospital.

## LIBRARIES

Aberdeen Public Library.  
 Aberdeen University Library.  
 Antiquaries, Society of, Edinburgh.  
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 Church of Scotland Library, Castlehill, Edinburgh.  
 Edinburgh Architectural Association.  
 Edinburgh Public Library.  
 Edinburgh University Library.  
 Episcopal Church Theological College, Edinburgh.  
 Glasgow Archæological Society, Glasgow.  
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.  
 John Rylands Library, Manchester.  
 Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.  
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.  
 New Club, Edinburgh.  
 New College Library, Mound Place, Edinburgh.  
 New York Public Library, New York, U.S.A.  
 Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh.  
 Public Library of Melbourne, Victoria.  
 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.  
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.  
 Solicitors before the Supreme Court, Society of, Edinburgh.  
 Speculative Society, Edinburgh.  
 Toronto Public Library, Canada.  
 University Club, Edinburgh.

## 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 membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred and fifty. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, countersigned by a proposer and a seconder who are Members of the Club. The admission of Members shall be in the hands of the Council, who shall have full discretionary power in filling up vacancies in the membership as these occur.

IV. The annual subscription shall be 10s. 6d., payable in advance on 1st January. Any Member whose subscription is not paid within four months from that date may 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, Editor of Publications, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy in their number arising during the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint Sub-Committees for special purposes. Representatives to such Committees may be appointed from the general body of Members. At meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and at meetings of the Council seven.

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 the Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and the Auditor for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall hold stated meetings in April and October, and 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. Papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property 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. 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 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 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 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. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual Meeting of the Club. Notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall intimate the same by circular to each Member not less than seven days prior to the meeting. No alteration shall be made unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting.

## CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES

### VOLUME I

- PROVISIONAL LIST OF OLD HOUSES REMAINING IN HIGH STREET AND CANONGATE OF EDINBURGH. By BRUCE J. HOME. *With a map.*
- THE EMBALMING OF MONTROSE. By JOHN CAMERON ROBBIE.
- THE PANTHEON: AN OLD EDINBURGH DEBATING SOCIETY. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.
- SCULPTURED STONES OF OLD EDINBURGH: THE DEAN GROUP. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE BUILDINGS AT THE EAST END OF PRINCES STREET AND CORNER OF THE NORTH BRIDGE: A CHAPTER IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH. By WILLIAM COWAN.

### VOLUME II

- EDINBURGH AT THE TIME OF THE OCCUPATION OF PRINCE CHARLES. By WALTER BIGGAR BLAIRIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE FLODDEN WALL OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations and a plan.*
- THE COVENANTERS' PRISON IN THE INNER GREYFRIARS YARD, EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations.*
- THE CANNON-BALL HOUSE. By BRUCE J. HOME. *With illustrations.*
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: II. THE WEST-END AND DALRY GROUPS. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SURVIVAL: THE WAGERING CLUB, 1775. By JAS. B. SUTHERLAND.
- AT THE BACK OF ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. By JAMES STEUART. *With illustrations.*
- EDINBURGH STREET TRADERS AND THEIR CRIES. By JAMES H. JAMIESON. *With illustrations.*
- OLD CELLARS AND RELICS DISCOVERED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS FOR THE NEW CHAPEL AT ST. GILES' CATHEDRAL. By FRANCIS CAIRD INGLIS. *With illustrations.*
- STATUES OF JUSTICE AND MERCY, FROM THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE. By THOMAS ROSS, LL.D. *With illustrations.*

### VOLUME III

- THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH. By SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms. *With illustrations.*
- THE BLACK FRIARS OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations and a map.*
- AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRIDAY CLUB, WRITTEN BY LORD COCKBURN, TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON CERTAIN OTHER SOCIAL CLUBS IN EDINBURGH. By HARRY A. COCKBURN.
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: III. MISCELLANEOUS. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT SQUARE: BEING AN HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRECINCTS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES, EDINBURGH. By RALPH RICHARDSON. *With an illustration.*
- LADY STAIR'S HOUSE. By THOMAS B. WHITSON. *With illustrations.*

### VOLUME IV

- GEORGE DRUMMOND: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LORD PROVOST. By WILLIAM BAIRD. *With a portrait.*
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: IV. WRYCHTIS-HOUSIS. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS (FIRST ARTICLE). By JOHN A. FAIRLEY. *With illustrations.*
- AN OLD EDINBURGH MONUMENT NOW IN PERTHSHIRE. By THOMAS ROSS, LL.D. *With illustrations.*
- THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDLY CONTRIBUTORS OF RESTALRIG. By Rev. W. BURNETT. *With an illustration.*
- RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCHES AT HOLYROOD. By W. T. OLDRIEVE. *With plans.*

### VOLUME V

- SAINT MARGARET OF SCOTLAND AND HER CHAPEL IN THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations.*
- THE SITE OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT DAY. By WILLIAM COWAN. *With illustrations.*
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.
- MOUBRAY HOUSE. By ANDREW E. MURRAY. *With illustrations.*
- LETTERS FROM JOHN BONAR TO WILLIAM CREECH CONCERNING THE FORMATION OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY. By Rev. HENRY PATON.

### VOLUME VI

- DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE. By W. T. OLDRIEVE. *With illustrations.*
- THE INCORPORATED TRADE OF THE SKINNERS OF EDINBURGH, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR MINUTES, 1549-1603. By WILLIAM ANGUS.
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.

### VOLUME VII

- THE HOLYROOD ORDINALE: A SCOTTISH VERSION OF A DIRECTORY OF ENGLISH AUGUSTINIAN CANONS, WITH MANUAL AND OTHER LITURGICAL FORMS. By FRANCIS C. EELLES. *With illustrations.*

### VOLUME VIII

- THE MAGDALEN CHAPEL, COWGATE, EDINBURGH. By THOMAS ROSS and G. BALDWIN BROWN. *With illustrations.*
- THE VISITATION OF THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH IN 1690. By R. K. HANNAY.
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.
- JOHN WESLEY IN EDINBURGH. By W. FORBES GRAY. *With illustration.*
- THE ANCIENT REGALIA OF SCOTLAND. By W. MOIR BRYCE.

VOLUME IX

- INCIDENTS AND DOCUMENTS, A.D. 1513-1523. By R. K. HANNAY.  
SHIPPING AND THE STAPLE, A.D. 1515-1531. By R. K. HANNAY.  
EDINBURGH ENGRAVERS. By JOHN C. GUY. *With illustrations.*  
THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.  
THE SEDAN CHAIR IN EDINBURGH. By JAMES H. JAMIESON. *With illustrations.*

VOLUME X

- THE BURGH MUIR OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE.

VOLUME XI

- MAP OF EDINBURGH IN THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By HENRY F. KERR.  
*With map.*  
THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.  
SHELLEY IN EDINBURGH. By WALTER EDWIN PECK (M.A., Columbia). *With illustrations.*  
ON THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE. By R. K. HANNAY.  
THE TAILORS' HALL, COWGATE. By THOMAS ROSS, G. BALDWIN BROWN, and W. FORBES GRAY. *With illustrations.*

VOLUME XII

- NOTES ON THE NAMES OF THE CLOSES AND WYNDS OF OLD EDINBURGH. By CHARLES B. BOGG WATSON.  
THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.  
THE MAPS OF EDINBURGH, 1544-1851. By WILLIAM COWAN.  
MEASURED DRAWINGS OF LAWNMARKET AND CASTLEHILL MADE BY THOMAS HAMILTON, ARCHITECT. By F. C. MEARS. *With plates.*

