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THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

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SEAL OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE HAMMERMEN
OF EDINBURGH.

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

AND

THEIR ALTAR IN ST GILES CHURCH

Being Extracts from the Records of
the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh
1494 to 1558

With Introductory Notes by

JOHN SMITH

Author of "A Handbook and Directory of
Old Scottish Clockmakers"



EDINBURGH

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PREFACE

NUMEROUS books have been written about Edinburgh, all dealing more or less with the rise and progress of the city in by-gone years, and diversified in scope and treatment. Nothing has, however, fully described the part the humble craftsman played in this development, especially during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Possibly this has been owing to lack of original and authentic details, as the chief sources of information have been either unknown to, or entirely overlooked by the compilers of Edinburgh history. Fortunately there remains preserved to us some of the Records of the various Trade Incorporations which flourished in the city during these two centuries, and these portray in a wondrous and vivid manner an account of the daily life and habits of these sturdy and independent men.

The present volume gives for the first time a series of extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh—one of the oldest of these crafts—the original manuscripts of which cover, without a break, their transactions from 1494 to the present time. The first volume only has been drawn upon for the present, but it covers a period of great historic value. Interesting side-lights are thrown upon incidents referred to in contemporary history which are as yet imperfectly understood.

The Introduction and Notes give prominence to the part religion played in the daily life of the craftsmen in Pre-Reformation days; and an attempt has been made to identify the site of the altar with which so much of it was associated. The latter may seem to many quite unnecessary, but when we consider what has been done in St Giles Church within recent years to commemorate events, persons, and sites pertaining to the Post-Reformation period of the building, surely it is of importance to throw light upon its Pre-Reformation history.

The opinions expressed are prompted by a sincere desire to help towards removing the uncertainty which has existed regarding the interior of St Giles Church before the Reformation; and are the result of a careful study of the Records.

The details are given with remarkable precision and clearness year by year, but as much sameness occurs in the entries for Saints' and festival days, needless repetition has been avoided, while care has been taken to note any changes which took place.

The various lists of Craftsmen form a valuable and reliable directory of our old Edinburgh citizens, and are given entire.

I have to thank the Deacon, and Clerk of the Hammermen's Incorporation for so kindly and freely granting me permission to make the Extracts from their Records; and for allowing me to facsimile the Seal and "Seills of Cause," which illustrate this volume.

JOHN SMITH.

EDINBURGH, 1906.

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

THE HAMMERMEN'S INCORPORATION

INFORMATION regarding the rise and progress of crafts and craftsmen in Scotland during the Middle Ages must undoubtedly be looked for in the annals of the Church. Whatever may now be the opinion held regarding the Roman Catholic Church, the fact that in Scotland art, literature, culture—aye, even the trade and commerce of the land—were fostered and nourished by her remains; and it is clear that the trend of her efforts was linked with the welfare of the people. She encouraged everything that made her churches and services beautiful, and drew around her at all times men and women who nobly devoted their labour and substance for those ends. To-day, alas! all over Scotland the testimony of that devotion and trust lies buried in the ruins of fair cathedrals and abbeys.

At the present day—owing to the effects of time and mistaken zeal—it is hardly possible to judge of the extent of influence the monastic institutions possessed over the life of the people; but as they controlled the schools, every art and science then known owed its formal organization to their fostering care; and the advancement of the districts they

controlled was assured. It is certain that the planting of such institutions in busy towns and quiet hamlets influenced the domestic life of the inhabitants. Craftsmen gathered around them to attend to their everyday wants, and the workers in metal were alike in time of peace, as in time of war, a strong constituent of the guilds into which the craftsmen grouped for mutual help and protection.

When we consider the disturbed and unsettled state of Scotland during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we cannot but be surprised to find that there were established in Edinburgh at the close of the latter period no less than eight divisions of workers in metals, viz.: Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Pewterers, Lorimers, Saddlers, Cutlers, Bucklemakers, and Armourers—all known under the common designation of Hammermen, and numerous enough to warrant them petitioning the Town Council of Edinburgh for a Charter of Incorporation. This "Seill of Cause," as it is termed, was granted them on 2nd May 1483, and again confirmed by Royal Command on 12th April 1496. Both documents we quote in full in the Appendix, and also give in *reduced facsimile* from the originals still preserved by the Incorporation of the Hammermen.¹

The Records do not show when the guildry had its origin in Edinburgh; but at a very early date the trade guilds were powerful in London and Florence, and from centre to centre their influence can be traced as one of the factors of the great Renaissance of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Not to go too deeply into this obscure question, it will

¹ See Appendix A and B.

be sufficient to say that we have authentic evidence to prove that by the middle of the fifteenth century mutual co-operation among trades and craftsmen had been firmly established in Edinburgh.

It appears to us that this movement was but a natural outcome of the awakening and progress which took place in Scotland during the fifteenth century. The marriage of James II. in 1449 to Mary, daughter of Arnold Duke of Gueldres, was no doubt the means of bringing to Edinburgh an influx of new blood and ideas. And these foreigners, dissatisfied with the skill of the native craftsmen, would import a number of articles from their own more advanced countries. From importation of these goods to the arrival of the makers was but a step, and with them the information regarding foreign guilds. The craftsmen of Edinburgh awoke to the fact that, unless they wished to be crushed by rival craftsmen, something in the way of co-operation was necessary. It is evident that there were already some rules more or less efficient for the guidance of our own craftsmen ; but this foreign element did not come within their scope, and consequently from 1456 to 1523 petitions from no less than seventeen trades and crafts were presented to the Town Council craving incorporation for protection.

In support of this view a number of short extracts from these "seills of cause" are given.

"13th Sept. 1456.

"The quhilk day it was grantet be the provest baillies and counsale of the toun in favoures of the hail craft of the baxteris that thair sall na man of

that craft be maid burges or freman without the avys and consent of the maist pairt of the worthiest of the craft, and that it sall be sene that he be worthie and sufficient to labour and that he haif cunningg and power to labour, and that thai pay their dewteis to the alter lyk as the laif of the craft dois.”¹

From Seal of Cause granted to Hatmakers

“18th February 1473.

“We the maisteris and craftsmen of the Hatmakeris thinkis it needfull and speidfull for the gude and treuth of the craft that gif . . . thair cumes onie alienare or stranger of the samyn craft, he sall mak ane peis of sufficient wark at the sicht of the maisteris or he be thoillet (suffered) to be *feyit* or work with ony maister of the craft; this beand done he sall remaine yeir and day in service for fie as they can accord, and gif he desyres thairefter to remane and vse the said craft and to be sollowt this he sall mak twa peis of wark sufficient, and mak him self frieman of the toun and habill thairto.”²

From Seal of Cause granted to Wrights and Masons

“15th October 1475.

“(After defining the election of four persons, twa Masonis and twa Wrychtis, they go on to say) gif ony persoun or persouns of the saidis craftis cummis of newe after this act to the guid towne and schapis to wirk, or to tak wirk apoun hand, he sall first cum

¹ Extracts from the “Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh,”—vol. i. page 14.

² “Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh,” vol. i. page 27.

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to the said four men and thai sall examyn him gif he be sufficient or nocht.¹ . . . Alswa the saidis twa (bodies of) craftismen sall caus and haue thair placis and powmes in all generale processions lyk as thai haf in the towne of Bruges or siclyk gud townes, and gif ony of the craftismen of outhir of the craftis decesis and has na guds sufficient to bring him furth honestly, the saidis craftis sall vpoun thair costes and expensis bring him furth and gar bery him honestlie as thai aucht to do of det to thair brother of the craft."

From the Hammermen's Seill of Cause

"2nd May 1483.

"Item, that all vnfre hammermen baith buith-halderis and vtharis fra this tyme furth cum to the maisteris of the saidis craftis or he be maid maister, to be examinat gif he be worthy thairto, and than he to be maid freman gif he beis fundin sufficient, and do his dewty to the toun and craft and to the altar as utharis dois."²

Other extracts might be given—all more or less in the same tenor; but enough has perhaps been quoted to show that the town was at that period not only overrun with inefficient craftsmen but with foreigners also.³

There can be no doubt that the passing of these acts into law must have meant little better than

¹ "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 31.

² "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i. page 48.

³ The names of many of the craftsmen mentioned in the extracts given in Appendix A of the present volume are easily recognizable as being of foreign extraction.

ruin to many persons, who failed through incompetency to pass the severe examinations, or were prevented through poverty from paying the heavy dues for admission and the cost of obtaining the burgess-ship. But the Town Council, with a surprising magnanimity, made the following statute whereby these severe conditions were somewhat modified :—

“ 17th October 1481.

“ The quhilk day the prouest and the persouns abouewritten, beand the greitt dusane and deikins, thinks expedient that the commoun clark and a seriand with him gather of ilk stallenger pure body that may nocht beir the cost of burgesry, and occupeis the fredome of the towne ijs in the yeir; and all stallangeris that may be burges to occupy the fredome as stallangars but for a year and na langer bot gif he be burges or ellis devoyde the towne.”¹

One circumstance helped considerably to this evasion of burgess-ship, and that was the lack of a wall completely round the city. This was remedied in 1450, and after this date it was an easier matter to note efficiently all the outlanders from the indwellers of the city. It is also evident that a number of resindenters required force to make them comply with these regulations.

¹ “ Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh,” vol. i. page 40.

CHAPTER II

ENDOWMENT OF THE ALTAR OF ST ELOI

THE religious character of the daily life of these old craftsmen is portrayed in the various charters, or "seals of cause," to be found in the first volume of "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," printed for the Scottish Burgh Records Society 1870. Each of these charters mentions (with the exception we note) a patron saint and altar, and the minute directions as to the upkeep of these are surprising, considering the reputed poverty of Scotland at that time. Every member of a craft, whether apprentice or freeman, was obliged to contribute, and the docility and faithfulness with which these claims were met, show how strong a hold the Church had upon the hearts of the men of those days.

The craft in which we are more directly interested, the Hammermen of Edinburgh, were incorporated by Charter, dated 2nd May, 1483.¹ From this time onwards they took their place as a powerful factor in all municipal and ecclesiastical affairs of the Burgh of Edinburgh.

Strange to relate, nowhere in this "seal of cause" does the name of the patron saint, St Eligius (or St Eloi) occur, although mention is made of an altar.

¹ Appendix A.

This altar had been founded in St Giles Church at an earlier date, but is first mentioned in a deed of Augmentation by one of their own number in 1477, and the omission of the name of the saint in the "Seal of Cause" granted six years later suggests the theory that, although it was recognized as the altar of the craft, John Dalrymple was still alive at that date and relieved them of the expense of its upkeep until his death. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that by 1494 the control of the altar and chaplaincy was in their own hands, and, as will be seen from the extracts given hereafter, continued to be so until 1558, when it passed away with the old order of things.

A short account of this Saint Eligius is here quoted from Baring Gould's "History of the Saints."

"St. Eligius or Eloi, the patron saint of Goldsmiths, was born at Chatelet near Limoges, A.D. 659. He was placed early with a Goldsmith of Limoges named Abbo, and acquired great skill. He next went to Paris and was placed with Bobbo treasurer of Clothair II. The king wanted a throne made, and, as he could find no one else capable of the task, he entrusted the commission to St Eligius, giving him metal for that purpose. He found that he had received enough metal to make two thrones. This was enough to bring him into notice, and he was made master of the mint. As master of the mint he struck coins—some of which remain bearing his name. He dressed costily, but underneath a rough sachell. He was made Bishop of Noyon, 640, and died December 1st, 659. His relics are still to be seen in the Cathedral of Noyon."

So much for the man whose name and memory were revered all over Europe, wherever an Incorporation of Hammermen was to be found, and equally so in Scotland until the Reformation changed the current of men's thoughts.

There were two altars in and near Edinburgh dedicated to this saint—the one being in St Giles Church, the other in Holyrood Abbey.¹ The latter was in the Canongate, which was at that period a separate burgh.²

The endowment by John Dalrymple to this altar in St Giles is given in the "Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh,"³ page 119, Charter 86. This deed is in Latin, but from the translation now given a fair idea will be afforded of the donor's desire anent its maintenance.

"John Dalrymple son and heir of the late David Dalrymple, burghess of Edinburgh for the salvation of the souls of James I James II and James III, Kings of Scotland, and all their ancestors and successors, and of Ada (m) de Dalrymple, goldsmith, John de Dalrymple his grandfather and Elizabeth his grandmother David Dalrymple his father and Isabella his mother, of all the hammermen of Edinburgh and of all his friends and those to whom he was debtor and of all the faithful deceased. Gives to the Blessed Virgin and St. Eligius the Confessor for the maintenance of a Chaplain at the altar of St. Eligius in the collegiate church of St. Giles an annual rent of ten pounds

¹ See Foundation Charter given in Appendix C.

² Edinburgh bought the superiority of the Canongate as the governors of George Heriot's Hospital on 18th August 1636 from the Earl of Roxburgh.

³ Edited by Dr David Laing for the Bannatyne Club.

(Scots) to be paid at the usual terms (*viz*) ten merks to be paid from the land or garden of Master George Liddale rector of Forrest lying in the Cowgate on the south side of the same between my land on the East and the land of Alexander Galloway on the West and the Maison Dieu on the South and the King's highway on the North. The other five merks to be paid from my said land on the East side of the said garden adjoining the land of James Narn, Signed and sealed by Alexander Crechton, chief bailie, in favour of Sir John Osburne chaplain and his successors in presence of George Lord Haliburton, Robert Folkart, Adam Folkart, James Aikman, Matthew Osburne, John Farnly, John Nicholsons, John Sinclair, William Yhounge, John Leth, James Harcaris serjeant and William Farnly notary and others at Edinburgh, 9th September, 1477, with directions as to the service to be rendered by the Chaplain."

Beyond this deed no other information has come down indicating when or how the Hammermen of Edinburgh made this altar and chaplaincy their own exclusive property, and it may be that John Dalrymple made his own endowment over to their custody at the date of their obtaining the "Seal of Cause" for the purpose of binding together and strengthening the various trades who were by that deed incorporated under one designation as Hammermen. Strange to say, none of the names of the witnesses to this deed are to be found in the Hammermen's Records, or in the "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," as printed. The only mention of John Dalrymple's name, any time near the date, is to be found in the last-mentioned book, under the date 1457, where we are informed that the

second booth in the Tolbooth is let to John de Dalrymple for 40s., whom we take to be the person mentioned in the deed.¹

Our extracts from the Hammermen's Records commence, as will be seen, on the 1st of May 1494, thus causing a hiatus of seventeen years in the history of the altar from 1477 to that date, and eleven years from the granting of their "Seal of Cause."

The upkeep of this altar occupies the greater portion of the expenses in these old accounts, and a few observations on that important part of their organization may be permitted.

¹ The omissions in the extracts may be due to the fact that many of the extracts printed give only a few names, with the remark "and many others."

CHAPTER III

SITUATION OF THE ALTAR IN ST GILES

THE fabric of the Church of St Giles in Edinburgh was a growth of at least three centuries. At the close of the fifteenth century (1494) the interior of the church must have presented an appearance of great magnificence, containing, as it did, many ornate altars and side chapels. Indeed, so numerous were the separate bequests for the founding and endowment of altars and chapels, that looking at its area in comparison with that of other Pre-Reformation churches—notably St Andrew's—we wonder where room could be found for so large a number. The church had been extended eastwards about 1460, and having been, by the policy of James II., converted from a parish church into a collegiate foundation, it is probable that at this date everything connected with the service and furnishing of these altars and chapels was done on an elaborate scale.

It can now only be assumed (with perhaps one or two exceptions) where the most of those altars stood, and even in the case of the chapels the comparatively modern titles which most of them bear—such as Albany Aisle, Moray Aisle, South Aisle—afford no clue as to their original dedication. The so-called restoration of the whole building in 1830 swept away the few remaining evidences of these chapels or

aisles, which the zeal of the Reformers of 1560 had overlooked, and has made their identification at the present day largely a matter of conjecture.

The only part of the interior of St Giles which at the present day bears the name of a saint and chapel, is the space on the north side of the nave immediately adjoining the north transept door to the west, known as St Eloi's Chapel. Much praiseworthy trouble and expense have been expended in trying to identify the Hammermen Craft with it ; but there are reasons, as we shall presently see, for not accepting this as the site of the altar. The mistake has undoubtedly arisen from the fact that Sir Daniel Wilson in his interesting work, "Memorials of Edinburgh," quotes the statement that before the alterations in 1830 there were two chapels standing on the north side of the nave. These were removed, and as the one nearest the transept had some remnants of coloured glass in the window, having as the chief ornament the representation of an elephant, and underneath the crown and hammer—the armorial bearings of the Incorporation of Hammermen—the assertion was made that this was St Eloi's Chapel, at whose altar the craftsmen of Edinburgh dedicated the famous Blue Blanket or Banner of the Holy Ghost. This statement regarding the chapel and glass has been so far generally accepted, but that it contained St Eloi's altar does not accord with the extracts we now probably give for the first time, and which throw considerable light on this altar, its decorations and site.

The official book of the craft rids us of the title "St Eloi's Chapel." Nowhere does the word "Chapel" occur in the Records, the term "the altar"

or "our altar" being always employed; nor do they mention that it stood in any aisle. Repeatedly it is spoken of as being situated in the "Kirk," and it is this important designation that induces us to locate its site in that part of St Giles now known as the North Transept.

The selection of this site will give rise to some contention; but if the candid reader will follow us through some of these extracts—and all point to a situation other than that of the present St Eloi's Chapel—he will see that this statement rests on facts which cannot be ignored. In spite of all the alterations and restorations this venerable building has undergone, the site of St Eloi's Altar is easily identified from the minute descriptions which show that it was situated near the pulpit—that it stood east and west—had its front to the north, with other minute details locating it on the north side of the massive north-west pillar of the tower.

To those of our readers who are acquainted with St Giles it will be evident that the selection of this north-west pillar site locates the altar directly opposite to the present so-called chapel. The principal proof of this is to be found in a memorandum given at the end of the accounts for the year 1546. It appears that the then Deacon, George Peirsoun "took stock," if we may so term it, of the number of the "Trought stones," or gravestones, in the church belonging to the Hammermen Craft.¹ We will only mention where, as he denotes, six out of the nine described were situated. He locates two under the pulpit, one before the altar, two at the east end of the

¹ See page 131, where the extract is given *in extenso*.

altar, and one "anent" (adjoining) the pillar that is next to the steeple door. The memorandum is careful to explain that these were lying about the altar. Here is evidence that all these gravestones could not have been contained within such a limited area as that occupied by the present St Eloi's Chapel. To put the matter beyond a doubt, a *sasine*¹ of the purchase of two of these graves or lairs in the year 1524 mentions that the Dean of Guild, conveyanced to the Deacon of the Craft two "trouchis" or lairs, marked with a crown and hammer, lying in the College Kirk of St Giles, and situated on the north side of the same: one being described as lying betwixt St Eloi's Altar and Sanct Nicholas' Ile. This accords with the description in the memorandum of 1546, and undoubtedly refers to the one situated near the pillar that was next the steeple door. This pillar, along with the massive north-west one, has never been shifted, and the description given then still holds good, although the "Trought stones" have long since disappeared.

But it will be asked, how are we to account for the coloured glass, bearing the Hammermen's crest, being found in the window of this chapel before its destruction in 1830? Undoubtedly it is this glass that has given rise to the mistake, as all along this chapel was known as St Nicholas' Aisle, never as St Eloi's. Turning to the accounts for the year 1529, we find the amounts paid for either altering or enlarging St Nicholas' window, and among other items is the sum of six pounds ten shillings for new

¹ See page lx, where the *sasine* is given *in extenso*.

glass.¹ The probability is that these arms were executed then, although no special mention is made of it, as a memorial of some prominent member of the craft who was buried immediately outside the aisle in the tomb which, as the sasine shows, was only acquired four years before, and which they locate as lying between St Eloi's Altar and St Nicholas' Aisle.

It may here be noted, that the survival of these remnants of coloured glass so late as 1830 is no doubt due to the fact that, though the Catholic Faith disappeared, the Hammermen Craft survived, and continued after, as before the Reformation, to be a force in the City of Edinburgh that had to be reckoned with. Therefore any attempt on the part of outsiders to interfere with so delicate a matter as their property in St Giles, of which no religious party had any right to deprive them, would have met with sturdy opposition.

We can see from the minute accounts of the decorations and appointments of the altar, that it would have been impossible to find room for anything like these furnishings in so confined a chapel as is now credited with containing the altar of St Eloi. And it is evident that the original groined roof was much lower than the one at present there, and certainly did not need a "lang ledder" to get up to the pulley of the lamp whenever it required a new cord.

These are only some of the reasons for our selection of the North Transept as the site of St Eloi's Altar. Numerous other points may be noted that

¹ This accounts for the hammer and crown, but we know nothing about the elephant.

corroborate the selection, and which all lead up to the fact that a craft whose members were so numerous could only be accommodated at a site such as has been indicated.

This important matter, plenty of space, probably led the Chapter of the church to select the North Transept as the site of St Eloi's Altar, because of its suitability, both as to situation and extent, for the prospective wants of the Hammermen for whose salvation the altar was founded.¹

¹ By referring to the memorandum on page 131, we are enabled to correctly place the sites of two other altars which were situated in the north side of the nave. The first pillar west from the tower pillar was occupied by the altar dedicated to St Sebastian; the next, or second, west by the Magdalen Altar; while opposite to this last, or north from it, was situated the Holy Water Font. Dr Cameron Lees quotes, in his admirable "History of St Giles," that at the third west pillar from the tower stood the Holy Bluid Altar. Thus we have, with some degree of accuracy, the names of four altars and one aisle, the Altars of St Elois, St Sebastian, Magdalen, and the Holy Bluid, and St Nicholas Aisle.

From 1524 up to 1541 the Hammermen were interested in other two saints or altars, namely, Our Lady and St Luke. We have not been able to identify the two names in any account of the altars of St Giles; but the first may have been Our Lady of Piety or Pity, the second Sancti Crusis de Lucano. There is evidence that there was an altar dedicated to our Lord of Piety, which was situated at the north door of the choir of the church, which was probably between the north and south pillars of the tower. This would make its situation on the south side of the north-east tower pillar, and it is possible that there was an altar immediately at the back on the north side of the same, which may have been dedicated to Our Lady. If this surmise is correct, it would be the nearest altar on the east from St Eloi's, and consequently would be well known to the craft. From the continuous references in the accounts during seventeen years to the washing and stiffening or starching of Our Lady's curtains or curchis, we may conclude that they were made of white lace or linen, and from the sums paid for masses at St Lucis' Altar the probability is that, either from the poverty of the

The site of the altar at the back or north side of the massive tower pillar would enable the Hammermen to make use of the space left clear owing to the octagonal shape of the pillar. The frequency of the occurrence of the item for repairs to the almonry at the back of the altar, and sometimes termed next the pulpit, favours the surmise that the altar stood more in the transept than in the side aisle of the nave. This may have been necessary to give access to the pulpit, which must have been on the south side of this same pillar, as there is no other site for it in the church.¹ This situation gave the preacher the command of the nave and transept; and as the longest arm of the transept lay to the south, it is highly probable that this part was the only free area in the church where numbers could be assembled. Several times it is mentioned that processions were marshalled here before going through the town.

endowment or from a pious generosity, the Hammermen paid for the washing of these necessary adjuncts to the appearance of the altar, seeing it was so close to their own, until the foundation was able to bear the expense itself.

¹ Some exception may be taken to the choice of this site for the old pulpit; but it must be remembered that St Giles was never before the Reformation the seat of a Bishop, being always a parish church, though latterly a collegiate foundation. Therefore the pulpit could not have been in any other part, for if there had been a Bishop, the pulpit would then have stood within the choir and close to the Bishop's throne.

CHAPTER IV

APPEARANCE AND DETAILS OF THE ALTAR

THE beginning of the sixteenth century in Scotland, and especially in Edinburgh, was a period of great awakening; and the influx of foreign ideas and methods, combined with the rivalry of the other crafts who had altars in St Giles, spurred the Hammermen on in their efforts to embellish their altar. And, as can be seen from the accounts in the year 1516, they brought the whole structure into a condition that must have made it a prominent object in the church, and worthy of so influential a craft as the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

Although it is not till 1516 (three years after Flodden) that we are able to form any very clear idea of the appearance it presented, yet it is evident from the sums paid for various items that, from 1500 and onwards, the work of its embellishment went steadily forward. Possibly when first erected the whole altar and accessories were of the plainest description, as seems likely from many of the items mentioned—such as one or two implying that the altar boards were painted and enclosed with wooden boarding, or “treves” (see accounts for 1515): while rushes and grass were strewn on the floor for the comfort of the devotees.

Among some of the more prominent items men-

tioned in the accounts for the year 1505 we learn that the image of St Eloi had no canopy over it. This want they supplied at a cost of forty shillings. The canopy is described as being made of cloth bordered with white lace, and decorated with two dozen of red ribands. We also learn that the image wanted a hammer—the orthodox insignia of St Eloi. This want also was attended to, and a hammer placed in the saint's hand. From the mention of the image being painted it seems likely that the whole effigy was made of carved wood, which was probably the material used in the fashioning of most of the other images set up at the altars in the church. In 1505, also, they made and erected a new hearse, the accounts of which are exceedingly minute and interesting, and, as the sums paid for the scaffolding show, it appears to have been erected several feet from the ground. This same word "Hers" occurs in the Seal of Cause granted to the Masons and Wrights in 1475, and runs to the effect that they are granted permission to occupy the Chapel of St John "fra the ald Hers of ye same inwart." "Hers" simply means a harrow. These hearses were frame-works of wood or metal used to cover the coffin of a deceased person while it lay in front of the altar, and over it was stretched the mortcloth, or pall. Attached to it were "prickets" or spikes for affixing the candles during the wake. On the occasion of the "Saule Mass" anniversary, it was placed over the tombstone or in front of the altar during the service.

This accounts for the regular recurrence of the sum paid for scouring of the Hers, a process rendered

necessary by the dripping of the melted wax from the candles when alight. The duty of cleaning the Hers fell to the servant of the craft; and, as the accounts from 1494 to 1505 show that this was done by a person named Will Dalrimpill, the name of this humble individual has been preserved to posterity through his exercise of this menial office, while countless others, doubtless far more important in their day, have been forgotten.

This same "Hers" was, in 1509, altered and decorated—the sum of fifteen pounds four shillings and eightpence being expended on its renovation. That it was of considerable weight, we gather from the fact that it took fourteen pounds of lead to secure its fastenings. Grand as it was, it was finally all gilt over, and so much was it admired that it was taken out of the church in 1534, and carried in procession to the Kirk of Field and "hame" again.

It is evident that the image of the saint was the principal embellishment of the altar; but above it, and standing straight out, was a strong iron rod. (We may liken it to the rod from which a signboard hangs over a shop door, and thus can be seen some distance away.) From this iron rod were suspended hammers, crowns, and triangles—the crest and trade insignia of the craft. This rod and its symbols marked the spot as the Hammermen's altar, and was probably adopted with the view of preventing confusion and mistakes in a church which was so crowded with various other altars. It is not unlikely that the other crafts of the city adopted a similar plan of identification, as these signs would be readily recognized by the most unlettered craftsmen.

The position of the altar must have presented a difficulty to the Hammermen when they commenced to refurnish and improve their altar in 1516, as one roof was higher than the other. It is apparent to this day that the roof of this North Transept was a stone-groined one, a good deal higher than the other covering the aisle of the nave: thus making it necessary for them to put up a wooden ceiling or "silor heid," as they term it, to make the height equal. This ceiling crowned, so to speak, the entire structure, and gave dignity and height to the whole. Covered on its under side with red and yellow buckram, its effect was heightened by the addition of a fringe which hung down all round. This canopy, oblong in shape (probably about three and a half yards in length by a yard in width), must have presented a very imposing appearance, forming as it did the key of the scheme of decoration. Fixed up at some height (as we gather from the mention of a "lang ledder" being required to reach it), there were either affixed to it, or a little below it on the pillar itself, three iron rods, one being along the back, the other two across the ends, from which the curtains were suspended. These, as can be seen, were changed to suit the seasons or services, and formed a screen right round the back and ends thus ensuring complete isolation and privacy to these parts, and leaving only the front exposed.

The accounts in 1516 in connection with these curtains are exceedingly minute. The number of rings is mentioned, as well as the length of the cords used to draw them with. These, of course, defined the area available for the altar itself, which was probably somewhat less in size than the canopy overhead.

The framework of the altar was of wood, which was covered with a red and green cloth. The front, or frontal, which was also movable to suit the seasons, was usually green in colour; and, as it was further embellished with various armorial bearings made of silver, we can imagine the vivid effect produced by this blaze of colour.

From the mention of the lashats or fastenings of these draperies, it would appear that they were carefully removed when not in use; while those parts which were permanent were either covered with a common kind of cloth, or else had a "pok" or bag to protect them. This accounts for the frequency of the item for "graithing" or dressing the altar, and it appears that when fully adorned they had always someone to guard the altar until service commenced.

The almonry, necessary for stowing away these accessories, was always kept locked, and was of a specially strong make, and, as we have pointed out, was situated at the back of the altar hidden behind the curtains. That this precaution was necessary, we may judge from an entry which seems to indicate that it had been forced open and articles stolen.

Probably there would be a break or step on the top of the altar along the back, in the centre of which would be placed the tabernacle, while on each outer corner stood the figure of an angel. The tabernacle was evidently very simple, there being no mention of any ornamentation about it; but it would the more effectually bring out the carved figures that stood so near it, and thus agreeably break the line of elevation at this point. Betwixt the tabernacle and the figures

on either side a candle was placed, and one on the tabernacle itself. These three candles were kept alight during every service.

In front of this tabernacle, and suspended from a pulley, was the ever-burning lamp. The amount of money paid for the upkeep of this lamp and the attention it received was considerable. Once it was stolen and recovered again, and in 1548 a new one was provided at a cost of thirty-eight shillings. With their usual minuteness, the accounts not only mention the cost of the pulley from which it was suspended, but the exact length of the cord required for that purpose. We gather from the length given (eight fathoms) that the pulley must have been suspended at a height of twenty-five feet from the floor, which effectually disposes of the present-named St Eloi's Chapel, as having the original boss with the hook from which this lamp was hung, as it can easily be seen, even at this distance of time, that the original roof of this side chapel was nothing like twenty-five feet in height.

Before leaving the notes on the framework of the altar, we would draw attention to an item which occurs more than once, and which informs us of a sum being paid for mending the "fut gang" under the altar. This, according to our present-day reading, implies that there was a passage and pavement under the altar. But it probably refers to a long narrow wooden chest, such as was used both at that time and later to mount into the high box-beds which were so fashionable in Scotland. That such a chest lay under the altar, the description in the accounts shows, and it would no doubt be found most useful as a receptacle

where various articles could be safely stored under lock and key.

Standing in front of the altar was a reading or praying desk, and beside this were three or four pillars, votive gifts from wealthy members of the craft who were allowed the privilege of affixing their armorial bearings thereon, thus testifying at once to the name and the pious liberality of the giver. But to make room when required, these pillars were movable, and, as the accounts show, were fastened with a hook and staple.

Outflanking these pillars, and probably marking the furthest area of the space required for the performing of the service, stood two great torches—one on each side—which were only lighted on great occasions. The accounts for 1516 give full particulars of the weight and cost of these torches and, as will be seen throughout the whole extracts, the upkeep of these was very heavy. In all ecclesiastical functions, both in and outside the church, these torches were much in evidence, and the Hammermen appear to have been very particular about the appearance they presented, as frequent mention is made of contrivances to make them look as large as possible by the addition of dummy covers painted to look like candles. What with wax candles and tallow candles (for they are careful to mention the kind used) and torches for carrying in procession, the amount of money disbursed was considerable.¹ But there seems

¹ The average expenditure in the year for these articles appears to have been between four and five pounds ; but this sum does not include what was gifted by private donors, as these offerings were evidently made for special reasons or masses.

to have been no grudging or difficulty in the discharge of this sacred duty on the part of these pious and prosperous craftsmen.

The ornaments on the altar appear to have been very few; but what they lacked in number was compensated by their ornate appearance. In the year 1507 they gave eleven shillings for three "payntit piggis (earthenware jars) to ye altar," to hold flowers. It is really interesting to note how often the item for flowers, and packthread to fasten them with, occurs in connection with their functions, whether civil or sacred. And when we realise how deep and keen was this appreciation of the beautiful in nature, the gulf between the men of those days and our own appears not so very wide after all. The minds which could thus use and dedicate flowers to the service of religion were capable of carrying the purifying influence into their own daily lives. There does not seem to have been any article appertaining to the altar, suitable for decoration, which was left unadorned—candles, curtains, and fringes—all had their garland or wreath. We can better realise the appearance St Eloi's Altar would present on some high festival, when we picture it to ourselves as decked out with this combination of art and nature. Once they adopted a different variety of decoration, when we are told that holly was brought from Roslin to decorate the altar in honour of St Eloi's day, which occurred on the first of December. We may therefore conclude that on all occasions, when the season permitted, flowers were used as a decorative accessory.

Another requisite for the use of the service was

the "Crowatt" or cruet, the making of which cost four pounds, fourteen shillings, and twopence.

From the statement of accounts for 1509 we learn that "Thomas Rai's wife had left silver for the purpose of supplying vessels for holding the wine and oil (or water), which was augmented by the other "guidwiffis." To this the craftsmen added two and a quarter ounces of their own, and the goldsmith "ekit ane ounce ane grot wecht less" making the total weight "xiiij ounce silver ane grot wecht less." The workmanship was entrusted to Donald Schaw, goldsmith, who was paid three shillings and sixpence an ounce for the making. A quarter of a French noble was used for the gilding of them, showing that this was heavily done. When in use these crowats rested on a "corpalin" or corporas which, on festive occasions, was of satin ornamented with red silk and gold thread (see accounts for 1512), and at other times of holland.

The chalice is not mentioned, except by a single entry in the accounts for 1520 "for a pocket to ye challis," till in 1550 we learn that a chalice of great cost and magnificence was purchased. This silver vessel weighed twenty-five and a quarter ounces, and cost them, along with the burnishing and a chest to hold it, nearly thirty pounds. This chalice and a purple vestment are, curiously enough, the only two articles belonging to this altar which are ever mentioned after the Reformation.

As will be seen, the accounts for the year 1558 close for ever the Hammermen's connection with St Eloi's Altar and service. Although no documentary evidence has survived to show what was the fate of

all this gay gear, we are enabled by an incidental reference in a minute (not given in this book) to form an opinion of what was done with the "Saunct's Geir" in 1567. The minute refers to some dispute about debt due that year to the Deacon, and goes on to inform us that this debt was settled by the Hammermen handing over this same chalice in payment. And, as the significant word is used that it was to be "appraisit," we can see they had been allowed to remove everything that belonged to the altar. The vestment was treated in the same way, and we may conclude that every article saleable was thus valued and sold to the members of the craft, and the money so realised put into the common fund of the Incorporation. It is certain that every article would be accounted for; but though careful search has been made for the complete list of items, we only find mention of those two.

We may be sure that the Hammermen would keep a watchful eye on the plenishing and materials that belonged to their altar; and when the storm burst, they, as a body, were far too powerful to be set aside in such a spoliation as is popularly believed to have taken place in St Giles; and would be allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of what was theirs by right, after it had been duly "appraisit."

The altar and furnishings were not the same in 1558 as in 1512. In 1552 the accounts show that enormous outlay was incurred in altering and enlarging it; one expensive item being the wood-work, which, together with the items for painting and varnishing, give a faint idea of the "reparation" of the altar. The items are exceedingly minute and clear, and require no ex-

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planation. We can see, however, that there was no sign of the end, which came only six years later, and which destroyed for ever all the pious efforts and care that the craftsmen's hearts and hands could offer for the veneration of their old faith.

CHAPTER V

THE CHAPLAINS

THE position of Chaplain to the Hammermen Craft was no sinecure, for not only had he to conduct a daily service, but had also on Sundays (before 1500) to collect the weekly penny which every member had to pay for the upkeep of the altar. They changed this weekly penny, after the above date, into a quarterly contribution, leaving the Sunday collection to be a voluntary one, which was taken up by two of their own number, who were allowed a small perquisite for their trouble. Curious to relate, they had the right for a number of years to collect this voluntary offering, not only in St Giles, but in Holyrood Abbey also.

This latter place, being so near the royal dwelling, was evidently honoured by the attendance of the King and nobility. Frequently it is noted that the King's "offerand," which was put separately into a chalice or jug kept for that purpose, amounted to so much, and sometimes it was included in the general amount, as the accounts show that in 1511 there was got in the Abbey the sum of thirty-one shillings and sixpence—including the King's offering. As late as 1531 the royal offering is given as amounting to nineteen shillings; while the note in 1509 "yat ye fraunch croun yat was gotten in the Abbay is not

guid," is a reminiscence in the history of church collections which is not without its parallel at the present day. They appear to have been satisfied if these voluntary collections paid the expenses of the services at which they were gathered. But that there was sometimes a deficit we gather from the note which occurs more than once to the effect that the Sunday "offerand wald nocht pay the ordinar chargis," and accordingly it had to be met by the kirk master or deacon, and the difference charged in the accounts.

We have seen that the guardians of the Altar of St Eloi attended to everything connected with its service and embellishment with scrupulous nicety ; and we may presume that they were no less fastidious in the selection of the chaplains. During the sixty-four years covered by the Records before us, the Hammermen had only five priests filling that office, namely :—

Sir Thomas Linlithgow	.	1494-1508
Sir William Brown	. .	1504-1521
Sir John Smith	. . .	1524-1544
Sir William Wodhall	. .	1544-1546
Sir William Bannatyne	. .	1544-1558

Thus, it would appear, the choice had been usually a happy one. To their penmanship we owe the preservation of these valuable Records, and in all business matters they apparently enjoyed the confidence of the craftsmen, who, though intelligent men, could not boast of penmanship as one of their accomplishments, if we may judge by the signatures of their deacons in the volume.

As we have already stated, there was attached to it a private endowment and the right of presentation appears to have been vested in the heirs of John Dalrymple. Fifteen days were allowed for filling the vacancy, when, if no presentation was made, the right pertained to the Town, which also held the right if made void through failure of succession. The following extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh dated 14th February 1503 makes this quite clear. "It is declarit that Elizabeth Wod the spouse of umquhill Allan Windexetts produced the infestment of the Chaipancy at St Eloyes altar and the soum thairof; anent the patronage to be tailyeand the said donatuoun after herself to Margaret M. Crerek her docthers aris of her body quhilkas failyeand to Wods airis the presentation to be within xv dayes after it vaik quhilk gif thai slip than to pertane to the towne (hac vice) and gif thai failzie of aventur and beis nocht levand to pertene to the toune for evermair." The presentation appears to have been filled by Maister Thomas Forbes, and was resigned through his procurator James Douglas in 1525 to the care of the Town Council, who admitted and gave the chaplaincy to Sir David Frussel. This last enjoyed the emoluments till 1533, when he died. It was then vacant for a year, when it was again filled up by the Town Council presenting Sir John Wilson. We have been unable to trace any other after this period; but this information is necessary to explain the seeming contradiction betwixt the extracts from the Records of the City of Edinburgh and those of the Hammermen.

It will be seen that the Chaplain of St Eloi's Altar was thus converted by the Town Council of Edinburgh into a sinecure chaplaincy or prebendaryship, probably granted through influence. It is not recorded what the emoluments of this prebendaryship amounted to in the year; but it is certain that whatever endowments the Hammermen obtained, or had bequeathed to them for the altar would be rigorously looked after, and they would take care that none of those rentals and dues should go past their own chaplain. A reference to the memorandum, given in the accounts for the year 1553, shows the extent of the endowment belonging solely to the upkeep of the altar under the control of the Hammermen. While the final memorandum of these extracts reveals that, in the year 1560, the Hammermen made good their claim to the various items given in 1553; but not the slightest mention is anywhere found regarding the endowment of John Dalrymple.

Owing to the numerical and pecuniary importance of the Hammermen, the appointment as their chaplain would be eagerly sought after, and it is evident that they exercised their power of election with great prudence and foresight. How many years previous to 1494 Sir Thomas Linlithgow had been appointed we do not learn; but as his name disappears in the year 1503 it is reasonable to assume that his term of office had been of some duration, and that old age alone caused his retirement in the last-mentioned year. A remarkable minute in the accounts for the year 1496 affords us a very pleasing glimpse of the relations existing between a priest of

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those times and his flock. In this minute, it will be noticed, he had presented a petition for an increase of stipend. He was, perhaps, led to do so because of increased labours, as the Incorporation had just obtained a new "Seal of Cause"¹—the acquisition of which figures in the accounts for the year 1495 as costing them thirty shillings. This "Seal of Cause" specially provides for increased dues being levied for the upkeep and maintenance of the altar. It is evident that these dues were cheerfully and readily

¹ It may here be mentioned that the existence of a "Seal of Cause" of this date will be a matter of surprise to a large number of persons, seeing there is not the slightest hint to be found in the extracts of the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh. Not only is this "Seal of Cause" omitted, but also the names of the provost and baillies for the year 1495-6. Possibly this may be due to the fragmentary condition of the original manuscript of the City Records; but fortunately we are able to supply from these names this document. The original is in existence yet, and, strange to say, it is the only charter mentioned in that curious work by Alexander Pennecuik entitled "An Historical Account of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's Banner." He in turn seems to have been unaware of the "Seal of Cause" granted in 1483. The Hammermen had an accurate copy made in a separate volume, which they entitled "Acts and Statutes," and from it we give the names missing from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh.

Andro Bertram	Provost 1496.
George Edwardson	} Baillies.
Johne Levington	
Alexr. Crawford	
James Aikman	
John Bisset	

It is curious to note that, although the goldsmiths are included in the list of trades represented by the Hammermen, none of them appear to have taken an active part in the management of the craft's affairs. If they did not secede at an early date they certainly held aloof.

We give this "Seal of Cause" in Appendix B.

met; and Sir Thomas probably felt justified in petitioning for an increase of his stipend. We find that in response to this petition a further yearly sum of four pounds was granted. The closing words of the minute are interesting, "As lang as he make guid service and pleases ye craft such lyke as he has done hitherto." We find nothing in them to justify the popular belief in the priestly tyranny of those times. Indeed, the language used conveys quite another impression, and may well lead us to pause and consider whether our estimate of the power of the clergy before the Reformation is not an exaggerated one.

The long minute dated 3rd July 1495 records that a quarrel between two members of the craft had been settled—not by physical force—but "that ilk ane of yame tak ye other be ye hands and ask each others forgiveness, and to forgif all rancouris and malis bygane. And in tyme to come to leif and shew charatie ilk ane till another and never mair hae ony strife between yame." Such an incident reflects equal credit on priest and people, and may well teach us that the higher Christian graces are not confined to our more privileged times, but flourished and brought forth fruit in the hearts and lives of the men of the fifteenth century likewise.

We find no mention in the Records of the manner in which a new chaplain was appointed. But we gather that in 1505 Sir Thomas Linlithgow was too feeble for the full duties of his office. This explains the item, occurring on St Eloi's day of that year, of seventeen pence to Sir William Brown for his labours, although Sir Thomas draws his full stipend that year.

It is evident that he was alive for at least three years later, and probably drew the four pounds, already referred to, as a pension. The payment in 1509 of the full stipend to Sir William Brown warrants the assumption that Sir Thomas Linlithgow was now dead, and Sir William sole chaplain.

For seventeen years from that date Sir William Brown faithfully performed the varied duties of his office; and it was during his term of chaplaincy, as we have before noted, that the improvement and embellishment of the altar was undertaken. Sir William appears not only to have been a faithful and efficient priest, but a brave and devoted man, for we learn that he had the courage to remain at his post during the time of the pestilence. This scourge, as is well known, was more or less prevalent in Edinburgh during the sixteenth century, and a number of drastic measures were enforced for its suppression—notably one dated 27th August, 1519, “It is statute and ordanit be the president baillies and counsale that na maner of persouns quhilkis cummis fra suspect places or that is infectit with contagious seiknes of pestilence cum within this burgh in tyme to cum under the payne of deid” etc.—Burgh Records vol. i. p. 190. Sir William evidently undertook the dangerous duty of attending the sick and such as were suspected to be so, as he was away from his ordinary duties for six months (see accounts for 1519); and for this devotion he seems to have paid with his life although not a victim of the plague. Everything was done by his faithful people which seemed likely to aid his recovery. They paid his expenses to Dunfermline, probably with the idea that a change might do him

good. They also gave him a silver crown and hammer, as a memento of his connection with their craft, along with a further grant of forty shillings to pay his expenses while there. But all was in vain; and in 1521 they paid him the last honour it was in their power to bestow by being at the full expense of his funeral. The items in the accounts for the year 1521, which record this, are exceedingly quaint and interesting, and it is not improbable that he was buried under the "through stone" or tombstone, that was immediately before the altar. He was interred at night, and in the mention of the five quarts of "ail" drunk at his "waik" we find reference to a custom which survives among Roman Catholics to this day. The heavy item for candles and the sum paid for the loan of the silver candlesticks belonging to the town show that everything was done to make the ceremony as impressive as possible. While the sending of the bellman through the town to intimate his death and burial warrants the surmise that a large number of the townsmen would attend to mark their high esteem and deep respect for the memory of Sir William Brown, the Chaplain of the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

For a year or two after Sir William's death the Hammermen do not seem to have had a permanent chaplain. And it is not till 1524 that the name of Sir John Smith first appears. So far as we can judge from the Records he seems to have served them fairly well for fifteen years from that date. In 1538, this Sir John Smith (for some reason that does not appear) had to be protected from an attack made on him by an individual named William

Gyralaw. As this was the year James V. married Mary of Lorraine, the sister of the Duke of Guise, the attack may have been due to the disobedience of the assailant in not performing the duty assigned to him in the general orders issued to all craftsmen for the rejoicing when the Queen made her public entry into Edinburgh. But as we know the Archdeacon of St Andrews was present in Edinburgh on that occasion, the mention in the accounts for the year 1539 of a sum of four shillings being paid to Crawford, who was the Hammermen's officer, for the expenses of his journey from Edinburgh to St Andrews seems to suggest that the affair was more serious than the Records reveal. The mission resulted in Sir John's suspension; but at the end of six months (1540) he was reappointed. He retained his office till 1544, when he had to be confined in the Tolbooth. The Hammermen appear to have protected him for a time, and on his incarceration claimed his "claythis" or vestment as their property. He was probably a very litigious person, and rather fitted to be a lawyer than a priest, judging by the numerous entries in the Hammermen's accounts regarding lawsuits they were involved in.

After the dismissal of Sir John Smith, the Hammermen did not at once appoint another permanent priest. The next was Sir William Wodhall, who died in 1546; and as he was unable to perform the whole duties, another was associated with him whose name was Sir William Banatyne. This last-mentioned priest filled the chaplaincy till the time of the Reformation, and would no doubt take part in the struggles of those stirring days. He stuck

to his duties till 1558, and, though no mention is made of disbursements on the altar, the fact of his name appearing at the end of the accounts shows, that, however dangerous was his position, he had the courage to remain and to be firm to his duty as long as he was allowed. In this resolution he was no doubt supported by the craftsmen, whose faithful friend and counsellor he had been for twelve years; and it is certain that he was allowed to retire quietly and to enjoy the pension which they paid him for at least two years after. In 1560 there is mention of a payment of five pounds being made to him; and although his name does not appear again in connection with the Hammermen, yet it is evident that he, along with a number of other chaplains, were allowed to retire, and enjoy at least a part of the emoluments of their sacred offices.

Their treatment redounds to the credit of the Reforming party, and was prompted no doubt by the respect which the godly lives and self-sacrificing labours of those often poorly paid Pre-Reformation chaplains evoked.

CHAPTER VI

SAINT ELOI'S MASS BOOK

THE first Missal, or Service Book, used at the Altar of St Eloi appears to have been an illuminated manuscript on vellum, judging by the precautions taken for its preservation and safe-keeping. Formally handed over to the charge of the new deacon on his election to office, it had to be accounted for when he retired annually. Once or twice we find mention in the accounts of sums paid for fresh skins (probably slip covers) to the boards, and as these cost eight shillings and eightpence each, it was evidently reckoned of considerable value. We cannot tell how long it had been in use, as there is no mention of its acquisition, and it may have been to ensure its preservation as a belonging of the craft (and at the same time follow the fashion), or, perhaps, because it had become faulty, that the Hammermen decided in 1523 to buy a new one for twenty-two pence.

This was certainly not, like its predecessor, an illuminated manuscript, and no mention is made afterwards of its safe-keeping.

By 1509 the importation of Missals of the Use of Salisbury type, as well as other works from the English and French presses became a menace to Walter Chepman who, "at the desyre of our souerane

lord, furnist and brocht hame ane prent and prentaris, for prenting of croniclis, missalis, portuuss, and utheris bukis within this realme, and to seclude Salisberys use." These he established at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd in the Southgait (Cowgate).¹

Among the books he printed was the famous Aberdeen Breviary compiled by Bishop Elphinstone, of which only four copies are known now to exist. This was reproduced by James Toovey in 1854, but is rendered of little value from the student's point of view by the difficulty of deciphering the numerous contractions, many of which are peculiar to the work.

It is highly probable that in selecting their Missal, the Hammermen would pay particular attention to

¹ The establishment of this, the first printing press in Scotland, is of some importance. In the patent of James IV. we read "It is divisit and thocht expedient be us and our counsell, that in tyme cuming mess bukis, efter our awin scottis use, and with 'legendis of Scottis sanctis,' as is now gaderit and ekit be ane Reverend fader in God, and our traist cousalour Williame bischope of Abirdene and utheris, be usit generaly within all our Realme." From this we are left to infer that James IV., acting under the influence of Bishop Elphinstone, had distinctly in view the introduction of a new Service Book as one of the public benefits to be derived from the introduction of the printing press. Walter Chepman was an Edinburgh merchant who stood high in the King's favour, and appears to have joined with Andrew Myllar, the Edinburgh bookseller, in this venture. It is not likely that he had any knowledge of the printing art, but that he relied upon Myllar to supervise the foreign workmen. It is significant that after the completion of the Aberdeen Breviary in 1510 neither Chepman nor Myllar continued their labours, so far as can be traced. The press was probably sold to some of the foreigners who had worked it for him, as some years later a supplement to the Breviary was issued by John Story. This contained some of the legends omitted from the Breviary. Of the Missals printed in Edinburgh before the Reformation not a single trace can be found, showing how thorough and conscientious the Anti-Popery agitation was carried out in 1560.

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the fact that it was not an infringement of the trade rights they held so sacred. At the same time we have no authority for believing that the Aberdeen service was ever established throughout the land. The battle of Flodden may have ended its career as well as that of King James IV., who gave Scotland so much of its constitutional liberty.

CHAPTER VII

THE CHOIR AND SERVICE IN ST GILES

THE important part music played in the ritual of the church—and great pains were taken to render that part of the service efficient — is indicated by the constantly recurring charges for saying the saints' mass through all the years the expenses are noted, the item paid for the services of the choir occurring regularly. Whatever may have been the degree of culture of the citizens of Edinburgh in Pre-Reformation times, it is certain that music was both cultivated and appreciated. Possibly this was due to the excellence of the church music ; and as these church recitals were of almost daily occurrence, the people would learn to appreciate really good music, and would be satisfied with nothing else, even at their secular entertainments.

In trying to form an idea of this choir of St Giles we have to go back to 1466, when the church was changed from a parish church into a collegiate foundation. Provision was then made for forming a choir to consist of a minister and four choristers. The number of boy choristers does not appear to have been increased at any future time, as the quaint item of eightpence being paid to the "bairns of the quoir," is the total amount so disbursed yearly, from 1494 up to the Reformation, as a gratuity of two-

pence each, separate from the regular charge paid to the Chapter.

These choristers were trained and supervized by the minister of the choir who, of course, was a priest. His appointment by the town as Master of the Song-school was one of some value, for besides having control of the boys, he was prebendary of the choir also; his duties in the latter post being to furnish wax to the High Altar and oil to the lamp. For these combined duties he received a stipend of nearly thirteen pounds annually, and had in addition the rent of his house paid.

From the regular charge of four shillings being made for the service of the choir at a saint's mass, up to thirteen shillings and fourpence for a "saul" mass and dirge, it would appear that the money so expended must have amounted to a goodly sum, seeing there were so many separate altars and foundations, each with its different day for celebrating its particular saint or festival.

The vocal part of these ordinary services must have been sung in unison or antiphonally, as there were only four treble voices. But when we examine the items in connection with those services, for which a charge of thirteen shillings and fourpence was made, we find that they included the attendance of six adult choristers, who were sometimes priests and sometimes laymen.

Primarily fostered by the church as a necessary adjunct to her services, the maintenance and training of this choir appears to have been left entirely in the hands of the Town Council who, evidently, spared no expense and trouble to bring up this part of the

service to a state of high efficiency as the following extracts show :—

“ In January, 1552-3, James Lauder, prebendary of their choir, obtained a licence to pas furth of the realme to the partis of England and France, thair to remane for the space of ane yeir next eftir the dait hereof, to the effect that he may have and get better erudition in Musik and Playing nor he hes ”¹

“ 15 December, 1553, The baillies and counsale ordanis the thesaurar Robert Graham to content and pay Sir Eduard Henrisoun maister of thair sang scule the sowme of vj merkis for the Mertymes last by past and Witsounday maill nixt to cum of the sang scule now occupijt be him.”²

The latter seems to suggest that the school was held for the time being in a house rented for him : a surmise which is strengthened by the information that in 1554 the Town Council rebuilt or repaired the Song-school.

“ 27 April 1554, The baillies and counsale sittand in jugement ordanis the dene of gild to repair and vpbig the Sang Scule in the Kirk Yard as it wes of befoir sua that the barnis may enter thairto and inhabit the samyn.”

In addition to the above, we are enabled from the same volume to glean the name of at least one adult chorister, named Alexander Stevenson, his salary and duties being so carefully drafted that it is clear the

¹ Reg. Cart. Eccl. S. Egidii, p. xlvi. In 1551 Sir John Fety resigned the mastership of the Music School, *ibid.* xcvi. In 1552 James Lauder is quoted as prebendary of St Catherine's Altar, *ibid.* ci.

² Burgh Records, vol. ii. p. 185. *Ibid.* 192.

Town Council would have nothing but well-trained voices.

In addition to this vocal part of the service, the early and sustained payments for the use of the organ show that by 1494 such a musical instrument was in St Giles. No mention is to be found in the Charter granted by James III. in 1466 of an organ being in use or in the church, and the probability is that it was erected after 1470, when the bull issued by Pope Paul II. was received, exempting the clergy of St Giles from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St Andrews, and subjecting the same directly to the Holy See. Another factor in this surmise is that it was about this date the extension of the choir eastward was completed. Its location is a matter of some uncertainty; but all available information points to its having been situated in a separate loft or gallery in the choir. We hazard the opinion that a screen was stretched across between the two massive east pillars of the tower, and that it was placed on this screen in much the same manner as in some cathedral churches to-day. From its situation the player could command a view, not only of the High Altar, which it directly faced, but of most of the numerous aisles and chapels. This instrument was of considerable range, as the payments for the blowing of the bellows indicate, and its volume would probably be sufficient throughout the church to prove a powerful support to the choir serving at any of the altars.

In 1555 Alexander Scot was paid ten pounds for a year to sing in the choir on all the holy and festal days, and also to play the organ when required by the Town Council. We also learn that on the comple-

tion of the grand wood stalls, which were erected in the choir of St Giles in 1554, the Town Council paid John Fietie¹ twenty-three shillings for tuning this same organ. Other entries might be given relating to this instrument, but perhaps enough has been quoted to warrant the assumption made in a former chapter that everything in St Giles Church before 1560 was upon an elaborate scale, and of the best description that at the period was obtainable.

¹ Possibly the same person as Sir John Fety, Henrisoun's predecessor.

CHAPTER VIII

HAMMERMEN'S FUNERAL CUSTOMS AND THEIR TOMBSTONES IN ST GILES

ONE of the most deeply rooted and almost universal sentiments which govern the customs of the human race is the desire, on the part of the sorrowing relatives and friends, to pay due respect to their beloved dead, and especially to honour them by as splendid a funeral as circumstances will permit. This natural and, in the main, praiseworthy sentiment finds its expression in many varieties of ceremonies, in accordance with the divers beliefs and national customs of the mourners.

From a very early period in the social history of Scotland, we find that the mort-cloth was an indispensable accessory to the ceremony among all classes of society, and of whatsoever religious persuasion. Although this custom has almost disappeared in our cities and large towns, there are some villages and country districts where it still survives. Its use was no doubt prompted by two motives—vanity and convenience: the first being weakness of human nature; the second a perfectly justifiable one.

To many a poor craftsman in the days gone by, the struggle for existence was keen in the extreme; but when the time came for him to quit it forever, he was

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comforted not a little by knowing that however poor and mean-looking his "deid chest" might be, its poverty would be concealed from curious eyes on its way to its last resting-place by the mort-cloth of his craft.¹

Every craft and district in Scotland had then this apparently necessary adjunct to burials, though varying of course in material and decorations. But, as we see from the accounts of 1497, the mort-cloth² belonging to the Hammermen of Edinburgh was of unusual size and richness. Undoubtedly its acquisition was prompted by a desire to out-vie the other craftsmen of the city. They evidently hesitated a good deal before incurring the expense of so costly an article. But seeing that the dignity of the craft was at stake they decided to devote the then large sum of thirty pounds sixteen shillings (less a penny) to its purchase. They knew that when the funeral procession of a departed brother wended its way from one of the numerous wynds and closes, which branched off from that old, old street, the "Hie gait," there would be no need for the bye-standers to enquire who or what he was whose obsequies were being thus celebrated, for the gorgeous pall would proclaim that he who lay beneath it was a member of the Hammermen craft. Perhaps, after all, the money thus expended was not such a very

¹ See page xiii, where the duty of the craft in this respect is quoted from the Seal of Cause of the Masons and Wrights.

² This mort-cloth appears to have been in constant use till 1539, a period of over forty years, when a new one was made. Costly as the old one had been, yet the new one exceeded it in price by nearly twenty pounds, thus showing the great importance the Hammermen attached to the use and possession of a funeral pall.

bad investment, for it served the double purpose of soothing the feelings of the immediate relatives, and demonstrating the wealth and importance of the craft.

The details of the making and material used for this mort-cloth, as given in the accounts, are very interesting. From them we learn that the embroidery work was executed by a foreigner, named Gerrard de Haustin; while another item informs us how much they took from their cash-box to add to the sum in hand for the purpose, in order to make up the desired amount.

The highest and most influential men of the craft were chosen for its custodians; and strange to say there does not seem to have been any fee exacted for its use. This seems to indicate a strong feeling of brotherhood among the members of the craft, and that in those days the distinction betwixt rich and poor was kept subordinate to the common desire to duly honour every member of the craft, irrespective of his social status.¹

Agreed as the craftsmen were in thus publicly honouring their fellows without regard to rank or fortune, a sharp distinction was made, however, when it came to the choice of the location of their last resting-place. There was in these early days a keen competition for the much-coveted privilege of a burial-place in St Giles. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the long grassy slope, south from the church to the Cowgate, was the only

¹ This cannot be said of the nineteenth century, for it was not unusual to see in the printed scale of charges the price asked for the use of the best mort-cloth, followed by the fee for the second best.

other place available for the purpose. Numberless generations were already interred there ; and it is natural that people should shrink from consigning their dead to a spot already so overcrowded, and where they were liable to be disturbed at some future time to make room for fresh occupants. And here it was that wealth prevailed, for in the keen competition for these lairs the highest bidder would probably have the best chance of securing them. As opportunity arose, the Hammermen acquired lairs, and, as it is noted that they were for the use of St Eloi's Altar, the inducement was probably held out that legacies of a certain amount carried with them a right to this burial site.

When we consider the various other crafts, as well as the nobility and wealthy citizens, who were ever on the watch to purchase those that were for sale, we can understand the importance their acquisition gave to the purchasers. Not only did they acquire a burial-place for themselves ; but in the case of the various craftsmen it would be well understood that as long as their craft survived as a body disturbance of the remains would not be permitted, at least for the interment of strangers.

At what date the Hammermen first acquired these "trouchtis" in St Giles is unknown ; but in 1525 they were the owners of three, which had increased to five by 1532. While in 1546, either by purchase or bequeathal, they were in possession of nine. Among the loose charters of the Hammermen Incorporation, the writer has unearthed a sasine of the sale and purchase of two of them in the year 1525, which is here given :—

*Instrument of Sasine dated 8th May 1525 &
13th indiction & 2^d year of Pontificate
of Pope Clement VII.*

In presence of N.P. W sub^s appeared personally an honest man William Rae, Burgess of Edin^r & went to the personal presence of Andrew Caithkin Deacon of the Masters of the Hammermen of Edin^r, and there the s^d W. Rae not influenced by force or by fear nor not by mistake not compelled or coacted but of his own free pure & spontaneous will, gave delivered, forever from himself & his heirs, to the s^d Andrew the Deacon in name of the Church of the Altar of S^t Elogius. two stone tablets, called the trouchis lying in the Collegiate Church of S^t Giles of Edin^r on the North of the same & with acquitance of the Dean of Guild for the time, (viz) Edward Litill Burgess of the said Burgh whose letter follows in the vulgar tongue & is as follows

I Edward Litill, Den of Guyld & burgis of Edinburgh grantis. me Weill content & payit be ye handis & Deliverance of William Ray burgis of ye said bur^t of ye sovme of forty schillings vsuell money of Scotland for ye rovme and lair of twa trouchis wtⁿ ye collag Kirk of Sanct Geill one ye northsyde of ye samyn markit W^t ane hammir & crovne between the haly watt¹ fant & ye Maidlen Altar & betwix Sancte Elois Alter & Sancte Nycollis Ile W^t all other needful clams, of ye quilk soome of forty schillings I hald me weill content & thankfully payit & dis-

¹ Holy Water Fount.

charges & quit clamis, ye said William his hyris or Assignais for now and evir.

In witness hereof I haif subscrivit yis presents acquittance w^t my hand at Edin^h ye third day of Marche ye zeir of God M, twenty & foure zeiris before thir witness James Blak Jameis Braneverd and Sir Johnne Cudell w^t various others. Edward Litill w^t my hand at ye pen upon all & sundry the premises the foresaid Caithking Deacon aforesaid in name of the Church Aforesaid asked from me Notary public instrument or public instruments should be made to him. These things were done in the Church of S^t Giles Edin^r about 4 o'clock in the afternoon or thereabout in the year month day Indiction & Pontificate above noted there being present honest men, Andrew Muncur, William Smeberd, John Smeberd Thomas Smith Henry Lorymer & Patrick Scott burgesses of the burgh of Edinburgh with divers other witnesses called & required to the premises

John Smith Presbyter of
S^t Andrews Diocese
Notary Public by sacred
Apostolic authority

This document, which is engrossed on vellum, is written partly in Latin and partly in Scots; and is, so far as we have been able to discover, the only document of its kind relating to St Giles dating from Pre-Reformation times now extant. It is given here as affording an example of the scrupulous fairness and business-like exactitude with which the sale of these "trouchtsis" was conducted. It will here be noticed that, contrary to accepted ideas, the sole rights of

disposal were in the hands of the Town Council who must, from first to last, have derived considerable sums from these sales.

The memorandum given in the account for the year 1546 has been already noticed in the chapter dealing with the site of the altar. But we must again refer to it here, as it, along with the sasine, mentions another matter of great interest—namely, the Holy Water Font. The sasine gives one tomb as being situated between the Haly Watt Fant and the Maidlen or Magdalen Altar. The memorandum describing this tomb gives the same information, but adds the important item that the Hale Watt Stane was at the North Kirk Door.

This old Norman doorway was swept away about 1797, and it is well known that it occupied the site where the third window from the west on the north side of the nave now is, although not a vestige of the original masonry now remains. While the extensive restorations, undertaken by Dr Chambers, were in progress this old Holy Water Font was discovered almost at the original spot, and it can now be seen built into the wall near the north-west corner of the Session House of the Church, probably the site where it originally stood, but built into the wall a little higher than in Pre-Reformation times. This interesting relic carries our thoughts back five hundred years. Every care has been taken to preserve its ancient character; and, battered, fragmentary, and devoid of ornamentation as it now is, its simplicity of construction enables us to identify it with the short description given. It will ever remain a mystery how it escaped total destruction, as it is well known

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that the Reforming party were zealous in clearing the building of everything relating to the old faith. That so conspicuous an article as the Holy Water Stane should escape their vigilance seems unlikely, and the probability is that it was removed from its place and utilized in some alteration which they thought necessary to make at this part.

There is only one more "troucht" mentioned after this, namely in 1553, when one was coft from John Cochrane and described as lying at St Sebastian's Altar. This gives the ten "trouchis"—the total number of which mention can be found before the Reformation. It appears that instead of the names of those who were laid beneath being carved on the stone, they were marked with a "brass" on which was inscribed a crown and hammer—the armorial bearings of the craft. There are a number of entries referring to these "brasses"—such as items giving their price and the cost of affixing them with lead. The "brasses" themselves have long since disappeared, but the marks where they were fastened remained on the stones till within recent years. We understand that a number of these old craft memorials were removed during the restoration of 1830; and it is mentioned that a number of them bore various craft insignias executed in a rough coarse manner. We may believe, however, that the roughness here spoken of was not, as was supposed, produced by ill-carved crests or insignias, but were the marks left by the affixing of these "brasses" which every troucht in St Giles belonging to any craftsmen's Incorporation undoubtedly bore.

When we consider the number of Incorporations in

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the city, and that each of them had their special burial site in St Giles, we can imagine the spectacle the floor of the church would present. If we take the number of "trouchis" possessed by each Incorporation as averaging ten, we find (the number of Incorporations being fourteen) that they amounted to one hundred and forty. This accounts for the odd manner in which some of them were located—such as below the pulpit, and other out-of-the-way spots.

The "trouchtis" were the sole property of the craft whose "brass" they bore; and so long as they retained them none would dare to dispute their possession by the craft as the rightful owners. Whatever revolutions occurred in Church and State, these crafts continued to flourish, and maintained their right of sepulture in the Church of St Giles up to comparatively modern times. It is impossible to guess how many persons have been interred in this old building, but we may be sure that among their number the most influential members of the Hammermen Incorporation have found their last resting-place.

CHAPTER IX

THE HAMMERMEN'S PROCESSIONS AND SACRED PLAYS

ONE of the special features of everyday life in Pre-Reformation times, was the attention and time given to the observation of the numerous festival days held in honour of the patron saints of each particular craft. These, of course, were specially associated with the religious life of the citizens and received the support and sanction of the clergy ; while the secular side was provided for by the holding of wappinschaws and sports. Encouraged by Church and State, the observation of these public festivals served a double purpose, for while the martial spirit of the people was encouraged by the sports, the clergy improved the opportunity afforded by these saints' days for their religious instruction. The means employed for the furtherance of this latter object was the performance of rude dramatic representations of Scriptural subjects, which were at first acted in churches, and afterwards in the street on a movable stage.

These Scriptural dramas were a feature in Pre-Reformation days, and were not confined to any country or people. All over the world, wherever the Romish Church held sway, these plays were a recognised institution, and have survived in some places even to the present day. No doubt the

number and scope of the plays so acted would be large; but unfortunately the information which has come down regarding them is very scanty.¹ We know that from the beginning of the sixteenth century up to the time of the Reformation a number of public plays, which were written by the best scholars of the time, were acted in Edinburgh; but, as these were in general allegorical or fantastic in their treatment, they could not be compared with these old dramas founded on religious themes.

In the Records of the Crafts we find mention of these old plays being acted before the citizens of Edinburgh. In the year 1505 we gather the title of one from payments recorded in the accounts of that year to "Herod and his two daughters," and the sum given for the five booths in which the play would be held. By 1507 the number of players was augmented as, in addition to the three previously named, we find mention of sums paid to four knights, and four "wiffis." These characters continued to be the stock company up till 1516, after which date all traces of them finally disappear.

Thus it will be seen that, for a period of eleven years, the Hammermen craft was at the expense of the production of the sacred drama of "King Herod" for the enjoyment and edification of their members on Corpus Christi day. We can learn nothing, however, of the manner in which this play was produced, or how they treated the subject.

The following condensed narration of a similar

¹ For information on this subject we refer the reader to William Hone's. "Ancient Mysteries Described."

play, performed in the town of San Lionel in Mexico in the beginning of the nineteenth century, quoted from Mr Bayard Taylor's "Eldorado," by Longfellow in a note to his poem of the "Golden Legend," may be of interest.

"Against the wing wall of the Hacienda del Mayo was raised a platform, on which stood a table covered with a scarlet cloth. A rude bower of cane leaves on one end of the platform represented the manger of Bethlehem. There was quite a crowd in the place, and soon a procession appeared coming up from the lower part of the town. The three kings took the lead, and the Virgin Mary, and several women with curious masks of paper brought up the rear. King Herod took his seat at the table attended by his prime minister, while before him walked two men, in long white robes and blue hoods, with parchment folios in their hands. These were the wise men of the East. These two magi and the three kings came forward to the table, and inquired for the sovereign whose star had summoned them hither. They were invited to ascend the platform and were introduced to Herod as the only King; but this did not seem to satisfy them. An angel then summoned them to the booth which contained the manger. There upon their knees they were shown a small wooden box supposed to contain the sacred infant. They then retired.

"After their departure, King Herod expressed himself greatly perturbed by what had just occurred. Longfellow in his poem of the "Golden Legend" introduces this scene in the part entitled the "Nativity," and makes Herod exclaim :—

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“Polz-laurend Himmel sacrament
Filled I am with great wonderment
At this unwelcome news.
Am I not Herod? Who shall dare
My crown to take, my sceptre bear
As King among the Jews.

“Now at the window will I stand,
While in the street the armed band
The little children slay.
The babe just born in Bethlehem,
Will surely slaughtered be with them
Nor live another day.”

The angel on hearing this gave warning to the Virgin, who quickly got down from the platform. Herod's prime minister directed all the children to be handed up for execution. A boy—a ragged sarape—was caught and thrust forward. The minister took him by the heels in spite of his kicking, and held his head on the table. The boy's little brother and sister—thinking he was really to be decapitated—yelled at the top of their voices, which threw the crowd into a roar of laughter. King Herod brought down his sword with a thwack on the table, and the prime minister dipping a brush into a pot of white paint which stood before him, made a flaring cross on the boy's face and let him go, etc.”

Possibly all this would not be gone through by the Edinburgh players; but if a literal rendering of the gospel narrative was attempted, it is certain that some of the incidents quoted above would be acted, especially the latter part.

Probably owing to the repeated presentation of this drama, the Hammermen grew tired of it, and dropped its production. The procession of the craft

through the town was (as the extracts show) more to their taste, and they enjoyed themselves after their own fashion on Corpus Christi day. The details of these processions are stated minutely, and bring out in a vivid manner the trouble and expense incurred to produce a spectacle worthy of the wealthy and powerful craft of the Hammermen of Edinburgh.

From the unfailing regularity with which the function is noted in the old extracts, we see that even in those periods which are always referred to as being most disastrous to Scotland—such as the Battle of Flodden in 1513, and the invasion and burning of Edinburgh in 1544—the Hammermen of Edinburgh continued their observance of them.

Among the items noted in the accounts in connection with this festival the charge for ale and bread is one of the most frequent. And from this we conclude that the season (of which two, the first and the octave or eighth day of the festival are specially mentioned) was a time of considerable licence, which but ill-accorded with the sentiments this originally sacred institution was intended to evoke.

The mention of payment to the "Abbot of Narent," or Lord of Misrule, and the sums given for powder, seem to indicate that the whole affair was of a somewhat noisy description. The procession was headed by a band of musicians with instruments of various descriptions, and the frequent payment for skins for the swash¹ or drum shows the rough treatment it received. We are also informed of other musical instruments then available. Perhaps the most curiously named one was the "buzoon" or "bovun."

¹ The swas or swash was a large drum of the 'kettle' character.

This was the bagpipe, and we gather from the entries for repairs after the day of the procession, that it was not more tenderly handled than the drum.

The Hammermen continued to conduct the observance of these processions unaided till the year 1529, when they joined with the Wright and Mason crafts in its celebration—a co-partnery which was continued till the Reformation. Their reason for doing so is unknown; but perhaps the terms of the Edict of James V.¹ (which, however, was of little use for the purpose for which it was granted) may have had something to do with it. But there can be no doubt that the appearance presented by the procession of these two powerful crafts, arrayed in all their holiday splendour, would be an imposing spectacle.

It is evident that the most of the trained musicians were Frenchmen. Of these, one named Jaques Hog, who had two sons, was perhaps the most popular. The payments made to this family from 1537 up to the time of the Reformation (especially if we include the fees received from the Town Council which the Burgh Records note) show that they derived a large income from these festivals. It would appear that only foreigners performed on the more intricate instruments, such as the trumpet and tabour²; the talent of the native never rising above the “quhissil,” and the beating of the swash or drum.

One of the most important points to be noted in regard to the items referring to this procession is the absence of any mention of the Blue Blanket or

¹ This Edict is more fully noticed in the next chapter.

² The tabour was a small drum hung round the neck and beat with a stick by one hand, while the other fingered the notes of a pipe or flageolet in accompanying the morrice-dance.

Craftsmen's Banner. This banner has been referred to before as having been dedicated before St Eloi's Altar. The story is pretty well known and need not be detailed again here. But the curious thing is that this flag, of which Alexander Pennecuik gives so glowing a description, should never turn up. His description of its origin and career is fantastic and improbable in the extreme, and he suggests that the Blue Blanket was in the Hammermen's custody.¹ There are serious objections, however, to this theory; and when we consider the intense rivalry which existed between the craftsmen of Pre-Reformation times for the precedence of rank in the processions in which they took part, it scarcely seems likely that, had such a banner been available, it would have been entrusted to the sole care of the Hammermen. Many of our readers will be aware that there is preserved in the Trades' Maiden Hospital at Ashfield, Edinburgh, a pennon bearing the title of the Blue Blanket. Numerous papers and articles have been written on the subject; but without discussing the various theories offered, we believe that had this banner been in existence before the Reformation some reference to it would certainly have been found in the official book of the craft, who are credited with being its custodiers.

¹ Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," 1753, p. 319, discredits Pennecuik's account, and avers that the Banner was presented to the Tradesmen of Edinburgh by James III. in reward for their assistance in freeing him from the Castle in 1482; and that it was handed down by each Deacon Convener to his successor. As the Conventer held their meetings in the Hammermen's Chapel, it may be that the ensign was kept there. If there was a common flag prior to 1549, it had probably to be replaced then.

Further, this banner is never referred to in the City Records, and the only contemporary mention of the designation is to be found in an Edict (see page lxxxiv) dated 1543, where it is termed the Blue Banner of the Blue Blanket, called the Holy Ghost. It will be seen that the story rests on a very slender basis ; and as to the statement that the crafts turned out to march after it when it was unfurled, all the available evidence goes to show that, when occasion arose for such an assembling, the craftsmen were summoned by a special messenger sent round to warn them. The municipal government of the city, at least from the beginning of the sixteenth century, had a pretty firm grip of the citizens, and when a common danger arose there was no need of unfurling the Blue Blanket, as the news would soon be circulated among the populace. It is still less likely that any one craft would try to enlist sympathy for any supposed grievance by the use of this legendary banner.

As the extracts show, the Hammermen paid for a new banner for themselves in 1509 ; and again in 1545 ; while in 1549 the united crafts were at the expense of two new ones. As the year 1544 was memorable for the attempted invasion and burning of Edinburgh, it is possible that this event may have had something to do with the acquisition of the new banner noted in the following year. The survival of any banner, standard, or pennon used in connection with the Hammermen craft after 1560 is unlikely, as from that date all mention or reference to them vanishes, and the processions themselves had passed away forever.

CHAPTER X

THE HAMMERMEN'S SEAL

THE representation of the official seal of the Hammermen given as a frontispiece, considered as a work of art, is very creditable to the artist, Adam Loys, who was commissioned to execute the original in 1519. Although there is a large number of documents and charters still in existence belonging to the Hammermen craft, not one, so far as can be discovered, has a copy of this seal affixed; and had it not been for the chance mention in the extracts that, when the seal was ordered to be made, the artist was instructed to have the image of the patron saint engraved on it, doubts would have arisen as to its authenticity.

Alexander Pennicuik, who must have seen it nearly two hundred years ago, thus describes it in his famous book on the Blue Blanket.

“The Hammermen’s seal is the Effigie of St. Eloi in his Apostolical vestments, *proper*, standing in a Church Porch, a Porch adorned with five pyramid steeples, *engraven*, each surmounted with a plain cross, holding in his Dexter a Hammer *barways* and in his Sinister a key *bendways*. Round the Effigy are these words *Sigillum cummune Artis Tudiatorum*.”

As the seal represented in our illustration answers to this description, and as a careful search has failed to discover any mention of the Hammermen acquiring

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a new one, we are justified in accepting this as the original seal executed in 1519.

The seal itself is made of silver, and has no hallmarks, which points to its early manufacture. It is of massive construction, being strengthened at the back longways, by a piece standing up exactly half-size of the face, pierced for attachment, which also serves for a handle when in use.

Adam Loys was undoubtedly an artist of some repute, as we hear of his being commissioned by the Town Council of Edinburgh in 1530 to make a silver chandelier; but as this last has long since disappeared, the Hammermen's Seal is the only example of his skill which now remains. This precious Pre-Reformation relic is in safe-keeping and will, we trust, long be preserved.

CHAPTER XI

THE MAGDALEN CHAPEL

THE first mention of the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, is made in the year 1544.

Among the many side-lights which the extracts throw upon occurrences which even yet are but imperfectly understood, none are more interesting or valuable than those items which deal with the condition of Edinburgh after the English invasion of 1544, and the battle of Pinkie (1547). These two occurrences are commonly believed to have been disastrous to the city. But the Hammermen's Records seem to indicate that the damage done could not have been very serious, as they go on recounting the everyday items as if nothing extraordinary had happened. This is somewhat puzzling, for had the city been burned in 1544, as we are led to believe, we cannot account for the almost total absence of any reference to either of these important events? Only two minutes are to be found which directly indicate that such an invasion and burning really took place; but it is evident that the city proper inside of the walls received only slight damage. From the minute recording the death of Thomas Schort, while assisting at the defence of the Nether Bow Port, we find that the English got that length; but the absence of any disbursements on the several properties possessed by

the Hammermen situated near this gate, points to the conclusion that the enemy never got any further. Still more significant is the fact that the rentals of these houses were paid as usual, which would not have been the case had they been destroyed. In view of all this evidence we may reasonably conclude that whatever damage was done, must have been outside the city. Not only was the High Street preserved, but St Giles Church also escaped the slightest damage, as the uninterrupted holding of the services there proves. From an item noting the payment of twelve pence to the beidman of the Magdalen Chapel, we gather that the Cowgate was equally fortunate in this respect.

The noting of the above payment in 1544 brings the Magdalen Chapel for the first time into authentic history. It is well known that this Chapel was conveyed in trust to the Hammermen craft in 1547, and was used by them as a meeting-place from 1560 continuously, till within recent years. It is not our intention here to follow all the accounts given in the extracts of their numerous dealings with this old chapel, as that will require a separate volume. We only seek here to call attention to the few items which show how closely the foundress was brought into contact with the Hammermen.

The first mention, in the Records, of Janet Rynd,¹ the foundress, is to be found in the extracts for the year 1547, being the year in which she conveyed the chapel and hospital to the craft, where it is noted that fees were given to writers and officers that day "Michael Macquhenis wife got stent of the house in Niddrys Wynd."

¹ She is mentioned much earlier in the Burgh Records.

It may here be observed that, while the foundress is designated in her charter as the widow of Michael Macquhen, the Hammermen always adopted her maiden name when referring to her.

The charter setting forth the provisions and scope of the foundation is of great length (a copy known to the author extends to thirty pages of MS.), and there can be no doubt, from its tenor, that the foundress was a person of considerable shrewdness. After detailing the amount of money and lands she had decided to give for the upkeep of the foundation, she made it clear that this was a donation made during her life-time, by stipulating that in return they would provide her with a certain house in Niddry's Wynd for her own private use. This they evidently agreed to give, as a little further on in the same page are noted the expenses incurred for warning the indwellers in the house of Niddry Wynd to flit. This seems to have been a difficult matter, for next year (1548) she is mentioned as having interviewed the Deacon on certain business, and as further on an item occurs relating to the sending of officers to "warn ye tennants of Niddry Wynd to flit," it is not difficult to guess what the business was.

By this time the Hammermen had taken over the trust, and we see from the expenses noted that they spent a good deal in improving the hospital and grounds. They had apparent difficulty in obtaining possession for her of the house stipulated for in the charter, and her last appearance in these extracts occurs in the year 1550, when she visited the Deacon, James Young, to convey anent ye reisting (poinding)

of the malis or rents of ye house in Niddry Wynd, showing she was determined to have her rights. The sole expense at this meeting was the sum of twenty pence for wine: an item which seems to indicate a desire on the part of the Hammermen to treat her, so far as their social relations went, in as handsome a manner as possible.

It is probable that her death occurred shortly after, as the payment of the malis or rents to Sir Thomas Williamson, who was the first chaplain and beidman of the foundation, makes it clear that she no longer occupied the house in Niddry's Wynd. These payments show that, ever after, the rents of the property were faithfully devoted to the purpose for which she had dedicated them.

CHAPTER XII

THE DEACONS OF THE HAMMERMEN CRAFT

THE reader cannot fail to notice with interest the account given in these Records, at the beginning of each official year, of the election of a Deacon, and the respect which was evidently accorded to the holder of that important office. It is somewhat difficult to gauge the extent of the powers possessed by this functionary in these far-off days; but it is certain that in order to fill the position efficiently he would require to have a thorough and accurate knowledge of the laws governing the Incorporation, as well as tact and judgment to administer them wisely. That the Hammermen were very fortunate in their choice of this important official is manifest from the fact that only on one occasion do we find them dismissing a Deacon as unworthy of the office.

It is not our intention to examine and discuss the constitution of the Hammermen Incorporation, and the laws by which it was governed, but we may be allowed to touch on a grievance which pressed not only on the Hammermen, but also on all other craftsmen throughout Scotland. This grievance was the persistent withholding from them of the right of proper representation in the civic government, coupled with harassing restrictions imposed in direct opposition to the powers conveyed in their respective

“Seals of Cause” or Charters of Incorporation. This was partly due to the weakness of the policy of the highest courts of the land, and partly to the important place held by the merchants in municipal affairs. This latter class had the “whip hand” of the Town Council of Edinburgh, and, while craftsmen were occasionally allowed to participate in matters of local interest, yet a careful search into the lists of the members of the Town Council from 1494 up to 1528 fails to reveal a name which can now be identified with any particular craft—certainly none of the Hammermen.

In order to realise how much the craftsmen of Scotland suffered from this one-sided municipal government during the early years of the sixteenth century, it is necessary to refer to the several statutes passed by the Scots Parliament during that period. In the year 1496 (and the opening words of all succeeding Acts are nearly always in the same tenor) “Because of the great oppression daily done by Cordainers, Smiths, Baxters and all other Crafts the Provost of Edinburgh was empowered to cause all craftsmen to make good and sufficient stuffand, and to take a competent price for the same.” In 1503 two Acts were passed entirely in favour of the merchants, but making no provision for the relief of the craftsmen. During the first quarter of the century the unsettled state of the country, culminating in the Battle of Flodden, prevented anything like united action on the part of the crafts. But in 1529 they succeeded in getting James V. to take up their case, and the following Edict was issued by him :—

DEACONS OF HAMMERMEN CRAFT lxxxii

EXTRACT FROM EDICT GRANTED BY KING JAMES
V UNDER THE GREAT SEAL TO THE CRAFTS-
MEN OF EDIN^R

“James be the grace of God King of Scottis. To all and sundrie our leiges and subjects. To quhilke knowledge their prec^t laws shall com. greeting. Ye shall understand that we be certaine some vexious, sinister and wrangus information (without the advise and consent of our counsell has ratifyt approvit and confirmed certaine articles and statutes) be merchands of our realm maid far thair particular proffeit. In hevie damage and skaith of all craftsmen of our said realm against the command of the same and of our leiges We therefore with advise and consent of the Lords of our Counsell Willis the privilegis and liberties given and grantit to the said craftismen be our maist nobill progenitors of gude memorie to be observit and keptit Cassand decree and the said articles and statutis maid with advise with ye said merchands to be of nane effect And suchlyke all our laws and proclamatiouns whats’ever raisit and maid yairupon before the date of the pres^t to be of na valor nor effect. Quhairfor we command and charge all and sundrie of our leigis and subjects That yay desist and ceis fra all extortion molestin done to the said craftismen thair landis or in certaine of the privilegis ony manner of way in time coming.

“In witness of the quilk charge we have commanded our gret seill to be hangin to this prec^t At Haddingtoun ye third day of the month of Jan^r The yeir

f

of God J.M.V^c and twentie nine and of our reign the sixteen yeir."

The merchants still continued to be the bitter enemies of the craftsmen, and in face of this royal Edict they again got another act passed in 1535 which empowered all merchants importing goods into Scotland to bring in "hagbuttis" completely furnished or the metal to make them. This act specially harassed the Hammermen, as it affected the Armourer's Craft, who were exceedingly jealous of the least infringement of their trade. To still further aggravate matters, the merchants in the same year got Parliament to pass a law decreeing that no man be chosen Provost, Bailie or Alderman in any Burgh, but only those who were substantial merchants. This last tyrannous enactment shows how intensely rancorous was the spirit displayed by the merchants towards the craftsmen. And not content with this, they again got Parliament to pass in the years 1536 and 1540 other oppressive acts and statutes, which still further embittered the already aggravated feelings of the craftsmen of Scotland.

Denied redress against such oppressive laws, the wonder is that they never attempted force to draw attention to their wrongs; and such forbearance shows how firm was the grip which the municipal government of these times held over the citizens of even the most turbulent burghs. We may be sure that in the midst of all this injustice and consequent dissatisfaction the Deacon of each respective craft would have no small difficulty in getting its members to submit peaceably to each new restriction as it came into force.

But the time at last arrived when patience ceased to be a virtue. The acts of 1436-40 proved particularly obnoxious and harassing to the craftsmen; and on the 9th of August 1543 several of the Deacons of the Edinburgh crafts appeared before the Provost and Council demanding redress for these grievances. Goaded to desperation they demanded justice, and whether to awe the magistrates, or to show the sincerity of their purpose, they drew their swords. The interview terminated in the arrest of the Deacons, who were conveyed prisoners to the Castle by a strong body of soldiers whom the magistrates called in to their assistance. We can easily imagine the commotion that would arise from this action on the part of the municipal authorities. And the fact that the protesting parties waited quietly for nearly a month for a settlement of the dispute, affords a striking instance of the patient and law-abiding character of the citizens of Edinburgh at that period. As this dispute occurred during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, the matter was referred to the Earl of Arran, who was then Governor. In response to this appeal he issued the following Edict:—

“Gubernator.

“Justice and Justice Clerk and your deputis. We greit you weille. For sameikle as, William Smebreid, Robert Hutchisoune, James Fornet, Thomas Schort, Archibald Dewar, Andro Edgar, George Richardsone Thomas Ramsay, James Downicke, William Purdie, William Quhite, being in warde within the Castle of Edinburgh for alleadged drawing of Quhinzearis in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh in prescence of the

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Provost and Baillies their of the xi day of August instant and furth bringing of the Blew Banner of the Blew Blanket in our presence callit the Haly Guist has fundin suretie to underlye the Law for the samyne and for all other Crymes that can be impute to them the x day of October nixt to cum—

“Howbeit as we are informit the saidis personis are innocent of the saidis alleagit Crimis Our Will is Heirfore and for certain utheris reasonabill causis and considerationis moveing us. We charge you strictly and commandis that incontinent efter the sicht hereof ye desist and seis frae all proceeding against the saidis persons or ony otheris craftisman of the said burgh for the saidis allegit Crymis till the day above written.

“Subscrivit with our hand and gevine under the Signet at Haly-rude House the first day of September the yeir of God. One thousand five hundred and forty three yeirs.

JAMES — G.”

The whole story, as well as the Earl's Edict, is given in full in Pennecuik's book on the Blue Blanket. But as a number of occurrences noted in this volume are not confirmed by any contemporary account, the writer had at first some hesitation in accepting the truth of the narrative. Fortunately, however, the original Edict, bearing the signature of James, Earl of Arran, is in existence yet, and is carefully preserved among the various documents relating to and still in the possession of the Incorporation of Hammermen. Although there is a discreet silence preserved in the City Records, this old document puts the truth of the narrative beyond a doubt; and the non-appear-

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ance of the slightest reference to it in their municipal reports is significant of the crushing defeat the magistrates of Edinburgh sustained on this occasion.

Of the eleven men who thus bravely stood up for their oppressed brethren, four of the number were Hammermen. These four had all at some period been acting Deacons, and were therefore well qualified to judge of the effect these restrictive measures would have on the condition of the craftsmen.

One of these Deacons, Thomas Schort, lost his life that same year in defending the city (see accounts for 1543). The fact that this invasion was impending probably accounts for the Earl's action in releasing these men, as there is no doubt that he must have been aware of its imminence, and to have punished them would have provoked an open insurrection on the part of the citizens.

The unsettled state of the country after 1544, rendered of little effect all the trouble taken by the craftsmen to redress their wrongs. In spite of the agitation caused by this protest the Scots Parliament enacted in 1551 another statute even more stringent than any passed before. This law gave the magistrates of every burgh power to compel all craftsmen to give in writing the price of every article they produced, and as this was coupled with an arbitrary clause which dictated to every burgher the number of dishes they should be allowed at their "mess," it is no wonder that the craftsmen murmured.

It is possible that had they been properly represented in the various Town Councils throughout the country their position would have been improved ; but, situated as they were, they were practically powerless

against the malice of their enemies. And again, in 1555, the Scots Parliament was persuaded to pass another statute which rendered still more unbearable their already downtrodden condition.

This law was somewhat peculiar in its construction, for while on the one hand it promised to the crafts increased representation in the Town Councils, yet the election of members was left completely to the then existing civic rulers. Instead of the Deacons of Crafts being chosen, the nominees of the magistrates were allowed to enjoy this honour. These supplementary town councillors were to be called "visitors of crafts"; and as they were the mere puppets of the merchant councillors their existence in no way benefited the crafts. Fortunately, if they did no good, they at least did no harm, as the statute which called them into existence was short-lived. To what extent the crafts agitated for its removal is now unknown; but it is evident that it was strenuously opposed by three of the Edinburgh Deacons of Crafts whose names as we learn were James Young, Cutler, Archibald Denror, Tailor, and David Kinloch, Baxter.

We can well believe that the task of opposing this measure undertaken by these men on behalf of the craftsmen of Scotland was no easy one. But an opportunity unexpectedly arose which promised a fair chance of redress. This opportunity was brought about by a command issued by Mary of Guise ordering a Convention of Burghs to be held at Edinburgh on 15th January 1556. The document summoning this Convention further directed that two Commissioners should be appointed—one

being a merchant, the other a craftsman,—both to be well-known citizens of Edinburgh. This recognition on the Queen's part of the ability of the craftsmen to serve the city for "furthsetting of the common weill," resulted in the election of Thomas Reidpath, Skinner, as one of the Commissioners. His appointment gave great offence to the magistrates, who strongly protested against his election, giving as their reason for this opposition that "insafar as craftismen wer nevir chosin commissinaris of befoir." It would take too long here to enter into an account of the intrigues of the magistrates to defeat the election of this craftsman. Suffice it to say that, in spite of these, Thomas Reidpath was duly elected and attended the Convention in the character of the craftsmen's chosen Commissioner.

The findings of this Convention appear to have given rise to dissatisfaction; and we find that a deputation, consisting of the Provost and certain of the Council, went to Stirling to interview the Queen on the matter. Although Thomas Reidpath's name does not appear in this deputation, it is not improbable that he was given an audience also, as the matter involved was one of great moment to the craftsmen, and it would be interesting had any account been preserved of the instructions he received from his brother craftsmen towards the repeal or modification of the obnoxious "visitors of crafts" law. In any case, the Queen caused an Edict to be sent forth and proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh (January 1556) which, as the long quaint minute given in the extracts for that year expresses it, was "ryte honest and pleasant to all the craftsmen."

The Queen's Edict is too long for insertion here;

but its proclamation was the death-blow to the "visitors of crafts"; and a month later we note in the Burgh Records of the City of Edinburgh that various matters were arranged by the Provost, Baillies, and Council and Deacons of the Crafts.

The craftsmen, no doubt well pleased with the success of their appeal, did not press for representation in the Town Council. This forbearance was rewarded by further attempts to restrict the craftsmen, which called forth another Edict from Mary Queen of Scots in 1564.¹

Little is heard after 1564 of any further attempts to legislate against or meddle with the craftsmen of Edinburgh; but the whole matter was finally adjusted by the passing of the famous Decreet Arbitral in 1583. In order to show how completely this act met the needs of the case, the second clause is here given.

"The council to consist of Ten Merchants (to wit) The auld Provest, Four auld Baillies Dean of Gild and Treasurer of the next year preceeding and three merchants to be chosen to them. And also to consist of eight Craftsmen their of, six Deacons and two other craftsmen making in all the hail Council Eighteen persons and this by the office men of that year to wit the Provest, Baillies Dean of Gild and Treasurer."

¹ We may here state that, though all the various restrictive acts, dealing with the craftsmen, are to be found in the statute books of the period, no mention occurs in these Acts of Parliament of the Edicts of 1529-43-55-64. The evidence of their existence is preserved in the separate volume of "Acts and Statutes" already referred to. These Edicts may have been issued on the ruler's personal authority, and in response to some private and personal appeal. This probably explains how the Magistrates ventured to ignore or evade them, for, had they been confirmed or issued by Parliament, they would hardly have dared to do it.

Although the consideration of this Decreet lies somewhat outside of the period strictly covered by the extracts in this book, it is necessary to refer to it here as it marks the successful termination of the long struggle for justice and fair play on the part of the craftsmen of Edinburgh.

As we have briefly tried to show, the continuous withholding from that part of the community which formed the backbone of the nation the right of proper municipal and parliamentary representation was a powerful factor in the discontent which prevailed in Scotland. It is therefore not to be wondered at that they should welcome a movement that aimed at release from conditions which had become unbearable, and which even the good-will and efforts of the reigning sovereign could do little to relieve.

To recount fully the part played by the Deacons of the Hammermen craft in many disputes which arose before 1560 would require a separate volume. But to all who care to look into this curious phase of old burgher life, a perusal of the volumes published by the Scottish Burgh Records Society will reveal on how many occasions the Deacons of the Hammermen, not only in Edinburgh but in other burghs also, made a bold stand, even in the face of unequal and often overwhelming odds, to defend the rights of their Incorporation.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages and burdens under which the crafts laboured during the sixteenth century, they were yet expected to contribute liberally, not only to the taxes and imposts of their respective burghs, but also to the levies or "extents," as they are termed, which were imposed by royal

authority. There appears to have been some recognised arrangement by which every town or district had their share apportioned, the collection of the sum named being left to the magistrates of each respective burgh. In 1556 we find one ordered by Mary of Guise in which Edinburgh was made responsible for the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence. To the payment of this the Hammermen contributed thirty-eight pounds six shillings (see accounts for 1556). This sum the Deacon, James Young, paid out of his own pocket. This instance is worthy of note, as demonstrating the wealth of some of these old master craftsmen, for such a sum represented a fair amount of money in those days. Of course in disbursing the money he ran no risk, as he ultimately collected it from the members (as the accounts show); but the fact that he was able to produce it even temporarily shows that he was for those times a man of substance.

We can only here briefly note in connection with the monies lent to the Queen's Grace (see accounts 1549) and the sums paid to the various Regents, that these levies were all cheerfully met by the craftsmen.

We conclude this chapter, by giving for the first time the items of two special contributions made by all the crafts in Edinburgh, which will be interesting as affording a convincing proof of the wealth possessed by this important and worthy section of the community.

Extent of the bulzeon collected and gadderet be ye haill craftis in ye year of God 1576 years and deliverit to James Earl of Morton Regent to our sovereign Lord King James ye Sext.

DEACONS OF HAMMERMEN CRAFT xci

	c	xx	lib.	s	d
Skinners & Furriers	j		xxxvj	vij	
Tailors	j		xxj		
Baxters		iiij	vij	xiiij	iiij
Hammermen		iiij	ix	viiij	ix
Fleshers		iiij		xiiij	ix
Cordwainers			xliiiij	xix	iiij
Goldsmiths			xl	ix	iiij
Masons & Wrights			lv	xj	
Barbers			xx	xiiij	
Wabsters, Waulkers, & Bonnet Makers,			xvj	xix	
Summa Totalis	vj	iiij	xiiij	iiij	iiij

£673, 4s, 4d. (Scots).

Ane extent of j^c. (one hundred pounds) is devided
amang ye Craftis as follows :—

	lib.	s	d
Hammermen	xiiij	v	vj
Skinners & Furriers	xx	xviiij	
Tailors	xviiij	xviiij	
Baxters	xiiij	iiij	
Fleshers	ix		
Cordwainers	vj	xiiij	iiij
Goldsmiths	vj		
Barbers	iiij	xv	
Wrights & Masons	viiij	iiij	iiij
Wabsters, Waulkers & Bonnet Makers		iiij	iiij
Summa Totalis	Ane Hundreth Pundis.		

£100 (Scots).

NAMES OF THE DEACONS OF THE HAMMERMEN
OF EDINBURGH FROM 1494 TO 1560.

Name.	Year of Office.
Robert Scheirsmyt . . .	1494
Thomas Sparty . . .	1495-1502
Johne Malisoun . . .	1496-1500
Andro Muncur . . .	1497
Thomas Ra . . .	1498
Johne Letham . . .	1499
Robert Selkraig . . .	1501-4
Thomas Smyt . . .	1503-18
William Auldjoy . . .	1505
Johne Loksmyt . . .	1506
Allane Cothram . . .	1507-8-14
William Meill . . .	1509-10-15
William Smyt . . .	1511
William Ra . . .	1512-13-17-23
Patrik Scot . . .	1516-24
Cristophur Wyntoun . . .	1519
Hendre Loromor . . .	1519-20
William Smebred . . .	1521-26-31-2-38-41-2
Andro Hume . . .	1522
Andro Cathkin . . .	1525
William Ray . . .	1527-34-40
Thomas Craufurd . . .	1528
Johne Huntur . . .	1529
Johne Smyt . . .	1530
Johne Frog . . .	1533
James Jonstone . . .	1535-36-37-41-42-43-47
William Scot . . .	1539-44-48
Thomas Schort . . .	1543

DEACONS OF HAMMERMEN CRAFT xciii

Name.	Year of Office.
Mungo Hunter	1545-51
George Peirsoun	1546-49
James Young	1550-2-3-4-6
Andro Hamyltoun	1555
Johne Rynd	1557
James Mure	1558
James Cranstoun	1559
William Harlaw	1560

TABLE OF SCOTS MONEY.

Scots Money.	Pence Sterling.
1 penny	$\frac{1}{12}$
2 pennies = 1 bodle	$\frac{1}{6}$
2 bodles = 1 plack or groat	$\frac{1}{3}$
3 bodles = 1 bawbee	$\frac{1}{2}$
12 pennies = 1 shilling	1
20 shillings = 1 pound	20
13 shillings and 4 pennies = 1 merk	$13\frac{1}{3}$
18 merks or 12 pounds = one pound sterling	

Note.—To reduce Scots money to sterling divide by 12.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST VOLUME
OF THE RECORDS OF THE HAMMER-
MEN OF EDINBURGH 1494-1583

YE first day of May ye zeir of our Lord j^miiij^c nynty
& four zeire

Ye quilk day ye maist pairt of ye hammermen
gadderit at Sanct Leonards, weill and riplly advisit
with haill assent & full election chosit Robert
Scheirsm^t Kyrkmaister for this year to come to the
haill craft, and yerof ye said craft, with assent
deleverit to ye said Robert Saunct Loy's gret box
and in it of silver and gold iiiij^{lib}vjs

Ye samyn day Mathow Daudid has tain Saunct
Loys brod for this year to come for xxxiiij s and
he has payit beforhand of ye said brod xvijs the
other xvijs to be pait at ye feast of Sanct —— next
to come, & for broukand it with all proffit as it was
of befoir, (its pait)

Here are ye names of ye maisteris of ye craft
yat sall conveen & gadder with ye kyrkmaister,
which maisteris being for ye proffit and uphaldin of
ye altar & guid weill to be maid amang ye craft
w^t y^r counsell—

William Loksm^t
Andre Cauchkryn

Robert Sheirsm^t
William Lokeing

2 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1494—*continued*

Thomas Raa	Alexander Quhitlok
David Saidlar	Johne Malesoun Younger
Andro Muncur	Johne Lathand
Walter Arkill	William Meill
Andro Buroll	John Saidlar
	Louk Saidlar
	Aland Cochrand
	Mathow Dauind
	Thomas Welch
	William Raa
	Johne Stewart
	Johne Smy ^t Pottar

[Then follows the sums received in the first quarter including the silver received for the Sanct's "brod" before hand] xvij^s

Fra Alex ^t Grayis wif of yis witsunday terme	vj ^s viij ^d
„ George Fulfurds of his last witsunday & martimas annuell	xij ^s iiij ^d
„ William Scheirsmy ^t annuell	xij ^s ij ^d
Ye xix day of July gotten fra Johne Saidlar Louk Saidlar & Thomas Lorymur of yar last quarteris payments	iiij ^s
The some of yis ressait is	iiij ^{lib} vii ^s ii ^d

[Next follows the sums received weekly untill the whole of the 12 weeks in the quarter are accounted for and is summed up as Ye somme of my ressait of this quarter is x^{lib} v^s & ix^d. This is

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH 3

1494—*continued*

the total sum at the treasurers disposal and the disbursements are as follows, headed thus]

Yis is my deliverand in ye first quarter

<i>Item</i> To S ^r Thomas o ^r chaplane for his Whitsunday fee for ye quhill ye craft ordered me to pay him at ye futtin of Thomas Raas some	xxx ^s	
„ To Thomas Raa of ye rest of his some	ij ^{liib} xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ fra rest awand him	xx ^s	
„ to iiij men that bare ye standard on corpus pis day	viiij ^s	
„ to ij men that bare ye caddill		xxxij ^d
„ to iiij men that bare ye torches		xxxij ^d
„ to ye twa wolotts		xvi ^d
„ for making of ye iiij great torches & making of iij great knopps of wax to yame & colouring of yame	iiij ^s	
„ to gilzaun and his androw on corpus pis day & yat day vij days	v ^s	
„ to ye Prossouins & to ye minstrals & ye bearers in breid & aill on corpis pis day		xviij ^d
„ for bringing of ye poyinds fra Thomas Rais hous		ij ^d
„ for paynting of ye speir of leicht		xij ^d
„ on ye viij days quilk yay bare ye banare & ye caddil before ye		

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1494—*continued*

saym for a gallon of aill at yat red through the towne with yame and a gallon what yay got		xvij ^d
<i>Item</i> on sownday when ye Prossouins was playet for ye king to an minstral	ij ^s	
„ to ye men at bare ye banare & ye torches yat same day & aill to yame		iiix ^d
„ expensis made at Sanct Loys day for viij ^{lb} of new wax & ye making & paynting of xi ^{lbs} of auld wax & for ye cost of a pod of torches that was coft be William Loksmyt & S ^r Thomas extendand to vij ^s & iiij ^d & William Loksmyt ^t pait for ye said torches vj.s ^s and iiij ^d ye somme of ye hail wax is	xxxv ^s	vj ^d
„ To ye quoyr (choir)	iiij ^s	
„ „ ye bellis and organis	iiij ^s	
„ „ for fees to Mathou.		xij ^d
„ „ ye boy for scowering of ye hers & dighting of ye floor & blawing of ye organis on saunct Loys day		xvj ^d
„ to S ^r Thomas our chaplane		xvij ^d
„ ye bairns of ye quoyre		vij ^d
„ rushes (grass) & keeping of ye altare		v ^d

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH 5

1494—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for ye trontail	x ^s	
„ to Listoun ye belmand		iiij ^d
„ to John Foullares cheild & drink- silver		vj ^d
„ for this buk, papor, & bynding	xi ^s	ij ^d
„ to S ^r Thomas servant for his quarters fee	v ^s	
Ye somme of my deleverand is	x ^{lib}	iiij ^s

My deliverand of ye second quarter

<i>Item</i> In expensis given to Thomas Baucer for mending of ye Wolkly box ye lok & ye key		vij ^d
„ to David Plubar quhen he was seik	v ^s	
„ Deleverit to Thomas Raa of ye rest of ye silver that was awand him at his comp ^t making for ye quhill he held ye box	xx ^s	
„ To S ^r Thomas to buy his Botyins with	iiij ^s	
„ To Thomas Broun for making of ye rod to ye hers		xij ^d
„ to S ^r Thomas for ye clais washing this year begun to whitsunday	iiij ^s	

[Of the whole year, each quarter respectively, the above is a fair extract; and it appears that they met in the Tolbooth to settle the accounts for the year 1494] Robert Sheirsm^t Deacon

6 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1495

On the xj day of May the maist pairt of the Hammermen weill gathert at Sanct Leonards and with full voting chosit Thomas Sparty Dekynd for this zeir to ye hail craft and yerfor deleverit to him Sanct Loys great box and in it xij^{lib}

And on the 28 May Mathow Daudid took Sanct Loys brod at the Dekynd and haill craft for forty shillings he paid xx^s before hand at the taking of the said brod and ye other xx^s to be pait viij days befor ye Dekynd making his compt and ye Dekynd & ye maisteris gevand him a quart of wyne at ye deliverand of ye said money

Disbursement in the first quarter

<i>Item</i> Expensis given for ij pynts of wyne at ye feasting between us & ye goldsmyths			xvj ^d
„ Till our ain feasting yat day yat they spent amang them	iijs		ij ^d
„ to ye common minstrals of ye town yat day that our craft passit to Saunct Katrines that playit before ye craft	iiij ^s		vj ^d
„ given to Rab ane day to help us to gadder ye silver			xvj ^d
„ for ye making of our bill of exlayur & for ye att making till o ^r pairt			xiiij ^d
„ Deleverit to Robert Gray at ye command of ye craft to sustain			

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH 7

1495—*continued*

our ploy (plea) for ye common proffit of ye craftis for o ^r pairt .	xvijs	vjd
<i>Item</i> on Crystofferis day to ye iiij men that bare ye four standards .	viijs	
„ to ye ij men that bare ye candle- hooks		xxxij ^d
„ to ye iiij men that bare ye four torches		xxxij ^d
„ to ij minstrals that rede with us that day at ye prossouin .	v ^s	
„ for dichting of o ^r great torch & paynting of yame to Johyn Mayne	iiijs	
„ ye men that bare ye banares & torches & candilhooks in aill .		xiiijs ^d
„ on ye viij day when ye servands zred thro ye town to ye cheild that bare ye banares in drink .		xij ^d
„ ye same day to a minstral before ye craft	ijs	
„ for wax on Sanct Loys day torches, hers, & cadills .	xiv ^s	
„ on Sanct Loys day to ye quoir .	iiijs	
„ for scouring of ye hers & organis blawing		xvj ^d
„ to Mathow		xij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas		xvij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir		vij ^d

Ye third day of July j^miiij^e nynty & fif zeirs.
Ye quhilk day anont ye debait movit betwix
Mathow Daid & Thomas Quhit ye said ij per-

8 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1495—*continued*

souins has chosin betwix yame to be honourable counsellers & to retract above anent all debaits movit betwix yame ye persouns writtin yat is to say for ye said Mathow Daid. Thomas Broun, Andro Wandrou & Robert Scheirsm^yt & for ye said Thomas Quhit Andro Burrell, Wat Arkill & William Raa & Johne Malesoun oversman Ye said Mathow & Thomas sworn till abyd at ye ordinanse & deleverance anent all debaits Ye quhilk persouns weill & ribly advisit accordingly has ordained & deleverit yat ilk ane of yame tak yeother be ye hands & ask each others forgiveness and to forgif all rancours & malis bygane And in tyme to come to leif & shew charitie ilk ane till another & neuer more have ony strife between yame

And accordingly yay ordain & deleveris yat quhilk of yame mak ony brok till another, in tyme to come, or yin wounds deid, or yat yar servands, or cheilds, yat yay may lait be It beand reply ajustit with suffienct witness, ye said faltors and broukeris sall pay without ony fauo^r (favour) witin xx dayis twa stain of Walx to Sanct Loyis altar

And ye said Mathow & Thomas has given yair bodily auchts (oaths) till abyd at ye samyn fra yis day furcht, before ye witness, Thomas Raa, Johne Wyndeyett, Adam Wilsoun, Johne Lorymur, Sir Thomas Linlithgou chaplane and others

Item For rushes to spread about ye

altar	iii ^j ^d
„ to ye belmon	iii ^j ^d

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH 9

1495—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for breid & wyne on Sanct Loys day & to ye trontiall		vij ^d
„ for ye trontiall ¹	x ^s	
„ to Cuthbert Young yat day we passit throu ye town for his labours		xvj ^d
„ to Cuthbert Young ij days he zreid with us	ij ^s	
„ to Sir Thomas of his whitsunday fee	xxx ^s	
„ to David Plumbar of his quarter payands	v ^s	

The discharge for the second quarter

<i>Item</i> In expensis till a minstral to gang with our banare on Sanct Gelis day		xij ^d
„ given for cords to ye lamp of vij fathoms		vij ^d
„ to ye servands that zreid with us that day we zreid to ye kirk of field.		vij ^d
„ given to Sir Thomas his yeir bar- gain for ye clais washing ex- tending to ye altar as ye craft ordered yearly for them	iiij ^s	
„ to him to buy his Botyins with at ye command of ye craft	iiij ^s	
„ to David Plumbar servand for his quarter fee	v ^s	

Given ye day of ye count making
to ye beidman at Sanct Leonards

¹ (Thirty daily masses.)

10 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1495—*continued*

that kepis ye kirk at ye qumand of ye craft	vj ^d
<i>Item</i> for ye expensis maid apon ye lett that we half to ye provest for ye seill & to Henrie Strachaulin & ye cleirk yat wrait it	xxx ^s

1496

The viij day of May anno J^miiij^e Nynty & sex zers The quhilk day ye maist p^t of ye haill craft of ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit & weill & riplly advisit and w^t full electoun chosit Johne Malesoun younger Dekyn & kirkmaist^r for yis zer to come and ye said Johne and ye haill craft ressavit full count & rekyning fra Thomas Sparty dekyn & kirkmaister of ye zer bygand And ye samyn tyme ye foresaid Thomas Sparty as dekyn of befor deleverit ye said gret box of Sanct Loy & in it xvij lib xij^s

Ye vij day of May Thomas Broun profferit in the name and on ye behalf of David Hailes for this year to come, for Sanct Loys brod xlj^s & vj^d and then it was rouppit amang ye haill craft, gif ony man wald gif mair & na man wald gif mair & yen Thomas Broun tuk ye said brod for ye haill craft for all ye days of ane yeir

[Expenses much the same as last year]

The namis of ye masteris for yis zeir

Thomas Sparty	Johne Pott older
Robert Scheirsm ^y ^t	Robert Muncur

1496—*continued*

Alex ^r Quhitlok	Thomas Quhit
Thomas Welch	Mathow Dauind
Thomas Broun	Steven Loksm ^y ^t
Wat Arkill	George Fulfurd
Alexand Cauchkrin	David Saidlar
John Lechand	Johne Meill
Louk Saidlar	Henrie Dow
Andro Burrell	Patrik Scheirms ^y ^t
Thomas Ra	Robert Muncur
Robert Wittin	

Also ye samyn day Sir Thomas Linlitgou chaplane movnyt hym to ye craft that his fie was to ye less and yair apon gaif his petitioun to ye craft

He beand removit ye haill maisteris be ye maist effert weill & riply advisit considerit yat it was neidfull & proffetable to ask his fee And w^t ane voice ordainit frahin furcht that he suld half zeirlic to his fee four pundis as lang as he make guid service & pleases ye craft such lyke as he has done hitterto

1497

Ye vij day of May anno J^miiij^c & nynty seven zers. Ye quhilk day ye mast p^t of ye haill craft of ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards riply & weill advisit & w^t full electioun chosit Andro Muncur Dekyn and Kerkmaister for yis zer to come and to resaive full count and rekyning by Whitsunday fra Johne Malesoun togidder with Sanct Loys box & other duties yat was deleverit to him.

Ye xv day of May Anno ye nynty vij zer ye

12 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1497—*continued*

quhilk day Johne Malesoun younger in ye hall of ye Blak Frers gaiff full count and rekyning of all soumes of money gotten in & ressavit be him before ye maist p^t of ye maisters of ye craft weill heard & understood and he has deleverit of fine silver to put in ye gret box sax pounds v^s

Ye samyn day deleverit to Andro Muncur & put in ye gret box vj pundis and xvj^s in his hands to buy altar towellis and ye samyn day put in ye gret box in ye hail in gold and silver xxiiij lib xij^s

Yair are ye namis of ye maisteris chosen be ye Dekyn Andro Muncur till gwand when neidfull tyme is, to gwan about all guidly materis (matters) for ye honor of ye hail craft

Alexand Cauchkrin	George Fulfurd
Robert Sheirsm ^y ^t	Steven Loksm ^y ^t
Thomas Sparty	Louk Saidlar
Thomas Raa	Alexand Quitlok
Johne Malesoun younger	Johne Saidlar
Johne Letham	Johne Adhnay
Robert Muncur	Alain Cauchkrin
Andro Burrell	Johne Smy ^t
Thomas Broun	John Pott elder
Wat Arkill	Thomas Welch

1497

Item Memorandum ye x day of December ye maist p^t of ye honorabill & worshipfull men of the hammermen craft weill gadderit in the chepl of the Blak frires chosit amang yame

1497—*continued*

with hail consent v willing
to choose & gat mak an
honourabill mort claith to serf
ye hail craft and for to make
price & payment yerfor in
ye name of the hail craft
that is to say Alexand
Cauchkrin Thomas Broun
Robert Sheirsmyt Thomas
Dornwik Thomas Sparty
Johne Malesoun George Ful-
furd Andro Muncur Deyknd
and Sir Thomas Linlitgou
chaplane Thomas Ra, John
Lathom ye quilk appointed
to mak with Gerrard De
Haustan anonent ye brodering
of ye said claith by his wife
and ye weaving

Item Given for ij ymagis of saunct
Eligy ilk ymage v crouns silver v^{lib}
„ for vj crowns & hamors to ye
said clait of fine gold & silver
ye price of ilk pair vj^s vij^d ye
somme xl^s
„ for iij ——— and through yame the
price of the pair xx^d ye somme
of ye hail v^{lib} v^s
„ for vj ounce of silk to mak ye
fringes of ye price of ye ounce
ij^s iij^d and ye somme xvj^s ij^d

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1497—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for weaving of yame	xl ^s
„ for vj ell of welvet ye price of ye ell ij ^{lib} iij ^s ye somme of ye haill welvet isxij ^{lib} xvij ^s
„ for iiij ell of worsait to mak ye pandakillrs of ye price of ye ell xiiij ^s ye somme is . . . . .	.ij ^{lib} xvj ^s
„ for and bolt of fustand containing xl ell to lynn ye said mort clait with ye price of ye bolt .	xxx ^s
„ for sewing of ye welvet togidder .	viiij ^d

Item at diffrent tymes given out at
o^r first common making & at
ye dresing of our ymagis and
of ye fashioning of ye said clait
expendit in wyne, ail, & breid
in ye said Gerrards house be ye
said maisteris be ye maist p^t of
yame vj^s viij^d

Ye haill somme of ye mort
clait is thirty pounds sixteen
shillings a penny less

Item ressavit herof be ye foresaid
maisteris furth of saunt Loys
box to ye bying of ye said clait
twenty four pounds seven shil-
lings & v pence Suma resting
awand of it vj^{lib} viij^s vij^d

Yame are ye vj men chos-
ing to keep ye mort clait

1497—*continued*

Thomas Ra	}	& ye priest
Alexand Cauchkrin		
Andro Muncur		
Johne Letham		
Thomas Broun		

1498

Ye vij day of May in ye zeir of God j^miiij^c ninty & viij zer ye maist p^t of craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards w^t full electioun chosit Thomas Ra kirkmaister for yis zer to gadder and inbring ye proffets & dewties to Sanct Eligius altar

1498 *From the 1st quarter accompt*

<i>Item</i> give to ye pinors to bring up ye window fra ye Blakfriars .		iiij ^d
„ for painting of ye candilheids to James Chalind to lay yame with oil colloure	x ^s	iiij ^d
„ for laying over of iiij torches with yellow colour to James ye payntor	ij ^s	
„ to Gelzaun & his cheild to play before ye banner	iiij ^s	
„ to ye iiij men that bare ye banner	viiij ^s	
„ to ye ij men that bare ye great candilheids		xxxij ^d
„ to ye four men that bare ye torches		xxxij ^d
„ for ail & breid to ye men that bare ye banner		xiiij ^d

16 THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH

1498—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to horse & his vj days keep & to ye procession of corpis day .	x ^s	
„ to gilzeau & his cheild ye viij day	ij ^s	
„ to ye common pypares ye viij day		xij ^d
„ for v quarters of ail ye viij day amanst yame that bare ye banare quhen yay cam hame .		xx ^d
„ on Saunt Loys day given to ye quoir	iiij ^s	
„ to ye bellis & orgains	ij ^s	
„ to Willi Calbiring for sense		xii ^d
„ to Will for ye hers scowering & orgains blawing		xvij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir		vij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas		xvij ^d
„ for rushes & oil doly		iiij ^d
„ for breid & wyne to ye trountaill		v ^d
„ for ye trontiaill doying	x ^s	
„ given to Johyn Pyper for wax on Sanct Eligis mass for torches new wax making & paynting of our auld wax	xxx ^s	vij ^d
„ To Sir Thomas for his quarters payment	xx ^s	
„ to ye servand for his quarter pay- ment	v ^s	
„ Given to ye servands for ye keys of the tolbutcht & for ye fyre ye day of the count making		xij ^d
„ for viij pynts of oil and a chopin ye somme is	vj ^s	
„ To Sir Thomas of his quarter pay- mont	xx ^s	

THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH 17

1498—*continued*

<i>Item</i> To Robin Stewart servand his q ^t payment	v ^s
„ given at ye command of pairt of ye masteris to ye baillies to support us	xx ^s
„ to ye belmond of S ^t Leonards yat day ye deykn was chosen	vj ^d
„ for akking of William Ra younger & arresting of him	vj ^d

1499

Ye fyft day of May in ye zeir of God j^miiij^c
ninety and ix yere ye quhilk day John Letham is
chosen Dekynd and kyrkmaistor for this zeir be full
election to ye hammermen and to be dilligent leal
& true for all ye dayes & times of ye said zeir

Yame ar ye masteris chosen to be at ye gadderin
to fortify ye said Dekyn when neids be & to gif leill
counsel for ye guid of ye craft

Thomas Raa	Thomas Welch
Andro Muncur	Louk Saidlair
Walter Arkill	Johne Smyt
Johne Malesoun	Johne Dornwalk
Thomas Smycht	William Douglich
Steven Loksmyt	James Bow
Alex ^r Quhitlok	Robert Watten
Alex ^r Cauchran	Patrick Scheirsmyth
Johne Saidlair	Thomas Quhit
Henry Lorymour	Alain Cochrain
Rob ^t Scheirsmyt	William Adamson
Thomas Sparty	

1499—*continued*

Also ye same day ye masteris of ye craft has passit to Sir Thomas & ordained John Letham Dekyn to gtint & pay to S^r Thomas for his wagis quhar he wants and yai beand lawfully warynt shall pay him viij^d for ilk dayis waiges And yai that payit not ye weeks penny to ye Deykn & his servands to tak again ye next ilk walk

1500

Ye x day of Mai ye zeir of God j^m five hundreth zeir ye maist pairt of ye Hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard with full electioun chosit Andro Muncur Dekynd and Kyrkmaister to ye said Hammermen for ye proffit & guid weill of ye said craft and reparaling & uphalding of ye needfull things for gadder silver doun at Sanct Loyis altar in Sanct Gelis kirk

Yis is my deliverand of ye first q^r

Item At ye commands of ye mast^r
of ye craft appoint & delibrat
upon ye cost & expensis of
ye freemen bringing hame ye
banare, and giving powder,
and by expensis maid ye day
of our bringin it with ye
expensis of our play yat morn,
ye somme is ij^{lib}xij^s
,, to another expensis upon corpus
pis day and upon ye octave day
to play before ye banare and ye
craft yay twa dais x^s

1500—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to ye iiij men that bare ye four standards in harness apon corpis pis day & ye octave day ilk man in ye somme	viiij ^d
„ ye ij men that bare ye great candilheids	xxxij ^d
„ to ye four men that bare ye four torches	xxxij ^d
„ for flowers & pak threid yat day .	vj ^d
„ for breid & ail that past w ^t ye banare on corpus pis day .	xij ^d
„ on ye octave day quhen ye banares come in, amang ye men that bare yame, & to ye minstrals in ail	xvj ^d
„ on Sanct Loys day to ye quoir .	iiij ^d
„ to ye bellis & organis ye same day	iiij ^d
„ to Will Dalrumpill for scowering of ye hers & blawing of ye organis & oil doly to ye scowering of ye hers . . .	xviiij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir . . .	viiij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas for his waigis & to ye Wyne	xviiij ^d
„ for rushis & pak threid . . .	v ^d
„ to ye belman	iiij ^d
„ for ye trontail doying . . .	x ^s
„ for ye lok making & ye key of ye litil box to John Aloxrson .	xvj ^d
„ To Sir Thomas for his quarters payment	xx ^s

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1500—*continued*

Ye names of ye quarter masters and their servands
yat payand q^t to Andro Muncur

John Alexsvon	James Graham
William Auldjoy	Thomas Sparty
Robert Kreze	William Scheirsmyt
George Stewart	David Mauchland
William Saidlar	William Daucjleit
Symon Glassinder	Thomas Smyt Saidlar
Andro Cauchkrin	Robert Selkrig
Johne Welch	James Hart
William Jamesoun	Andro Blakburn
Symon Cauchran	William Welch
Andro Blak	Johne Pott
Henrie Dou	William Quht
Johne Letham	Alex ^r Cow
Thomas Broun	John Wilsoun
John Softlaw	David Halik
John Smyt	William Meill
Robin Spens	James Lokcuy ^r
Robin Bryde	William Farule
Walt Redpath	William Gilles
Johne Cokburn	Thomas Smyth
Pait Neill	Johne Malesoun
James Fur	Johne Smyt
Louk Saidlar	Robert Liell
David Rabak	Stevin Loksmy ^t
Alandre Ranald	Johne Loksmy ^t
John Kibbill	William Caruakin
James Scheirsmyt	Thomas Scheirsmyt ^t
Johne Dorwik	Johne Byuyin
Pat ^k Craufurd	John Johnstoun

1500—*continued*

William Raa	John Hendsoun
William Smy ^t	John Pumfra
James Smy ^t	Hendre Lorymur

[All the above are credited with the sum of xij^d and a x before each name as having paid

On the third quarter of this year the following is noted in the receipts]

Item on ye vj day Februar ressavit
 frae Jonet ye spous of umquill
 Robert Sheirsmyt of his admill
 as she was askit for befor ye
 craft vj^s viij^d

Ye twenty day of May in ye zeir of God j^m fif hundrecht Ye quilk day ye persouns underwritten yat is to say Androu Muncur Deyknd & Johne Letham & Johne Malesoun Robert Selcraig Thomas Smyth William Meill Thomas Sparty John Pow Louk Saidlair William Adamson Steven Loksmyth has ordaint & constitut confourm to att maid befor for upsett of ye persouns set up in yis wise that ilk burgis air & craftismans soun pay xx^s & all oyers to pay xl^s & ye payment heirof to be maid & pait ye tain half ane zeir & ye other half ain another zeir

Item John Welch boltmaker for his upset xl^s

„ Ye same day John Byuyin is oblist be ye faucht in his body to gtent & pay to ye Dekynd & maistris of ye Hammermen to

1500—*continued*

ye uphalding of Sanct Eligius altar	xl ^s
<i>Item</i> Ye same day William Welch ane freemans sun to pay siclyke be ye fat in his body	xl ^s
[and many others]	

1501

Robert Selkrig

Ye ix day of May in the zeir of God a thousand five hundred and ane zeir ye maist pairt of hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard & chosit w^t full electioun ye forsaid Robert Selkrig to be Dekin and Kirkmaister for yis zeir & deleverit him ye box & buk with banare, mort clait, & caddilheids and all of Sanct Loyis geir And yat after ye said Robert deleverit ye thrie keys of ye box ane till Andro Muncur ane to William Meill & ane to John Loksmyt

Yis is my ressait in ye first quarter

<i>Item</i> Ressait upon Sanct Loys day ye morn of myd simmers day in Sanct Gelis Kirk of ye pasch frae William Auldjoy & Sir Thomas	xxxij ^d
„ ye same day fra Andro Muncur John Letham & Hendre Lory- mur & gottin in ye kings chalind frae ye king & ye lordis	xxij ^d

1501—*continued*

<i>Item</i> Fra James Gramys wyfe & Alex Graiss wyfe of yair Whitsunday annuel	xiijs	iiij ^d
„ frae John Welch of his q ^t payment		xxx ^d
Yis is my deliverand of ye first quarter		
<i>Item</i> given to gilzand of romayin of ye iij lib mair nor was gottin amang ye craft		x ^d
„ for gwin powdar	iiij ^s	vj ^d
„ for ij hors to ye ij men that bare ye caddlesticks apon ye sevin- day from corpus pis day before ye craft		xvj ^d
„ to ye tawboyuar & fidlar on corpus pis day that playit before ye craft.	iijs	iiij ^d
„ corpus pis day to iiij men that bare ye iiij standarts in harness & ye octave day ilk man ij ^s ye somme	viijs	
„ to ye ij men that bare ye gret caddelheads		xxxij ^d
„ to ye iiij men that bare ye torches		xxxij ^d
„ on corpus pis day for a gallon of ail & ij mayn bred that zred thro ye toun w ^t ye banares		xx ^d
„ for a gallon of ail at ye Disioun amang yame that bare ye banare and caddilheads and ye minstralis		xvj ^d
„ upon ye octave day for ij quarters		

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1501—*continued*

of ail & ij mayne bred gangand thro ye toun with ye prossioun	xvj ^d
<i>Item</i> Amang yame quhild yay come I gallon of ail	xvj ^d
„ ye day that we bro ^t in—for iiij hors to ye iiij men that bare ye banare	iiij ^s
„ yat day or ye giduars and ye men in harness and minstrals zreid furwicht for a gallon of ail amang yame	xvj ^d
„ for a gallon coft that yay come hame amangst yame all	xvj ^d
„ for bickis till our craft that met us upon ye burrow muir	ij ^s

On Sanct Eloyis Day

<i>Item</i> To ye quoir	iiij ^d
„ to bellis & organis	iiij ^d
„ to John Staulo for scens	xij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas to ye Wyne	xvij ^d
„ „ Dalrumpill for scowering of ye hers & lamps & blawing of ye organis & oil doly to ye hers	xvij ^d
„ for rushis & pakthreid	vj ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir	vij ^d
„ for ye Trountail	x ^s
„ for bred & wyne to ye trontail	v ^d
„ to ye belmon to gang thro ye town	iiij ^d
„ for ye knoppis of ye gret torchis & making of ye ij flowers to ye heids	v ^s

1501—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for ij lib iij vunc to ye twa caddil Sanct Loys & Sanct Leonaris of new wax ekit to ye ald wax ye p ^r	v ^s	vij ^d
„ for iiij lib new wax ekit to ye altar eaddil		x ^d
„ for ij 3 lib caddil to ye trontail .		xxx ^d
„ for a pair of torchis wayand viij lb iiij vunce ye price	xij ^s	iiij ^d
„ for making & paynting of our auld wax	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas for his quarteris payment	xx ^s	
„ to ye Servand for his quarteris payment	v ^s	

Yis is my deliverand in ye third quarter

<i>Item</i> To John of Couchwik for making of twa new caddil agains pasch of o ^r ain wax		xij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas for his q ^t payment yis quarter	xx ^s	
„ to ye servand for his quarteris payment	v ^s	
„ to Sir Thomas for a pynt of oil that John Malesoun gat, oil that he pay ^t afterwards		vij ^d
„ for clothing & keiping of our silver at ye washing of ye kirk & covering with claithis & drinksilver to ye men that wachtit		xij ^d

1501—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to twa cheldis to wach ye hers about ye altar after ye wachin .	iiij ^d
„ for making of caddil that yae broke at ye altar	iiij ^d

1502

Ye viij day of ye month of May ye zeir of God j^{mv}^c and ij zeirs ye maist pairt of ye hammermen well gadderit at Sanct Leonards riply advisit & chosit be free electioun Thomas Sparty, Dekin & kirkmaister for yis zeir till contine for ane zeir

Ye xxij day of May ye zeir forsaid in pres^e of ye maisteris at Sanct Leonards weill gadderit roupit Sanct Loyis bred quhat wald gif maist for it And then Thomas Crauford profferit & tuk ye said breid for ane zeir and yis day quhill beltane day or ye sunday yerof for xxij^s in ye zeir

My deliverand of ye third quarter

<i>Item</i> Deleverit to Javidson for ye fyre & ye keys of the Tolbucht ye day of our count making .	xij ^d
„ on Sanct Loys day ye morning of Sanct Androwis day given to ye quoir	iiij ^d
„ for bellis & orgains	iiij ^d
„ to Dalrumpill for scowering of ye hers oil doly & blawing of ye orgains	xvij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas to ye wyne for his silver	xvij ^d
„ to Willia Stanli for ye scens .	xij ^d

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1502—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to ye bairns of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ to ye trontiall doying	x ^s	
„ to ye belmon to gang thro ye toun		iiij ^d
„ for holings fra Roslying at Sanct Loys mass		vj ^d
„ new wax ekit till o ^r ald wax for ye iij altar caddil & for ij pair of torches & ij xlib. caddil to ye trontiall & making and paynting of o ^r ald wax at Sanct Loys mass	xxix ^s	vj ^d
„ for bred & wyne to ye trontiall doyng		v ^d
„ to ye servands to tak poynds for o ^r annuel		iiij ^d
„ for viij pynt of oil ye pynt viij ^d ye somme is	v ^s	iiij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas for his q ^r payment	xx ^s	
„ to Sir Thomas for ye clais washing yis zeir		iiij ^d
„ to David Craufurd for his fee	v ^s	

This is my delivrand of ye forth quarter

<i>Item</i> to ye ij servands yat zeid thro ye toun w ^t us	ij ^s	
„ to ye man that bare ye pounds & his creill		vij ^d
„ to minstrals yat day of Dekyn chosing & to Cloffas	xx ^s	
„ to Sir Thomas of his q ^r payment	xx ^s	
„ to ye servands quarter payment allowit in his upset	v ^s	

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1502—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for paynting of Sanct Loys brod yes tyme twelmonth qut we tuk it	ij ^s	iiij ^d
„ to ye Dekin Thomas Smyt to pay ye minstrals jacat & hois, a fraunch crown, to John of Cou- chwik for ye making of our altar caddil at pasch		viiij ^d
„ to ye same man for ane roll of wax of viij vunce to ye mass		xv ^d

1503

Ye xxij day of May in ye zeir of God j^mv^c iij zeirs ye maist pairt of ye hammermen weill gadderit in ye Blak fryres ressavit full count & rekynin fra Thomas Sparty Dekyn of his zeirs count baith of his ressavit & deliudranc weill herd & allowit & all thyngs quhat has, ye said Thomas put in ye gret box iiij lib & ij lib xiiij^s & v^d & deleverit to Thomas Smyt to be grandit to ye altar & lous o^r chairges with

Maisteris namis yat payit quartre xij^d each

Andro Muncur	Thomas Burin
Alex ^d Muir	Andro Burell
Robert Kerzot	Thomas Smyt saidlar
William Adamsoun	Robin Spens
Symon Glasfurd	Hendre Lorymur
Johne Welch	Walter Reidpit
Andro Cauchkrin	David Rabuk
Alain Cauchran	Louk Saidlar
Andro Blak	Alex ^d Ranald

1503—*continued*

Henrie Doo	Harie Smy ^t
Johne Letham	Robert Wilsoun
Pat ^k Craufurd	David Halis
Johne Dornwik	James Smy ^t
James Graham	James Lokcart
Johne Finlech	Thomas Smy ^t
William Sheirsm ^t	Johne Malisoun
James Sheirsm ^t	Robert Leill
Pait Neil	William Gillis
Cuthbert Smy ^t	Stepen Loksm ^t
David Maitland	Johne Loksm ^t
Johne Pumfra	Johne Johnsoun
William Dauglech	Johne Hendersoun
Robert Selkrig	Robin Heigh
James Hart	William Banantin
Johne Wilsoun	Johne Byuyin
William Welch	Johne Smy ^t
Johne Pottar	Thomas Sheirsm ^t
Alex ^d Low	William Raa
Thomas Freland	William Auldjoy
Andro Blakburn	Johne Wod
William Quhit	Johne Alexersoun
Andro Bowok	William Smy ^t
William Davidsoun	James Smy ^t arrow heid
James Kaipunt	makor
William Meil	Thomas Smy ^t cutlar

Thomas Smy^t Deking in ye zeir of God I^m v^c and thre zers

The vij day of May ye zer forsaid ye maist pairt of the Hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct

1503—*continued*

Leonards with full election chosit Thomas Smyt Dekin to ye hammermen craft for this zeir to come with full power in ye said office siclyke as use & justice has tint by Deykins in tymes bygain

This is my deliverand in ye first quarter

<i>Item</i> For Robart our talberours jacat of all costinain for maid till him	xj ^s	
„ for a pair of hois of red caesay till him	vii ^j ^s	j ^d
„ for a pappare of silk to mend our banare		ii ^j ^d
„ for ij pundis of powder deleverit to ye Abbot and to ye abbot at command of ye craft	xx ^s	
„ for poymits to ye harness and to put on yair geir with		ii ^j ^d
„ by corpus pis day & ye octave day to Gilzean yay ij dayis . .	x ^s	
„ to Clofas to play on ye great buzoon	ij ^s	
„ For ye half of Sir Thomas jacket of chaunlot	xx croun	

On Sanct Loys day

[Disbursements much the same as 1502]

„ For ane instrument of sasin of Robert Sheirsmyt annuell & William Sheirsmyt	x crouns
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Ye xvj day of May quhen ye Dekyn ressavit ye box it was statut yat quhat tyme the Deykin was

1503—*continued*

chairgit or happened to be chairgit for ye haille craft and ye servands wayarnit ye said masteris lawfully and yay compeared not as yay was warinyt yay havand na lawfull excuse yay shall pay ilk tyme that yay are absent to Sanct Loys altar ye price of half a pound of wax And at ilk quarter tyme, and haille pound of wax without any favour

1504

Ye xij day of ye month of Mey in ze zeir of God j^mv^c & four zeirs Ye same day ye maist p^t of ye craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards w^t full election chosit Robert Selkrik Deking for yis next zer to come & ye ressavit full count & reknyin fra Thomas Smy^t Deking his zer bygain & all his count heard & understood baith of his ressavit & deleverant for yis zeir bygain swa has ye said Thomas put in ye box vlib xxxvj^s & viij^d & deleverit to ye said Robert Selkrik Deking

[Disbursements much the same as 1502]

1505

Ye third day of the month of May anno dom j^mv^c and fyve zeir ye quhilk day ye hammermen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonard & chosit be full election William Auldjoy Deking for this zer to come & yerfor deleverit till him ye day of Robert Selcraigs comp^t making ye great box ye buk, banare, standards, candellheids, & other

1505—*continued*

graichts pertaining to Sanct Loys in Andrew Muncurs foir hous ye xvij day of ye said month and has deleverit ye keys of ye great box ane to Robert Cuclar ane to Thomas Sparty and ane to John Malesoun

Also ye said day Sanct Loys brod was roupit quha wald gif maist for it & Thomas Craufurd tuk it for xxiiij^{cr} & to pay or ye said Deking mak his compts be ye faucht in his body

Ye names of ye masteris to gang with ye Deking quha need bees & to gang throw ye toun w^t him

Robert Selkrig	Sandre Bow
Andro Muncur	Andro Blak
Thomas Furycht	Alain Cauchran
William Furycht	Louk Saidlar
Stevin Loksmyt	John Letham
John Loksmyt	Andro Burrol
John Malesoun	William Meill
John Pumfra	William Raa
Thomas Sparty	

This is my deleverent of the first quarter

<i>Item</i> given to Gilzand talberour on corpus xpi day & ye octave day	x ^s	
„ to Clofois for to play on ye great buzoon	ij ^s	
„ to Robin Hay ond ye octave day .		xij ^d
„ for bearing of ye four banaris yat ij days in harness	viii ^s	
„ to ij men that bare ye candillheid		xxxij ^d

1505—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to ye iiij men that bare ye four torchis	xxxij ^d
„ to ye ij Wolotts	xvj ^d
„ at the furtht passing of them that bare this geir in aill	xvj ^d
„ in wyne aill & bred on corpus xpi day throw ye gait	xvj ^d
„ on ye octave day at their journeying in aill	xvj ^d
„ Yat same day passant throw ye gait in aill	xvj ^d
„ for poynts (pins) & pakthreid	vij ^d
„ to Herod	iiij ^s
„ to his twa dactures (daughters)	ij ^s
„ to ye v buythis	vj ^s

Sanct Loys day

<i>Item</i> to ye quoir	iiij ^s
„ for bellis & organis	iiij ^s
„ to Will Dalrumpill for scowering of ye hers	xvij ^d
„ to Sir William for his labours	xvij ^d
„ to Willi Stanli for scens	xij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir	vij ^d
„ to ye lad that kept ye altar	iiij ^d
„ for rassis & pakthreid	iiij ^d
„ for bred & wyne to ye trontall	iiij ^d
„ for ye trontall	x ^s
„ to ye belman	iiij ^d
„ to Sir Thomas of his quarter payment	xx ^s
„ to ye servand	v ^s

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1505—*continued*

<i>Item</i> to John Borthwik for wax at myd summar ekit to ye iij candelles [for ye] altar v lb ye price			xij ^s vj ^d
„ for twa half lb candillis to ye trontall			xxx ^d
„ for and pair torchis wayand ix ^{lb} and half	xij ^s		ix ^d
„ for and emot to ye ground stand			iix ^d
This is my deleverant of the third quarter			
<i>Item</i> To Jardam			viiij ^d
„ to James Smy ^t for making of ye key of ye box			iiij ^d
„ for and clait above ye Sancts hedis & for frengois till it & for making of ye same		iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ for ane stick of demeostay	xxxvj ^s		
„ for half and ely jukit white treilzo		ij ^s	
„ for twa dosand Red Ribands			xvj ^d
„ for making of ye mort clatis to Alex ^r Howing		v ^s	
„ twa pair torchis again Sanct Loyis day wayand xiiij ^{lb} ye price ye lb xvj ^d ye somme	xviiij ^s		viiij ^d
„ ekit to ye iij candellis of ye altar iiij ^{lb} viij ounce & ekit to ye candell heids vj ounce and a row of wax		x ^s	
„ half pound candill to ye dirge & faull mass		v ^s	
„ giffing to Sir William Brouan for ye scompis of ye candillis that			

1505—*continued*

stand upon ye beir yat petaind to ye prouest		xij ^d
<i>Item</i> to ye quoir upon Sanct Loyis day	iiij ^s	
„ for belles & orgains	iiij ^s	
„ to Will Dalrumpell		xviij ^d
„ to Stanli for scens		xij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ to Sir William		xviij ^d
„ to ye quoir for ye saull mass & dirge sang on ye morand after Sanct Loys day	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ for ye eking furtht of ye laif trontall	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
„ for ye great bell ryinging	ij ^s	
„ to ye belman for pasing throw ye town to ye f(a)ull mass & dirge		iiij ^d
„ to William Stanli for ye silver candelsticks to ye dirge		viiij ^d
„ to Dalrumpill for his fee at ye same dirge		iiij
„ for and pair crowatts to Alex ^r Muir	iiij ^s	
„ to Sir William for his q ^t payment	xx ^s	
„ to James Smy ^t servand for his q ^t fee	v ^s	

This is the expens maid of ye Hers

<i>Item</i> Deleverit to Cuthbert Smy ^t to buy Irin	xliij ^s	
„ to ye said Cuthbert for his fee	xl ^s	
„ for a plait to mak a pattern to ye crovnis (crowns)		iiij ^d

1505—*continued*

<i>Item</i> for ye lottis drawing to ye chessewing to Alex ^r Chalmers .	ij ^s	vij ^d
„ for bareing of ye hers therof fra Cuthbert Smy ^t		vj ^d
„ to Cuthbert Smy ^t of drink silver at ye command of ye craft .		viiij ^d
„ for wir		iiij ^d
„ for takace		j ^d
„ to Ambros Meill	v ^{lib}	
„ to Alex ^r Chalmer	v ^{lib}	
„ for leid	iijs	
„ to ye masvins	ijs	
„ to ye wricht		viiij ^d
„ for ye bodemmying of ye padnis .		xvj ^d
„ to Jok Caurror for his labour .	ijs	
„ for nalis j ^d for ye scalfoccts away bering ij ^d		iiij ^d
„ for ye instrument taind apon Pait Bigholm at ye upputting of ye hers		iiij ^d
„ for a gad iron that held up ye hers to John Caurror of all costman & workmanship		xjs
Somme of my deleverent is	xx ^{lib}	xiijs iiiij ^d

1506

The x day of the month May ye zeir of God one thousand fif hundreht & sax zeir ye Hammermen craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards chosit be full

1506—*continued*

election John Loksmyt Deking & Kirkmastor for this zeir to come and yerfor deleverit to him ye box ye buk & banare & standarts candellheid & other graith pertaining to ye craft & to Sanct Loys in Andro Muncurs hous ye xvj day of May above written And he has deleverit ye keyis of ye box ane to Louk Saidlar ane to Thomas Scheirsmyt and to William Meill

Also ye samyn day Sanct Loyis brod was roupit quha wald gif maist for it And Andro Craufurd tuk it for xxiijs to pay or ye Dekin mak his compt be ye faucht in his body

This is my deluarance of ye first quarter

<i>Imprimis</i> given till Ambros Meill for mending of ye candilheids	ij ^s	
„ for and Rod to ye said Ambros		iiij ^d
„ to ye wricht that maid ye cart to ye dans of drinksilver		iiij ^d
„ to ye man that hotht ye buirds till him		j ^d
„ for nalis to ye same cart		ix ^d
„ till a turnor for vj knoppis making till ye candilheids		viiij ^d
„ for paynting of ye candilheids & speirs till mast ^r John Boyd		viiij ^d
„ for and caip of white plait to put ont ye candellis with		viiij ^d
„ for mending of ye curtain to Jonet Meill		viiij ^d
[Expenses on Corpus xpi day and Saint Eloys day same as before]		

1506—*continued*

This is my delurance of the third quarter

<i>Item</i> To ye quoir on Sanct Loyis day	iiij ^s	
„ bellis & orgains	ij ^s	
„ for scowering of ye hers		xviiij ^d
„ to William Stanle for scens (incense)		xij ^d
„ to ye bairns of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ to ye boy that kept ye altar on Sanct Loys & ye graicht on ye morning of ye Dirge		iiij ^d
„ To Sir William		xviij ^d
„ to ye quoir for singing of ye sall mass & dirge	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ to eking furcht of ye laif trontall	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
„ for Rynging of ye great bell to ye Dirge & full mass	ij ^s	
„ to William Stanli for ye candil- sticks of silver & his labo ^r at ye said dirge		viiij ^d
„ for four half lib candills to ye dirge & full mass	v ^s	
„ for iiij ^{lib} of new wax ekit to ye iij altar candillis	viiij ^s	ix ^d
„ for twa procats to ye torchis way- and a lib		xxx ^d
„ for and pair torchis wayand xiiij ^{lib} ye price ye lib xvj ^d ye somme	xviij ^s	iiij ^d
„ given to Sir William Crmygaland for making of a new cover till our mass buk	viiij ^s	viiij ^d
„ for and Instrument taind in ye Rawoster quhen ye Chaptur		

1506—*continued*

granted to ye synging of ye mass with ye Deking		iiij ^d
<i>Item</i> for j.x ^{lib} of wax ekit to ij auld stinpas of ye bras hers	iiij ^s	ix ^d
„ for ye mending of ye fut gang under ye altor		iiij ^d
„ for vj ely curtain canvass to be an ab	xij ^s	
„ for iij quart ^{rs} lynin to be and omit		xiiij ^d
„ for ye making of ye ab	ij ^s	
„ for iij hand towolles to ye alter . .		vj ^d
„ for xv chopins of oil to ye lamp ye price of chopin v ^d somme is	vj ^s	
„ given to Sir William of his quarter fee	xx ^s	
„ to James for his fee	v ^s	

fourth quarter

<i>Imprimis</i> Deleverit & pait for and ely holland clait to be and corporall ye price	iiij ^s	vj ^d
„ for silk till it & making		vj ^d
„ for and bolt till ye auld ab		viiij ^d
„ for mending of ye daily courtings .		ij ^d
„ for ye altor clatis washing this zer	iiij ^s	
„ given for and auld ab and emot & marking of it	xv ^s	ij ^d
Given to James Kinpovut of his money & expens that he laid doun ye tyme he was abbot & maid be certane of ye masteris to gif hym		xl ^s

1507

The xvj day of the month of May in ye zer of God j thousand fif hundreht and seven zeir The maisters w^t full election has chosun for ye zer Allan Cothram for their Deyking and kirk maister and has deleverit to him ye box ye buk ye kros and every thing pertaind to ye altar

[In the receipts of the first quarter occurs the following entry]

Item gotting on Sanct Loys day be
Andro Meill & Sir Andro
Chatto & in ye abbay . . . ij^{lib} xvj^s

[In the disbursements of the first quarter occur along with the usual expenses the following special entries]

<i>Item</i> given them on corpus xpi day in mayne breid in ye procession and ye octave day & aill	xxxij ^d
„ given for twa parchmont skynis to ye bovun	xxxij ^d
„ for an ounce of burg threid to ye bynding of it	iiij ^d
„ given for silk to mend ye banare	iiij ^d
„ given Herod	iiij ^s
„ to his twa doctoures	ij ^s
„ given to his fif knytes	v ^s
„ to ye four wiffis	iiij ^s

second quarter

Item for and band to ye caip of
claith gold & mending of it v^s

1507—*continued*

third quarter

<i>Item</i> Given for vij quarters lynyin to be and pair sleeves to ye blue ab	xxvij ^d
„ for vj quarter lynyin to be twa ormotts to ye same blue ab and another to ye white stand	xxj ^d
This is ye expens maid upon ye making of ye banare	
<i>Imprimis</i> Given for viij ely taffatis to Thomas Otterburn ye price ely xvj ^s ye somme	vj ^{lib} viij ^s
„ Given for vj ounce of silk to be fringes ye price ounce xl ^d somme	xx ^s
„ for ye making of xxvij ely fringes ye price ely iiij ^d somme	ix ^s
„ Given for iiij pippons of silk to sew that on with	x ^d
„ For and ely bukram to mak hois to that	ij ^s
„ For ye sewing on of ye fringes to ye tailyors & sewing of ye hois	iiij ^s
„ Given in wyne to Thomas Foular at ye shaping of them & for ye bordering of Rowand about or yare were stentit	xl ^d
„ For ye making & paynting of that to Peris	vij ^{lib}
„ Given to him & his childer in drinksilver	v ^s

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1507—*continued*

Fourth quarter

<i>Item</i> Given for iij payntit piggis to ye altar					ix ^s
„ Given to Pers for botyand & mending of ye banare that he said he had tynt of them befor certain masteris & saidit his workmanship yerof					v ^s
„ Tain furth of ye box to ye makin of ye banares	v ^{lib}	xv ^s	ij ^d		
„ Tain furth of ye box iijj Ruddars .	iiij ^{lib}	xij ^s			
„ Gotten for ane study (anvil) that lay in weird (ward)					ij ^s
„ Gotten ond Sanct Loyis day in ye kirk & in ye Abbay					xxxiijs

1508

Allain Cochrain

[The accounts for this year are not complete, but commence immediately after the fourth quarter of 1507, omitting the usual notice of the election of deacon and the receipts and disbursements of the first and second quarter of the year. The other two quarters do not require to be detailed.]

1509

The sixth day of ye month of May ye zer of God J^mV^c & nyne zers the quilk day ye Hammermen craft weill gadderit at Pleasaunce riply

1509—*continued*

advisit chosit be full election William Meill kirkmaister & Dekyind for this zer to come

The xxix day of ye month of May ye zer above writtin ye quhilk day ye Hammermen craft Res-savit full compt & Rekyning of all Allain Coch-rane Dekyind & Kirkmaister in ye Blak Frers of Edinburcht of all his Ressatis & Deleverand And ye said Allain was found awand to ye craft v lib xj shillings Off ye quhilk somme was put in Sanct Loys box iiij lib, & xxxj^s was deleverit to William Meill to mak expensis with And ye keys of Sanct Loys box was given to John Letham Allain Cochrain & Hery Lorymour

First quarter

<i>Item</i> Given for to say mass for Thomas Wigholm oft his deceas because he freit his hois of his expensis, at ye inbringing of sumor, and all his playing on ye bovand (bagpipe)	xij ^d
Given to them that bare ye stan- dards at ye inbringing of sumor oft yair hame coming & befor, ane gallon of aill	xvj ^d
Given to Rudde for his sport before ye craft	xvj ^d

Sanct Loyis day

To ye quoir	iiij ^s
„ bellis & ogains	ii ^s

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1509—*continued*

To Sir William for his labors	xvii ^d
„ William Stanle for cens	xij ^d
„ ye bairns of ye quoir	vii ^d
„ given to ye ladds that kepit ye altar	iii ^d
for gras	ij ^d
to ane puir scolar that helpit to say ye mass at ye altar	ij ^d
to given to say mass for Thomas Wigholm	ij ^s

[In the receipts of the third quarter is the following]

Gotten be William Raa Allain
Cochrain in ye kirk on Sanct
Loyis day & be Thomas
Scheirsmyt & John Sparty in
ye abbay the sum of all being
of guid silver is ij^{lib} xix^s
and yat ye fraunch crowne that
was gotten in ye abbay is
not guid

Third quarter

[Among the ordinary disbursements the following
extra payments occur]

Given to James ye servand for ye mending of ye lok of ye kist of powper	iii ^d
For sewing ane of ye armis that was revyin of ye blue vestment	ij ^d
„ xxv ely of worsit ribanis to mend ye dayly courtings with	xij ^d

1509—*continued*

For ye mending & lashating of them				xvij ^d
„ half ane ely canvass to mend ye Daily frontalle & ye green frontall				ix ^d
„ ye mending of them & setting to of ye canvass				vj ^d
„ given for Thomas Rais wiffis old silver	vj ^s		viiij ^d	
„ to ye masvins for ye rasying of ye payment & laying				xij ^d

Fourth quarter

The expensis maid onnd the Hers

To William Smy ^t for his work- mandship				vj ^{lib}
„ John Alex ^r for Iron & his work- mandship	iiij ^{lib}	iiij ^s	viiij ^d	
„ ye payntor for paynting of the Hers and ye claweris gilting	iiij ^{lib}	vj ^s		
„ for ane stain of leid to Andro Cauchkrin				xxxiiij ^d
„ for making of the holis & zetting of the botts				xvj ^d
„ James Carwour for his lawbor ^s and the upputting of the Hers				iiij ^d
„ twa pynors for bering of the pipis to ye shaffoltin & hame bringing of thad				iiij ^d
„ for wyr to the fassinying of the hammors and the crovins & the Rod & trangilis				ij ^d

1509—*continued*

To for bodmond in of the padis			xvij ^d
Suma	xv ^{lib}	iiij ^s	vij ^d
„ given to Patk Carwour for and lang Sadill			xlviij ^d
„ his childor in drinksilver & aill & wyne			xxviij ^d
„ John Loksmyt for twa loks & bands			vj ^d
„ twa pynors for down bringing of it Suma	ij ^{lib}	xv ^s	ij ^d vj ^d

The expenis of the crowats making

Given for ij ounce & an q ^r silver to the crowats mair na ye silver that Thomas Rais wife left & ye grots that ye guid- wiffis gaif of the craft ye price ounce xij ^d Suma			xxviij ^{cr}
For ane q ^r of ane Frnch noble to ye gilting of them	x ^s		vj ^d
For ane ounce of silver ane grot wecht les that ye crowats wayit mair nor our ain silver cound to that the goldsmyt ekit	x ^s		vj ^d
To Donald Schaw for ye making of xiiij ounce silver ane grot wecht less that our crowats wayit ye price of ilk ounce iiij ^s vj ^d , suma	xlv ^s		vj ^d
„ James Smyt for twa haks to hyng them on			vij ^d
Suma of the Crowats is	iiij ^{lib}	xiiij ^s	ij ^d

1509—*continued*

The ordinar expens

To Jordan ye day of the last compt making in the Tolbaith		xij ^d
for and indentur to ye officalis clerks	ij ^s	
„ sumonds of certain persins that wald not pay yr dewits		xij ^d
„ acts		vj ^d
„ acts at ye Tolbuith & for in- dorsing to Henry Strauthand		iiij ^d
To ye servands that reid throw ye toun		xij ^d
For vj q ^r lynyin to mak a pok to ye banare		xvij ^d
To Sir William of his q ^r fee	xx ^s	
For washing of the clatis	iiij ^s	
„ breid & wyne in ye zer	iiij ^s	
To James for his quart ^r fee	v ^s	

1510

The sext day of May the zer of God j^m v^c & ten zers The quhilk day the hamormen craft of Edinburgh weill gadderit at the Blak Frers of Edinburgh at ye said place riply advisit chosit William Meill, Deking & kirkmastor for this zer to come be full election

First quarter

Item given to four minstralis ond corpus xpi day to Rob Rind-

1510—*continued*

man, lutar, Robin Hayn tal- boraur & to Boyd ye fidlare & pipar	vj ^{cr}
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Fourth quarter

<i>Item</i> Given in Alain Cothrand hous ye last compt making to ye maidings	xij ^d
„ for ane Hammor to put in Sanct Loys hand & paynting & making	xij ^d
„ for mending of our daily Vest- ment & abbis	xij ^d
„ to Adam Corry for his lawbours & for ingadding of the stent	iiij ^d
„ to ye servands for passing throw the tovne & and pynor to bear ye wadds for the ingadding of the q ^r payments	xx ^d
„ for washing of the clatis of the altor	iiij ^s
„ for finding of breid & wyne ye hail zer	iiij ^s
„ to Sir William for his q ^r fee	xx ^s
„ to James for his q ^r fee	v ^s

1511

William Smytht Dekin off the zer of God ane
thousand v^c and xj zers

The fourth day of May the zer of God above
writin the quhilk day ye Hamermen weill gadderit

1511—*continued*

at Sanct Leonards riply advisit chosit wth full election Dekin & Kirkmaister William Smy^t for yat zer to come & deleverit to hym Sanct Loyis box, his buk, w^t banare, & oy^r geir.

This is my Ressait of ye first quartor

<i>Impr.</i> gotten on Sanct Loys day throw ye kirk be Pat ^h Scot & Thomas Smald goldsmy ^t	xxxix ^s	vj ^d
„ gottin of quartor payments throw ye tovne	xxxv ^s	
„ Ressavit ye same day ye compt ^{is} sauld have been hard & y ^t coum na man to hear it		
„ fra Andro Hovume of his prentas	x ^s	
„ fra Johne Watsin cutlar of his prentas	x ^s	
„ fra James Lokart or he decessit of his prentas	v ^s	
„ gottin on Sanct Loys day throw ye kirk be William Ra and Andro Cathkrin	iiij ^{lib}	vj ^s
„ gottin be John Syty in ye Abbay with ye Kings offerand & otheris	xxxj ^s	vj ^d

This is my deleverand of the fourth quartor

<i>Impr.</i> For iiij ely iij q ^r half curtain canwoss to be ane pair of lenten curtains to ye altor	xv ^s	
„ for vij qur ^{ts} of curtain canwoss to be ane frontall to ye altor	iiij ^s	vj ^d

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1511—*continued*

<i>Impr.</i> for burg threid to be fringes to yam	xxij ^d
„ for lasis to ye curtains	iiij ^d
„ for washing of the fringes	x ^d
„ for making and sewing of yam	xxxij ^d
„ for the aresting of James Lokart for his prentas	iiij ^d
„ for ij acts in the tolbutht	viiij ^d
„ for ane act in ye tolbutht for ye dithargin of ye croundars	iiij ^d
„ for ye poynding of Grays annuell	iiij ^d
„ to James Smy ^t for v clekis to ye Desk befor ye altor	viiij ^d
„ to Allain Cothran wif for colis at the last compt in yair hous	vij ^d
„ to ij servands to pass throw ye toun for ye ingadderin of the q ^r payments for our duties	xiiij ^d
„ for washing of ye clatis this zer	iiij ^s
„ for finding of breid & wyne this zeir	iiij ^s
„ to Sir William for his q ^r fee	xx ^s
„ to James Smy ^t for his q ^r fee	v ^s

1512

William Ra Dekin off the zer of God ane thousand v^c and twelf zers

The ix day of May the zer above writin The quhilk day the hamyormen craft weill gadderit and riplly advisit at Sanct Leonards chosit with full

1512—*continued*

election Dekin & Kirkmaister for that zer to come
William Ra and deleverit hym Sanct Loyis box

Ressait fra William Smyt that was lost out of the box		xvij ^d
frae Pottijohne fraunchman of his upset and complet payment	xx ^s	

Disbursements throughout the year

For iiij lib vj ounce of wax ekit to ye candillis of the altar ye price lib xxxij ^d Suma	xj ^s	viiij ^d
„ ane torch wayand iiij ^{lb} ye price lb xvj ^d Suma	vj ^s	
„ ane q ^r lb candillis to ye trontall		viiij ^d
„ ane pair great torchis drawing & all expensis	xxx ^s	xj ^d
„ ane servand to tak ye geir at ye cross		iiij ^d
to ane clerk yat wrait ye namis quhn ye provost caused ye craft to gadder		iiij ^d
„ given to Niddy ye last wappin- schaw quhid he playit of the drautht trimpit		xij ^d
for the layne of the trimpit to hym		iiij ^d
„ the mending of the pulli of the lamp & upputting and doun taking of it to Alex ^r Howison		xij ^d
„ ane cleik of iron to fasten ye lamp to James Smyt		iiij ^d
to Alex ^r Howison in drinksilver		

1512—*continued*

quhen he put up ye Rauthteris for to close ye southsyde of the kirk forgain ye altor		iiij ^d
for ane key to ye common kist to James		viiij ^d
given for ane lett of summons upon Pait Meill Henry Lorymor William Dawgleiss William King & Thomas Scheirsmy ^t		xij ^d
for acts in ye consistory of ye s ^d persoins	ij ^s	
„ for ane summons maid on Potti- johne for his upset		xij ^d
„ for acts in ye consistory maid of his ploy		vj ^d

The expensis maid on ane corpalain

For ane qr of Bruges Satin	ijj ^s	vj ^d
„ Reid silk		xvj ^d
„ ane hank of gold	ijj ^s	
„ ye burdis of it	ij ^s	
„ ane q ^r and half q ^r fustam		xij ^d
„ ane ely of lynyin clait to lyn it & to be ane pok to it		xij ^d
„ given to ye Gray sisteris in pairt of payment for yair labours orn the making yrof		xx ^d
Extending to	xiiij ^{cr}	vj ^d
„ ane ely & ane half lynyin to be hand towalis to ye altor ye price ely xvij ^d Suma	ijj ^s	iiij ^d

1512—*continued*

For iij ely of lynyin to mend ane ald alb & to be ane pair of sleivis to it	xxxij ^d
„ ye mending of ye altor clatis & sewing of abbis & hand towalis this zeir	iiij ^s
„ the washing of the clatis this zeir .	vj ^s
„ ane ely of holland to be ane corpalain	viijs ^s

1513

William Ra Dekin

The ix day of ye montht of May the zer of God
j^mv^c & xiiij zers

The quhilk day The Hamermen craft weill
gadderit & Riply advisit at Sanct Leonards chosit
with full election William Ra, Cutlor kirkmaster and
Dekin for yis zer to come again

[The disbursements on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct
Loys day are much the same as former years. The
following special items occur throughout this year]

To William Smyt for mending of ye fut of ye candilsteik	viiij ^d
for wax & other expensis on Sanct Lucs day mair na ye offerand extendit to	v ^s viij ^d
to Andro Cauchkrin for soldering & mending of ye Hers	ij ^s
„ Alex ^r Howisioun in drinksilver for	

1513—*continued*

ye upputting of ye Rauthteris on ye southsyde of ye kirk for ye windo		iiij ^d
„ William Smy ^t for ye mending of ye lamp		xij ^d
„ John Reid ye tailzor for ane pair of candilsteiks to ye altor	xlij ^s	
given for ane ely wolwos (velvet) to be an orphus to ye vestment lost be Thomas Smaly	ij ^{lib} x ^s	
for vj ely white fustam to lyn the said vestment ye price ely xxxij ^d Suma	xvj ^s	
„ Ribains to it	ix ^s	viiij ^d
„ Reid threid to it		iiij ^d
„ ane pyppore of blak silk		ij ^d
to ye tailzor of ye making of ye vestment	ix ^s	iiij ^d
for xij ely curtain canwoss to be twa abbis ye price ely xxxij ^d Suma	xxxij ^s	
„ v q ^r & ane half of same canwoss to be twa emotts	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
„ making of ye twa abbis	iiij ^s	
„ ix ounce of burg threid to be the belts ye price ounce iiij ^d Suma	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ye making of ye belts		xij ^d
„ half ane ely of white fustram to be pabolis to ye lentine vest- ment		xviij ^d
„ lynyin to yame		viiij ^d
„ ye making of yame		iiij ^d

1513—*continued*

for ane q ^r of Reid Chanlot to mend ye Reid Chanlot vestment	ij ^s	iiij ^d
„ Reid threid to sew ye said vest- ment		iiij ^d
„ lynyin fustram to it & to bor- der it		xij ^d
„ ye mending & bordering to ye tailzor		xvj ^d
„ half ane ely bukram to border ye Reid chanlot pabolis		xij ^d
to ye tailzor for ye mending of yame for vj q ^r lynyin to be ane pair slevis to ane ald ab	ij ^s	iiij ^d
„ making & ye sewing of ye slevis & mending of ye ab		viiij ^d
given for ij ^{lb} candillis again pasch to ye altor	v ^s	
for ye washing of ye clatis yis zer	vj ^s	
„ breid & wyne to ye altor this zer	iiij ^s	
„ twa lettis summons to summon Pottijohne & Gorge Smy ^t for yair prentass yat was awand yair q ^r payments	ij ^s	
to ye preist that summond yame & for diffrent acts in ye consistory diffrent termis	ij ^s	
for ane summons of John Lothay for his prentas		xij ^d
to ye preist that summond hym & the other persounis with hym of ye Canongait		viiij ^d
for acts in ye consistory		iiij ^d

1513—*continued*

to Sir Thomas Maxwell for his pro-
 cratour for to stand . . . v^s

The fyft day of Februar ye zer of God j^{aj}V^ccxiiij
 zer

The quhilk day ye Dekin & ye maisteris has
 vowand yame faithfully to keip Alain Cothran
 skaithless at the hands of Thomas Zoung gold
 smy^t anent ye half of ye gown of welwos (velvet)
 coft to Sanct Loy be worshiphill Thomas Smald
 gif he maks ony claim yerof apon ye said Allain
 Cothran

1514

The xv day of ye montht of May The Zer of
 God J^mV^c and xiiij Zer The Hamerymen weill
 gadderit in Alain Cothran hous & riply advisit
 Ressavit full compt & reknying of William Ra,
 Cutlor, kirkmaister for ye twa zers bygain of all his
 ressats & deleverant And ye craft faund hym
 awand all things allowit twenty pund quhilk sovme
 of twenty pund was put in Sanct Loys box And
 ye keyis yrof ane givin to William Ra ane o^r to
 Andro Muncur & ye third to James Graham

The vij day of ye moncht of May The zeir of
 God J^aV^c & xiiij zers The quhilk day ye Hamyr-
 men craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards with
 full election chosit Henry Lorymor Dekin for yat
 zer to come

[Disbursements on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct
 Loys day same as previous years Nothing special
 is found in the accounts for the year]

1515

The vj day of ye montht of May The zer of God
I^mV^c & fiftoun zers The Hamyrmen craft weill
gadderit at Sanct Leonards with full election has
chosin William Meill Dekin for yat zer to come

Ressaint ye day of ye compt mak- ing of od silver, left furtht of ye box		xxxvj ^d
Ressaint fra Alex ^r Muirs wif left be her husband quhand God as- solze to Sanct Loys altor	xx ^s	
gotten on Sanct Loys day in ye kirk be Will ^m Smy ^t		xxxiiij ^d
Ressaint fra ye wif of ye Castlehill for hir whitsunday annuell	xv ^s	
for my annuell in Sanct Mary Wynd of yis whitsunday	ij ^s	vj ^d

Disbursements on Sanct Loys day

To ye quoir		iiij ^d
for belles & organis		iiij ^d
„ cens (incense)		xij ^d
to ye bairns of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ ye cheild yat kepit ye altor		iiij ^d
for scowring of ye hers		xvij ^d
to Sir William for his labbors		xvij ^d
for gers (grass)		ij ^d
„ ane trontall of masses		xv ^d
„ breid & wyn to ye trontall		iiij ^d
„ ane pair torcis (torches) of viij ^{lb}	x ^s	viiij ^d
„ iiij candelles to ye altor of iiij ^{lb} half	xj ^s	iiij ^d

1515—*continued*

for twa qr lb candillis to ye trontall .	xv ^d
„ half lb Rolle	xv ^d
„ vij q ^r of canwoss to be ane pok to ye greit torch	xvij ^d
„ for bringing of ye greit torch fra ye kirk off Sanct Loys day	j ^d
to Sir William for his twa qr fees .	xx ^s & xx ^s
for ye raising of ye brass to ye Dene of Gild	xl ^d
to ye masonis in drinksilver	xvj ^d

Other disbursments throughout this year

For ane lett of summons apoun certain personis	ij ^s
To ye preist that summond ye said personis	ij ^s
For xvj acts in ye consistory	xxxij ^d
To ye procuratur Sir Thomas Max- well ij groats because I payt hym na mair	xx ^d
For xvj ely of worsettis to be fringis to ye blak courtains	xx ^d
For ye mending of our daily vest- ment, fringes of our courtain & abbis & other necessars to ye altor	iiij ^s
„ mending of ye stapill of ye trevis about ye altor	iiij ^d

1516

The fourth day of ye montht of May ye zer of
God j^{aj} v^c & xvj zers The hamermon craft weill

1516—*continued*

gadderit at Sanct Leonards with full election has
chosin Patk Scot. Saidlar yair kirkmaister &
Dekin for yat zer to come

Disbursements during this year

For ane instrument tain at ye stait of David Crauffords annuell		iiij ^d
To ye bailzo for his fee		xij ^d
„ ye servand for his fee		vj ^d
For ye bailzo seill put to yat		
„ wax to seill yat w ^t		iiij ^d
The expensis maid on ye making of ane pair of greit torchis		
For iiij new knoppis to yame & rynyin of twa auld knoppis		xxviiij ^d
„ iiij ^{lb} of new wax ekit to our auld wax that was out ye torchis quhilk we gavt hym again		xij ^d
„ making of our viij ^{lb} of ald wax to ye said torchis	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ vj ounce of Worinylzou	ij ^s	
„ vj ounce of Wordogreis	ij ^s	
„ ye payntin of ye knoppis of ye torch		ij ^d
To ye child in drinksilver		xij ^d
For ane pok of canwoss to yame	ij ^s	
Suma	xxv ^s	ix ^d
To Georg Adamson & Ando Arnot for bering of ye banare at ye inbringin silver	iiij ^s	
For bukis ye samyn day		iiij ^d

1516—*continued*

For ane horse to ye man that playit ont ye bovun		xij ^d
„ ye baneris bering on Corpus xpi day & ye octave day	viiij ^s	
„ bearing of ye candillheidis		xxxij ^d
„ payntin of yame new	viiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ane plait of iron to yame		vj ^d
„ bering of ye four torchis		xxxij ^d
„ on Corpus xpi day throw ye toun ane pynt of wyne half gallon of aill & ane laif		xvij ^d
To ye berars of ye geir yat day at yair journeyings In aill		xvj ^d
„ on ye octave day throw ye toun ane quart of wyn half gallon of aill & twa mayne laiffis		xxvij ^d
„ ye fraunch minstrall for playing yai twa dais	viiij ^s	
„ Herod	iiij ^s	
„ his twa dottors (daughters)	ij ^s	
„ ye iiij knyts	iiij ^s	
„ ye quoir ond Sanct Loyis day	iiij ^s	
„ bellis & orgains	ij ^s	
For cens (incense)		xij ^d
To ye bairns of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ ye child that kepit ye altar		iiij ^d
For skowring of ye hers candilstekis & lamp		xvij ^d
To Andro Cathkin for mending & soldring of ye hers	ij ^s	
„ Sir William for his labors		xviii
For ane trontall of massis	xv ^s	

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1516—*continued*

For breid & wyn to ye trontall		iiij ^d
„ ye servand for his labors		iiij ^d
„ ij ^{lb} of new walx ekit to ij 3lb of our walx for candillis to ye altor	vj ^s	
„ twa procats of xij ounce to ye greit torch	ij ^s	iiij ^d
„ making & paynting of o ^r ald walx ane pair of torchis of x ^{lb} ye price lb xvj ^d Suma	xiiij ^s	x ^d iiij ^d
„ ane row of ane lb and ane half	iiij ^s	vj ^d
„ half lb candill to ye trontall		xviiij ^d
To Sir William for his q ^r fee	xx ^s	
For mending of ye daily vestment & caip		xij ^d
„ on Sanct Loys day to pay ye massis because ye offerand was litill	v ^s	
„ xij ely of bertam elat to mak iiij alter towalis ye price ely iij ^s iiij ^d Suma	xi ^s	
„ ane quartor of ane ounce of silk to cros yam		xij ^d
„ twa pipporins of silk to ye altar towollis		v ^d
„ sewing of ye iiij altor towollis	iiij ^s	
„ nalis to mak ye skaffolting w ^t		xij ^d
„ to pynors for bringing of ye punciouns & rautheris for mak- ing of it		xij ^d
„ to ane wrytht to put ane new leif quhair it wantit oor ye silor heid		xvj ^d

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1516—*continued*

To furgnsving for nalis to put up ye littil rautheris		xij ^d
„ ye pynors for having away of ye punciouns and rautheris		vij ^d
For three gang of burne to watt ye kirk		vij ^d
To Andro Cathkin for mending of ye hers		xij ^d
„ ye turnor for ane pillo (pulley)		xij ^d
„ William Smy ^t for ye brass to it	ij ^s	
For viij faldoum of ane cord to ye lamp		xvj ^d

The expensis maid ond the covering of ye alter

Given for xvj ely of frenzois	vj ^s	
For xj ely & half of Reid & Green say ye price ely iij ^s Suma	xxxv ^s	vj ^d
„ iij quartors of canwos to bordo ^r ye clat with		ix ^d
„ sewing of it	ij ^s	
To ane sclator for brinyng of twa laddris to tak down ye Rod above ye Sancts		vj ^d
„ Alex ^r Howisioun for his labo ^r maid at ye doun takin of ye yimagis & upputtin	ij ^s	
For viij ely & ane half of Reid & Zallow (yellow) bukram to ye heid of ye altar & to ye clat aboun ye Sancts heidis ye price of ye ely ij ^s iij ^d Suma	xx ^s	

1516—*continued*

For ane ely of canwoss to bordo ^r yame & lashat yame		xij ^d
To ye tailzor for ye making of yame	iiij ^s	
For Reid and Zallow threid		xij ^d
To ye cheild in drinksilver		iiij ^d
For skowring of ye Hers or it was gilt		xij ^d
„ iiij clekis & stapillis to ye pilars before ye alter		viiij ^d
„ mending of ye lok & key of the bak almonry		vj ^d
„ ye labo ^r & workmandschip of ye thre Rodis because ye iron was o ^r awin	iiij ^s	
„ iiij dosain of Ryngis to ye curtains To ye smytthis man in drinksilver	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ Alex ^r Howisioun for certain pillis maid	ij ^s	
„ hym for his labor maid at diff ^t tymes at ye upputting of yame	ij ^s	
In drinksilver to hym in ye taveron & ye tailzor quhilk laborit at ye upputting		xij ^d
For xxviiij faldom of cordis to draw yame with	ij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ye laine of ane lang ledder to wyn to ye silorheid		xij ^d
„ baring hame of yat leddir & ane other man		iiij ^d
„ iiij ^b of iron of ye smytthis ekit to ye greit Rod		x ^d

1517

The third day of ye montht of May ye zer of God j^{aj} v^c & xvij zers The quhilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit & riplly advisit at Sanct Leonards w^t full election has chosin William Ra kirkmastor & Dekin for yat zer to come

Memo ye keyis of ye box given ane to Pat^k Scot ane to Henry Lorymor & ane to Thomas Smy^t, saidlar

Disbursements throughout this year

To Alain Cothran for certain patrons maid for ye caip	ij ^s	
„ Andro Cauchkrin for and crowat		xviiij
For mending of twa auld abbis & emotts		iiij ^d
„ ye making of x ^{lb} of walx of o ^r ain since Beltane	ij ^s	
„ ye making of ane pair of torchis ye walx being o ^r ain for ye stallis & workmandship	ij ^s	
„ Sande Howisioun for mending & inputting of ye fluring of ye bak almonry next the pulpat		iiij ^d
„ mending of ye fut gang under ye altar		iiij ^d
„ mending of ye green frontall & ane ab & ane emot		viiij ^d
„ a litill frontall before ye altar to ye daily pendikyll to ye brounstor (embroider)	x ^s	

1517—*continued*

To ane tailzor to sew it & to mend ye canwoss of it	viiij ^d
„ ane tailzor for ye making of twa lynynin poks to ye twa angellis ond ye pillars of ye altar cla ^t that coverit ye ymagis of befor	xij ^d
For ye baring of ye banors threw ye toun ye processions passit for ye Dolphin of France	ij ^s
To ye franchmen minstrallis	viiij ^s

1518

The tenth day of ye montht of May The zer of
God j^m V^c & aughteen zers Ye quhilk day ye
Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit at Plesaunce Riply
advisit y^rapon Thai have w^t full election chosin
Thomas Smy^t saidlar, kirkmaster & Dekin for yat
zer to com

[Expenses on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys
day, otherwise as in former years, include the
following entries among the other disbursements]

Given for ane letter making to James Young for ye annuell of David Crauffords to ye baillies of ye Canongait for to poynd for ye annuell	xij ^d
„ to Sir William for ane instrument tain ye tym that ye Chancellor of Glasgu procurit payment of ye said annuell	iiij ^d

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1518—*continued*

Gotten fra ye Chancellir of Glasgw chaplain three termis of David Crauffords annuell bygane	iii ^j lib	
Given for vij ely of curtane canwoss to be ane daily ab & twa emotts ye price of ye ely ij ^s suma		xiii ^s
For ane q ^r of Reid Chanelot to mend ye Reid Chanelot vestment	ii ^j s	iii ^j d
„ ane q ^r of Reid bukram to mak and fannoins to ye Reid vestment		vii ^j d
„ ye lynyin to ye vestment & to twa fannoins & stoll	ij ^s	
„ ye making of ye said ab	ij ^s	
Given for vij pynts of oil & ane chopin to ye lamp	vii ^j s	ix ^d
„ for mending & lynyin of ye blew ab & mending of another auld abbis		xij ^d
To ane skynar for putting ont of ye covering ont ye mass buk	iii ^j s	
Given to Sir Thomas Maxwell for his procurators for ye tyme Pat ^k Scot was Dekin		v ^s
<i>Memo^r</i> That yis is ye money that is in Sanct Loyis box deleverit to Thomas Smy ^t saidlar Dekin ye xxvi day of May The zer of God J ^m V ^c & xvij zers In ye first Sevin angell nobillis	ix ^{lib}	xvj ^{cr}
Sixteen various & ane half	xvj ^{lib}	x ^{cr}

1518—*continued*

Twelf crovins of ye some of wetht (weight)	. x ^{lib}	xvj ^s	
Nyne lycht franch crovins	vj ^{lib}	vj ^{cr}	
<i>Memo</i> Nyn ducatts of wetht of nynteen schillings ye peice	. viij ^{lib}	xj ^s	
Three Scotts Rudars	. iij ^{lib}	xvii ^{cr}	
„ Twa half Scotts crovins (crowns)			xl ^d
„ Ane crovin of ye King of wetht (weight)	. . . .	xvij ^s	
„ ane lycht Ducat		xv ^s	vj ^d
„ Half ane lycht franch crovin		vij ^s	
„ of white silvor in grots		xxvij ^s	vj ^d
„ put in ye box ye day above writtin of William Ra rest Sex pundis in plakks			
„ put in ye box be Thomas Smy ^t Dekin Twenty pundis			

1519

Cristophur Wyntoin Dekin of ye zeir of God
J^m V^c & nynteen zers

The viij day of May the zer above writin The
quhilk day ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit at Sanct
Leonards And riply advisit hat w^t full election
chosin Cristophur Wyntoin Kirkmastor & Dekin
for yat zer to come

The third day of June ye zer of God J^m V^c nynteen
zers The quhilk day ye maisteris of ye Hamyrmen
craft weill gadderit in ye Chapell of our Lady of
Nidres Wynd, ressaint full comp^t & rekyning of
Thomas Smy^t kirkmastor for ye zer bygain and ye
said Thomas was awand to ye craft Twenty ane

1519—*continued*

pund seven shillings of ye quhilk was put in Sanct Loys box Twenty pund and ye twenty seven shillings deleverit to Cristophur Wyntoin for ye quhilk he sall answer in his first compt^t

[Expenses on Corpus Xpi day & Sanct Loys day as usual]

Given ye day of ye compt making at ye command of ye masteris to Sir James Barron		xij ^d
„ to Jaspart for mending of ye sacrum bell & making of ane new tongue to it		xij ^d
„ to John King, franchman o ^r men- strall for ane greit bovun	xij ^s	
„ for pakthreid for ye furnissing of ye geir		iiij ^d
To John King ye menstrall	x ^s	
For ane crown & ane hamy ^r of silvor given to ye menstrall	ij ^s	
„ silk to mend o ^r banars & ye mending of yam		xij ^d
Given for ane act in ye tolbutht quhen we gat o ^r bill deleverit about ye daily merkat		iiij ^d
„ to William Meills wif for twa merk of annuell bocht fra her to ye uplit of ye altar	xvj ^{lib}	
„ to Thomas Malisvion for xx shil- lings of annuell of his lands to ye altar & craft	x ^{lib}	
<i>Item</i> Tain furtht of Sanct Loys box ye xix day of October ye zer		

1519—*continued*

of God J ^m V ^c & nynteen zers be ye mastris Cristall Wyntoin, Dekin, William Smy ^t , Thomas Smy ^t , saidlar William Dawgleiss & Thomas Burne And yat to buy annuell w ^t , yat is to say of quhit (white) money elevin punds sex schilling & aucht pennis, Auchteen lycht franch crovins twelf pundis twelf schillings, and fif various & ane half, fif pundis ten schillings Off ye quhilk money y ^t was given to Thomas Malisvion for xx ^s of annuell ten pundis and to William Meills wif for twa Merk of annuell sextein pundis And for ye laif of ye rest ye Dekin sall answer for the haild sovme tain furcht Is twenty nyne pundis viij ^s viij ^d		
To ye bailzo that gaif ye twa sesings „ ye notar at ye taking of ye sesings „ David Purwes servand beand at ye s ^d sesings	vj ^s	vij ^d xij ^d
Given to Mast ^r Adam Ottrbuirn for twa chartors & twa instruments „ at ye resynging of ye said annuells to ye servand	xxiiij ^s	ij ^d
For Reid walx & quhit (white) walx to seill ye remindents with Given to Thomas Arnot servand for to		xiiiij ^d

1519—*continued*

wairn ye craft ond michaelmass day that ye provest spak with yame at Nidres Wynd		viiij ^d
Given to Adam Loys for to mak ane common seill to ye craft for seling of ye reidsiouns richt honestlie done with ye figure of Sanct Loys on it	x ^s	
„ at ye mastr ^{is} qumands to Sir William ye tyme he remaint (yat is to say) ye tyme of pestilonce & quh ^{en} he was furcht that he culd not get na moy ^t nor waig	xi ^s	
To William Smy ^t for mending of ye bodoum of ye lamp		viiij ^d
„ Jaspairt at ye qumand of ye craft quhen he was put furcht & deand (dying) for hungur	v ^s	
William Smy ^t for soldering of ye candilsteik fut		iiij ^d
Given to vj men wagit (wages) gangand at ye provest bak four dais & then dischairgit yat is to say Thursday Friday Setter- day & Svunday to ilk man of v on ye day xvj ^d to David Wach ye vi man on yin day xx ^d suma	xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ to Thomas Burne at ye craftis qumands to get hym ane pair of scheun (shoes)		xvj ^d

1519—*continued*

Given for twa lb candillis on Sanct Loys day because ye offerand gadderit be me & Alain Cothran in ye kirk extendit bot to xxiijs & wald not pay ye ordinar chargis y ^r of be twa schillings, So is laid dovun be me mair na ye offerand extendit to	v ^s	viiij ^d
„ for twa lb candillis & ijs by yat to ouckerd? ye prestis And Sir William hym self has furnist candillis to ye altar all ye nyn dais & taucht candillis such- lyk of his expensis		
For ye aresting of ye pewderars weschell of Lecht		iiij ^d
„ ye aresting of Thomas Smy ^t to bring ye weschell to ye Tolbuitht that he tuk quh ^{en} he was Dekin because he was not vigilant		iiij ^d
„ ane chartor & instrument of twa Merks of annuell bocht fra William Wrycht		xij ^d
To ye latter for ye sesing gevin	iiij ^s	
„ ye servand for ye sesing officer	ij ^s	ij ^d

1519-20

Hendre Loromor Dekin of ye zeir off ye zeir
of God j^m v^c nynteen zeir & xx zers

The third day of ye zer abone writtyn ye quhilk
day ye Hamyrmen weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards

1519-20—*continued*

And ribly avisit hais w^t full election hais chosin
Hendre Loromor kyrkmastor and Dekin for yat
zeir to come

[Expenses on Corpus Xpi day and Sanct Loys
day as formerly]

<i>Item</i> for curtain canvess to mend ye			
ab w ^t	ij ^s		vj ^d
for a pynt of oil			xiiij ^d
„ a pocket to ye challis			xij ^d
To Sir William for his fee	xx ^s		
„ Sir William to pass to Dumferlyng	viiij ^s		
For a hamyr & a crown to S ^r William	iiij ^s		
To Sir William	xxix ^s		viiij ^d

1521

William Smeberd Dekin in anno dom j^m v^c xxj
ye next Sunday after ye mounting of ye cros

The quilk day ye Hamyrmen craft weill gadderit
& gidded at Sanct Leonards have w^t full election
chosit William Smeberd Dekin for yat zer to come

In ye first for mending of ye banaris			viiij ^d
For ane hamyr & a crown of sylver tyll John King minstrol to ask na mair for x zeirs to come	iiij ^{cr}		ij ^d

The docth of Sir Williams tolvins & waiking of
hym y^t n^t

<i>Item</i> In ye fyrst for twa wax prekatts & a challis of wax			vj ^d
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1521—*continued*

<i>Item</i> ye same n ^t for caddill to waik hym w ^t	xvj ^d
For v quarts of ail	xx ^d
To ye wyfe that wond hym	viiij ^d
For ye raising of ye throucht (tomb stone)	ij ^d
For torc ^s to his furcht bringing to Sir David Young	x ^d
To ye cheld y ^t bur ye torcs y ^t n ^t	xij ^d
„ ye belman for passing through ye toun & for making of ye graf	xvj ^d
For ye silvour schandelors	iiij ^d
„ burring of ye beir	j ^d
„ ye copy of Wilzam Elphyastoun bill	xvj ^d
„ ye copy of ye bill at ye tailzors gaifing	xvj ^d
To Sir Roberts q ^r mass on Sanct Loys day	xvij ^d
„ ye servand	iiij ^d
„ Thomas Burne to buy hym scheun (shoes)	xvj ^d
„ Sir Symon Glado for ye mending of ane string of ye lamp	xij ^d
„ Sir Robert for his labors	xvij ^d
„ Thomas Burne ye servand	iiij ^d
For ane pair of torcs wayand xij punds ye price of pund xvj ^d Suma	xvj ^{mk}
„ For twa half pund candill to ye gilt hers at Zuill	xvij ^d

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1521—*continued*

To Sir Robert for his fee	xx ^s	
For thre acts for ye ploy of Robin Ranald		xvij ^d
„ quhen I was in ward for ye stent an ward fee		iiij ^d
„ ane bill was made be all ye crafts anont ye stent o ^f pairt was		iiij ^d
Thomas Burne furcht bringing		
To ye quoir		xl ^d
„ ye curat		xij ^d
„ Sir David Rynik & Sir John Kers		iiij ^d
For breid & wyn to ye altar for all ye zer	iiij ^s	
„ twa lib candillis at pach		vij ^d
„ ane cord of somonts		xij ^d
To Sir Robert for his fee	xx ^s	
„ John Loksmyt for ane key		viiij ^d

1522

The fourth day of May the zer of God j^m v^c & xxij zers ye craft weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards hill Weill & riplly avisit w^t full election chosit Andro Hume kirkmaistor & Dekin for y^t zer to come

[Disbursements for Sanct Loys day and Corpus Xpi day much the same as before]

1523

The third day of May in ye zer of God j^m v^c xxiiij zer ye masters weill gadderit to God at Sanct

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1523—*continued*

Leonards Hill chosit William Ra Dekin & Kirk-
maistor for yat zer to come

[Disbursements on Corpus Xpi day & Sanct
Loys day same as usual, other items noted]

To yame yat keptit ye tolbuitht & for ane fyre	xvij ^d
For half ane ell of clat to be ane pok to ye challis	vij ^d
„ ye washing of ye altar clat ^s	xvij ^d
„ ye expensis on Sanct Loys mass mair yan ye offerand	vj ^s vij ^d
„ ane mass buk	xxij ^d

1524

The third day of May ye zer of God j^m v^c xxiiij
zers ye maisteris weill gadderit at Sanct Leonards hill
chosit Patrick Scot, saidlar Deken and kirkmaister
for yat zer to cum

[Disbursements on festival days as usual, other
items noted]

To them that procurit in ye kirk on Sanct Loys day ane pynt of wyne	xiiij ^d
At ye entrance of ye King to ye menstrall	vij ^d
„ ye kings entrance to yame yat bur ye standarts	xxxij ^d
For ane quart of aill and a laif & to ye boy y ^t bur ye aill	xij ^d
To ye boy yat playit on ye swas (drum)	vij ^d

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1524—*continued*

For mending of ij schofapilts		ij ^d
On Sanct Loys day to ye quoir	iiij ^s	
For bellis and orgains	iiij ^s	
To ye boyis of ye quoir		iiij ^d
„ Sir Johne for his labors		xvii ^d
„ ye boy yat kepit ye altar & skouring of ye schandellis		viiij ^d
„ ye quoir for saule mass and dirge	viiij ^s	viiij ^d
For breid & wyne to ye trontall		vj ^d
To ye bellman for passing through ye toun		iiij ^d
For pakthreid		ij ^d
„ twa white candill		viiij ^d
„ thre candill on Sanct Loys day wayand ilk candill ane pund & ane half		xviij ^d
„ four half pund candilles to saule mass & dirge		viiij ^d
To ye servand for his fee	v ^s	
„ Sir Johne for his fee	xx ^s	
„ David Pomerues for gangin thro ye toun		xij ^d
„ ye wyfe of ye tolbutht	ij ^s	
For oil	xij ^s	vj ^d
„ washing of o ^r ladys courtings & Sanct Lucs		viiij ^d
„ mending of ye twa auld abbis of ye best stand		xvj ^d
„ ye mending & putting on of ye armes upon ye frontall vestment		xviiij ^d
„ ye mending of ye lital silor & putting of ane mollor		iiij ^d

1524—*continued*

For mending of drapery & courtings about ye silor heid & for cords to yame	ij ^s	
„ ye making of ye auld walx in twa half pund candillis agains zuill		viiij ^d
„ thre rowis of walx wayand half ane pund	iiij ^s	vj ^d
„ suprexpas (superextras) of Sanct Louts mass	x ^s	
Given to Hachom Wallis for a man and ane hors y ^t tyme my Lord Arran maid ye raid upon ye thefis	xxij ^s	vj ^d
For ye making of ane Crais to ye sillor wests	vij ^s	
To ye wyf for washing of ye clathis in ye zer	iiij ^s	ix ^d
„ ye servand fee	v ^s	
„ Sir Johne for his fee	xx ^s	

1525

Andro Kachkrin

The xj day of May A° xxv zer Ye maisters gadderit & weill avisit on Sanct Leonards hill has chosin Andro Kachkrin Dekin for yis zer to come and has chosin certain maisteris till gang & defend ye said Dekin for guid ruwill (rule) oft ye tenor of ye ayks containt in yir saiding, ye quhilk to do yerof haf given y^r ay^t y^rapon & ye said Dekin deleverit ye sovm of iiij^{lib} viij^s in — of payment

1525—*continued*

William Smeberd	James Darrocht	
Alex ^r Thomson	Johne Huntar	
Johne Huntar	Johne Frog	
James Johnstoun	Willom Johnstoun	
On corpus xpi day for pak threid		iiij ^d
To maik ane litil buk in papyr		vii ^d
„ ye men yat boure ye banare on corpus xpi day and ye octave day		vii ^d
„ ye twa warlots		xvj ^d
On corpus xpi day & ye octave day ane quart of wyne & twa mayn breid		xxxij ^d
In aill ye twa dayis iij quarters		xvii ^d
To yame yat bur ye geir ye ij dayis ane percher of aill		ij ^d
„ ye boyis of playit on ye bovune		xx ^d
For ane new bovun (bagpipe)	x ^s	
To yame yat bur breid & wyne		xvj ^d
For mending of ye mort clait		vii ^d
Deleverit of Sanct Loys day to ye quoir		iiij ^s
„ bellis organs & sens		iiij ^s
For washing of o ^r laydis cortaings & Sanct Luciss		xvj ^d
„ mending of ye worsat cortaings		xij ^d
„ mending of ye candillstick fut		xij ^d
„ ye boyis of ye quoir		iiij ^d
„ Sir John for his labor		xvii ^d
To ye quoir for saule mass & Dirge	xiiij ^s	vii ^d
For eking of ye trontall	vij ^s	

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1525—*continued*

For breid & wyne to ye trontall		vj ^d
To ye bell man fr passing throw ye toun		iiij ^d
„ ye gret bell for saule mass & dirge	ij ^s	
For pakthreid to ye altar		iiij ^d
„ twa white candill		viiij ^d
„ for thre gret candill on ye altar wayand ane pund and ane half ilk candill hale	xviiij ^s	
„ four candillis to ye gret torch heid	iiij ^s	
„ twa new torchis wayand ix lb wetcht	x ^s	vj ^d
„ iiij half pund candills to Saule mass & dirge		viiij ^d
To ye wyf of ye Tolbutht		xij ^d
„ David Porwes for acks and sess- ing of William Wrichtis annuell and to ye baillie for his trouble	vj ^s	viiij ^d
For ye writting of ye lettis of ye said annuell	xiiij ^s	
To Sir John for his fee	xx ^s	
„ ye servand for his fee	v ^s	
For oil in ye zer x pynts	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d

[The disbursements in the last quarter of this year are lacking, as also the notice of the election of the deacon for the coming year, who, it appears, was William Smeberd]

1526

William Smeberd Dekin

[Expensis on the festival days as usual, other items noted]

1526—*continued*

For ane papur buk	viiij ^d
Deleverit to ye Wageors at ye gang- ing furth of ye toun	iiij ^{lib}
To ye wageors at y ^r coming hame	xlv ^s
„ James Meldrum for ane supplica- tion of ye Kings	xij ^d
For ye copy of ane bill of Johnn Fular	viiij ^d
To Maist ^r James Carmovre for his proclamation	xiiij ^s
For twa abbes of lening claith	xxiiij ^d
„ ye sewing of yame	viiij ^d
„ mending of ye lamp	xij ^d
„ mending & linyng of ye red stoll „ washing of ye new abbis & o ^r ladis curtings	xxij ^d
„ sixteen choppins of oil	x ^s iiij ^d
Deleverit to Robert Monypenny for ane rod to ye silor	iiij ^d
For ye making of twa new cappis of tryn to ye torchis to Andro Kachkrin	xii ^d

1527

William Ray Dekin

The viij day of May ye zer of God v^c xxvij zers
the maisteris weill gadderit & avisit on Sanct
Leonards hill and yer has chosen ye said William
Ray, Dekin for yat zer

The keys of ye box Thomas Craufurd, William
Smeberd, Alex^r Thomson.

1527—*continued*

[Nothing noteworthy occurs in the accounts except the following curious entry]

For ye obidente lousing of Sanct
 Eloy fra Schanchand . . . xliij^{cr} viij^d

1528

Thomas Craufurd Deikin

The third day of May ye zer of Godd xxviiij zers
 ye maistris gadderit & avisit & yair hes chossin ye
 said Thomas, Deikin for y^t zer instant

The keys of ye box William Smeberd, Johne
 Frog, James Johnstoun

The keys of ye new box ye Deikin Thomas
 Craufurd & ye preyst

[It is only in this year that we get the name of
 the chaplin or priest and it occurs in the receipts
 noted at the time of the above election]

Ressait be Sir Johne Smy^t o^r
 chaplane ij^{lib}

Expensis on Sanct Eloys day

For ane trontall mass xv^s
 „ breid & wyne to it vj^d
 „ ye schowring of ye chandallors
 and kepping of ye altar viij^d
 To Sir John for his labors xviiij^d
 For ye procesanonis maid in Sanct
 Antonis Ile afore ye toun viij^d
 „ making of auld wax agains candle-
 mass iij new candillis xvj^d
 „ ane bruct of silver to ye caip xxv^s

1529

Johne Huntur Deikin

Anno Dom cio V^c xxix zers

[No mention is found in the records where this individual was elected, but the accounts are all given for the four quarters as usual, and show that the expensis of the festival days were divided with another craft, viz.: the Wrights and Masons]

On corpus xpi day to ye thrie schainters for o ^r pairt		xvj ^d
To ye disjuin on Corpus xpi day for o ^r pairt		xj ^d
For o ^r pairt to ane Franch cheld yat playit on ye swas		xvj ^d
To Nore & his man for o ^r pairt ye twa dayis	xij ^s	vj ^d
Deleverit to Sando Dyat ye m ^s qumand	x ^s	
On corpus xpi day & ye octave day for wyne & breid for o ^r pairt .		viiij ^d
For aill & breid for o ^r pairt		ix ^d
To ye men yat bure ye standarts .	ij ^s	
By lawinge amongst ye said men		xxj ^d
For o ^r pairt of ye minstralls labors & ye taborner	ij ^s	ij ^d
To o ^r twa men y ^t bure ye banners baith ye dayis	iiij ^s	
„ ye bois y ^t bure ye aill & wyne to o ^r pairt		xij ^d
For dalimo hostag to ye mortclait & mending of it	vj ^s	

1529—*continued*

For ye paynting of ye banare staves against corpus xpi day	ij ^s	
Given to ye massonis for y ^r labors of Sanct Nycollos windo is	xl ^{cr}	
„ to ye pynor for bering of ye glas to Thomas Watsons hous		iiij ^d
„ to Thomas Watson for new glas & his travul & labors	vj ^{lib} x ^s	
For making of ye iron wark to ye windo	xj ^s	viiij ^d
„ spargening of ye ille & for water to it ij dayis		iiij ^d
To Johne Smy ^t for mending of ye chandelsteiks		iiij ^d
Given at ye maisteres qumand to W ^m Smeberd	xx ^s	
For ane new Swas coft fra W ^m Smeberd	xiiij ^s	
„ xvij choppins of oil	xij ^s	
Deleverit for washing of o ^r ladis curthis & Sanct Loys		viiij ^d
For washing of ye claiths of ye altar in ye zeir	viiij ^s	
Given at ye maisteris qumand for ane act for ruleing of ye craft	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Deleverit to Walter servand to ye accomptis	x ^s	

1530

Johne Smy^t Deikin anno dom j^mV^c xxx zers
Ressait ane offerand on Sanct Elois

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1530—*continued*

day be Will ^m Scot & his morrer	xxxj ^s	vj ^d
Ressait fra James Dorverk of his renmant of his annuell yat Sanct Eloy hauds	xxiiijs ^s	vj ^d
Expensis maid in ye frist quarter & second		
Imprimus deleverit to Norre to o ^r pairt on Corpus xpi day	x ^s	
„ deleverit to ye boy yat playit on ye trimpit for o ^r pairt	iijs ^s	vj ^d
For graithing & dighting of ye harness to o ^r p ^t	iijs ^s	
„ expendit on Corpus xpi day & ye octave day in breid & aill to o ^r pairt		xviijs ^d
„ Wyne baith ye dayis to o ^r pairt .	ij ^s	iijs ^d
By lawings to ye men yat bure ye banares	ij ^s	
To yame yat bare ye banares baith ye dayis o ^r p ^t	iiijs ^s	
„ hym y ^t playit apoun ye swas for his labors		xvj ^d
For paynting of ye coit & putting on of o ^r armis to William Smy ^t		xvj ^d
To yame yat bure ye banares in aill ye octave day	ij ^s	
„ ye boy yat bure ye aill & breid baith ye dayis		xij ^d
For mending of ye banares & silk to yame		xvj ^d
To Sir John for ye rest of his fee .	xx ^s	

1530—*continued*

Expensis on Sanct Elois day

For pakthreid to ye altar		iiij ^d
„ gras to ye altar		ij ^d
„ washing of o ^r ladies curchis & Sanct Loys		xij ^d
„ skouring of ye chandellor & kep- ping of ye altar		viiij ^d
To Sir John for his labors		xviij ^d
For iij half pund candillis to ye altar		xij ^d
„ twa new rows to ye altar of wax	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ ij torchis wayand ix pund wecht	x ^s	vj ^d
„ Watto for his fee	x ^s	
„ ane trontall of masses , , . . .	xv ^s	
„ breid & wyne to it		vj ^d
„ ye day of ye quarter comptis to ye man of ye Tolbuithe		xij ^d
Suma totalis is	v ^{lib} viiij ^s	v ^d
For ye washing of o ^r laidis curchis & Sanct Lucss againe pasch		xij ^d
„ washing of ye claithis of ye altar in ye zeir	viiij ^s	
„ breid & wyne to ye altar in ye zeir	v ^s	
„ twa new wax candellis wayand ij pund or y ^b y	vj ^s	viiij ^d
„ ye mending of ye best frontall and ye best vestment & for silk to it	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Deleverit to Gilbert Anderson for ane thro ^t (tombstone) to Sanct Eloy	xxx ^s	
For fyf-ellis of green carsay to be livos to ye boy y ^t playis on		

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1530—*continued*

ye Swas and to ye officer price of ye ell v ^s iiij ^d suma	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
For ye paynting of ye swas to Alex ^r Chalind		viiij ^d
„ putting on of ye houd of ye swas and graithing of it to Jakis for his labors & for cordis & taggis to it	iiij ^s	vj ^d
„ ane lott of summons raising against yame yat will not pay in to ye justicary at sundrie tymis	ij ^s	
„ ane skyn to be ane cover to ye buk		xvj ^d
„ ane sacrum bell wayand iiij pund wecht & for hinging of it	x ^s	vj ^d

1531

William Smeberd Dekin ye zeir of God J^m V^c xxxj
Zers

Ressavit of offerand ond Sanct Elois day & in ye porce		xvij ^d
„ of ye Kings offerand be Johnne Sparte	xix ^s	
Grandit be Johnne Sparte & his marror ond Sanct Elois day in offerand	iiij ^{lib} viij ^s	
Given be ye Kings grace of his offer- and to Sanct Eloy	xiiij ^s	
[Expensis on festival days as usual, other items noted]		
Given for ane lett of summons & for ye executery of it	ij ^s	

1531—*continued*

Given for actts in justicary & to mak procuratores	xx ^d
„ for ane bill of complaint apon Thomas Schort	xij ^d
„ for ye comperint afor ye toun about Thomas Schort	xij ^d
„ for twa arrestments	vij ^d
Deleverit for ye kings signator apon yr raising of ye upset	v ^s
For ye raising of the actts of parlia- ment	xij ^d
„ for ane bill for ye common weile .	vij ^d
„ ye deleverant apoun ye Kings letters afor ye toun	iiij ^d
Given to ye officer till chairg Quntin Wauchop afor ye bailles	xij ^d
Deleverit to Johne Tuler for ye writ- ing of ye list of ye toun of o ^r upset	xiiij ^s
„ for twa skynis for ye swas	vj ^d
„ to Jakis for hiding of o ^r swas	ij ^s

1532

William Smeberd Deikin ye zer of God J^mV^c
xxxij zeirs

Ressavit in complete payment of William Barklay of his upset becaus he was not ane prentice with ye freeman	v ^{lib}
To ye man y ^t playit on ye almonry quhossall (whistle)	ij ^{cr}

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1532—*continued*

To ye boy y ^t playit on ye swas baith ye dayis		xvii ^d
Given to Partrik Linlithgou for pound- ing of ye cers		iiij ^d
„ for xv ellis of Lynyin claiths to be ane abb & ornamtots to ye altar	xvii ^s	
For ane new lectern to ye altar	ii ^{cr}	
„ ye making of ye abbis & ormts	iii ^s	
„ ye mending of ye bell & ane bouk to Watti		xvij ^d
„ making of ye auld wax & ye new wax for ane q ^r		xvii ^d
Given to Sir John for his zeirs fee	iii ^{lib}	
To ye servand Watti for his zeirs fee	xx ^s	
For making of v emots & drink- silver & for ye making	ij ^s	
Given to Johnne Smy ^t for mending of ye lamp	ij ^s	
For pakthreid to ye altar		ij ^d
„ twa gret quhit candill to ye altar		vii ^d
„ Given to ye quoir for saul mass & dirge	xii ^s	iii ^d
„ ringing of ye gret bell	ij ^s	
„ eiking of ye trontall of masses	vij ^s	
„ breid & wyne to it		vj ^d
To ye bellman passing through ye toun		iii ^d
For thre half pund candills to Sanct Loys day	xii ^s	vj ^d
„ iiiij torchis to ye altar wayand xx pund	xxij ^{cr}	x ^d

1532—*continued*

For iiij quarter pund candills to saule mass & dirge	vij ^s	
„ washing of Sanct Lucss curthos & o ^r ladis against Sanct Elois day		xij ^d
„ eikin of Sanct Lucss mass by ye offerant quhilk was gotten & productit xij ^s iiij ^d & payit mair	xviijs	x ^d
„ mending of ye emot of green velvet & sewing of ye stands to ye brodstir		xij ^d
„ mending & putting of new fastens to ye lenten grait curtain		xvj ^d
„ stiffning & washing of Sanct Lucss curchos & o ^r ladis agains pasch		xij ^d
„ washing of ye altar claiths in ye zer to ye wff of ye wabster of Lecht	vij ^s	
„ eikin of ye ix lib y ^t was tain furth of ye box till mak xij punds	iiij ^{lib}	

1533

Johne Frog chossin ye v day of May ye zer of
God J^mV^c xxx and thre zeirs

Imprimis deleverit agains corpus xpi day for pantying of o ^r banare speirs to Archibald Roulo	xxxij ^d
Given to Alen Ros for mending of ye banars	ij ^s

1533—*continued*

Given to Sir Johne for ane act anent Henry Lorymors servand		iiij ^d
To o ^r pairt of ye wyne on corpus xpi day & ye octave day		xviiij ^d
„ o ^r pairt in mayne breid baith ye dayis		iiij ^d
„ Jakis & Johne Lycbotor men- strallis & other men y ^t playit apon ye swas till o ^r pairt	xv ^s	vj ^d
For three massis saing at ye altor or ye maisteris gadderit	ij ^s	
Given to James Crawford to buy hym ane payr of hois	v ^s	
„ to yame yat was gaddering Sir Johne waigis		xvj ^d
For ye making of five brasin armis to put apon ye trowchis (tomb- stones)	xiiiij ^s	
Given for sax pundis of leid to put on ye brasin armis with	ij ^s	
„ to ye Dene of Gyld for ye layin of twa trowchis		xl ^d
„ to James Blak for ye same trowchis	xxxvj ^s	
„ for twa rows of wax & ye tain of yame was stollin	iiij ^s	
„ for oil	xij ^s	

The xvj day of June ye zer of God J^mV^c xxxiiij
zers

The quhilk day Johnne Frog Deikin w^t ye avise
of all ye laif of ye maisteris for ye maist pairt
anonent ye plea movit betwixt Andro Lorymur and

1533—*continued*

Henry Lorymur his fader and William Croftis servand to ye said Andro, ye quhilk ye maisteris has judiget baith yar plaints and has ordainet ye said William Croftis because he haf sundry faltis, and yat he has feit hym with other masteris syndry & diffrent tymes bygain quhilk is agains guid rule of o^r occupation and loyal statutis given to us be o^r sovereign Lord & ye guid toun, yat he sall and apoun Sunday nxt to come and yar at ye tyme of ye mass sall offer ane half pund candill he has boucht, and y^t afor to ye Deikin & ye laif of ye maisteris sall ask yair forgiveness for ye feeing of hym w^t twa masteris and yat he and all others feitmen & prentices within o^r said occupation and freedom of this burght, and ony in it sall happen to be fundit yat yay comit suchlyke crimes as is foresaid yat he of his propar confession sall be banest and all others foresaid ye said freedom suchlyke as he hes of o^r occupation & craft Ye quhilk ye said Deikin and Maisteris statute & ordains as is foresaid

1534

William Ray Deikin ye zer of God J^mV^c xxxiiij zers

[Disbursements on festival days same as usual except the following items]

Given at ye masteris qumand to ane chaplane till say mass at ye altar quhill Lamoss	ix ^s	iiij ^d
Deleverit at ye maisteris qumand anont ye prosecuting of Robert		

1534—*continued*

Monypenny afor ye provest & baillies, acts & arrestments	iiij ^s	
Given at ye maisteris qumand for ane act anent ye gairding of ye Sancts proffit & ye preparement and registering y ^r of in ye touns buks	ij ^s	
„ for ane new cord of twa fathoms to ye cords of ye bell string		iiij ^d
„ to David Meill for mending of ye banares	ij ^s	
„ to Sir Johnne Gyler for clenging of ye tabernakills & other broddis of ye altar	xv ^s	
„ to yame yat spargeonis ye kirk & drinksilver		xij ^d
„ in drinksilver to yame yat beir ye Hers to ye Kirk of Feld & hame again quhilk it was graithit & dicht		viiij ^d
„ to Norro for mending & heidding of ye swas & cording it	vj ^s	viiij ^d
„ for lynying & bukram to lyne ye lentian vestment & for warkmanship	vj ^s	
„ to Johnn Smy ^t for ye mending of molar (moulding) of ye brassin Hers	ij ^s	

The second day of August Anno Dom J^mV^c xxxiiij zers

The quhilk day Robert Monypenny compeared in

1534—*continued*

presence of ye Deikin and hail occupation in ye Tolbuitht of Edin^r and yair has of his awin proper confession submitit to ye Kings writtings and acts of ye occupation suchlyke ye craftts has, And all others brodderis be dischairgit till intromit w^t ane other occupation w^t, bot it ya^t he was prenticed to

1535

James Jonstone Deikin in Anno Dom j^m v^c xxx quinto

[Festival days are as usual except the following items]

Imprimis To yame yat procurit to Sanct Eloys licht in wyne		xvj ^d
For twa greit taucht candill agains Sanct Eloys day		vij ^d
„ washing of o ^r ladiis curchos and Sanct Lucs		xij ^d
Given to Sir Johnne for his labors		xvij ^d
„ to ye quoir for saule mass & dirge	xij ^s	iiij ^d
„ for ye greit bell to ryng saule mass & dirge	ij ^s	
To ye trontall of masses	xv ^s	
For breid & wyne to it		vj
Given to ye bellman for passing through ye toun		iiij ^d
For skouring of ye Hers against Sanct Loys day		vij ^d
Given to ye boys y ^t bur ye torchis to ye quoir		iiij ^d
For prenis (pins)		j ^d

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1535—*continued*

To yame yat procurit on Sanct Eloys day a candill			j ^d
Given to fure men y ^t passit to ye muir at ye provosts comand till cast doun ye falds & bringing in of ane		xxxij ^d	
Given to ye officer to put Thomas Hvme in waird for inobedience		viiij ^d	
„ for acts & other instruments tane be- twix us & ye men of Canongait	ij ^s		
„ for mending & sewing of twa abbis & for ye making of ane hand towell		xij ^d	
„ for ane monytor to gand in ye Saunts geir with aill	ij ^s		
For ye making of ane new faw(?) afor ye altar in ye kirk	vj ^{lib}		
Given to Watte and to ye masons y ^t made ye holis in ye pillar	viiij ^s		
„ to ye wyf of ye Wabster of Leicht for ye washing of ye altar claithis in ye zeir	viiij ^s		
„ for oil to ye altar extending to xv choppins	viiij ^s	ix ^d	
„ to Sir John for his burd (board) yis q ^r of Beltane instant	iiiij ^{lib}		

1536

James Johnstoun Deikin in anno dom j^m v^c xxxvj
zers

This is my ressait in ye first quator comptis
Imprimis Ressait frae ye walkor of ye
Castlehill of whitsunday annuell xv^s

1536—*continued*

Ressait of Whitsunday annuell of Will ^m Wrethis land in Niddris Wynd	ij merks	
„ of Huthesonis land in Grayis Clois	vj ^s	viiij ^d
„ of John Grams annuell of Whit- sunday.	vj ^s	viiij ^d
„ q ^r compt ^s in ye Tolbuith & about ye craft fra yame		xxxij ^d
„ fra Gavin Frog & Thomas Porvis saidlors in pairt of payment of y ^r upset, ilk ane of yame xl ^s	iiij ^{lib}	
Suma	xj ^{lib}	xij ^s

This is my deleverant of ye first quarter

Imprimis Given to Crauford at ye m ^s qumand to buy hym ane coit	vj ^{cr}
Given to Crauford for his q ^r fee	v ^{cr}

Expensis maid apon Corpus expi day

Imprimis Given to Jakis minstrall to play afor ye craft baitht ye dayis	xv ^s	vj ^d
In Wyne baith ye dayis iiij pynts	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ Mayne breid		viiij ^d
„ aill baith ye dayis	ij ^s	
Given to ye men y ^t bure ye baners on ye octave day	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ to ye men y ^t bure ye standards baith ye dayis		viiij ^d
„ to ye cheild y ^t bure ye breid & wyne		viiij ^d
„ to ye twa knapis & for graithing of ye harness to ye bellman	vj ^s	

1536—*continued*

Given to hym y ^t playit apou o ^r swas baith ye dais	ij ^s	
„ to ye minstralls on corpus xpi day & ye octave day	ij ^s	
„ apou Sanct Elois day in expenssis to ye Chaplane for his trovall & breid & wyne		xviiij ^d
„ for ane new row of walx		xviiij ^d
Suma deleverant	lv ^{cr}	

The vj day of August ye zeir of God j^m v^c xxxvj zeirs the quhilk day ye mast^s weill gadderit & advisit in Tolbuith of Edin^r & has ressauit full compt & rekning of James Johnstone Deikin of ye said q^r compts & so rests he awand to ye craft ye some of viij^{lib} xvj^s

Given at ye maisteris qumand to Henry Lorymor for execution of ye Kings lettres at ye instant of Adam Ford	xj ^s	vij ^d
„ for silk & warkmanschip of ye doun welmos stanit	ij ^s	
„ for mending of ye twa auld abbis to ane sewer		viiij ^d
„ for ane row of walx		xvj ^d
„ to ye masonis in drinksilver for ye ordering of o ^r throuchis		iiij ^d
„ to ye officres to order & charge Alex ^r Smy ^t at ye M ^r qumand in waird for his jtemptioun	ij ^s	
„ at ye m ^s qumand to Craufard		

1536—*continued*

sicklyke as other deikins has given for ane guid rewell (rule)	ij ^s
Given for peirsing of ye sacrand bell ye tong to it & for peirsing of ye same	xij ^d
„ to Sir Johnne for lammas & allhallows q ^{rs}	xi ^s
„ for ye silver chandollirs to ye Saule mass & dirge	iiij ^d
„ at ye maisteris qumand to ye Gray Frars	xx ^s
„ to ane goldsmy ^t for pullin furth ye clours furth of ye crowetts and graithing of yame	xvii ^d
„ for washing & stiffing of o ^r ladies curchos & Sanct Lucs agains pasch	xij ^d
„ for ye making of ane keper & birrer to ye crowitts with twa batts to beir yame	ij ^s
„ for four new bandis to ye desk togidder with an clasp	iiij ^s
„ in expensis maid apon lauboring of ye morn ^e mass & other general conventiouns to ye decrees of ye toun	xx ^s
„ at ye maisteris qumand for ye expensis made ye tyme ye cheld maid ye justing in ye barras	xxxv ^{cr}
„ at ye maisteris qumand for ye stent to ye toun	xxiiij ^{lib}

1536—*continued*

Given And^w Mabogevin together at
 ye m^s qumand for o^r pairt of ij
 standards making ix^{lib} v^{cr}
 „ in ye zeir for walx to ye altar (viz)
 Sanct Elois day thre gret
 candill wayand vij half pundis
 wecht fure new torchis wayand
 xx pund wecht togidder w^t ye
 making of auld wax agains
 Yuill & pasch & by other ex-
 pensis extending to ye somme . iiij^{lib} vj^s viij^d
 „ for ye making of ane instrument
 betwix us and ye patrours y^t
 sald pait ye standards to o^r pairt xij^d

1537

The xiiij day of May ye zeir of God j^m v^c xxxvij
 zeirs ye quhilk day ye maisteris weill gadderit &
 advisit in ye Earl of Morras zaird has tain full
 compt, rakning, & payment of James Johnstoun
 Deikin of all his zeirs compts, & so rest ye craft
 awand to ye Deikin togidder with ye annuellis y^t
 Andro Muncur & Johne Sparty is awand &
 Johne Sparty ij zeirs annuell & dischargis ye said
 James for now & ever of ye Sancts geir

The ij day of May ye zer of God j^m v^c xxx and
 sevin zeirs the maisteris weill gadderit apon Sanct
 Leonards hill has chosin be all yair electiouns James
 Johnstoun for y^t zeir instant

Imprimis Given to ye chaplane y^t
 keipit ye Erl of Morras yaird . vij^s

1537—*continued*

Given to Jakis & ye other twa franchmen for y ^r traboll & laubors baith ye dayis suma xliij ^{cr} o ^r pairt	xxij ^{cr}		
„ to ane other franchman y ^t playit apön ye trimpit	v ^{cr}		
„ for twa quarts of aill to ye proces- sion x ^d o ^r pairt			v ^d
„ to ye ministrallis denners (dinner) baith ye dayis vj ^{cr} to o ^r pairt .	iiij ^{cr}		
„ paynting of ye speirs iij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt			xvij ^d
„ for ane new box to gadder ye q ^r comptes & preists mony & other dewties	vj ^s		vij ^d
„ for ane bill to call ye cheld y ^t wro ^t in ye Blaik Frars & for ye acts			xvj ^d
„ for walx in ye zeir to ye altar at Sanct Eloyis day & changing auld walx into new candillis with fure new torchis	iiij ^{lib}	vj ^s	vij ^d
„ at ye maisteris qumand for Johnne Fragsonis erding & expensis maid apön his fur ^t bringing .	vij ^s		vij ^d
„ at ye masteris qumand for ye new stent to ye toun	vij ^{lib}		
„ to ye Gray Frars at ye masteris qumand as other craftis dois .	xx ^s		
„ to ye servand Craufurd officor to ye toun for his labors baith the yeirs			vij ^{cr}

1538

The third day of May ye zer of God j^m v^c thirtty and aucht zeirs ye maisteris gadderit & advisit apou Sanct Leonards hill has chossin William Smeberd Deikin for y^t instant

Given for mending of ye Swas (Drum)	ij ^{cr}	
„ for sewing & mending of ye baners to Alan Ross . . .	ij ^{cr}	
„ for mending of o ^r auld bannris iij ^{cr} & iiij ^d o ^r pairt		xxj ^d
„ for paynting of ye fure speirs y ^t barre ye bannris iiij ^s or pairt . . .	ij ^s	
„ to ye iiij men y ^t was in harnes apou ye Tolbucht heid in drink-silver iij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	ij ^{cr}	
„ to ye men y ^t was in harness & for graithing of it	ij ^s	viiij ^d
„ for ye making of ane new key & ane ryng to ye almonry of ye breid & wyne		xij ^d
„ at ye maisteris qumand for seissing & seiking of Welchis wark to thre officors		xij ^d
„ to Thomas Arnot & Huchen Wallace at ye masteris qumand for ye arrestment maid upon William Gyrulau in ye gret disobedience & injury done be hym agains ye chaplane & ye craft		viiij ^s
„ to Sir Johnn for his fee	iiij ^{lib}	

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1538—*continued*

Deleverit at ye m ^{ts} qumand for ye stent	ix ^{lib}	
„ for ane trowchis y ^t wir coft afor quhilk ye said Johnne Poir- haud & was coft again fra ye said Johnne to ye weill of ye Sanct & craft	xxx ^s	
„ to Sir John for his morning masses suchlyke as ye laif of ye craftis chaplanes has and as Sir James Moffit has	ij ^{merks}	
„ to twa officers for gadding of ye Sanct geir	ij ^{cr}	
„ to Sir Johnne for his zeirs burd	xij ^s	
[Disbursements for festival days as usual]		

1539

William Scot, Deikin of ye Hamermen The zeir
of God ane thousand fife hundreth xxxix zeirs

Ressavit frae ye Wauker of Castle- hill in witsunday & martimas in complete payment of his annuell in ye zeir	xxx ^{cr}	
„ fra Andro Muncurris wif for whit- sunday annuell	xij ^s	iiij ^d
„ fra Robert Hucheson in compleit payment of whitsunday & martimas annuells	xij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ fra ye baxtor of William Writhis annuell	iiij ^{mers}	
„ in offerand on Sanct Lucis day		

1539—*continued*

be Robert Ranald & Johne Maxton	xxxvj ^s	
Given in offerand on Sanct Lucis day , fra Johnne Thorburn for ye renew- ing of Andro Mancur annuell afor ye term of martimas	xj ^{cr}	v ^d
Deleverit to me be ye maisteris furth of ye box . . . . .	.xx ^{lib}	
Ressavit fra Johnne Wat, Smy ^t in pairt of payment of his upset		v ^s

Disbursement throughout ye zeir

For mending of ye bannris v ^s o ^r pairt Given for ij quartis of wyne baith ye dayis three shillings & iiij ^d to o ^r pairt	ij ^s	vj ^d
„ in aill baith ye dayis to ye pro- cessions xvj ^d to o ^r pairt		xx ^d
For breid baith ye dayis viij ^d to o ^r pairt		viiij ^d
Given to ye ministrallis on corpus day and ye octave days for yair fees and other expensis xxv ^{cr} & iiij ^d to o ^r pairt	xij ^s	vij ^d
„ to Craufurd to gang to Sanct Androis at ye maisteris qumand	iiij ^s	
„ for ye heiding & mending of ye squach	v ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ at ye m ^{ts} qumand to put Walter beltmaker in ye Tolbucht		xij ^d
„ for ane act maid apon hym in ye Tolbucht		iiij ^d

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1539—*continued*

Given Sande Craufurds wyf for ane trowchis in ye kirk lyand besyde Sanct Loyis altar	xl ^{cr}
„ to Johnne Smyt for three brasin armis to put on ye trowchis	ix ^{cr}
„ to ye masoins to put on ye three brasin armis on ye trowchis & leid to yame & for his trouble	v ^{cr}
„ to Ryburn y ^t day his wif decest at ye masteris qumand	xij ^d
„ to Sir John for his lammas fee & burd silvor	iiij ^{lib}

[Expensis on Sanct Eloys day as usual]

Given for paring of ye trowchis yt tyme ye armis was put on	iiij ^d
„ to ye Den of Gild for ye extracts of ij trowchis	xiiij ^s iiij ^d

Expensis of ye new Mortclaicht

Imprimis For vij ellis bukkis welvot price of ell iiij lib	xxvij ^{lib}
Given to ye browdstr for his laubors gold & silk	xxj ^{lib}
„ in drinksilver to ye browdstars chelders & to ye tailzer f ^r yair laubors	xxv ^s
For writtings ye tyme yt Thomas Schort ployit with Sir Johnne makyin articulis	ij ^s

1539—*continued*

Given to Sir Johnne Scot y ^t day we gadderit in ye Tolbuith	ij ^s	
For ij actts y ^t day		vij ^d
Given to Sir Johnne Scot for ane instrument	vj ^s	vij ^d
„ to Henry Lorimoir for his playing on ye squach	vijj ^s	
„ to James Cokkor for ye mending of iiij crownis	iiij ^s	
„ for ye mending of ye lokkis yat was brokin in ye kirk		vijj ^d
„ at ye maisteris qumand to ye Gray Freris	xx ^s	
For walx in ye zeir to ye altar	lxiiij ^{cr}	vj ^d
„ breid & wyne in ye zeir to ye altar	v ^s	
„ ye mornin mass to Sir John	ij ^{Merks}	
timor and making of ane caist (chest) to ye mortclaicht	x ^s	

The sax day of August ye zeir of God j^{ms} v^c xxxix
zeirs

Ye Deikin William Scot and all ye hale m^s of
Hamermen craft wⁱⁿ Edin^r all precently gadderit
in W^m Smeberd bakstair has admittet Johnne Frid-
dringholm to ye saidill makor craft in all manner of
wark y^t he may wark with his ain hands he not
feand a servand foir hym

1540

The third day of May ye zer of God j^m v^c xl zeirs
the quhilk day ye masters weill gadderit & advisit

1540—*continued*

apon Sanct Leonards hill has chosin with free election William Ray Deikin till indur for ye zeir

The namis of ye prentess

Ressavit fra W ^m Windgaith for ane prentes callit Andro Carmvortht	xx ^s
„ fra W ^m Reichrtsone for ane prentes	xx ^s
„ fra W ^m Pawdrain for his prentes .	xx ^s
„ fra Thomas Chossing for his prentes callit W ^m Smy ^t	xx ^s
„ fra Gylbert Dikson for his prentes	xx ^s
„ fra Johnne Carrubbors for his prentes	xx ^s
„ fra Johnne Frog for his prentes .	xx ^s
„ fra Pait Gyll for ane prentes .	xx ^s
„ fra James Ray for ane prentes .	xx ^s
Suma prentess . ix ^{lib}	

Expensis maid throughout ye haill zer

Imprimis deleveret to ye quhissillar baith ye dayes to o ^r pairt .	x ^{cr}
Given to ye men yat playit on ye trimpaitts	xiiij ^{cr}
„ to Jakis & his marrois on ye octave day oft new at ye m ^{rs} qumand	v ^{cr}
„ to ye officur Craufurd to gadder ye craft at ye provests qumand .	xvj ^d
For meikill canwoss to be ane pok to input ye bannris in at ye m ^{is} qumand	xvj ^d

1540—*continued*

Given to ye preist y ^t said ye mornin mass viij dayis of lammos quhen Sir Johnne was dischairgit . . .			v ^{cr}
„ ye tyme y ^t Sir Johnne was dis- chairgit be me, all ye tyme of lammos quarter all chairgis to sundry & diffrent chaplanes to say mass at ye altar y ^s quarter		xlvj ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Deleverit at ye masteris qumand in all necessary expensis maid be us & ye massons & Wrichtis anent ye bogging & impletting of xij ruids in ye Park Dyke ilk ruid extendand to vij lib Suma is iiij ^{xx} iiij lib o ^r pairt extendis to aucht ruid suma is		lvj ^{lib}	
Given for ane gand of iron ye tyme of ye bogging to ye qurros . . .			x ^{cr}
„ for expensis apon Cristofur Wyn- tionis trontall on Sanct Valen- tyns day		xxiiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ for Woddellis graif making . . .			xij ^d
„ in expensis ye tyme we reid in procession quhen ye Duik was born & also to yame yat bur ye bannris to o ^r pairt			xxx ^d
„ to Sir John candilmass & bettan quarteris for fees			x Merks
„ to ye Gray Freirs as use is . . .		xx ^{cr}	
„ for washing of o ^r laidis curchos & Sanct Lucis agans pasch . . .			viiij ^d

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1541-2

William Smeberd & James Johnstoun Deikins

The keys of ye box are with George Dalgles
John Frog & William Pvrnes

This is ye ressavit, ressavit be us William Smeberd
& James Johnstoun admittit to ye haille craft in
default of ane Deikin

Imprimis Ressavit on Sanct Eloys		
day in offerand in ye kirk	xxxv ^{cr}	viiij ^d
„ in compleit payment of witsunday & martimos annuell of John Grame lands of Sanct Mary Wynd	xiiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Ressavit of William Wrethis lands		iiij merks
„ of William Schalot annuell on ye Castlehill	xxx ^{cr}	
„ in compleit payment of Huchesons annuell in ye auld feche mar- kut for ye zeir	xiiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ in complet payment of Johnne Spartes annuell	xiiiij ^{cr}	
„ in complete payment of William Sheirsmys ^t land in ye Cowgat in ye zer		ij merks
Resting awand of W ^m Scheirsmys ^t land in Sanct Mary Wynd	v ^{cr}	
Ressavit of offerand on Sanct Lucs mass	xiiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ in complete payment of Waltor Wrechts upset	v ^{lib}	
„ do do of Johnne Hoppers upset	iiiij ^{lib}	

1541-2—*continued*

Ressavit fra Johne Maxton for twa prentess	xx ^s	
„ fra Johne Murre for ane do	xx ^s	
„ „ Mungo Huntar for ane do	xx ^s	
„ „ James Nycoll for ane do	xx ^s	
	Suma xxiiij ^{lib} vij ^s & viij ^d	

This is ye expensis yat we haf desbursit in generall
in ye zeir

Expenses on corpus xpi day to ye ij men callit toddis y ^t playit baith ye dais xx ^{cr} to o ^r pairt .	x ^{cr}	
To Jakis baith ye dais xiiij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	vij ^{cr}	
Given to other ij young men quhilk war not feit be ye toun of gud will xj ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	v ^{cr}	vj ^d
To iij men quhilk buir ye baners baith ye dais viij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt .	iiij ^{cr}	
For quarts of wyne in ye processions ba ^t ye dais vj ^{cr} viij ^d to o ^r pairt .	iiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Given on ye octave day to ye men quhilk buir ye baners & drink xx ^d to o ^r pairt		x ^d
„ on ye octave day in ye tavern & on ye principall day & disionis & lawings to ye minstralis viij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	iiij ^{cr}	
„ yat day quhen ye Kings youngest son was born to iij men yat buir ye baners in procession vj ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	iiij ^{cr}	
For breid in ye processions baith ye dais vj ^d to o ^r pairt		iiij ^d

1541-2—*continued*

Given to Craufurd at ye mas ^s qumand for his leveray agains corpus xpi day	xxij ^{cr}	x ^d
Expensis on Sanct Eloys day		
Imprimis To yame y ^t procurit on Sanct Elois day		xvij ^d
For bellis & orgains & sens	iiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Given to ye bois of ye quoir		viiij ^d
„ on Sanct Eloys day for ye singing mass to ye quoir	iiij ^{cr}	
„ to ye quoir for saule mass & dirge Given to ye belman for passing throu ^t ye toun	xiiij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
„ to ye boy yat skourit ye hers & chandellaris		viiij ^d
For washing & styffing of o ^r laidis curches & Sanct Lucs against Sanct Eloys day		xij ^d
To Sir Johnne for his laubours agains Sanct Elois day		xviiij ^d
For ye masses agains Sanct Elois day	xv ^{cr}	
„ twa taucht candill on Sanct Elois day		viiij ^d
„ ye gret bell	ij ^{cr}	
In ye walx in ye zeir to ye altar oft ye tenor of ane teket (account)	v crowns	iijs ix ^d
In expensis on Sanct Lucs masses	xxx ^{cr}	iiij ^d
For washing of ye altar claithis in ye zeir	viiij ^{cr}	
For styffing of Sanct Lucs curchis & o ^r laidis agains pasch		xij ^d

1541-2—*continued*

Given to Craufurd for his zeirs fee	xx ^{cr}	
„ at ye masteris qumand to Johnne Lindsay because ye haill deikins of Edin ^r did ye same to o ^r pairt	viiij ^{cr}	
For breid & wyne in ye zeir to ye altar	vj ^{cr}	
Given at ye mast ^{rs} qumand to ane boy to tend ye altar	iiij ^{cr}	
„ to ye man yat kepit ye Tolbuith in ye zeir for his laubors	iiij ^{cr}	
„ to Sir Johnne for his burd & fee	xx	merks
„ ye officers to gadder in ye Sanct geir at sundry tymes & for othir protestations maid in ye Tolbuith	vj ^{cr}	
„ Henry Lorymor for his laubor & other trabell	viiij ^{cr}	

1543

James Johnstoun deikin of ye Hamerymen craft
in ye zeir of God j^mv^c xliij zeirs

Imprimis Expensis on Corpus xpi day & ye octave day to ye minstrallis and other expenses extending to o ^r pairt & ye wrichtis & massons iiij lib xiiij ^{cr} & viij ^d to o ^r pairt	xlviij ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Deleverit at ye maisteris qumand ye eiking of xl lib stent to Wagerins & furnishing yame self	x ^{lib}	

1543—*continued*

Deleverit to Maist ^r Andro Brunhill for ye new Infefment upon W ^m Wrechis land for chart instru- ments of sasine	xxiiij ^{cr}	
Expenses on Sanct Elois day as formerly		
Given for ane trontall of masses for ye brother & sisters	xv ^{cr}	
for breid and wyne to it		vj ^d
For xv schoppins of oil to ye altar price of ye choppin x ^d suma	xij ^{cr}	vj ^d
Deleverit for viij ellis of canwess to lyne ye frontellis with	xviiij ^s	
Given for curtain lynyin clait to be towellis and abbis	xxx ^{cr}	vij ^d
For making & sewing of ye said abbis & towellis to ane sewer	xj ^{cr}	
Given to ane tailzour to lyne ye said frontellis & mending of yame	ix ^{cr}	
Deleverit to Craufurd to by hym ane pair of hois	vj ^{cr}	
For walx in ye zeir to ye altar	lv ^s	vj ^d
For mending of twa auld abbis & ye chanclor vestment	ij ^s	
Given for ane belt string of ledder to ye bell		xij ^d
Deleverit to Walter Pvrues in com- plete payment of ye angell nobllis y ^t he put in ye box & ye said we have dischargit	xviiij ^{cr}	

Thomas Schort armerar Deikin chossin ye third
day of May ye zeir of God J^mv^c xliij zeirs

1543—*continued*

[His term of office commences with the following two minutes]

The first day of July ye zeir forsaid

Tweiching ye debait movit be William Frussell, saidlar agains James Laing his servand the said James Lang has refusit hym to obey ye decreet of ye craft anont all ye pairts of ye said W^{ms} bill And in jugment, ye said Deikin & maisteris of ye said occupation being riply advisit w^t ye said bill & has jugerit ye writtis, & ye said maisteris be examination of witnesses and of ye said James Lang ain propar confession, We half and guid efoir deleverit in yis manner yat ye said James Lang sall in pres^c of his maister William Frussell, ye Deikin & haill conveyen now beand present sit down apou his kneis & grat ye falt & ask his maister forgiveness and sall apou Sunday that next comis in to Sanct Gellis Kirk ye tyme of ye mass and offer to Sanct Elois altar half ane pund candill of walx and has obligit hym of his awin propar confession yat ond he commit ony suchlyke faltis to ony brother of ye said craft yat all ye faltis contained in ye bill till be corrikit apou ye said James

Johannis Smy^t scriba et not^y

The said day tweiching ye complaint maid be Thomas Schort deikin apou Robert Ranald & Johnne Fodderghame for ye ressit of ye said James Lang with ye said Johnne. The said Johnne insurranded ye value for ye Inobedience done be hym insofar & was dischairget be ye said Dekin not ye less he granted in pr^s of ye craft y^t

1543—*continued*

ye said faltis, referrit hym to ye correction of ye haill craft & hym in y^r willis The quhilk falt we haf judgit & because it is the said Johnne first falt we haf dispensit w^t ye principall value and has ordainit y^t ye said Johnne and apon Sunday ye tyme of the mass & bring w^t hym ane pund candill of walx & offer ye same to Sanct Elois altar for his inobediencie & in attempting to hold sicklyke faltis under ye pain of ye values containd in o^r said statutes tweiching ye injury & causing ye said James Lang to contemen ye said Deikin be ye forsaid Robert Ranald, ye craft has judgit ye said bill, & frees him now & ever quhill ye next conventioun because ye said Robert was not put till answer to it

This is ye expensis maid be me apon ye bettin of ye Hous & other expensis

Imprimis For dichting & clengin of ye scheld	vj ^{cr}	viii ^d
For ane dusane of rauchtris to claicht ye stau with	xij ^s	
To ye pynors to bring yame to ye schor		iii ^d
For sawing of ye rauchtris to ye toun		xij ^d
To ye sawers to saw ye said rauchtris	iiij ^s	viii ^d
For bringing yame furth of Lecht & ane corbell		xij ^d
Given for ye corbell		xviii ^d
For four garronis to mend ye stair .		xl ^d
Deleverit to ye sclaitter for pointing of ye hous	viii ^{cr}	

1543—*continued*

For sclaitts to ye hous	ix ^{cr}	
Deleverit for theiking of ane pairt of ye stair yt was not theikit of befor	vj ^{cr}	iiij ^d
Given to ane wricht for his laubors .	xv ^{cr}	
„ to James Dorwik, Smy ^t for viij punds and ane half of Iron wark to be twa stragas to ane bridill to ye hous	v ^{cr}	
For iiij ^c door nail and garron nailis & for xvj plancho ^r nailis	v ^{cr}	
The expenss of ye hous vj ^{lib} iiij ^s ij ^d		
Expenss apon Corpus xpi day		
Imprimis deleverit for ye graithing of o ^r swas & stikkes to it o ^r pairt	v ^{cr}	
For paynting of ye speirs iiij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	ij ^{cr}	
„ mending of ye baners xxx ^d to o ^r pairt		xv ^d
„ breid & aill apon Corpus xpi day xviiij ^d to o ^r pairt		ix ^d
„ Wyne xxxij ^d to o ^r pairt		xvj ^d
To ye men yat bur ye baners viij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	iiij ^{cr}	
„ ye knaipis & harness xxxij ^d to o ^r pairt		xvj ^d
„ ye thrie trimpet men in feis xl ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	xx ^{cr}	
„ ye man yat playit apon ye almonry quhissolis x ^{cr} o ^r pairt	v ^{cr}	

1543—*continued*

For dighting of ye harness iiij ^{cr} to o ^r pairt	ij ^{cr}	
„ pins to ye harness viij ^d to o ^r pairt		iiij ^d
„ making of iiij billis of complaint apon yame yat occupyit ye ters & others with ye freedom		xxxij ^d
„ iiij acts y ^t was given be ye toun apon ye baillis complant		xvj ^d
„ ane bill apon ye men of ye west port & for iiij arrestments and to ye officers & for thrie acts apon yame	ij ^{cr}	viiij ^d
Ressavit fra ye tynklers yat ar stau- lyngs of yair ain free willis y ^t occupis ye weekly merkats	xx ^{cr}	
Deleverit to Maist ^r Andro Blakstok at ye maisters qumand	xxj ^{cr}	
„ to ane man to gang w ^t ye prouest x dais extending ilk day xx ^d suma is.	xvj ^{cr}	viiij ^d
Given to Johnne Smy ^t for mending of ye chandell		xij ^d
For ane stent to certain men y ^t reid with ye prouest	xvij ^{cr}	
To ye trontall of masses	xv ^{cr}	
„ ye silver chandelers		viiij ^d
For ye haly bluid chandelers		viiij ^d
„ eiking of Sanct Lucs mass	xij ^{cr}	
„ to the tabroner apon Thursday ye xvj day of Jan ^r in ye procession w ^t ye sacrement v ^{cr} o ^r pairt		xxx ^d
To twa men yat bur o ^r baners	ij ^{cr}	

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1543—*continued*

To Henry Lorymor for his laubors to play apon ye swas all yis zeir .	x ^{cr}	
For ane actt of parchent maid for banessing unfreedmen		vii ^d
To Sir Johnne for his fee of Candle- mass	xx ^{cr}	
For walx to ye altar in ye zeir iiij gret torchis wayand xxij punds price of ye pund xvii ^d suma .	xxxiiij ^{cr}	
„ iiij gret candell wayand iiij lib .	xiiij ^{cr}	vj ^d
„ vij half pund candell to ye Hers .	x ^{cr}	vj ^d
„ twa quarter pund candellis . . .		xvii ^d
„ ane quarter pund row		ix ^d
„ making of auld walx agains zuil .		ix ^d

[The following memorandum (in the handwriting of Provost William Bannatyne) is found at the end of this Deikins Accounts, which only cover three-fourths of the year :—]

The said Thomas Schort was crewille slain with o^r auld Innemeis of Ingland at ye invasion and burnying of yis bur^h In ye debait of ye samyn quhen debaitit lang qu^{ll} He was slain w^t ane young franchmand at ye Ned^r port (Netherbow port) Ora pro animae sue

1544

Ye Deikin and maisteris weill gadderit & advisit in ye Rude Chapell of Edinburgh. Ressevit ful comp^t & rakning of William Scot Deikin of ye Hamermen craft The said William restis awin to ye said craft the sovme of xxviiij^{cr} vj^d

1544—*continued*

[Interpolated note by Bannatyne]

Post combustionem burgi de Ed^r ano primo ut patet

William Scot Dekyne xliij zeir

The zeir of God J^m V^c xliij zeirs, ye iij day of May
ye maisteris gadderit and advisit has chosing William
Scot Dekyne for yat instant zeir

Imprimus ressevit fra Sir Johne Smy^t viij^{lib}

Ressevit fra ye wedo wamand (widow
woman) of hyr maill x^s

Ressevit fra Dame Steill of hyr whit-
sunday maill xxxij^s

„ fra Adam Heselehop for his zeirs
comp^t iiij^s

„ fra Archebald Setoune for his zeirs
compt iiij^s

„ fra Andro Setoune his sone for his
zeirs comp^t iiij^s

„ fra Rauff M^tdowgall for his zeirs
comp^t iiij^s

„ fra Johne Grhame for his whit-
sunday annuell vj^s viij^d

„ fra William Chamlat for martimas
annuell xv^s

„ fra Andro Wilzoadsone of his whit-
sunday maill xxxij^s

„ fra William Rechosoune for ane
prentes xx^s

„ fra William Chamlat for his whit-
sunday annuell xv^s

„ fra yame yat procurit upon Sanct
Loyis day xxj^s

1544—*continued*

Ressevit fra Patrit Smy ^t and William Roche for ye makin of ye denirs	iiij ^{lib}
Ye some of ye resait is w ^t ye quarter compts	xxvij ^{lib} xiiij ^s vj ^d
Heir followis ye expensis quhilk William Scot has debursit	
Given to Nicolos for ye keping of our letters	xxij ^s
„ to William Wyndezots and John Hadnay to mak y ^r expensis to Glasq ⁿ to get ye ornyments of our altar	xliij ^s
„ to ane man of law at syndry tymes in ye first quarter	iiij ^{libs} xviiij ^s
„ William Chapman Notar	viiij ^s
„ in ye tavern in bylawings at syndry tymes	xiiij ^s
„ to Alex ^r Schort in Leicht for ye kepuig of our mortclaith and ye mekill bvyk	xxij ^s
„ to ye minstralis apon ye octave day of corpus xpi	ix ^s
„ for ane act in ye consistory	ij ^s
To Peter Gyll for ye keping of Sir Johne at syndrye tymes	xiiij ^s
„ Sir Johne o ^r chaplane to his wage	x ^s
„ Sir James Zoungre for ye keping of Sir Johne Smy ^t	viiij ^s
Given to Johne Hadnay & Robert Monopenny for ye keping of Sir Johne yat day he was come	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
„ to Thomas Belmann & sone for	

1544—*continued*

ye keping of ye ij pryks to ye Heirsis		iiij ^d
Given for pap (paper) and Ink		vij ^d
„ to ane chaplane yat somonyt Sir Johne		iiij ^d
„ to ye pynors		iiij ^d
„ to ye clerk yat passit about w ^t ye craft		xij ^d
„ to Peter Gyll and to another man to keip Sir Johne in ye outer Tolbuyth	ij ^s	
„ to Peter Gyll at ye crafts camand		xij ^d
„ for ane act		iiij ^d
„ for ane crowat		iiij ^d
„ for ane act		iiij ^d
„ to ye beidmen of ye Magdelyn Chapell		xij ^d
„ to Sir Andro Gray for ye saying of ye mornin massis viij days	vij ^s	
„ to ye boy yat furnesit ye graitht to ye altar		xviiij ^d
„ to Edward Diksoune for ye copy of certain writints ye quhilk was send to Sanct Andros w ^t an man of law	iiij ^s	
„ to ane man of law at syndrie tymes	v ^{lib} vj ^s	
„ to ye Chaplane of ye Rude Chapell For ane instrument tayne be James Johnstoun in Sir James hand		xij ^d
To Walter Bynyne for ye payntyne of ij clakis and ij ymags	xxxij ^s	iiij ^d
Given to Thomas Arnot for ye		

1544—*continued*

aresting of Sir Johnis clathes (clothes)		vij ^d
Given to ye officars for ye gadding and arrestyn of ye stents	xiiij ^s	
„ for nalis to ye altar		xvj ^d
„ to Andro Rechosoune notar		xvj ^d
„ for ij irene chandalars and payntyn of yame	iiij ^s	
„ to Mungo Hunter for ane lok in Neders Wynd	iiij ^s	
„ for ane lok to ye altar		xij ^d
„ for ane kea to ye almory of ye altar		xij ^d
For graicht to say mass to ane altar ye last of Lammas and to ye boy yat curit it	vj ^s	
„ breid and wyne to say mas		xij ^d
„ walx in ye haylt in my tyme	xxxij ^s	
„ washing of ye clathes and breid and wyne to ye altar	ij ^s	
To ye governors wyf of ye Tol- buycht at ye covening of Hallomas		xij ^d
„ Sir Johne Lawsoun for ye saying of ye mornin massis	vj ^s	
For ye makin of anewyndo in Netheris Wynd and ij bands	iiij ^s	
This is my expensis on Sanct Loys day		
<i>Item</i> To ye quoir	iiij ^s	
„ ye belles		xvij ^d
„ ye sens		vij ^d

1544— <i>continued</i>	
For wyne breid and cords	vij ^d
To ye clerks	iiij ^d
For candill and flowers to ye altar	xvj ^d
To ye boy yat furnist all ye graicht to ye altar on Sanct Loyis day	xij ^d
„ Pait Govuin for furnesyine ye graicht to ye altar ye Hallo- mos quarter	ij ^s
„ Gilbert Hoy for ye makyn of ye frontall and frenzeis and armys	x ^s
For ij ellis of burgid alex ^r to be ye frontall	xij ^s
„ iij ellis of canwess to lyn ye frontall and to lay under ye towells	vj ^s
„ ij towellis and ye makyn of yame	vij ^s
„ ij ellis of hardyne to lay under ye altar towellis	xiiij ^d
„ ane quarter of claitht to be ane hand towell	ij ^d
To ye wricht for his warkman- schip and tymor to ye altar	vj ^s
„ Johnne Maxtoun for ane alb and ane chofall	iiij ^{libs} v ^s
„ him for ane challes and a crowat	ix ^s
„ ye govenors wyf of ye Tol- buycht	ij ^s

1544—*continued*

To ane bolt to ye sclateris . . .	xij ^d
For ij candill to burn upon Zuill	iiij ^d
„ breid and wyne to ye altar . . .	xix ^d
To ye closat dyr (door) in Neddrys Wynd ane pair of bands and ane cruick to it and nalis	xviiij ^d

1545

The zeir of God J^m v^c xlv ye iiij day of May
Mungo Huntar Loksm^t chosyne Dekyne upon
Sanct Lynards Hill ye day foresaid be consent
of ye maist part of ye masteris for yat instant
zere

Heir followis ye comp^t of ye gowyne furtht

The expensis upon Corpus xpi day and ye octave
of ye same

In ye first v ellis oft small canvos to be ij new baners xx ^{cr} to our part	x ^{cr}
For ye payntyn and makyne of yame lvj ^{cr} to o ^r part	xxviiij ^{cr}
„ twa new speris to beir yame viij ^{cr} o ^r part	iiij ^{cr}
„ greyne new bukram to be hays to yame iij ^{cr} o ^r part	xviiij ^d
„ quhen ye baners was rasit fra ye paynttars and at ye feeing of ye menstrallis x ^s to o ^r part	v ^s
To ye menstrallis feys xxviiij ^{cr} to o ^r part	xiiiij ^{cr}

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1545—*continued*

For ye expensis bayth ye dayis and wyne on ye octave day xxiiij ^{cr} to o ^r part	xij ^{cr}	
To ye pynor men yat stuyd (stood) at ye taveroun dur quhar we drank viij ^d o ^r part		iiij ^d
„ ye men yat buy ^r ye baners in ye processions baith ye dayis viij ^s o ^r part	iiij ^s	
For iiij quarts aill and ij gret breid iiij ^{cr} o ^r part	ij ^{cr}	
To ye childer yat buy ^r ye breid in ye procession ij ^s to o ^r part		xij ^d
For pap (paper) and Ink to be ane comp ^t buyk		iiij ^d
„ ij half pund candill agains Witsou- day	v ^s	
„ ane pair of bands to ane wyndo in Dame Stelis in Netheris Wynd		xx ^d
„ ane lok to hyr stayr Duyr	ij ^s	
„ ane act		iiij ^d
To ye officar yat arrestit ye wyffis geyr for maill		iiij ^d
For half ane pund row of walx to say mass		xxx ^d
To Adam Wallace for ye pindyn of Johne Sperte and James Zoung		xij ^d
„ Monepenye for his half zers fee	xx ^s	
„ ye Duyll goving betwixt us and ye Wrichtis (Wrights) xx ^s o ^r part	x ^s	
Given to Wintoune Strauchane for ye		

1545—*continued*

copie of ye statuts of ye toun anent ye boche	iijs	
For ix muchkyns of wyne	iijs	v ^d
„ breid to say mass		vj ^d
„ weschyne of ye altar claithis		viijs ^d
„ mending of ye lectryne		ij ^d

The expensis on Sanct Loys day

To ye quoir for singyne of ye mass upon Sanct Loyis day and apon ye morne eft ^r ane merk and iijs ^s		
For ye bellis	iijs	vj ^d
To ane chaplane to say mass at ye altar		vj ^d
„ Sir William		xviijs ^d
„ iiij tauch candill		xij ^d
„ ye boy yat helpit to busk ye altar		ij ^d
For ij half pund candill	v ^s	
„ for ij quarter pund candill		xxx ^d
To Thomas Hall	ij	
„ Patrit Tod		xvj ^d
For pindying of James Zoung & Johne Sperte to ye officares and ye pynors		xviijs ^d
To Sir William for his zers fee passit by at Alhallows mass	iiij ^{libs}	
For walx agains Zeull	xxij ^s	
„ ij half pund candill and fynes to ye mass buyk		xij ^d
„ ane corprall	iijs	
„ ye mendin of ye howsis in Nyddris		

1545—*continued*

Wynd for sclatris, sand, lyme lancht garrone nalis & ye sclatris warkmanschip	xl ^s	
To Sir William for his candilmoss quarter	xx ^s	
„ Robert Donaldson for his candil- moss quarter	x ^s	
For Wyne and breid to say mass		xxiiij ^d
„ ye curyn (upkeep) of ye altar yis zere bygane	iiij ^s	
To James Barroun for ye ingetting of Jame Zoungs upset	ij ^s	
„ Alex ^r Purves for walx yat William Smeberd sauld have payit	xxviiij ^s	
„ William Forrest for ye Hamer and ye croune to ye Troucht (tombstone) at ye altar end	iiij ^s	
„ ye masoune for leid and onputting of it		xvj ^d
For ane bill makyne for to put ye unfreemen of ye gay ^t and ane act		xij ^d
To ye officares yat put ye geir of ye gait (street)		
„ ye chaplane of ye Magdelene Altar for keiping of our torchis	ij ^{cr}	
„ Sir William for his beltane q ^r	xx ^s	
„ Sir Andro Gray at ye maisters comand	xl ^{cr}	
„ William Coutts for his travell of ye gatheryne in of ye q ^r compts & ye stents	vj ^s	

1545—*continued*

Heir followis my resait of ye haill zeir forsaid

Resavit fra George Watsoune for his upset	xl ^{cr}
„ fra Robyne Cothrone part of pay- ment of his upset	xx ^s
„ „ William Roche for ane prentes	xx ^s
„ „ Nicoll Purves for his upset	iiij ^{libs}
„ „ Adam Pumfra somme of his martimas maill	v ^{cr}
„ „ Johne Hadnay & James Zoung apon Sanct Loys day of offerand	xlij ^s
„ „ James Zoung for his upset	v ^{libs}
„ „ Johne Sperte for his upset	xl ^{cr}
„ „ Johne Stelis dachtyr for hyr zeirs maill	iiij ^{libs}
„ „ Patrit Sclat for ane prentes callit Maganchan	xx ^{cr}
„ „ Andro Wilzoadsoun for his zeirs maill iiij merks and ane merk allowit for ane wyndo.	
„ „ Johne Sperte for his zers annuell ane merk	
„ „ William Frissell for ane prentes	xx ^s

The somme of ye resait xxvij libs without ye q^r compts Ye somme of ye q^r compts of yis zeir extends to ix libs xvij^{cr} vij^d

I have gevyne to George Peirsoune Saidlar and Deyne efter me to put in ye box in pre^s of ye maisteris fourteen libs elevyne^s and viij^d

1546

George Peirsoun, Saidlar schosin Dekyne apoun
 Sanct Leonards Hill ye iij day of May ye zeir of
 God ano M.V^cxlvi be electioun of ye maist part of
 ye maisteris being instant for ye tyme

The expensis on Corpus Cristius day & ye octave
 of ye samyn

Between us and ye masonnis iiij lib xiiij ^s iiijd o ^r part y ^r of	lvij ^s	ij ^d
For ane pair of chandlaris of brass and ye mending of yame	xxvj ^s	
To three men iiij dayis ye tyme of ye counseling of ye Lordis to gang at ye provestis bak	xvj ^s	
„ Quhen all ye Dekyins chosit iiij men to gang at ye provestis bak our part of ye expensis	ij ^s	
For ye defence of ye ploy movit be George Cranstoun and Helene Naper his spouse against ye brethren of ye Hamermen	xxviiij ^s	
„ sensyne for ye same ploy	vj ^s	
To Robert Donaldson for ye mend- ing of ane lok and ane new band to ye sellar dure of ye hous of Nedryis Wynd	ij ^s	
„ Mungo Hunter for ye mending of ane lok of ye Hous in Nedryis Wynd		xij ^d
For ye box to keep ye charteris of		

1546—*continued*

Sanct Eloyis & other neces- saris to Mungo Hunter	xvj ^s	
To ye wrycht for his warkmandschip	iiij ^s	
Sanct Loyis day		
To Alex ^r Purves for iiij greit torchis	xxviiij ^s	
For ane pund of priccattis at wit- sonday	iiij ^s	
„ ane pund of priccattis at alhallowmos	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ij pund forgis at Sanct Loyis day .	vj	viiij ^d
„ ye saule mass & dirge iiij quart pund candillis	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ iiij taucht candill to set on ye altar		xvj ^d
To ij preistis to say mass at ye altar	ij ^s	
For saule mass & dirge apon ye morn eft	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ doubling of ye bellis	ij ^s	
„ taucht candill to burne in zule .		viiij ^d
To Mungo Hunter for lokis & bandis to ye almonry ond ye altar and battis (batts)	xij ^s	
For making of ye hollis of ye battis and leid to yame	ij ^s	
To ye wrycht for ye tymor and warkmandschip	xviij ^s	
For ane corporell	v ^s	
„ steiking (closing up) in of Thomas Schortis wyfis bucht		viiij ^d
„ warning of ye tenandis of ye land of Nedrys Wynd to flyt		viiij ^d
„ sensyne to Adam Wallace for ye warning of yame		viiij ^d

1546—*continued*

For ye expensis oft ye removing of
 Steill & his dochter furth of
 ye hous of Nedryis Wynd
 maid before ye provest and
 baillies vij^s

Anno Dom j^m v^c xlvi zair month of February Die
 sexto in pretorio in pre^e of George Peirsoun Dekyn
 and ye maist part of ye maisteris, Patrit Scot
 Saidlar is admyt borrowis and surte for William
 Frissell of ye malis of ye howsis of Nitheris Wynd
 ye quhilk Steillis dochtyr now inhabits extending to
 sex merks zeirlie far faling as ye said William
 remanys in ye said Howsis.

The zair of God j^m v^c xlvi ye xiiij day of Novem-
 ber in ye Tolbuith of Edin^h George Peirsoun Dekyn
 and ye maist part of ye maisteris has ordinit Mungo
 Hunter to deliverand to Sir William Wodhall ye
 soume of xlix^{cr} for ye said Sir Williams expensis
 ye tyme of ye Bothe? in ye xlv zair quhen ye
 maisteris was furcht of ye toun quhill efterwards
 gif ye maisteris thynk expedient to recompence ye
 said Sir William wy^t mair And in ye meantyme
 discharges ye said Mungo Hunter of all soumes,
 detty and clemyis yat ye said Mungo aucht to ye
 said fraternity be reason of his Dekynschip in ye
 zair forsaid for now and ever.

The Dekyn George Peirsoun & ye xij maisteris
 statuts & ordains yat quhat sover servand of ye
 occupation yat fees him wy^t ij masteris and cannot
 prove yat he hes warnyt ye maister ya^t he dwellis

1546—*continued*

wy^t xl dayis afor his term lawfully to depairt fra him,
he salbe expellit ye fredoum for ane zeir.

The maisters names all paying iiij^s

Johne Clerk	Johne Hunter
Thomas Hume	William Windgaittis
George Watsone	Patrik Sklater
Johne Rynd	Thomas Purwes
Robert Ranald	Walter Wyt
William Raa	William Purwes
Johne Watsone	David Pumfray
Gawane Frog	Thomas Softlay
William Frasyr	Johne Marche
Johne Frog	James Smy ^t
James Frasyr	Thomas Purwes
Patrik Scot	Andro Lorimer
Robert Freland	Thomas Schortis wyfe ij ^s
Gilbert Diksone	Johne Ewat
Johne Maxtone	Robert Dun
William Ly ^t harnes	William Berclay
Henry Lorimor	Johne Smeberd
Nicoll Purwes	James Zoung
Quintone Wachop	George Dalgleis
Peter Gyll	James Dornick
Mungo Hunter	John Sprete
Johne Fotheringham	William Brokes
David Hamyltoun	Johne Hopper
Robert Glassiner	William Scott
Matthew Windgaittis	Alex ^r Wilsone
James Jhonstone	Johne Menzeis
Johne Watt	Alex ^r Smy ^t

1546—*continued*

Johne Hadnay	Johne Bannatyne
James Raa	William Roche

In ye Pottaris

Andrew Seytone	Robert Seytone
Raufe M'Dowall	Adam Hislop

Ye fyft day of June anno ye fortyseventh zeir

Thare is lyand about ye altar ix tronchtis ij under ye pulpot, ane afor ye altar ij at ye est end of ye altar, ane anent ye pyllar yat is next ye stepill duyр ane anent ye pyllar of ye bak of Sanct Sebestians altar ane at ye est end of ye Magdelene altar and ane anont ye hali walt staine of ye northt Kyrk duyр in ye Dekyns tyme George Peirsoun

Obitus Die Wilolim Wodhall Capollair Allar
 Wilolim Bannatyne Cap & Not^{ary}

1547

James Johnsoun chosin Dekin of Hamermen upon Sanct Leonards Craggs ye third day of May ye zeir of God j^m v^c xlvij zeir

The expens upon Corpus xpis day & ye octave of ye same betwixt us & ye masonis & wrychtis	iiij ^{lb} xix ^s	vj ^d
To Robert Byning for ye paynting of ye speiris		vj ^s
For half ane pund roll of walx to say mass		ij ^s
„ Papyr		viiij
„ ane Swasch (Drum)	xxij ^s	

1547—*continued*

At ye mast ^s comand to him yt kepit ye key of ye Rude Chapell		xvii ^d
For ye clenging of ane scheildyn (ceiling) in ye howss at Nedrys Wynd	ij ^s	
For wyne & breid to ye mass yis quarter	ij ^s	
„ wesching of ye altar clayts		xij ^d
To Sir William for his Lammos q ^r fee	xx ^s	
For ane lett of sumonds to sumond Stelis dochtyr		vii ^j
For ane of Stelis dochtys		iiij
Given to ye beidmen of ye hospitell	ij ^s	
Given to Katherine Wodhall for Sir William Wodhall of his Alhal- lows quart ^r	xx ^s	
Given to Adam Lowromors wif	xl ^s	
Given for acttis in ye hospitell		xij ^d
Given for ij faddome of cords to ye lamp		iiij ^d
Given for oil to ye lamp		xij ^d
For candillis upon Sanct Eloyis day to ye altar & to ye dirge	vij ^s	
„ twa candill		vii ^j
For ye wesching of ye altar clayths & ane pig to put oil in & breid and wyne to say mass		xij ^d
For vj prests saying mass at ye altar	iiij ^s	
To ye prests of ye quoir for saull mass & dirge	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ye quoir for ye Sancts mass	iiij ^s	
„ ye bairns yat bair ye torchis		viiij ^d

1547—*continued*

For rying of ye deid bell		ij ^s
„ dowbling of ye bells to ye Sancts mass		xiiij ^d
To Sir David Wardlaw & Sir Wil- liam Gibsonne & Sir David Lawsonne for masses said at ye altar	xviiij ^s	
Given to Sir Johne Lokhart	iiij ^s	
Given for pigis (earthenware pots) & graithing of ye altar		xij ^d
Given at ye masteris comand to ye menstrallis		xij ^s
Given at ye masteris comand to Maist ^r Adam Otterburne	iiij ^{lib}	iiij ^s
Given to Robert Donaldson for loks bands & keyis to ye hous in Nedry Wynd		x ^s
For ye mending of ye candilstike		viiij ^d
„ ye keiping of ye altar		
Given for ane pund candill of walx againne Zuell		xi ^d
Upon Zuell day at morne for ane candill		iiij ^d
Given to Sir James Moffet for ye morne masses synging for ane oulk (week) y ^t was	vij ^s	
Given to Sir James Moffet in ye hospitell for service to us		xij ^d
For oil betwix new zeirs even & ye sunday before candilmass yt was three choppins ye price y ^t of	ij ^s	
Given for ye mending of ye lamp		xij ^d

1547—*continued*

Given to ye servands to poynd for ye maill in Nedry Wynd		vii ^d
Given at ye maisteris comand in ye hospitell to ye beidman		ij ^s
Given to writtars & officiars yat day Michell M ^c quhenis wif gat stent of ye hous in Nedryis Wynd		iiij ^s
Given for stent to ye men of war ye tyme we reid (rode) to Had- ingtoun with my Lord Governer yat was	vj ^{lib}	
Given to ye servands to warne all ye indwellers in ye hous of Nedryis Wynd to remof & flit		xij ^d
Given to o ^r last stent	x ^{lib} xviiij ^s	
Given for ane baskit to put mass breid in		iiij ^d
Given for seilis (seals) & writtings & other necessaries belonging to ye hospitell of ye Magdalene Suma of ye furtht giving	xxxviiij ^s xliij ^{lib}	
Ressavit free ye wryt in Nedreyis Wynd of his witsunday maill		xxx ^s
„ „ George Spretye of his witson- day maill		vij ^s
„ „ Adam Hamiltone in part of payment of his upset	iiij ^{lib}	
„ „ George Smeberd in do of payment of his upset		xxj ^s
„ „ Symon Diksone in complete payment of his upset	iiij ^{lib}	

1547—*continued*

Ressavit Apon Sanct Eloyis day of offerand fra George Peirsoun and Johne Rynd	xxix ^s	
„ fra Andro Williamsone for ye hous in Nedryis Wynd of his martimos maill y ^r of	xxxiiij ^s	iiij
„ for William Chamletts land of ye Castellhill of ye martimass annuell	xv ^s	
„ fra Robert Thomsone Saidlar in complete paymnt of his upset .	xl ^s	
„ „ Andro Williamsone for ye hous yat was set for reasants fra hym	x ^s	
„ „ William Fressell of his martimos maill of ye hous in Nedryis Wynd	xl ^s	
„ „ Jonet Steill of her witsunday maill in part of payment of ye said term for ye hous in Nedryis Wynd	xviiij ^s	
„ „ Johne Spretty of his martimos annuell	vij ^s	
„ & deleverit be me James Johnsoun Dekin of ye rest of certane money beand in ye box	iiij ^{lib}	x ^s
„ for ane prentes of Thomas Softlawis callit Johne Middelmes .	xx ^s	
„ fra a prentes of Johne Rynd callit William Peirsoun	xx ^s	
„ „ a prentes of Mungo Hunter callit Patk Cranstone	xx ^s	

1547—*continued*

The fyft day of June ano ye forty seven zeir ye tyme of ye generall comptis in ye Tolbuith all ye maisteris with ane consent & assent statutis & ordainis yat any of yame in tymis to come stand agains ye comonweill or refusis to debait & defend ye actions containing to ye said craft sall be halding in farnit and maid to have na vote nor till brouk nottorit nor have any counsall amange yame fra yis tyme furtht.

1548

William Scot Chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen in Edinburght apon Sanct Leonards Craggs ye third day of May in ye zeir of God j^mv^c xlviij

The expens on Corpus xpi day and ye octave of ye same betwix us and ye masonis and Wry^{ts}

To ye menstrallis & to ye banars and other necessaris as before	iiij ^{lib}	iijs	iiij ^d
For papyr to ye buik			viiij ^d
Given quhen we feit thrie men of weir & gadderit ye stent in ye moncht of Jan ^{rs}		xjs	
„ to menstrallis in ye hospitell yat day James Munro Robert Thom- soun and Thomas Heldane maid ye deed			xij ^s
„ for Duffatts Skowbis and laucht and for warkmandschip of ye hous in Nedryis Wynd			xlij ^s
„ to ye beidmen and chaplane			

1548—*continued*

of ye hospitell for yair witson- day annuell		ij merks	
For ane fut gang to ye altar	xvij ^s		
Given to four men of weir (war) mair yad ye stynt yay gad- derit ye tyme ye army lay at Mussellbur ^t	xxxiiij ^s		
Given quhen ye men of weir was feit „ for clay to mend ye chymney heid in ye hous in Nedry Wynd	vij ^s		xij ^d
Given for ane lamp to ye altar	xxxiiij ^{cr}		
„ in drink silver to ye boyis yat maid ye lamp	ij ^{cr}		
„ for vj faddom of cord to hyng ye lamp	ij ^s		xij ^d
„ for ane choppin of oil			xij ^d
Given for drink silver y ^t tyme ye kirkmaister feit ye uputting of ye altar with ye wrychts	vj ^s	ix ^d	
Given for bringing up ij eastland buirds (boards) fra ye Nedder Bow			iiij ^d
Given for vj eastland buirds	xlij ^s		
For ye bringing up of four of yame fra Leicht		xvj ^d	
To Patrik Tod ye clerk		vijj ^d	
Given to prestis yat said mass on Sanct Eloy's day	viijs ^s		
„ for thre faddom of ane cord to ye lamp ye tyme it was litit dune & ye cord sewn			xij ^d
to ye woolars & menstrallis ye tyme			

1548—*continued*

David Freland William Leddell & William Smyt maid ye deed	xiiij	
Given to ye beidmen in ye hospitell of drink silver		xx ^d
Given in ye Dekins hous quhen Michell Makquhenis wif was y ^r in for certane business	v ^s	iiij ^d
Given to ye extent in ye montht of Februar for four pynor ^s to pas to Jedburght to ye Governor .	xxxviiij ^s	x ^d
To ye beidmen of ye Magdalen Chappell for martimos annuell	ij merks	
Given to ye boy yat fand ye lamp .		xij ^d
„ to ye officars to wairn ye tennetis of Nedris Wynd to flit		xx ^d
„ For ane walx candill of ij pund wy ^t again Pasch and for Var- nissing of ane other candill . . .	x ^s	
Given to ye officars to teche yame yat wald not pay ye stent & other business	iiij ^s	ij ^d
Ressavit for sax estland burds yat was bo ^t to ye altar & sauld yame again for v ^s ye peis ye soume of yame is xxx ^s		

The primld day of May in ye zeir of God j^m v^c
xlviiij zer The quhilk day ye haill maisteris weill
gadderit & advisit in ye hospitell of ye Magdalene
has tane full compt & rekinging & payment of James
Johnstoun Dekin & George Peirson Kyrkmaister
ingaddering of ye said zeirs compt^s & so rest

1548—*continued*

yame awand to ye craft ye soume of vlib xiijs^s iiij^d quhilk soume rests in certane maisters hands quhilk ye said George sall collect & gadder & mak comp^t y^rof to ye craft as sene has he may get it in & dischargis ye said James & George of all other comp^{ts} of ye zeir forsaid for now & ever.

1549

The third day of May George Perisoun was chosin Dekin on Sanct Leonards Craggs be ye haill vote of ye haill maisteris of ye Hamermen in Ed^r In anno dom j^m v^c xlix zeirs

Ye comptis being maid as said is ye craft rests awand to George Perisoun new Dekin and John Rynd ye soume of xxv crounis of ye sonne, quhilkis yai lent to ye quenis grace in nayme & behalf of ye haill craft, for ye quhilk soume ye haill craft resinys and giffis the remander for guidis needs restand extendand to the soume of xxiiij^{cr} viij^d as pairt payment of the above xxv crouns

[This curious minute is followed by an entry of the amounts received by George Peirsoun during his term of office]

Ressavit of lent money fra Johne Gilbert quhilk was lent to ye quenis grace apon plagis (pledges) yat was in ye haill xx crounis of ye sonne Ye croun was xxij^s vj^d

To ye viollars, harpars, pyppars
fidlars & other minstrallis ye
tyme James Cranstoun Edward
Laing & Robert Purves maid

1549—*continued*

ye dand (deed) in ye hospitall that was	xxj ^s	
For ye cuik		viiij ^d
Given in ye Magdalen Chappell to ane callit Dik yat watit yerin .	v ^s	
To ye expens on Corpus Cristis day betwix us & ye masonis & wry ^{ts} vj ^{lib} xiiij ^s iiij ^d o ^r part	iiij ^{lib}	vj ^s viiiij ^d
Given to ye pynors to labor in Inchkeis in ye month of June .	iiij ^{lib}	viiij vj ^d
„ for mending of ye squasch		x
„ to ye beidmen in ye Magdalen Chappell of witsunday an ^l		ij merks
„ in drink to ye baillis & officars & ye toun clerk & certene of ye maist ^s be ^t warint yat tyme James Johnstoun & his wif gif o ^r ye stent of ye annuell of ye house in Castelhill yat was		xj ^s
„ to William Strauchand for ye in- strument & registeatin in dobill form yat was		v ^s
Lynt on thre crownis ef ye sum yat was ressavit for ye quenis grace qu ^{lk} was lent to her		vij ^s vj ^d
Given for lynyin clayt to be altar towillis	xviij ^s	vj ^d
„ for sewing of yame with gret crossis		viiij ^s
For ane armis & ye on putting of yame on Thomas Schortts throucht (tombstone)		vij ^s

1549—*continued*

For ane harden towell	vj ^d
„ vj faddom of cords to ye lamp	xvii ^d
„ ij faddom of cord to ye bell string	vj ^d
„ ane stand of ornaments	xx ^d
„ ane press to put yame in	xij ^d
Given for bat hollis making in ye wall for ye torchis almonry	iiij ^s
„ to Mungo Hunter for ye battis & ye mending of ye lok & making of ane key to it	v ^s
To Adam Purves for tymor to ye almonry & making of it & mending ye desk	xx ^s
Given to Johne Rynd for leid to ye battis	viii ^d
To Adam Purvess servands in drink silver	xij ^d
Given to Walter Byninyings men for paynting of ye almonry	xviii ^d
„ for ane act in ye officialis buk for ye acting of Adam Purves & Johne Ruchell stent to us for Andro Williamsoun	xij ^d
„ to Johne Rynd for ye mending of ye hous in Nedry Wynd w ^t scobbis & dufatts	xl ^s
„ to ye officars to wairn ye tenents to flit ont of ye house in Nedry Wynd	xij ^d
„ to Mungo Hunter for ye mending of ye box & making of three keyis to it	xvj ^s

1549—*continued*

Given to James Johnstoun for ye virlis to him mending ye box	iijs ^s	
„ Mungo Hunters boyis in drink- silver		xij ^d
„ to menstrallis & other dewties be- twix us & ye masonis & wry ^t ye tyme ye procession reid quhen yay brought furcht yat was wyn fra ye English men to o ^r part	xviijs ^s	vj ^d
„ for ane dusaeun (entertainment) to ye Dekin of ye Hamermen in Glescy (Glasgow)	vij ^s	
„ to takeing away of ye staines ont of ye hospitell zard	xiijs ^s	
„ to ye poor folks yat same day		vj

The expens maid on ij banars betwix us and ye
masonis and wry^{ts}

In ye first for vj ellis of taffetty vj lib for o ^r p ^t	iijs ^{libs}	
Given to ye tailzeris yat helpit to walt ye taffety and schoupe (shape) yame vjs to o ^r part	iijs ^s	
„ for canwess to stynt yame w ^t iijs ^s vj ^d to o ^r p ^t		xxj ^d
„ for seilk to mak ye frenzeis v merks to o ^r p ^t	ij merks	
„ for ye weiffing (weaving) of ye frenzeis to Jonet Bell xlvjs to o ^r p ^t	xxiijs ^s	
„ ye paynting of yame to Walt ^r Byninyng xij lib ^s to o ^r p ^t	vj ^{lib}	

1549—*continued*

Given to Walt^r Byninyngs servands
 in drinksilver x^s to o^r p^t v^s

1550

The third day of May in an dom j^mv^c quinquagesimus James Zowng was chosing Dekin on Sanct Leonards Crags be ye haill voitts of all ye craft beand yair commit to yat offict

Given in drinksilver to Jonet Bells
 madyins yat soent (sew) ye
 banars betwix us & ye masonis
 & wry^t iiij^s to o^r p^t ij^s
 „ in drink at ye lowsing of ye banars
 betwix us ye masonis & ye wry^{ts}
 xj^s to o^r pa^t v^s vj^d
 „ for ye paynting of ye speirs &
 paynting of ye squasch xxviiij^s
 to o^r pt. xiiij^s
 „ to ye officars of ye toun to cause
 ye tenentis to flit of ye hous in
 Nedreis Wynd xij^d
 „ for ye heiding of ye squasch betwix
 us & ye masonis & wry^{ts} xiiij^s vij^s
 „ for bukram to be hows to ye
 banars iij^s o^r p^t xvj^d
 „ ij new speirs to ye banars xiiij^s to
 o^r pt vij^s

The expens on Corpus xpi day & ye octave of ye samyn betwix ye masonis & wryts

Given to Jaqueis Hog menstrall xxiiij^s

1550—*continued*

Given to ye blay, of yecastell yat playit		
ye squasch		x
„ to Alex ^r Padzunis yat play ^t ye		
almonry quhissell (whistle)		xviijs ^s
„ to Adam Scot yat plaid on ye		
tabnroune		xviiij.
„ to ye minstrallis disiounis w ^t other		
honest maisters beand w ^t yame		lx ^{cr}
„ to ye boyis yat bure ye banars		xij ^s
„ for wyne on corpus xpis day & ye		
octave of ye samyn viij quarts		
& ane choppin	xix ^s	iiij ^d
„ breid ye saidis dayis		xij ^d
„ to ye boy yat plaid on o ^r ain		
squasch		x ^s
„ to ye child y ^t bure ye breid & wyne		vj ^s
„ for fur quarts of aill		iiij ^s
„ payit mair in wyne at ye comp ^t		
making		xliij ^d
„ to ye minstrallis dandars (dinners)		
bay ^t ye dayis		xj ^s
The hale soume of expens to o ^r pairt	v ^{lib}	viijs ^s
Given to ye beidmen of ye Magdalen		
Chappell of y ^r witsunday terme		xxvj ^s viij ^d
„ to Sir William the upset of fif		
pundis quhilk ye maisteris gif		
hym to by ane goune	v ^{libs}	
„ for ye expens maid on ye disioun		
quhilk John Frog was camfor		
of in ye castell of Ed ^r		xx ^s
„ to Jaqueis Hog for o ^r part of ane		
targat to hym		xxv ^s

1550—*continued*

Given for ane silver challece (chalice)		
price ye ounce y ^r of xx ^s vj ^d quhilk		
extendit to xxv ounce & ane		
quarter of ane ounce	xxvij ^{libs}	
„ to ye goldsmy ^t to ye burnissing of		
ye challece	xx ^s	
„ for ane chaist to ye challece	xxvij ^s	
„ to ye officars for to gang about w ^t		
us for inbringing of o ^r money	ij ^s	
„ vj quateris of bukram to mend ye		
mortclay ^t	vij ^s	vj ^d
„ to ye tailzor for mending of ye		
mortclay ^t	ij ^s	
„ for to get crounis of ye sonne for		
quhy ^t money to pay ye extent		
yat was gaderit in ye moncht		
of September	xij ^s	
„ for ane rod to clenge & deicht ye		
siloring & ye imagis		xiiij ^d
„ to Mungo Hunter for mending of		
ye dask	ij ^s	
„ for ij choppins of oil at sundry tymis		
„ for ane vestment & ane frontall		
with curtains of red taffety &		
other necessaris pertaing		
yairto	xxvj ^{libs}	
„ for expens for ye getting of ye		
samyn	x ^s	
„ to Michell Makquhenis wif ye		
tyme sche cam to my hous to		
conveen anent ye reisting of ye		

1550—*continued*

malis of ye hous in Nedreis
Wynd In Wyne xx^d

The expens on Sanct Eloyis day

For ane chopin of oil yat day		xvj ^d
„ ij gret taucht candill		xij ^d
„ small taucht candell to yame yat procurit in ye kyrk		iiij ^d
„ scanze threid		iiij ^d
„ ye armis of ye frontall	xvj ^s	
„ Sir James Craufurd disioun in wyne		xij ^d
„ ye procurters moneschanks	ij ^s	
To ye quoyr for ye Sanctis mass	iiij ^s	
„ ye orgains		xviiij ^d
„ ye boyis of ye quoir y ^t bure ye torchis		viiij ^d
„ ye quoir for saull mass & dirge	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
For ye rynging of ye gret bell		xviiij ^d
To ye deid bell	ij ^s	
„ ye bellman		viiij ^d
„ Patrik Tod for his laubors		xvj ^d
„ ye cence & silver candillstikes to saull mass & dirge		viiij ^d
„ ye boy yat keptit ye altar		vj ^d
„ Sir William for his laubors yat day	ij ^s	
For ij gret new torchis	xx ^s	
„ ij gret walx candills maid of o ^r auld walx	x ^s	
„ iiij quarter pund candill of walx to saull mass & dirge	v ^s	

1550—*continued*

For ij small torchis to Sanct Lucis masses	iiij ^s	
To ye quoir for ye singing of Sanct Lucis masses	xxvj ^s	
For ij pundis of taucht candill to Sanct Lucis masses	ij ^s	
To Sir William for to furnis pak threid & flowers & for his laubor ^s ye tyme of Sanct Lucis masses	ij ^s	
„ ye procurators disioun yat day	iiij ^s	
For ane other chopin of oil		xvj ^d
Given to ane extent for ye common weill of ye haill craftis in yis bur ^t in ye moncht of December	iiij ^{lib}	v ^s
„ to Sir Thomas Williamsoun for his zeir annuell	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ in ye Tolbuith for actts & decrees for to satisfy ye ploy of ye brassin throucht	ij ^s	
„ at ye ontqutting & bying of ye vestment of red weluat, frontall & curtains to certane maisters	ix ^s	
„ to Mais ^t Pet ^r Speiris for ye ontquting & bying of ye vestment .	ix ^{libs}	
„ to Johne Hunter buklurmakar for to support hym	xl ^s	
„ to Sir William for his canollmas qu ^r fee	ij	merks
„ for breid & wyne & wesching of ye altar clay ^{ts} yis q ^r	iiij ^s	
„ for four sperrs (spars) to ye gardyne in ye hospitell	ij ^s	iiij ^d

1550—*continued*

Given for ye bringing of yame fra Leicht	viiij ^d
„ for ye laying of ye staines in ye gardyne in ye hospitell . . .	iiij ^d
„ to ye gardanar for ye laying of ye thorn & setting of ye sperrs . . .	iiij ^s
„ to an extent for ye making of ane hand senze for ye comunters of ye craftes to o ^r part and diff ^t business yat was ado pertaining to ye saids craftis	iiij ^{lib} ij ^s

The haill masteris naymis in ye said zeir bay^t ye
aulder masteris & yame resavit in ye said zeir all
paying iiij^s each

Thomas Petigrew	George Peirsoun
Thomas Hume	George Smethberd
Johne Ahadnay	Alex ^r Scot
William Ray	Nicoll Purves
George Watsoun	James Smy ^t
William Harlaw	Thomas Purves
Johne Frog	George Ramsay
James Fressall	William Frost
Johne Weyr	Thomas Holdane
James Hunter	Robert Dunne
Johne Rynd	William Lytharnes
James Mure	William Loromoyr
Eduard Laing	George Dalgleis
John Gillis	James Dornwick
James Zoung Dekin	John Spratty
Walt ^r Wy ^r	William Brokis
Pet Gill	Mungo Hunter
Adam Ranaldsoun	John Hopper

1550—*continued*

William Scot	William Windzett
William Liddall	Alex ^r Grawis
Robert Glasfurd	
William Smy ^t	Tynklars naymis
John Menzeis	
Mathew Windzett	Robert Seytoun
John Reidpecht	Johne Podding
Allan Hamiltoun	James Kyle
Johne Wat	Adam Hosleht
Andro Hamiltoun	William Grahaym
Johne Hunter	Robert Hog
Patrik Bannatyne	Adam Heirsoun
James Cranstoun	Lawry Lyndsaj

1551

The third day of May an do j^m v^c quinquagesimus primo Mungo Hunter was chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen for ye next zeir instant following be ye electioun of ye maisteris, yaj being put ye sames beand as use is in ye dayis afor

Given to menstrallis wakis, disiouns & ye boyis yat bar ye banars, boyis yat bar ye breid & wyne in ye processions & other necessaries baiy^t ye dayis betwix us & ye masonis & wry^{ts} extends in ye hail to o^r p^t v^{libs} iiij^s viij^d
 „ for ij pund candill of walx again witsunday vij^s
 „ for ye papyr buk viij^d

1551—*continued*

Given for ane hors wages thrie dayis to James Zoung to ryde to Peblis to ye govenor for ye dressing of o ^r besanis (business)	xv ^s	
„ for grys (grass) to ye said hors		xij ^d
„ to ye officars for to put Adam Ranaldsoun in ye Tolbuith & catching of Thomas Heldane yat same day	ij ^s	
„ ij acts in ye Tolbuith		xij ^d
„ to ye beidmen & chaplane of ye Magdalen Hospitell of ye wit- sunday termis annuell		ij merks
„ to Sir Thomas Williamsoun for bogin (building) of ye binks & ye staine dike in ye Magdalen Chapell	xvj ^s	

[Expenses on festival days same as usual]

Deleverit to ane extent ta my Lord Govenor
for ane general remission to all ye craftismen of yis
bur^t to o^r pairt extendit to iiij^{xxviiij} libs ye dekin
payit ye rest of ye wholl which was mair na ye rest
of o^r money & payit hymself ye said soume & he
maid his compts of ix lib v^s yat he hald deleverit
owing of ye said extent

For ane ledder bag to gadder ye extent in	ij ^s
„ new canwess to ye new frontall of ye alt ^r & sewing of it & making	v ^s

1552

The third day of May an do j^m v^c lij zers
 James Zoung cutlar was chosin Dekin be ye election
 of ye haill craft on Sanct Leonards

Expensis on Corpus xpi day and ye octave of ye same betwix us and ye masonis & wry ^{ts} ye soume of all is xj libs viij ^s iiij ^d to o ^r pairt y ^r of	v ^{lib} xiiij ^s	ij ^d
For blew (blue) taffatyis to Jaqueis Hoggs band xiiij ^s o ^r p ^t		vij ^s
„ bearers to o ^r awin squasch xx ^d o ^r p ^t		x ^d viiij ^d
„ ye comp ^t buk		
To Johne Rynd for ane flakut to put mass wyne in		v ^s
„ Adam Purvess wry ^t in erlis of ye bogin (building) of ye bak of o ^r altar	x ^{libs}	
„ mair to hym for ye altar	v ^{libs}	
„ William Frost for ye mending of ye lamp		vij ^s
Given in drinksilver to Adam Purvess servands		x ^s
„ Mair to Adam Purvess for o ^r altar		viiij ^{lib}
„ for ye making of ye skauffaulding & drink to yame		iiij ^s
„ to James Watsoun for paynting of o ^r altar heid	vj ^{libs}	
„ Mair to Adam Purvess for ye altar	v ^{libs}	

1552—*continued*

Given Mair to Adam Purvess servands in drinksilver	v ^s
„ To William Scott for garron naylis & planscher naylis	ij ^s
„ for candill yat morn ^g ye altar was set up and on ye morn ^g efter	xij ^d
„ for drink yat morn ^g to yame	v ^s
„ on ye morning to yair disioun	vij ^s
„ to pynors yat labourit at ye altar	ij ^s
„ to ye men of Adam Purvess	xl ^s
„ yat morn ^g ye altar was set up in boging (building) to Adam Purvess in drink to ye maisteris and others yat was in	xvj ^s
„ to ye masonis yat maid ye batt hollis of ye altar	vj ^s
„ to ye payntor yat payntit ye bak of ye altar ye new work & ye rodde	xxij ^s
„ for ane stane of iron & three pundis to be batts to ye altar	vij ^s
„ to ye wryt ^s newnschanks yat morn yay sett up ye Images & com- pletit ye altar for y ^r pairt	v ^s
„ to ane pynor yat brocht up ye images frae James Watsouns bucht payntor	iiij ^d
„ to Johne Ahnadnay for ij ^c dur naylis	ij ^s
„ for ane hundret planchor naylis	xxx ^d
Given for j ^c windo naylis	xiiij ^d

1552—*continued*

Given for xxx garronis naylis	iiij ^d
„ for ye making of thre gret batts of ye deskis iron	iiij ^s
„ for vj small batts of his awin iron	xxx ^d
„ for other iiij batts to put ye images up with	iiij ^s
„ for ye payntin of ye images	xxx ^s
„ to ye wryts in drinksilver yat morn yay translatit ye images .	v ^s
„ mair to James Watsoun payntor for ye paynting of ye images of Sanct Michaell and Sanct Gabrell	xvj ^s
„ hym mair for ye wernessing of ye tabernakell heid and paynting of ye schields (shields) of ye altar & ye mendyin of other works with paynting	xij ^s
„ mair to Adam Purvess	iiij ^{libs}
„ mair to Adam Purvess in compleit for his labors done to o ^r altar .	vj ^{libs}
„ for leid to ye batts to Johne Rynd	iiij ^s
„ to ane masoun for ye making of vj batt hollis for ye leid to bat ye altar boards	iiij ^s
„ for ye said iiij batts to mak ye altar boards	iiij ^s
„ to Johne Cairns for ye making of ane stepill to ye cleik	xij ^d
„ to Mungo Hunter for loks and bands to ye almonry of ye altar	xx ^s

1552—*continued*

Given to Johne Weyr for ane pund of leid				vj ^d
„ for ye furnissing of xx libs to ye opperatioun on ye altar of my awin money	iii ^j lib ^s			
„ for ye hegying (hedging) of ye thorn in ye Magdalene Zaird .				ij ^s
„ to James Donaldsoun for ye making of ane scoir = outthrough ane kist yat stands apon ane of o ^r trouchtis				xij ^d

1553

The third day of May j^m v^c liij zeirs James Zoung was chosin Dekin of ye Hamermen in Ed^r by full electioun of ye haill craft beand convenit for yat affair on Sanct Leonards Craggs as was in use for ye tyme

Imprimis restand awand ye said Dekin of ye last zeirs in payment of ye altar	vij ^{lib}	xvij ^s		
Ye expens on Corpus xpi day & ye octave of ye same betwix us & ye masonis & wry ^{ts} ye haill soume vij libs xiiij ^s o ^r pairt	iiij ^{lib^s}	xij ^s	iiij ^d	
Given for paynting of ye speris yat beir ye banares ix ^s o ^r p ^t		iiij ^s		vj ^d
„ to James Donaldsoun to by hym an livery		xxvij ^s		
„ Coft ane trouchtis lyand at Sanct Sabstains altar fra John Cochranes for				xxxij ^s

1553—*continued*

Given for ye Dekins awin expens his
 hors and hymself passand to
 Sanct Johnstoun and Striveling
 be ye space of xvij dayis, for
 ye dressing of diffrent business
 for ye weill of craftismen
 allowit to hym be maisteris for
 ye said craftis vj^{libs}

The rental of ye altar of Sanct Eloyis of mailis,
 annuells to be payit zearlie

In ye first Ye hous in Nedry Wynd payit zerlie
 x libs during ye tak of Andro Williamsoun. xxx^s
 zerli of annuell of Chamletts lands of ye Castlehill.
 be equall proportions. By Grahamis lands in Sanct
 Marys Wynd zerli ane merk. be equall proportions
 By Johne Sprottis lands in Sanct Marys Wynd
 Zerli xiiij^s be equall proportions witsunday and
 martimoss

[Expensis for the altar and festival days as usual]

1554

James Zoung Dekin was chosin be full electioun
 of all ye haill remnant brot^s of ye Hamermen on
 Sanct Leonards Craggs on ye third day of May
 j^m v^c liiij zeirs

Imprimis Ye expensis on Corpus
 xpi day & ye octave day betwix
 us and ye masonis & wry^{ts} to
 o^r p^t iiij^{lib} xvij^s j^d

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1554—*continued*

To Patrik Bannatyne officer for to buy hym an livery	xx ^s	
„ ye Chaplane & beidmen of ye Magdalene Chapell of ye whit- sunday annuell		iiij merks
For ane bill & acts in ye Tolbuith for ye proscouting of David Grahams annuell		xvj ^d
To William Scot for ye beidmans chymney	xij ^s	
For ye making of ye bynks in ye Magdalene zaird and for scheretts to yame	xj ^s	vj ^d
To ane masouin for ye making of ye bat hollis for ye desk and leid to yame	xij ^s	
„ ij stane of iron to Johne Ahadnay & making ye batts of ye desk .	xvj ^s	
„ Adam Purves for ye mending of ye desk w ^t his awin tymor .	xxij ^s	
„ Johne Ahadnay, smy ^t for ye mak- ing of ye batts to ye desk yat is	xj ^s	vj ^d
„ Johne Weir mair leid ij punds .		xij ^d
For taucht candill to ye warkmen yat mendit ye desk		vj ^d

[Expensis for the altar & festival days as usual]

1555

Andro Hamyltoun Dekin Andro Hamyltoun was
so chosin Dekin on Sanct Leonards hill or crags

1555—*continued*

be full electioun of ye haill craft ye third day of
May in ye zer of God j^m v^c lv zers

Ressavit In ye box of ye rest of ye last zeir comp ^{ts} . . . . .	. xij ^{lbs}	vj ^s
„ Fra George Smy ^t in complete pay- ment of his upset . . . . .	. viij ^{lib}	
„ „ Grahamis annuell of Maries Wynd ye witsunday term		vj ^s viij ^d
„ „ Johne Sprottes annuell of his house in Mar ^s Wynd		viijs
„ „ Patrik Whytesmy ^t in complete payment of his upsat . . . . .	. ix ^{lib}	
„ „ Andro Williamsoun ye witsun- day maill of ye house in Nedrys Wynd . . . . .	. v ^{libs}	
„ ye annuell of ye Castlehill of Chamletts land of ye witsunday term		xv ^s
„ ye offerand on Sanct Eloyis day collectit by Johne Rynd & Johne Sprotte		xxvj ^s

The maisteris sonnys naymis y^t has payit y^r upsets
yis instant zer before hand, for to pay ye extent of
iiij^{xx} libs to ye queenis grace, because ye maisteris
hald desburssit all ye common guids on taxatioun
in ye debaiting of ye liberties

Ressavit frae Robert Glassfurd for ane of his sonnys upset . . . . .	. xj ^s
„ frae John Ahadnay do do do sonnys do . . . . .	. xj ^s

1555—*continued*

Ressavit frae Isobell Barbar for Alex ^r	
Purves hir sonnis upset	xl ^s
„ „ George Ramsay for Andro	
Hunter upset	xl ^s
„ „ William Raa for hymself	xl ^s
„ „ William Brokas for Henry	
Mur	xl ^s
„ „ William Scott for his sonne	
Alex ^r Scott	xl ^s

The maisteris naymis yat hes lent to ye extent of xl libs by ye other xl libs payit of before of ye common guids, and ane zer quarter compts gadderit before hand every ane of yame xx^s qui^{lk} xx^s sall be allowit to yame & to every ane of yame in ye prossis yat sall happin, to get upsetts & deeds or other duties, quhill ye samyn be complete payit or ellis (else) to be tax^t again be ye craft for payment again James Young James Smy^t Nicholl Purves Mungo Hunter Johne Watt Johne Frog William Smy^t Johne Hopper James Fressell William Harlaw Johne Weyr Johne Rynd Alex^r Scot Thomas Tod James Wey^r Thomas Patigrew John Robsoun Adam Ranaldsoun William Lorymor Johne Calderwood James Cranstoun Walter Wyth James Hunter Thomas Purves George Dalglesch Alex^r Grewd Mathow Windezetts Thomas Hume William Lyddell Thomas Purves Johne Sprott all paying xxs each

Ye expens on corpus xpi day & ye
octave of ye samyn betwix us

1555—*continued*

and ye masonis & wry ^{ts} to o ^r pairt	iiij ^{lib}	ij ^s viij ^d
To ane callit Wilsoun y ^t playit on ye trimpait ye twa dayis ye toun maid ye ministers		vj ^s
„ at ye masteris qumand to Pat Bannantyne to by hym anelivery		xl ^s
Given to Pet ^r Gillis wyf ane pur weddie (poor widow) yat was ane maisters wyf at ye m ^s qumand		xl ^s
„ to Maist ^r Johne Abercrombie man of law for o ^r pairt of his labor ^s don for ye craft		xx ^s
„ for ye papyr buk to writ ye extent in		xviiij ^d

Expens on Sanct Eloyis dayis

To ye quoir for saule mass & dirge syning	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ye sancts mass		xij ^d
„ ye bellis		xviiij ^d
„ ye deid bell	ij ^s	
„ ye organs		xviiij ^d
„ Patrik Tod o ^r clerk		viiij ^d
„ ye bellman to gang thro ye toun		viiij ^d
„ ye silver candillsticks		viiij ^d
„ for taucht candill		xij ^d
„ for vj preists by y ^r quarters yat said mass at ye altar	iiij ^s	
„ Sir William for his laubors & to ye wyne to hym	ij ^s	

1555—*continued*

To ye boy yat kepit ye altar		vj ^d
„ ye boyis of ye quoir yat bur ye torchis and sang ye antone as use is		viiij ^d
„ Pak threid		ij ^d
For twa gret torchis	xx ^s	
„ twa gret prikatts of iij pundis wecht	xij ^s	
„ four quarter pund candills to saule mass & dirge	iiij ^s	
„ awand for auld walx at Sanct Gelis day & varnishing twa pundis	viiij ^s	
„ twa taucht candill on zuill day at morn		xij ^d
„ candill to ye first mass in ye month of Jan ^y		xij ^d
„ breid & wyne & wesching of ye altar claits yis q ^r	iiij ^s	
To Sir William for his candilmass fee		ij merks
Given to Johne Couk for four keyis & for mending of iii lokis to ye Magdalene Chapell	x ^s	
For oil to ye lamp	viiij ^s	ij ^d

In yis zer of God j^mv^c & lv was gret variance betwixt ye merchands and ye craftismen & causit by ye decree in parliament And ye personis yat was chosin supereors of craftismen was callit vesitors & yin wer chosing be provest baillies and qunsell of every bur^t at michaelmas at Nov^r be ye electioun of ye crafts, yen certane nobill & honest craftismen had regard to ye common weill of all craftismen and to y^r liberties quha^s naymis wes James Zoung Cutlar

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1555—*continued*

principall Archibald Denror tailzour & David Kinloch baxter manfully & honestlie labourt at ye arbritall and causit ye samyn bein bro^t to ye auldry with other liberties mair nor yai hald befor And ye Dekries & priveleges was solemnly proclaimed with sound of trimpatts & ye heralds with y^r coit arms Ye mercat crox all hynging about with fyne tapasstyr quhilk was ryt honest and pleasant to all ye craftismen Yis was done in ye moncht of Jan^y a^o d^o ye lvj.

1556

The last day of May beand Trinity Sunday j^m v^c lvj zers

James Zoung Cutlar was chosin Dekin of ye hamermen be full electioun of ye haille craft in ye Blak Frier Zaird and brocket ye samyn quhilk candilmes yairefter and yai hav referrit ye samyn to masteris & yai yin (then) chosit Johne Rynd to be Dekin q^{ll} ye zeir ends and yis because he was chosin by ye counsell w^t ye provest baillies & maisteris wot weall wishit yair bur^t (burgh)

Ye expens on Corpus xpi day & ye octave of ye samyn betwix us and ye Masonis & Wry ^{ts} to o ^r pt	iiij ^{lib}	v ^s	vj ^d
Given to ye beidmen of ye Magdalene Chapell y ^r witsunday term of ye house in Nedryis Wynd .		iiij merks	
„ to Sir William for lammas term fee		ij merks	
„ for breid & wyne to ye mass &			

1556—*continued*

wesching of ye altar claits yis quarter	iiij ^s	
Given for byllies (baillies) acts & de- crees in ye Tolbuith in ye per- sueing of W ^m Brokas to cause hym fullfill ye maisteris decret	viiij ^s	
„ for lik for writtings in ye pursueing of Alex ^r Grolok to cause hym fullfill ye Dekin & councils decret	v ^s	
„ for decrees to Alex ^r Kyng of ye hous in Nedryis Wynd quhen ye samyn was set in tak to Johne Cunningham	xi ^s	
[Expensis on Sanct Eloys day same as before]		
Given to Mathow Speir for ye poynt- ing of ye Magdalen Chapell .	xxiiiij ^s	
„ for lym, sand, walt, and neces- saries to ye poynting of ye Magdalene Chapell	xxxiiij ^s	ij ^d
„ more nor ye stynt was to ye officars yat poided ye same .	viiij ^s	
„ to ye Chaplane & beidmen of ye Magdalen Chapell of ye marti- mess term annuell of ye hous in Nedry Wynd	iiij merks	
„ to Mais ^t Thomas Waddell advocate to procur for o ^r privelegis agains Alex ^r Grolok	x ^s	
„ to Pat ^k Bannatyne at ye maisteris qumands to by hym ane klok w ^t	xi ^s	

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1556—*continued*

Given to Maist^r Johne Abercromby
for o^r p^t of his pursueing . . . xxx^s
The maisteris restis awand me for
taxatiouns debursit be at y^r
commands for ye common weill
xxxvii^{libs} vj^s

1557

The (first) day of June a^o d^o j^m v^c lvij zer beand
Trinity Sunday Johne Rynd Peutermaker was chosin
Dekin of ye Hamermen on Sanct Leonards Craggs
Johne Rynds exenoratioun in ye said lvij zer

To Patri^c Bannatyne to by hym
ane livery xl^s

The expensis on Corpus xpi day and ye octave
betwix us & ye masonis and wry^{ts}

To our pairt iiij^{libs} xj^s

To twa officers of ye toun to get in
ye remnent of o^r quarters
comptis vj^s

„ mair to ye officers ane other tyme ij^s

„ James Henresone officer for to
search & seik Andro Pumfray,
for his lauboring within ye toun ij^s viij^d

Given in ye Tolbuith for ye pursuin
of George Liddell viij^s

„ to ye officer to steik in Ninynne
Davidsonis bucht dur vj^s

1557—*continued*

For ye boxing of ye poynds for ye extent & comprysing of yame yat is	x ^s	
To ane man of law to prosecute agains George Liddell ane croun of ye sonne	xxv ^s	
„ ye beidmen of ye Magdalene Chapell for yair witsunday annuell of ye hous in Nedrey Wynd	iiij merks	
To Patric Bannatyne his lammos fie	x ^s	
„ Sir William for his do fie .	ij merks	
For breid & wyne & wasching of ye altar claytis	iiij ^s	
To Patric Bannatyne his all hallowmas fie	x ^s	
The expensis on Sanct Eloyis Day		
To ye queir for saule mass and dirge	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
„ ye Sancts mass	iiij ^s	
„ ye great bell		xviiij ^d
„ ye orgains		xviiij ^d
„ ye deid bell	ij ^s	
„ Patrik Tod		viiij ^d
„ ye silver schanlars		viiij ^d
For twa taucht candell		xij ^d
To vj preists by ye queir yat said mass at ye altar	iiij ^s	
„ Sir William yat day	ij ^s	
„ ye boy of ye altar		viiij ^d
To ye boyis yat sing ye antone .		viiij ^d
For ane skaimge (skein) of threid .		iiij ^d

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1557—*continued*

For twa great torchis	xx ^s	
„ twa great candell iij pund wecht .	xij ^s	
„ four quarter pund candell to ye saule mass & dirge	iiij ^s	
„ taucht candell on zuill day		xij ^d
„ candell to ye first mass		xij ^d
To ye beidmen of ye Magdalene Chapell of ye martimess annuell of Nedrie Wynd	iiij merks	
„ Sir William all hallowmoss fie	ij merks	
For breid & wyne & wesching of ye altar claytis yis q ^r	iiij ^s	
Given to ye masonis for ye byggin of ye litill hous in ye Magdalene Chapell for keping of some tabells & other things, for stonis cairt hyre ane workmanschip	vij ^{lib}	
To Johne Johnstoun for his candelmas fie	x ^s	
„ Sir William for his candelmas fie	ij merks	
Given for breid wyne & wesching of ye altar claytis yis quarter	iiij ^s	
For vij choppinis of oil to ye lamp	ix ^s	iiij ^d
To Alex ^r Kyng and another man of law for ye lawbory done to us anent ye lowsing of ye land pertaining to ye Magdalene Chapell	xx ^s	
For making of ye binks in ye Magdalene Chapell	xx ^s	
To Johne Johnstoun for his Beltane fie	x ^s	

1557—*continued*

To Sir William for his Beltane fie	ij merks
For breid wyne & wesching of ye altar clayts yis quarter	iiij ^s
Given to ane man of law to proscoute mair agains Alex ^r Grolok & decrees & writtings maid in yis q ^r	x ^s
„ for acts & documents in ye Tolbuith to man of law to cause unfreed- mens merkat remove	x ^s
To Patr ^c Bannatynes wif at ye maisteris comand	xvj ^s
Given for ane writting yat was maid in pre ^e of James Zoung	xij ^s
„ for acts and documents & writtings given in Sanct Gellis Kyrk ye tyme Lord Hamyltouns man— ye money for documents, extracts & writtings	iiij ^s
For ye gadding of ye last extent	v ^s
„ Thomas Pettygrewis extent because ye Lords dischargit hym	iiij ^s
„ mending of some auld walx at witsunday & Sanct Gelis day	viiij ^s
Restand awand ane of ye last zeirs comptis	iiij ^{lib} ij ^s

The compt and rekning beand maid in pre^e of ye maisteris all things beand allowid ye said Johne Rynd restis awand to ye craft xx lib by ye x lib yat yai haif forgevin hym yis xx lib to be payit at michelmass.

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1557—*continued*

[The foregoing includes the last detailed statement of the connection of the Hammermen of Edinburgh with the altar and service of Sanct Eloi in S^t Giles' Kirk]

1558

The third day of May ye zeir of God i^m v^c lvij zeirs James Mure was chosing dekin to ye Hamermen in Ed^r be full election of ye haill craft convenit on Sanct Leonards Craggs and sine follows ye dekings resait in ye said zeir

Item Ressavit fra ane servand of David Kellais	x ^s	
„ Ressavit fra Andro Pumfray in complete pay ^t of hys upset and due q ^{lk} was ordanit him to resave of Johne Rynds tyme . . .	vj ^{lib}	
„ Ressavit fra Jonet Grahame of hir martimas annuell yat was ordanit hym to resave in Johne Rynds tyme	vj ^s	vij ^d
„ Ressavit fra Jonet Grahame hir witsunday termis last was . . .	vj ^s	vij ^d
„ Ressavit fra ane servand of Alex ^r Weland	x ^s	
„ Ressavit fra Johne Sprotte for his annuell	xiii ^s	
„ Ressavit fra Lowrante Muncur in complete pay ^t of his upset and due	vij ^{hb}	

1558—*continued*

Item Ressavit fra Johne Cunninghame of his annuell in ye hous in Nedrie Wynd of in p ^t payment of his witsunday term	vijj merks
„ Ressavit fra ane servand of George Smalls callet Zoung	x ^s
„ Ressavit ye offering of Sanct Eloyis day gadderit be Johne Wat hym allane (alone)	xij ^s
„ Ressavit fra ane servand of Johne Wat callit Bobok	x ^s
„ Ressavit Johne Sprottes annuell of martimas terme	vij ^s
„ Ressavit fra Robert Abercrombies for his value because he wald not procur (serve) on Sanct Eloyis day	xij ^s
„ Ressavit fra ane servand of Andro Hunters callet William Robert- soun	x ^s
„ Ressavit fra Adame Grahames annuell of his martimas terme .	vj ^s vijj ^d
„ Ressavit fra Andro Turnebell for upset & due	ix ^{lib}
„ Ressavit fra Johne Cunninghame in part of payment of his martimas annuell	iiij merks
„ Ressavit fra James Ranald in complet payment of his upset and due	vj ^{lib}
„ Ressavit fra Adam Fairlie in complet p ^t of his upset & due	vijj ^{lib}

1558—*continued*

Item Ressavit fra Cuthbert Burrell for his due & upset	xl ^s
„ Ressavit fra Andro Huth eor for his due & upset in complete payment	ix ^{libs}
„ Ressavit ye annuells of ye Castle- hill ye martimas & witsunday termes	xxx ^s
„ Ressavit fra ane boy of Johne Allans	v ^s
„ Ressavit fra Ninyne Davidsoun in complete p ^t of upset and due .	xl ^s
„ Ressavit fra Johne Cunninghame in complet payment of his witsunday and martimas annuell	viiij merks
„ Ressavit William Rais prentes callit Wemes	xx ^s

The Dekin rests awand xl lib quilk he delevered to James Cranstoun dekin & to ye maisteris quilk was put in ye box w^t certane pleas of others

The sext day of Jan^y a d j^m v^c & lix zeir

James Mure dekin in ye lviiij zeir made his generall compt in prescence of ye hail masteris of all thyngs intromettit with be hym of ye craftis common guids and thai instandtly hes deschairgit hym yerof be y^r Pre^s & yay requirit ane instrument fra me William Bannatyne

[This is the whole information given in the year 1558 and is the last minute signed by the above William Bannatyne.]

1559

James Cranstoun Dekin in a^o d^c ye lix zeir .
 James Cranstoun of his awne comp^t gotin up be
 hymself xxxj^{libs} xx^d

[The above lines are all that is given in the manuscript for this year. No mention is found of the election of a new Deacon showing that their procedure had been interfered with by the disturbed condition of the town incident upon the Reformation.]

1560

Williame Harlaw Dekyn ano j^m v^c lx yeir

The exonaratioun of Williame Harlais hail zeir

Item Imprimus to Robert Adamesoun

for his livera clates		xl ^s
„ To ye beidmen		xvj ^s viij ^d
„ To Mungo Huitt for loikes, keis, to ye Magdalen Chapell		vj ^s viij ^d
„ For ruschis (rushes)		xij ^d
„ For naills to ye Magdalen Chapell		xij ^d
„ To Andro Gottson for ye bell	x ^{lib}	vii ^s
„ For ane stryng to ye bell		iii ^s
„ For ane papor buik (book)		ij ^s
„ To George Smaill to bring S ^r Thomas Williamsoun out of Roslin prision		ij ^s
„ Given to Edward Hop for ye rest of ane stent	x ^{lib}	
„ To Sir William Bannatyne	v ^{lib}	vj ^s

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1560—*continued*

Item To Robert Adameson officor for his four quarters fees . . .	xl ^s	
„ For Ruschis		xij ^d
„ To ye xij maisteris y ^t browcht in ye quart comptes for drynk . . .	iiij ^s	
„ For ane half dosin (dozen) of dails (deals)	xxiiij ^s	
„ For ye lettren (lectern)	xl ^s	
„ To George Baxter wry ^t for ye formeis (forms) of ye Mag- dalen Chapell and ye wark- manschip yat was about ye said chapal	xx ^s	
„ To Johne Froge	xl ^s	
„ To ye beidmen	xj ^s	
„ For ye bogin (building) up of ye west window	iiij ^s	
„ To William Barbor for his all- hallowis candilmas & beltane termes	xxx ^s	
„ To William Scot	xl ^s	
„ To ye officor for wairning anent Johne Symes plea	x ^s	
„ To William Stewart to seik out ane ald stent	x ^s	
„ To Johne Rynd	x ^{lib}	
„ For acts	v ^s	
„ To Mungo Huitt for ane loik to ye zaird dur	iiij ^s	
„ Given for acts agains James Muir . . .	iiij ^s	
„ „ to ye common officor for my zeir & James Cranstoun	iiij ^s	

1560—*continued*

Item To Alex ^r Guthrie for ye register- ing of ane contracit betwix us and William Creyton & for ye making of ye samyn	x ^s
„ To Alex ^r Law not ^{ty} betwix us & William Creyton	v ^s
„ For ye drawing out of acts pertain- ing to ye common officor	x ^s
For bent to ye chapell	x ^d
„ ane kei (key) to ye quoir dur	xviiij ^d
To ye officor yat wairnit James Muir	ij ^s
For Drynk quhen William Creyton gat ye land	xij ^s

The viij day of October in ye zeir of God ano
j^m v^c thrie scoir yeirs

The quhilk day above written ye Dekin William
Harlow & the haill maist^s beand gadderit in ye
Magdalen Chapell rypelly advisit all in ane vote
ordains y^t yair sall be na Indenture bill or acts maid
by William Barbour yair minister of ye Magdalen
Chapell & collector to ye beidmen & gif yat ye said
maisteris makes ony by he sall have suchlyke payit
as he had maid yame himself

Signed William Barbour scribe to ye Hammermen
of Edinbur^t

Apud Hospitall duma Magdalen before certane
of ye maisteris on ye xij day of November in ye
zeir of God j^m v^c thrie scoir zeir

The quilk day above written ye Dekin and haill
maisteris of ye Hammermen of Ed^r has chosin
elecket & nominat William Barbour yair ministir,

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1560—*continued*

collector of attour & doar to yame & ye beidmen of ye said Hospitall, giff and granted & comittand to him yair full power, express bodin, & comand in yair & ye said beidismonis To uptak lift craif & ressaive all & sundry annuells, mails & dewties pertaining to ye said hospitell all & sundry sommes for ye samyn afor ye provest & baillies of Edin^r or ony other judges To call fallow & pursue agains ony in oure & ye beidmanis namis and to mak a godli use of ye office of procurator

The hail maisteris nameis yat pais quarter comptis all iiij^s each

David Adamesoun	James Fressell
Thomas Pategrew	Johne Rynd
Thomas Hume	James Muir
Andro Hamiltoun	Adam Fairlie
Johne Banks	David Layng
James Cranstoun	Johne Thomsoun
Johne Hadnay	Thomas Wyndigate
William Ra	Thomas Tod
George Watsoun	John Wilsoun
Alex ^r Scot	James Zoung
Robert Thomson	Walter Wrycht
James Ranald	Nicol Purves
Martyn Adamesoun	Johne Calderwod
George Smy ^t	Adam Ranaldsoun
Robert Abercromy	Alex ^r Pumfra
Johne Muir	Thomas Hannay
George Small	Johne Cornall
Andro Pumfra	Johne Robesoun
James Huitt	Thomas Purves

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1560—*continued*

Cuthbert Burrell	William Scot
George Ramsay	Edward Muir
Alex ^r Williamsoun	Adam Wintyn
Andro Chrochan	William Lorymor
Alex ^r Thomsoun	William Liddell
Thomas Leycheris	Johne Haldane
William Forest	Robert Glasfurd
John Gilleis	William Smy ^t
David Kello	Johne Menzeis
Andro Huitt	Mathow Wyndgats
George Dawgleish	Johne Smy ^t
Thomas Purves	Georg Liddall
Alex ^r Kennady	Andro Gottsoun
William Brokas	Johne Wat
Mungo Huitt	William Wyndgats
Johne Hopp	Patrik Andsoun
Johne Watsoun	James Clark

The nameis of ye hammermen that are deid,
absent, or deprivat, for ye zeir of God 1568

Robert West absent in Ingland 1568

Robert Thomsoun deprivat 1569

Andro Pumfray deid 1570

Andro Cornall armorar absent 1572

George Watsoun deid 1572

Johne Johnestoun eldar slain 1572

James Ranald absent 1572

George Smyt Saidlar deid executet in ye Castell
1573

George Dawgleish Lorimer beidman deprivit 1568
& deid 1573

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- Johne Ranald bukelmakar slain 1573
Johne Cathcart cutlar absent 1569
Edward Wilsoun Armorar absent 1573
James Purves blaksmyt deid 1574
Adam Wynton loksmyt deid 1574
William Smyt deprivit 1574
William Craig peuterer absent in England 1574 and
returned and went to Flanderis with others
callit to ye weirs 1578
George Liddall absent in Hadingtoun 1574
Andro Gottsoun loksmyt absent in Newbottle 1574
deprivat beidman 1578
Edward Zoung Lorimer deid 1574
Alex^r Scot saidlar deid 1574
James Cuthbertoun loksmyt absent 1574 deid 1575
Alex^r Sandersoun blaksmyt in Pleasants absent
1574
Robert Forsyt blaksmyt deid 1576
Walter Wyt cutlar absent in ye Cangaitt 1575
David Kello deid 1576
Robert Purves cutlar absent 1575 hame again 1578
George Trycht absent 1578
Patrik Ander deid 1575
William Harlaw Saidlar deid July 1578
George Barber armorar absent to ye wairs in Flanderis
1575 deid 1576
Thomas Leychheris blaksmyt deid in Jan^y 1575
Andro Huthsoun Lorimer deid in Aprell 1577
Thomas Broun lorimer deid in May 1577
Mungo Huitt loksmyt deid in 1577
Andro Abercromie saidlar absent 1576
Robert Broun Lorimer deprivat 1578
Johne Hopp loksmyt deprivat 1578

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Johne Calderwod saidlar deid 1580
 James Huntar armorar deid in June 1580
 James Ranald saidlar deprivat 1580
 Thomas Purves cutlar beidman 1578
 Cuthbert Burrall lorimer deid in May 1580
 Robert Hadnay absent 1580
 Thomas Cuninghame deprivat 1580
 Charlis Dischtoun saidlar deid in Jan^r 1580
 Thomas Purves beidman in Jan^r 1580
 James Allan deid 1581
 Robert Thomsoun deid 1581
 Johne Weir youngar deid 1581
 Johne Watsoun deid in Februar 1581
 Johne Craufurd deid 1581
 William Liddall deid xvij July 1582
 Alex^r Weyland deid 1582
 Walter Carmichael deid 1582
 James Softlaw armorar deid in ye pest vj July 1585
 Johne Denmod saidlar deid xj July 1585

The rentall pertanand to ye Dekin and bred^r of Hammermen of Edingburt in 1560

Thyr are the guds & geire pertanand to the Dekin & bred^r of Hammermen The quhilk the Dekin sall be chairget y^t with

Imprimis ye Common buik, ye common box with thrie keis, with the writts within ye samyn

Item ane instrument of sasene of xxx^s of annuell beand on ye north syde of ye Castlehill

„ ane charter & instrument of sasene of Johne Sprotts land of xiiij^s beand in Mares Wynd

„ ane charter & instrument of sasene of Robert

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Scheirsmyt land of xiijs^s & iiij^d beand in Mares Wynd

Item ane charter & instrument of sasene of James Huedsouns land of xx^s the quhilk was twa merks & defalkit half ane merk because ye land was brynt (burnt)

„ ane instrument of sasene of Scheirsmyt land of v^s

„ ane instrument of sasene of umquill George Fulfurds and ane charter of ye samyn land

„ ane instrument of sasene of xvij merks out of Johne Cunninghams land beand in Nedres Wynd with other overdues pertanand to ye said land kept in ane pot of threid

„ Thrie seills of cause pertanand to ye said Hammermen

„ ane instrument of sasene of twa merks of annuell beand out of Mas^t Johne Fischers land begotten or furth for ane saull mass & dirge for Christofer Wyntoun

Ita est William Barbour
Notary Publices

APPENDIX



Quodam de Edynburgh, Patrie balbirn of that ilk David,
of the family gettingt fornamit as the hedfman and master of the
broth in the said burgh of Edynburgh the day of the date of our said
statute therof said bill of the quhilk that solonis a part that
howe and waston of the said burgh als. Weill abrogation the
write throu the some king of the said money. Weill the said
ne lord auctorite madmit and chargit And in like wise that
mivment work resting to thame of thair craft in our
thai sustent in default of Reformation. Weill the said
ne statut and ordarit and be thir our law statut, and
naa craftis bot alandly and to leif thavapor, so that
em that thir craftis apperit, what craft of any craft
in d hand for to fill in na part for, nor bak for, nor
and many of thair craft of the said craftis quhilk, so that
naa craftis quhilk, and habil work to be the same
to be said in fraich. Item that al craftis hadmit, and
l hadit worth of, and than be to be mad for, and if he be
officiant of the craft, and no of poked to mak his apperit
be no craftis, and worth to be had, but sal doctur to be
the lym that he is habil, and worth to be maid, and do he
in his or fraich, nor of him ony work, so lang as he is bound
ell or tapid, and he work, nor Regrait, and he to be
of thir statut, and he to be mad, and he to be mad
thir for, and thir statut, and he to be mad, and he to be mad
the said craft, and he to be mad, and he to be mad, and he to be
til al quhilk, and he to be mad, and he to be mad, and he to be
burgh, the said day of may. The ze of god, a the said



APPENDIX

A.—*Seal of Cause granted 2d May 1483*¹

Till all and sindrie quhais knowledge thir present lettres salcum, Sir Patrik Baroun of Spittalfield knycht and provest of Edinburgh, Patrik Balbyrnie of that ilk, Daid Craufuird of St Gely Grange, and Archibald Todrik, baillies of the said burgh, with the consent and advyse of the counsall of the samyn, greting, Forsamekill as the hedismen and maisteris of the Hammermen craft, bayth blaksmythis, goldsmythis, lorymeris, saidlaris, cutlaris, buclar makaris, armoreris, and all vtharis, within the said burgh of Edinburgh, the day of the daitt of thir present lettres, presentit thair bill of supplicatioun till ws beseikand reformatioun and remeid of the greitt iniuris and skaythis done to thame, as was contenit in thair said bill, of the quhilkis thair followis a pairt, that thairthrow the said iniuris and vtharis may be eschewit in tyme to cum, sen thay depend thairvpoun, and in lyikwis vpoun the honor and worschip of the said burgh, als weill as vpoun thair singular availl and proffit: In the first thair complaint buir and specifyit that thay war rycht havely hurt and put to greit poverty throw the doun cumming of the blak money, walking [and] warding, and in the payment of zeldis

¹ We give this document as it appears in "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," vol. i.

and extentis quhilkis thay war compellit to do be vse, and to be compellit thairto be our Lordis authoritie mandimentis and chargis, and in lyik wyis that thay wer havely hurt be the dayly mercat maid throu the hie streitt in cramis, and on the baksyde the toun in bachling of hammermenis werk pertening to thame of thair craft, in greit dishonour to the burgh, and inbraking of the auld gude rule and statutes of thair craft, and vpoun vther skathis that thay sustenit in defalt of reformatioun. We heirfoir, havand etc., till equitie and iustice of remeid, considering weill thair supplicatioun and iust petitioun according to the gud reule of the burgh, haf statute and ordanit, and be thir oure letteris statutis and ordanis, that na hammerman, maister, feit man, servand, nor vtharis, tak vpoun hand fra this tyme furth till exerce or vse ony ma craftis bot alanerly ane, and to live thairvpoun, sua that his vther brether and craftismen of the saidis craftis be not hurt throu his large exercitioun and exceding of boundis. Item, that thair sall [be] na oppin mercat vsit of ony of the saidis craftis, or werk pertening to thame of thair craft, vpoun the hie streittis, nor in crammis vpoun buirdes, nor bachlit nor schawn in handis, for to sell in na pairt foir nor baksyde within this burgh, bot alanerly on the mercat day. Item, that upoun ilk Settirday efternone tua or thre of the worthiest maisters and maist of knowlege of the saidis craftis quhilk sall haif powar with ane officiar with thame to pas serch and se all mennis work of the said craftis, gif it be sufficient in stuff and workmanschip gude worth and hable work to serve the Kingis liegis with and quhair it beis fundin faltiue to forbid

the samyn to be sauld vnder the pane of escheitt as oft as it happinis to be fundin faltiue. Item, that all vnfre hammermen baith buith-halderis and vtharis fra this tyme furth cum to the maisteris of the saidis craftis or he be maid maister, to be examinat gif he be worthy thairto, and than he to be maid freman gif he beis fundin sufficient, and do his dewty to the toun and craft and to the altar as vtharis dois, and set up buith, and gif he beis sufficient in his craft, and not of powar to mak his expenssis hastely vpoun his fredome, he sall bruk the priuiledge of a stallanger for ane yeir and na langar, and all vtharis that ar vnfre, not examinitt nor worthy to hald buiths, sall either be prentis to a maister for certan yeiris, or ellis, gif he be aigit, to be a feit man with a maister, and not to laubour his awn werk vnto the tyme that he be habill and worthie to be maister and do his dewtie thairfoir as said is. Item, it sall not be lauchfull to ony maister of the saidis crafts to ressett or resaif ane vthar mannis prentis as servand, nor gif him ony werk, sa lang as he is bunden to his maister at he cummis fra, and beis payit of his dewtie and fee. Item, that na commoun cramaris in the toun vse to sell or tapp ony hammermenis werk, nor regrat it agane till vthar mennis vse, and that all thir craftismen abouewritten sall convene quhen thame lykis, and to commoun vpoun the breking of thir statutes aboue exprimit, and to certifie the provest and baillies thairof that iustice and pwnitioun may be done thairvpoun quhen and how it requyris, and that every man brekar of thir forwrittin statutis pay for ilkane of thame, als aft as thay happin to be brokin, in his defalt pay viij s. to the reparatioun and

habillimentis of thair altar, and specially that all men of the said craftis do and fulfil thair auld consuetude and vse to the vphald of devyne service at the said altar weikly and daly, and to the priest craft and altar as efferis. And this till all quhom it efferis or may effer we mak knawin faythfully be thir our presentis, to the quhilkis in witnessing we haif gart hing our commoun seill of caus at Edinburgh, the secund day of May, the yeir of God a thousand four hundreth aughty and thre eiris.

B.—*Seal of Cause granted 12th April 1496*

Till all and sundrie quham it efferis quhais knowlage thir present lettres sal to cum Androu Bertrem, provest of Edinburgh, George Edwardson, Johne of Levingtoun, Alexander Craufurd, James Aikman and Johne Bissat, balzeis of ye said burgh greting Ffor samekill as ye heidismen and maisteris of ye Hammyrmen craft, baith blaksmytis, goldsmythis, lorymeris, sadlaris, cutlaris, bukлар makaris, armouraris, peudraris and all utheris within ye said burgh has humyly menyt and schawin baith to our souerane lord ye king and to us ye gret skaith, lak and iniurie done to yame and ye gret dampnage hurt and prejudice done to our souerane lordis realm and liegis in thir points yat efter folowis throu ye quhilk ye saidis craftismen ar heryit and put to poverte besekand our souerane lordis guid grace and us in his name of remed and reformacioun y^rof, and to set sic statutes and wayis y^rupon yat ye saidis dampnage lak and iniurie may be eschewit and ye said craft of hammyrmen equercit in tyme cuming to ye honour of our souerane lord and his realm and



to ye wele and proffit of ye saidis craftismen and all vtheris his liegis yat is to say. In ye first yat ye said craft is abusit and ye maisteris and hedismen y^rof gretlie skaithit be ye daily mercat maid in cremyis and be vile personis throu ye hie streitt and on ye bak half of ye toune in bachlyng of ye hammyrmenis wark and yair craft in lak and dishonouring of our said burgh and in breking of ye guid reuel lovable in ald statutis maid diveris tymes y^rupon of befor.

We heirfor understanding ye resonable supplicatioune and just peticioune of ye saidis craftismen desyring to set remeid and do justice y^rintill to ye honour of ye said burgh and qumone wele of ye said craftismen and yis hale realm hae, according to our souerane lordis writing and chargis to us y^rupon, ye qumon proffit being always considerit statut devisit and ordainit and be yir our present hes statute divisit and ordainis yat in tyme cummyng yar be na opyn merkat maid nor usit be quhatsomevir personis of ony wark pertenyng to ye said hammyrmen of yar craft in schewing y^rof in handis upoun ye hie streit nor in cremys na on burdis nor uthir wayis within ye said burgh nor in yir buthis except alanarly ye merkat day.

Item yat na personis of hammyrmen craft set up both to wyrk within ye said burgh quhil he be maid ane freman y^rof, and be examynit be thrie of ye best maisteris of ye said craft gif he be sufficient wyrk and gude and sover wark fyne stuff and habil to serve our souerane lord, and his leigis and yen to be admittit to set up both he payand y^rfor to ye uphald of divyne service to be done at Sanct Elois

altar and reparacioune of ye ornamentis y^rof fourty schillings.

Item every craftisman yat takis ane prenteis to teche him ye said craft within ye said burgh sal pay for his entrie to ye uphald of ye said altar and ornamentis y^rof twenty schillings.

Yat non of ye saidis craftismen take ony uthir feit man to wirk on ye said craft quhil his prenteschip be fulfillit and completit under ye paine of Twenty schillings.

Item and yat nane of ye said craftismen ressaue nor let wirk within his both ony man without he be aithyr his prentess or feit servand sa yat ye maister of ye both sal answer for his wark and fynness y^rof.

Item yat nane of ye said craftismen, resset, tak, nor fee ane uthir mannis prentess nor servand, nor give him wark, without it be clerly understand, yat he be fre of all uthir mannis service.

Item upon ilk Settirday efternone yat twa or three of ye worthiest masteris and of ye maist knowlage of ye said craft chosin y^rto be ye hail falouschip yai pass with y^r officar and serch and se all mennis wark of ye said craft gif it be sufficient in stuff and warkmanschip guid and habil wark to serve our souerane lordis leigis with, and quhair it beis fundyn faltive to forbid ye samyn under ye pane of escheting y^rof als aft as it beis fundyn faltive.

Item yat all ye craftismen abune writin sal convene tyme and place to be thocht expedient als oft as yai plese to common upon ye breking of yir statutis abune expremyt and to certify ye provest and balzeis y^rof yat sal be for ye tyme yat reformacioun and punicioun may be done y^rupon as efferis.

Item yat every man brekand of yir forwrityn statutis pay for ilk ane of yame als oft as yai happyn to be brokyn in his defalt Aucht schillings to be takin but fauour to ye reparacioun of ye said altar and ornamentis y^rof. And yat all men of ye said craft do and fulfill y^r ald use and consuetude in all thingis to ye uphald of divyne syruce at ye said altar oulkly and daily and ane honorable chaplane y^rof to yar craft as efferis. And gif ye masteris and hedismen of ye said craft dow nocht yar diligence to caus all yir statutis abune writin be observin and kepit and ye faltie y^rof to be serchit and punyst, yat yai salbe correctit and punyst y^rfor be ye provest and balzeis as salbe sene consonant to resson. And yai to all quham it efferis or may effer we mak knawyn faithfully be yir our present lettres.

And in witnessing y^rof we haue at ye command of our souerane lord and desyr and request of ye saidis craftismen maid our common sele of cause to be hungyn to yir presentis.

At Edinburgh ye xij day of Aprile ye zeir of God a thousand four hundreth nynty and sex zeris.

*C.—Charter of Foundation of St Eloi's Altar
in Holyrood Abbey 1535*

To all and sundrie quhosover knolledge thir pres^s shall come. We Rob^t be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbey of Halycroce before Edin^h granting ʾn God everlasting witness w^t various others at the day of the date of the making of yir pnt^s

¹ This Charter is now, we believe, given for the first time, and is probably the earliest document relating to the Incorporation of the Hammermen of the Canongate now extant.

comperit before be command Joseph Harvie, Deakeen and Kirk mastor of the Hammermen within our benefice of the Canongait of our s^d Abbey and with him certain masters of the Hammermen craft within the samen, and exponit to us that first for hallowing of God Almightye the owner of the realm the worship and profit of our s^d King and the profit of all our sovereign lordis and other excellencies and for augmentation of Divine service at ane altar to be biggit within our s^d abbay q^r s^t Eloy their patroune willed shall stand and of serving ane sufficient craftsmen of their occupatioun has devysit & ordanit certain good statutis, articles, and rules to be observit and keepit amongst them in tyme coming with more that is containit in their deed of gift made and given them be our baillres and committee of or s^d burgh under the common seall y^t of theirupon and be this instrument viz that the hammermen dwell and within our royaltie in the town of Leith upon the north syde of the back of the same in S^t Leonards gate and besydis our chappell of S^t Ninnane of their own free willis are content to be in brotherhood and fellowship with the s^d Deaken & m^{rs} of the s^d hammermen craft within or s^d burgh and to pay their dues with them & uphalding of divine service and to the s^d altar to be bigit such lyke as they shall do. Theirfore were given and granted and be thir pnt^s, for we and our successors freelie gives and grants full freedom and licence to the s^d Deaken & to the s^d Mas^{ers} of the s^d hammermen craft and their successors qu^{lk} for the tyme shall be, to receive and uptake from all manner of persons of hammermen inhabitantis y^t upon our said toune of Leith S^t Leonards

gate and all others of inhabitants y^rin the barony of Brutoune siklyke professions and vocations shall be conveenit, in their s^d letter made y^rupon but only— or impediment, and if new laws be contained and charges made our baillies officers & put^s of our s^d barony of Broutoune shall pay and discharge all duties in all tyme coming Providing always that the said collectors of our s^d abbay. as principall funders of them. and the money to be allowit be the s^d Deaken and M^{rs} of the craft be bairit upon the restitution and uphalding of the s^d altar chappellanes and divine service to be done y^rat our serand or will.

In witness of the quilk forgoing pnt^s our subⁿ (viz.) our hands & our seall to the signing at or s^d Abbay the fifteen day of august the yeir of god one thousand five hundred and thirty five years before thir witnesses George Steill. Maister Andrew Childer, Gierge Mayne, James Bell, Sir Constantine à Hannay and Alex^r M^cNeill sic Subt^r

R. ABBAT S^r CRUCIS¹

¹ Robert Cairncross, who signed this deed, was the last of the Abbots of Holyrood.

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