

TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
EAST LOTHIAN  
ANTIQUARIAN AND FIELD  
NATURALISTS' SOCIETY  
SEVENTH VOLUME

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## THE BELLS OF HADDINGTON

*[These notes on The Church and Town Bells of Haddington are largely based on the MSS. collections of Mr Robb and Mr Jamieson referred to on pp. 37 and 39 of Vol. VI of these Transactions. They are to be found in Mr Robb's "Extracts, Council Records Haddington," Vol. VII pp. 43 et seq. and Mr Jamieson's "Notes on Haddingtonshire including town of Haddington, Memoranda book No. 3." pp. 93 et seq. They have been supplemented by notes on the various bell-founders most helpfully supplied by Mr Ronald W. M. Clouston, our leading authority on the Church Bells of Scotland.—A.M.]*

Is Haddington unique among Scottish Burghs? Even in the not-so-distant past when the meeting-houses and churches of the town were nearly as numerous and as well frequented as the inns and public-houses, no clangour of competing bells called the discordant sects to prayer on the Sabbath morn. Indeed not even one church bell rang out for there was none to ring. The only bell that rang was the Town Bell, at first from the old tolbooth steeple opposite the end of Newton Port and later from the present beautiful spire of the Town House. True, a century ago, when the Council proposed that the bell might be rung for the worship of the Scottish Episcopal Church on Christmas and Easter days, the Sessions Court of the Parish Church protested vigorously at such an invasion of their established monopoly in religious observance. They took legal advice and the Procurator of the Established Church reported thus:—"I am of opinion that in the circumstances reported the Town bell must be considered as being also a church bell and being so, the use of it for the purpose of convening a congregation of dissenters for public worship on their peculiar festival days, is clearly an inversion (qu. perversion) of its proper use and is illegal. It is extremely doubtful whether a dissenting body is entitled to use a bell belonging to itself for convening a congregation." Had the Session taken the way to Endor and called up the ghost of the persecuting duke from the Lauderdale vault in the ruined choir, they might have

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received hints of a shorter and sharper way of dealing with dissenters and their conventicles. But though the Procurator had apparently some justification in case-law for his somewhat un-christian sentiments, the Town Council would have none of it. In 1879 when the great bell had had to be recast and rehung, they considered the matter and affirmed that the Town bell was *their* bell, paid for and maintained by the town, and that they alone could decide when and for whom it should be rung. In this they were following in the footsteps of their predecessors. In January 1620, renewing an appointment made in 1598, the provost and baillies and Council "of new conduced and feed Thomas Maislet to ring the bells that are hung in the tolbooth to the preaching, prayers, council and such other things as he has been in use before and to rule, guide and keep the knock." A week or two earlier they had prohibited the same Maislet, described as the ringer of the Kirk bells, from ringing any of the tolbooth bells at any burial of whatsoever person without command and license of the provost or one of the baillies. The words "Kirk bells" do not necessarily imply that there were any bells actually in the church but only that Maislet was the person employed to ring the bells in the tolbooth to summon the congregation to the Kirk.

This absence of any true "church" bell seems to date from the end of the siege of Haddington in 1549. For long there was a tradition that when they evacuated Haddington, the English carried off the bells of St. Mary's. According to some they flung them into the Linn at East Linton in their retreat. According to others they took them to Durham and even in recent years a belief has prevailed that there still hangs in the Cathedral there a bell which bears the image of the Haddington goat to prove the truth of the tradition. There is no such bell and Mr James Robb in a note on the bells of Haddington contributed by him to the *Courier* in 1879 treated the whole story as a mere myth. The reasons he gives, however, will not bear examination. He was of opinion that there had never been a peal of bells in the Parish Church because there had never been on the Church tower "any massive stone tower or lantern in which they could have been housed." That of course is true for the tower was surmounted not by a stone steeple, but by an open crown like that of St. Giles, Edinburgh. But bells do not require a steeple and indeed the primary function of a church tower is to house bells, so it is extremely unlikely that, when the citizens of Haddington at the end of

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the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century rebuilt their Parish Church on a scale which their descendants are not likely to emulate should occasion ever arise, they would have left the bell-chamber at the top of the tower empty and contented themselves as Mr Robb supposed with a small bell fixed on the outside of the west gable. That there were bells in the church is shown by a pre-siege entry in the records of the Burgh Court held on July 31st, 1539.

"The which day Sir William Wolsoun and Archibald Borthwick, parish clerks, submitted them to the deliverance of the assize anent the ringing of the bells in menyng<sup>1</sup> and to stand content whatever they deliver.

The which day the assize ordains the parish clerks to uphold the lamp with oil that hangs in the choir and that same to be lighted in the morning at the five hours or thereby and to endure till the Mass be done and to be lighted at the second bell of the in-sang and to endure till the clerk steek the doors.

Also they ordain them to ring or gar (cause) ring the menyngs to all inhabitors of the burgh, they paying therefore xxxijd. And if they be charged and will not do the same it shall be lawful to any inhabitors within the burgh to find a servant of his to ring the said menyng if the clerk forsake to ring them for the same money, and for favour of the same the town gives them the bell strings."

That is the last mention of bells in the church. Thereafter all the bells appearing in the records are town bells installed in the Tolbooth. Something had apparently happened to the bell or bells which hung in the church tower. In his little brochure on St. Mary's Church the late Mr Jamieson, on the strength of the passage appearing in Macfarlane's Geographical Collections, vol. iii, p. 65, has revived the story of the removal of the church bells to Durham. "The foresaid Provost (John Sleich, died 1689)<sup>2</sup> told me likewise that there was a Peal of three good Bells carried away by the English, when they left the town, after they had long kept out the same against the French: and that it was known they belonged to Haddingtoun at their new casting in

1 The mourning or passing bell, the "surly sullen bell" of the Sennets, rung to give notice to the world when one was fled from this vile world with viler worms to dwell.

2 The Sleichs were an important Haddington family in the 17th century. John Sleich, senior, his sons, John, jun. and Henry all served as provosts, while all three and another brother were members of the Council at the same time.

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Durham, about six or seven years ago by the High Goat upon them, the armes proper to Hadingtoun." This occurs in an account of the burgh of Haddington which, according to the editor of the "Collections," is taken from the MSS. of Sir Robert Sibbald in which it is docketed "from the Magistrates yr of." From internal evidence it appears to have been written very near the end of the 17th century. On the strength of the fact that the said Provost Sleich's father, himself at one time Provost of Haddington, was born in 1596 only 47 years after the termination of the siege and might in his youth have heard the story from *his* father or from some other old man who remembered the facts Mr Jamieson thought that this ought to be classed not as a myth as Mr Robb thought but as a well-founded tradition. If, however, the reference is, as has usually been assumed, to Durham Cathedral there are insuperable difficulties. The bells of the Cathedral were all re-cast in 1632 so that it is impossible that when they were again re-cast in 1693 the image of the Haddington Goat should still have been visible. Mr Honeyman, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says that when the bells were re-cast in the 17th century a record was kept of the mediaeval dedications but no reference was made to goats. In any case Rutland during the course of his evacuation of the English forces to Berwick seems to have dumped all the artillery from Haddington at Dunglass and it is unlikely that he would have carted church bells all the way to Durham. During the siege considerable damage was done to the church by the guns of the English, the tower being a special target by reason of its use by the besiegers as an observation post and it is possible that the state of the fabric led to the removal of the bell or bells from the tower.

However that may be, we find the Council in April 1556 commissioning James Oliphant who had already been twice Provost and was again to be elected later in the same year, to bring home a bell of 200 lbs. or more. He was to be paid from the small customs and the bell was to be handed over free of all expenses at the shore to Leith. In December Oliphant gave in his account for the bell described as "the knock bell of wecht ane hundred and ane half Flemish." The bell cost £17 1s 7d and there were additional items of 2 st. 12 lbs. iron to hang the bell £1 2s 0d and 16 fathoms of rope to hang the weights at four pence the fathom, a total of £18 8s 11d all in Scots money which seems a very moderate sum. Mr Clouston suggests that this bell may

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have been cast at Mechlin by one of the rival Flemish foundries of Waghevens or Van der Ghein.<sup>1</sup> Apart from the history of the bells the incident is interesting as showing the extent of the interests of a Haddington merchant. Obviously Oliphant was not visiting the Netherlands merely for the purchase of a bell for the town.

In 1572 the Council ordained a bell to be bought from William Mane to be hung in the west end of the Tolbooth with all diligence. This seems to be the earliest reference to the Mane or Maine family as bell-founders. The only existing bell attributable to this family is apparently the bell at Fintry referred to by Mr Clouston in P.S.A.S. LXXXIV p. 77, the founder of which may have been the son or grandson of the man here referred to. The price of this bell was apparently £22. (Vide p. 66 footnote 1).

The bell ringer at this time was Matthew Bowe who was appointed to ring the Knock bell nightly for the space of quarter of an hour immediately after the stroke of eight and similiary in the morning after the stroke of five. He was followed by James Bowe who had for his free for keeping the Clock £4 yearly, for ringing the bells £1 6s 0d, and for fire and candle 13/6. Sad to relate, after quarter of a century's service James was found guilty by the Council of folly and sloth in the keeping of the clock and the ringing of the bells and it was decided to fee an honest man to keep the clock, ring the bells and to have the hand bell and act as town-crier. From an entry in the Council records of 1582 it appears that these last named duties included keeping the poor folk and the dogs furth of the Kirk.

In 1604 another bell was bought through the agency of one of the Councillors, Hector Campbell, and was paid for at the rate of 13/4 for each pound great weight. There is no indication of the weight or provenance of this bell, but if it had been bought from one of the Edinburgh founders the Council would probably have bought it direct, so that, like Oliphant, Campbell probably purchased it on a business trip abroad. There is an antique bell dated 1604 hanging in the town steeple and it is possible that this is the one purchased by Campbell but it is more probable, despite the date, that it is the "New great bell" which in May 1609 the Council directed the treasurer to

1 For reference to these foundries see Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. Lxxxii, Pl. xxxvi, and Clouston, "Church Bells of Ayrshire," Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Collections 1947-49, p. 200.

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agree with some merchant to bring home. It is 19ins. in diameter at the rim and 16½ins. high. It is inscribed "IAN - BURGERHUYS - ME - FECIT - 1604." The bell may have been bought from stock and not founded specially for Haddington. Jan Burgerhuys was the originator of a foundry at Middleburgh which according to Mr. Clouston exported more bells to Scotland than any other Continental firm.<sup>1</sup> The bell had arrived by November 1609 but it was not till 1612 that the Council directed that the clock house should be raised to accommodate it and the great bell "stokkit" and hung with all diligence.

In November 1612 the Council decided to have their old cracked clock bell and another smaller one broken up and recast and they entered into a contract with William Mane to do the work. The contract is set out in full in the Council records.

"The which day the provost, baillies, Council and deacons on the one part and William Mane potter in Edinburgh on the other part are agreed as follows: That is to say the said William Mane confesses to have received from the said provost, baillies and Council and their treasurer in their names Two bells both weighing twelve stone and twelve pounds troy weight good and sufficient bell metal, whereof he holds himself well satisfied of the said treasurer and renounced any thereof for ever and therefor the said William binds and obliges him, his heirs executors and assigns with all possible diligence to make and deliver to the said baillies Council and Community of the said burgh and their successors a good and sufficient bell of twenty stone weight or thereby to be made of the said brass and bells given to him by the town, and he to furnish the rest of the metal to that effect, and that by his own moyen (means). And the bell being cast, if it be not well done and a sufficient bell he binds himself and his foresaids to deliver back again to the provost, baillies, Council and Community of the said burgh and their successors the said twelve stone twelve pounds troy weight of bell metal as good as he has received and tyne (lose) all his travail and sustain all expenses thereof upon his own cost and to free the town thereof. For the which causes the said provost, baillies, Council and deacons, they and their successors (bind themselves) to content and pay to the said William Mane so soon as it shall be tried good and sufficient the sums of money following, viz., nine shillings money for each pound wrought

1 The Church Bells of Ayrshire, p. 251. The date of the Haddington bell is earlier than any mentioned by Mr Clouston.



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by him of the town's own metal which he has received as said extract bears and eighteen shillings money all Scots money for each pound of metal he furnishes to the said bell himself above the said metal from the town and that for the metal he himself furnishes each pound thereof overhead and hereto obliged them each to other to fulfil the same."

This bell served the town till it was "riven" in 1700, when it was recast by John Meikle, an Edinburgh founder of repute, of whom an interesting account is to be found in Mr Clouston's article "The Church and other Bells of Stirlingshire."<sup>1</sup> Meikle's bell cracked while being rung on Sunday, 16th March 1879 and was recast by Messrs J. C. Wilson & Co. of Glasgow. It bears the inscription "Cast for the town of Haddington by John Meikle, Edinburgh, 1700. Recast by J. C. Wilson & Co., Founders, Glasgow 1879." This bell which to-day rings out the hours and calls to worship on the Sabbath is made in part from the metal of bells which in the sixteenth century were fulfilling the same purpose.

The other two bells in the steeple are modern having been cast by Thomas Mears, London, in 1831, and having been purchased for installation in the new steeple which was erected in that year. There are two small bells in the possession of the town. One is a cracked bell with the inscription "Robertus Hog Me fecit. Soli Deo Gratia 1642." This is probably the Robert Hog referred to by Mr Clouston in "Church Bells of Ayrshire," p. 253 as working at Stirling from 1632 to 1639. There is no mention of it in the Council records. The other hangs in the ante-room of the Knox Academy and is inscribed, "P. Ostens, Hadingtoun A.D. 1669." The date and the fact that Ostens was one of the Rotterdam founders might incline one to take it that this is the bell referred to in a Council Minute of October 23rd, 1669. "The which day Henry Sleich produced the hand bell of this burgh which was formerly delivered to him to cause cast at Rotterdam with an account for eighteen pounds eleven shillings eight pence which they ordained the treasurer to pay to the said Henry." But the bell is much too heavy for a hand-bell nor is it formed for use as such. Sleich may have used the metal of the old hand-bell as part of the material for the new bell referred to in the minute and this is probably the bell which now hangs in the Knox Academy. If that be so, then the council must have had to get a new hand-bell. This is almost

<sup>1</sup> P.S.A.S. vol lxxxiv, p 101.

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certainly the bell which is now in the Town Museum of Thurso. It is 6½ins. in diameter at the mouth and stands 12ins. high, and bears the inscription "Hadingtoun, Anno 1680." The museum authorities have searched their records but have been unable to discover how it came into their possession. Till well on in the last century the Town Crier carried this bell round the town at night-fall during the winter months pausing in his progress from time to time to toll it before reciting the old rhyme which commemorated the great fire of 1593 in which great part of Haddington was consumed.

"A' gude men-servants where'er ye be  
Keep coal and can'le for charitèe;  
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn and byres  
It's for your sakes keep well your fires;  
Baith in your kitchen and your ha'  
Keep weel your fires whate'er befa';

For often times a little spark  
Brings monie hands to meikle wark;  
Ye nannies that hae bairns to keep  
Take care ye fa' na o'er sound asleep.  
For losing of your gude renoon  
And banishing o' this Burrows town.  
It's for your sakes that I do cry,  
Tak warning by your neighbours by.

A. MONTGOMERIE.



Haddington Hand Bell in Town Museum of Thurso.

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

There seems to be little or nothing written about the Burlaw (or Boorlaw).

Skene quotes from an early authority: — "Lawes of Burlaw are made and determined be consent of nichtbours, elected and chosen be common consent in the courts called 'Byrlaw Courts.' In the quhelk, cognition is made of complants between nichtbour and nichtbour."

According to the best authorities, the word is probably derived from the old Norse "BEJJAR-LOG," i.e., a law community or law district and so came to mean the local law governing small towns and villages. The word is spelt in many variations:—Birlaw, Birley, Byrlaw, etc., etc.

The system was a good one for the preserving of peace in a small community and for ensuring that people paid a due regard to the welfare of their neighbours.

Most of the references to the work of the boorlaw courts relate to good neighbourhood and the matters of controversy with which they dealt, included such as the proper maintenance of hedges and ditches to ensure that cattle did not stray and "eit up the corne," and if they did stray, to assess the damage caused thereby. They also dealt with disputes relating to pasturage, boundaries and joint tenancies:—"The faiching (on oath?) inspectione of any prejudice done eýther to the maister and tennard."

Originally the Boorlaw Courts were held by and among the tenants themselves but later the Boorlaw men were chosen by the landlord and presided over by his baillie.

The affairs of the village of Gifford were managed by the Boorlaw Court which consisted of the Baron Bailie and two Bailies appointed by the feuars. The Marquis of Tweeddale had also a court of his own which consisted of the Baron Bailie appointed by him and the two bailies appointed by the feuars. This court corresponded to a J.P. Court.

The Boorlaw Court met thrice yearly at the Cross. One or more of the meetings corresponded with the annual fair days, when those whom the

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

Boorlaw officer hailed before the bailies, were sentenced.

One punishment was that of the joughs, pieces of wood or an iron ring fastened round the neck of the culprit and attached to the upright of the Tron. Another punishment was confinement in the Black Hole, a place of imprisonment situated beneath the School which was lighted by one small aperture at the back. The last person so confined, managed to light the damp straw bedding and died of suffocation.

Previous to 1760 there were 37 Acts which from time immemorial had been the Boorlaw of Yester, after 1760 and before 1793, other four Acts were added, which Acts are contained in the Boorlaw Book of Gifford and Yester.

### THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

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1st. Act anent over Soumes [Proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture].

If any person dwelling in neighbourhood holding sumes above their stent [allotted number] being warned by the Birla men to remove them of the ground, for ilk twenty four hours they shall keep them after the command of the Birla men they shall pay Twenty shillings scots.

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2nd. Act anent Night Lairs

Who so ever shall have a beast lying out of the house betwixt the 3rd of may & the corns being all shorn & led home to the barnyard, for ilk night lair shall pay to the birla Twelve shillings scots: & they shall pay to the complainer what the damage of the Corn is comprised to

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3rd. Act anent Horsetethering

Whosoever shall Tether their horse upon his neighbours ground, the skaith [damage] shall be comprised & payment made to the complainer, and they shall pay to the Birla half a merk of Fine

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4th. Act anent Pasturage of Goods [cattle stock]

Whosoever shall herd or feed their Goods upon their Neighbour's ground, they being discharged by them who aught the ground they shall pay to the Birla five Shillings

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

### 5th. Act anent holding Followers [foals].

There shall no person keep followers above the age of six quarters old & if they be older they shall stand for two followers

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### 6th. Act anent Wrongous Complaints

Whosoever complains upon his Neighbour wrongously if it be proven fully, they who complains shall pay to the Birlaw according to the nature of the fault complained in such cases

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### 7th. Act anent Casting of Elding [fuel]

Whosoever shall cast [dig] Peits, truss [turfs] diviots or Fail upon their Neighbours ground, they shall pay to the Birla Twenty Shillings for breaking the ground & they who aught the ground shall lead them home to themselves

---

### 8th. Act anent Breaking of Ground

Who ever shall break their Neighbour's ground with spade, shovell or Howe or any other workloom, They shall pay to the Birla Twenty shillings and shall make good the Damage of the ground

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### 9th. Act anent Stealing Elding [fuel]

Whosoever shall steal Peits, Diviots, truss [turfs] from the Master or any other person, of the ground, They shall pay to the Birlaw for their first fault Twenty shillings & for the second fault of that nature they shall be banished out of the bounds

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### 10th. Act anent Coatters & Servants

Whosoever resetts any man's servant or Cotter with Elding, Straw or Hay, they shall double the same again to the complainer and for their second fault they shall pay to the Birla Twenty Shillings and be put out of the ground

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### 11th. Act anent abusing of the Birlawmen

Whosoever shall revile scold or abuse the Birlemen or any commissioned by them, with base or unbecoming words or speeches they shall for each fault of that nature pay to the Birlaw Twenty shillings scots.

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### 12th. Act anent Disobedience to the Birlaw

Whosoever shall be lawfully warned to the Birlaw by the Birly men or their Officer, if they failzee and do not appear They shall pay for the first

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

fault Ten shillings scots, for the second Twenty shillings & thereafter be Complained of to the Baillee as Contemnners & disobedient to Authority

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### 13th. Act anent stopping the Birlaw Officer

Who ever they be Man, wife or Servant who stops the Birlaw Officer from pointing [seizing] after the sentence past, the Goodman or Master shall be answerable for these in his possessions & shall pay to the Birlaw Five pounds scots money.

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### 14th. Act anent Pointing [seizing] & striking of Herds

When it shall happen that Catle shall go upon another person's skaith [damage] either on corn, meadows or other pastures the Party wrong'd by virtue of this present act is hereby forbidden to strike the herds or spoilie them of their cloths or point the Goods but must complain to the Birlaw & their skaith shall be comprised [damage assessed] & satisfaction made to the complainer.

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### 15th. Act anent the Contemnners of the Birlaw

Whosoever shall Disobey the Birlaw acts above rehearsed & shall point his Neighbours goods & hold them in Fastenings or Spoilie or strike the Herds They shall lose the benefite of having his Skaith Comprised [damage assessed] & shall pay to the Birlaw Twenty shillings

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### 16th. Act anent worthless Complaints

If any person desire the Birlaw men to charge any of the neighbour hood to comprise their corn eaten by their neighbours goods, if the skaith be not more than one halfpeck of Corn, the complainer shall have no payment & shall pay for his worthless complaint half a merk to the Birlaw

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### 17th. Act anent Absenting from the Birlaw

Whosoever absents himself from the Birlaw being in health & at home & sends others in their stead for ilk absence they shall pay to the Birlaw half a merk

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### 18th. Act anent Herds & Cotters

If any man's servants or Cotters break any of the Birlaw acts The master shall be countable for them in his possession and shall go him self or send one with the Birlaw Officer and deliver to the officer an sufficient point according to the nature of the fault they have done, otherways the Officer shall point the master's self and satisfaction shall be made to the Complainer.

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

### 19th. Act anent Unlawful Beasts

The Birlamen by their presents, discharges all persons within the Bounds, to hold swine Geese or Ducks from the time the corn is all sown to the time the corns be all led home to the barnyards (they being destroyers of Corn & Grass), under the pain of Twenty shillings scots to the Birla and the skaith comprised & payment made to Complainer

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### 20th. Act anent Breaking doun of Elding

Whosoever shall let their Goods [cattle] break doun their Neighbours Elding ilk time they shall be complained upon, they shall pay to the Birla Twenty shillings scots

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### 21st. Act anent Loosing of Poinds [seizures]

If any Person shall be poinded for any Fault contained in the Birla Book if the owner of the poind loose it not in fourty days after it be drawn if the poind be never so good or great it shall be sold & he that buys it shall brook [enjoy] it

[Editorial note:—We take this to mean that if any beast has been impounded or article given as security for any fine or Compensation due under the Boorlaw laws, then whatever its value it may be sold if not redeemed within forty days and the purchaser shall obtain a good title.]

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### 22nd. Act anent Straying of Goods [Sheep or Cattle]

Whosoever shall have his Goods going astray & come upon his Neighbours corn, he poinding them, not knowing who aught them, if they deny for fear of the Birla: they shall satisfy the complainer for the skaith & shall pay to the Birla Twenty shillings scotts

---

### 23rd. Act anent Keeping Goods separately

If any dwelling in Neighbourhood herd their beasts from the rest in any part of the ground, ilk fault they shall be complained upon they shall pay to the Birla half a merk except they be newly loosed out of the work

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### 24th. Act anent Horse in Harvest

Any one during the time of Harvest That puts out their horse before Sun rising or lets them be out after sunsetting, he dwelling in Neighbourhood They shall pay to the Birla Twenty shillings

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### 25th. Act anent putting forth of Catle

If any dwelling in Tounraw, where there is a common herd puts out their goods till the herd fetch them & keep them not till the herds usuall time



## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

of day they shall pay to the Birlaw Twenty Shillings scotts

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### 26th. Act anent Comprising of Corn

Whosoever with his goods eats his neighbour's corns The Corn shall be comprised with whosoever they please & if the owner of the Goods refuse to pay according to the Comprisement they shall be poulded & satisfaction made to the Complainer.

---

### 27th. Act anent Staigs [young horses]

Who ever shall have a wanton Staig in the harigg [hay rig?] that will not be ruled by the herds, but runs away upon Corns & meadows the owner there of shall langel it [tie 2 of its legs together] or else the herd shall not be accountable for any skaith it does, & he that aught it must make satisfaction to the Complainer & shall pay to the Birlaw Twenty shillings scotts

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### 28th. Act anent Casting of Ground

Seeing it is well known that there is great abuse committed by untimous casting of Diviots not only spoiling of the ground but also by laying them watt on the houses to their ruin Therefore it is hereby Enacted that where there is Community in casting that the samin be divided to each man his equal share & that all casting be before the last of July and be led home before the last of September yearly & in case of failzee the person failzer shall pay to the Birla Twenty shillen for the first fault and to be doubled totius quotius, where of the Officer is to give an account to my Lord Marguess's Baillie of the Birlamens diligence in seeing the afore said act put in execution yearly

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### 29th. Act anent Casting Peits & Truss

It is hereby ennacted that Tenants who cast in a common moss or muir the same shall be divided by the Birlamen & the casting shall be before the last of July & the bringing home before the last of September yearly & those who cast peit on several ground shall cover the same with the green turf of the said ground & that the Disobeyers hereof shall be lyable to the like fines as those for the Diviots as said is

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### 30th. Act anent Bigging of Foldings [building of enclosures]

Seeing it is known in Toun raw [the privileges of a township] that the Difference among tenants have been great in the bigging of their Foldings, Therefore it is hereby Enacted that The Folds shall be bigged by a common servant yearly & each man oblinded to pay his share of them, as it is done to the herd & in case of any that will not pay but bigg his part of the Fald himself he shall be lyable for the skaith & damage & shall pay

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

to the Birlaw Fourty shillings scots The Officer is hereby empowered to poind him, the most part agreeing that it is deficient

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### 31st. Act anent Breaking of Moss Bridges [paths across the peat hags]

If any Person in casting of Peats, do cutt trouble or under mine the Moss Bridges he shall pay for the first fault to the Birla Five pounds scots & to be doubled totius quotius, the Master shall be answerable for their servants fines if they be not able them selves, Moreover the Servant shall lye two hours in the stocks

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### 32nd. Act anent Ripping [searching] for Stollen Goods

When sheep, Corn, or any other Goods are amissing & suspected to be stollen The Party wanting it shall immediately make it known, to the Birlawmen & the Two Birlamen with their Officer & the Man who wants, shall instantly search the whole bounds, and the things stolen being found The Stealer shall be immediately delated to [accused before] the Baillie & he shall be fined & punished according to the greatness of the fault

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### 33rd. Act anent Cutting any Green Wood

Whosoever cutts any green Wood shall be fined in fourty shillings for the first fault & to be doubled totius quotius, whoso ever shall peil any grown trees shall be fined in thirty shillings for their first fault & to be doubled thereafter totius quotius, and who so ever shall steal or take away sneedings [prunings] or Rize [brushwood] shall be fin'd in Twenty shillings for the first fault & to be doubled totius quotius

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### 34th. Act anent Breaking down Dykes or Inclosers

Who so ever breakes down any of the Wood dykes or Inclosers or other Inclosers & drives goods in there at when broken down shall be fined in three pounds scots & thereafter to be doubled totius quotius

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### 35th. Act anent Cottars

No Tenant shall have any Cottars but such as shall aplough paying Twenty pounds of Victuall or an Hundred bolls of moneyrent and such as pay two Chalders of Victuall or pay one Hundred & fifty Pounds in money may hold two Cotters & so upwards to three Chalders & that none hold four Cotters which if they exceed their afore said Stent, they shall be fined in the sum of Eight Pounds scots money, also the masters shall be answerable for their Cottor's misscarriages & shall pay their Fines if they be not able themselves, & that they receive no Cottars but those who shall be no wise troublesome to the Parish or a burden upon it & that they have a testificate of their good behaviour for the time by gone as also the Baillie must approve of them giving warrant under his hand, bearing name & surname that he is satisfied with such persons

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

### 36th. Act anent Blown Pease in the Harvest time

Seeing it is well known to those who live in Neighbour hood that there has been great contention about gathering those pease that blows of the land in harvest times. Therefore it is hereby enacted that no Person who lives in Neighbourhood presume to go out by himself or servants to gather such blown pease before Sun riseing & that all the neighbourhood be warned and conveened under the pain of Five pounds for the first fault and thereafter to be doubled totius quotius

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### 37th. Act anent the Payment of Servants fees & smale Debts

Seeing that my Lord's Baillie doth not at present reside in their Bounds and that servants & others cannot at all times have opportunity to make their complaint of those who detain their Wages from them & other smale debts betwixt Neighbours Therefore the Baillie by his authority by these presents gives all power & Commission to the Birlemen to hear and consider the Complaints anent Debts betwixt man & man not exceeding the Sum of Twelve Pounds scots money within their several Bounds and appoints the clerk of the court to draw precepts upon their sentences and Decreets, Likewise ordains My Lords Officer to point upon the precepts and to make the Complainers to be compleatly payed in all Points according to Justice

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N.B. The above 37 Acts have been, from time Immemorial, the BOOR LAW (or commonly pronounced the Birla) of YESTER.

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### 38th. Act June 24th 1761 General meeting of the Fewars Gifford

It is unanimously agreed That every head of Catle pointed or seen by proof The owner is lyable to pay one merk scots each head to the Complainer from the 1st of March to the 1st of July and after that time the Damage done to be comprized as former acts

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### 39th. Act May 7th 1768 General meeting of the Fewars Gifford

It is unanimously agreed That when two men are Chosen to be Managers of the Community & to act as Birla men. if either of them shall refuse to accept of said Office for the Benefite of the Toun shall be lyable to a Fine of Ten Shillings sterling & payment of the said sum to be paid to the fewars of Gifford.

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### 40th. Act anent the having Ladders ready in case of Fire

It was agreed at a General meeting of Fewers at Gifford upon 19 July 1780 That for the more easily & surely to have the Communitys Ladders to be got in cases of Fire That the said Ladders be lodged with a Keeper, whom the General meeting or the Managers shall appoint That when any Fewar wants the Ladder, or Ladders that they shall give to the Keeper sixpence

## THE BOORLAW BOOK OF YESTER AND GIFFORD

in place of wade [a pledge] That when they bring back said Ladders to the Keeper he shall give back the sixpence to the Fewar upon their paying one penny for the trouble of booking their name That any Person using said Ladders without acquainting the Keeper shall forfeit sixpence for each offence to be received by the Keeper for his trouble in keeping an account who uses the Ladders

- 41st Gifford 22 August 1793. At a General Meeting of the Fewars in Gifford They came to the Resolution of allowing the Fewars in Gifford to take what Diviot or Fail [sods] they need for their Houses and Garden Dykes in Gifford only with this Restriction That the Fewars wanting said Diviots or Fail are to apply to the Manager then being, who is to direct them where to cutt the Ground—and the Persons cutting the Ground are not to hole the same but levell it and sow it with Rye Grass seed which if they do not They are to pay for Damages what the Birla men shall think reasonable

Sign'd. Robt. Paterson Clerk of Meeting

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### LIST OF COWS GRAZED IN THE COMMON OF GIFFORD 1784

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No.	By what right
02 Mr James Innes	By his own right and the land belonging to the poor called the Precious land
01 Mr Dull	By the right of Widow Booklyss
01 Jas. Brown, millmaster	By Do of John Brown Yestermains
01 Widow Finlason	By Do of her own &c.
01 William Brown	By Do of Widow to Charles Hay
01 Peter Gulland	By Do of Mrs Coalston &c.
01 Alexr. Johnston	By Do of Mr William Skirven
01 Alexander Newton	By Do of Widow Newton
01 James Crase	By William Somervell
01 Thos. Addison	By Mr William Skirven
01 William Houden	By Thos. Burn Mr Skirven
01 William Sanderson	Absent Fined half a merk for being absent Mr Skirven
01 John Braidd	By Alexr. Thomson
01 Thos. Falconer	By his own right. Mr Paterson. Geo. Wright & Elspt. Dixon
02 Adam Goodale	By his own right & Mrs Cunningham Liferenter
01 John Hay	
01 Mr Jas. Spence	By right of John Brown Yestermains
01 John Greenfield	By right of Alexr. Newton
01 John Craig	George Falconer &c.
01 James Wallace	Robert Henderson
01 Widow Houden	Mr Skirven & Mr Yule

## TANTALLON CASTLE

The noble castle of Tantallon holds rank among the grandest baronial ruins in Scotland. Its historic renown matches the building itself: yet it is an instructive paradox that the chief popular interest of this castle rests not in the stirring events of which it has been the scene, nor in its architectural splendour, but rather in the fictitious incidents connected with Scott's *Marmion*. To the characters in that brave poem the genius of Sir Walter has lent the verisimilitude of history. The figures of the "stalworth knight," the beautiful Lady Clare, and its haughty lord, the Earl of Angus, inevitably rise before us as we view the grim old, weather-beaten stronghold; while the vividness of the poet's description has implanted the castle in the minds of thousands who have never gazed upon its ruins.

This celebrated fortress occupies a position of immense strength (see site plan Fig. 1) upon a lofty spur of Carboniferous volcanic tuff, projecting into the Firth of Forth between two and three miles east of North Berwick. On three sides sheer crags, a hundred feet in height, stoop to the sea below; while on the southern front formidable outworks defend the approach. These comprise (1) a deep, rock-cut fosse just without the walls; (2) an outer ditch some 70 yards beyond the fosse, furnished with inner and outer banks and traverses; (3) a ravelin with bold salient, resting on the outer ditch; and (4) at a distance of about 180 yards from the castle, a third and outermost, but much slighter, ditch and bank. Abutting to the west on the naked cliffs, these outworks are bounded eastward by a tiny stream, which tumbles down a rocky, flower-spangled gorge towards the sea. Along its bank the approach is carried, past the various outworks—which are returned so as to command it—until it reaches the level green in front of the castle, beyond the fosse. Access to this green, which formed a base-court, is obtained by a gateway in a curtain wall, defended by a spur-work ending in a round tower, both pierced with gun loops. This curtain wall has been breached, and cumbers the slope in huge masses.

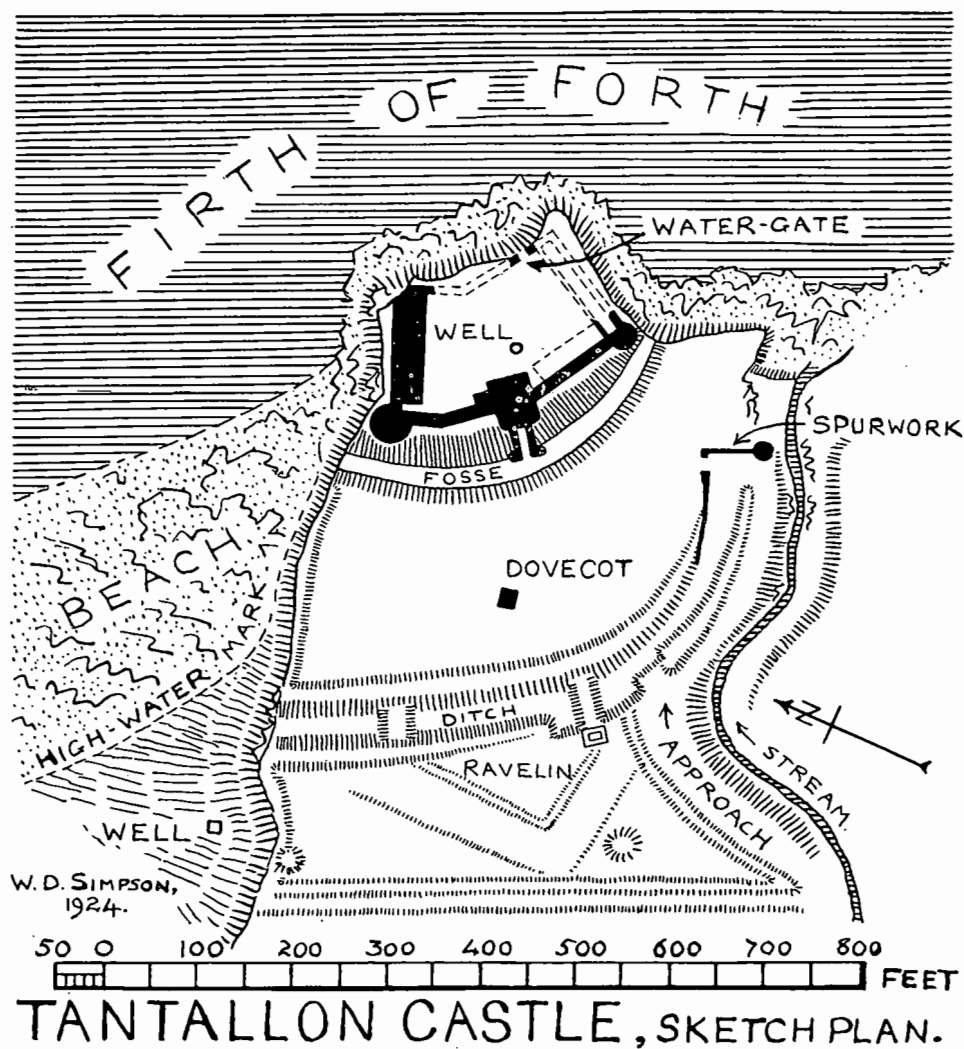


Fig. 1.

## TANTALLON CASTLE

Conforming to the outline of its site, the castle proper (see plan Fig. 2) exhibits in front a single enormous lofty curtain wall, straddling the headland. In the centre is the Mid Tower or gatehouse, tall, rectangular, with a rounded face. From this, on either side, the huge wall stretches outward and backward till it reaches the cliff, where it is bounded, at either end, by a circular tower, with broad-spreading base. This imposing curtain is upwards of 12 feet thick and 50 feet in height, finished with embrasures splayed downwards for plunging gunfire. The material is red sandstone, but the rounded front of the gatehouse consists of a bluish-green tuff, and is a later addition. Except for infrequent slits, this vast, brow-beating wall presents a solid, inexorable front, but the three towers are pierced with gunloops. "Three sides of wall-like rock, and one side of rock-like wall", so Hugh Miller described the castle.<sup>1</sup>

Entrance to the inner courtyard is gained by a narrow, round-arched portal in the rounded front of the gatehouse. High overhead the Bloody Heart, grim emblem of Douglas power, moulders on its sculptured panel. Originally there was a barbican, the foundations of which have been revealed by the spade; from this, a drawbridge spanned the fosse. Entering the portal, the visitor finds himself in a narrow space fronting the original sandstone face of the gatehouse, in which is the older entrance, a noble pointed arch 10 feet wide, with the slot for a portcullis. Behind this a vaulted pend, with a guard-room on the right, led through the body of the gatehouse towards the court. There were three pairs of folding doors, the innermost pair closing against the courtyard, and covered from above by a machicolation. Opposite the guard-room a stair gave access to the portcullis chamber and upper floors of the gatehouse tower. About 42 feet square as originally built, this tower was five storeys high, rising to a height of fully 80 feet, and was crowned by boldly corbelled turrets. Above the vaulted pend the floors were of wood, and have perished, so that the interior is now a mere shell. The upper rooms have hooded fireplaces, latrines, and windows overlooking the courtyard. The spiral stair was continued up above the tower-head as a turreted cap-house.

As seen from the front and before it was altered in the sixteenth century, this gatehouse tower will have presented a most impressive appearance. The portal arch was deeply recessed between the projecting lateral portions of the tower, capacious enough to contain chambers in their upper levels. At the

<sup>1</sup> *Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood, with the Geology of the Bass Rock*, with, ed. p. 266.

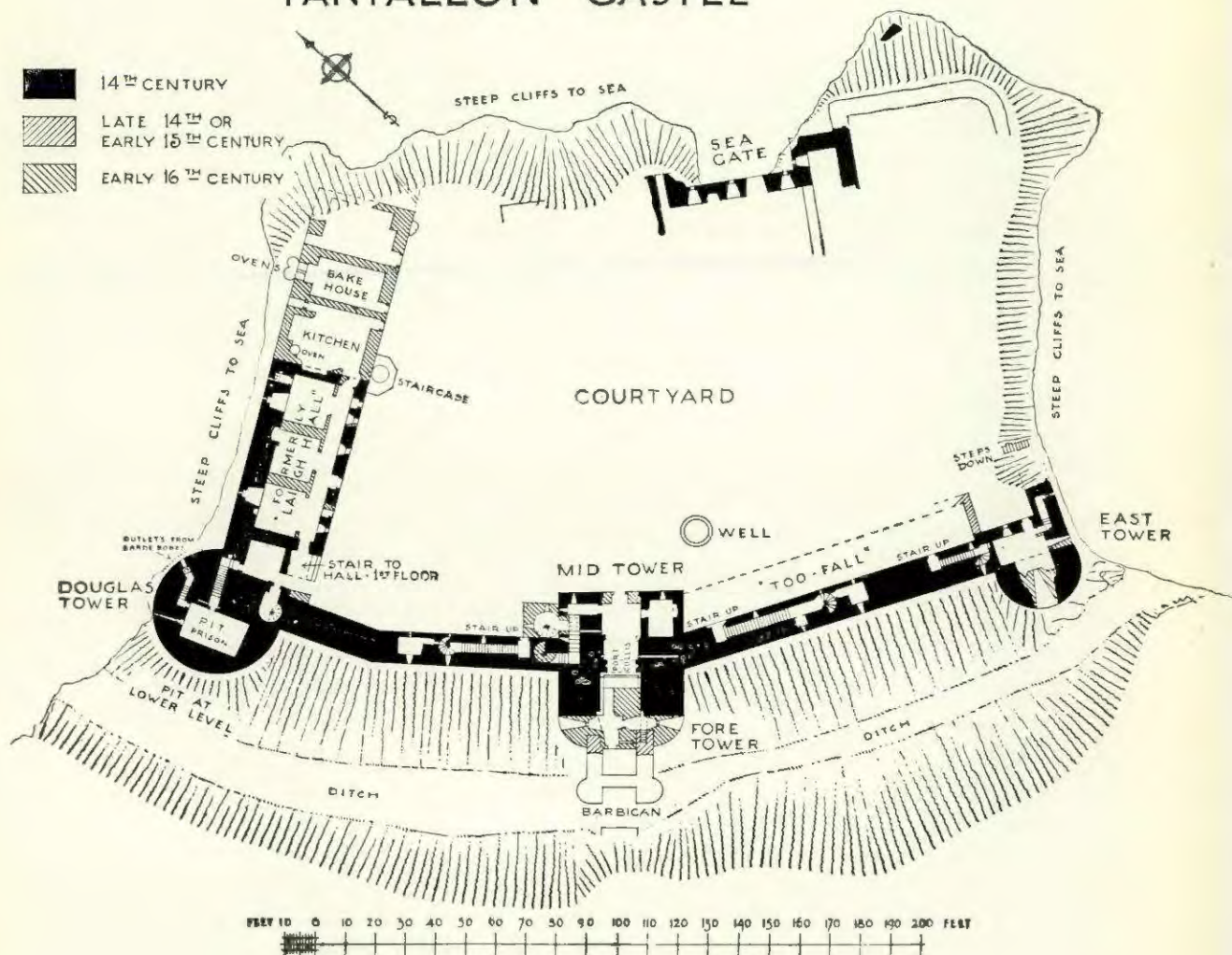
## TANTALLON CASTLE

second floor these projections were corbelled out so as to form large round of turrets, carried up three storeys, and connected at the third-floor level by a flying arch forming a post from which the portal below was covered by a *meurtrière* or "murder-hole." The corbelling of the turrets was likewise provided with machicolations. It is clear that this formidable structure was designed not only as the gatehouse, but also to provide a complete, self-contained residence for the lord or castellan, who thus had the entrance to the courtyard under his own control: and since the inner pair of folding gates closed against the court, he could hold out not only against the enemy in front but also against treachery in his rear. The floor over the entrance passage formed a fighting deck, from which the drawbridge, portcullis, and other defensive tackle were worked. Above this was the lord's hall, and over head two more storeys contained respectively a solar and a *camera*. Ample sleeping accommodation for the lord's *familia* or personal household was available in the chambers hollowed out in the two frontal projections and oversailing turrets of the tower. These chambers are far from being mere cells. Such is the scale of the building, that in the circular turrets they measure no less than 12 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 7 inches. Their domestic character is shown by the fact that their small windows are neatly fitted with stone seats.

On either side of the gatehouse tower the great curtain is threaded by mural passages, and in each division two stairs led to the battlements above. These stairs are cunningly defended by loopholed guard-rooms, all in the thickness of the wall. At one period these stairs, passages and mural chambers were all filled up with solid masonry, but they have now been re-opened—two of the guard-rooms having been wisely left half-filled with the inserted rubble, as evidence of the alteration. The round way at the wall-head is over 6 feet wide between fore and rear parapets, both embrasured. The towers at either end each contained five or six storeys of living rooms. Beneath the western or Douglas Tower, which is 40 feet in diameter, is a gloomy vaulted prison, far below the courtyard level, and partly sunk in the living rock. It is aired rather than lit by a single loophole, and is furnished with the usual latrine. Immured alive within this drear abode, the wretched captive might hear, without seeing, the ceaseless splash of the waves against the sheer cliff many feet below—a sound which would at once recall to him the joyous world



# TANTALLON CASTLE



## TANTALLON CASTLE

without, and enforce upon his mind the helplessness of his own position.

East and west, on each side of the court, are the remains of buildings; while joist-holes and a water-table indicate a lean-to erection against the eastern division of the great curtain. Only the western range of buildings is at all intact. Its basement is occupied by dark but roomy vaults, while above is the great hall—or "lang hall", as it is called in the old inventories. This was covered with a handsome, open-timbered roof, the design of which is still visible in the provision made for its king-post, tie beam, struts and principals in the south gable. Originally there was a lower or "laich" hall where the cellars now are underneath; and the fireplace and latrine of this hall remain in the outer or curtain wall, together with its door and seated windows towards the courtyard. When the "laich hall" was converted into cellarage the floor of the "lang hall" above was raised, and its walls were heightened to compensate for the loss of space; the windows were then mostly enlarged, and other readjustments made, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. In its latest phase, the fine open-timbered roof appears to have been converted into a mere loft.

Between the east and west ranges the courtyard measures about 200 feet in greatest length by some 140 feet in breadth to the present seaward cliff. Considerable erosion has taken place here, but it seems that at least the eastern portion of this front comprised a range of offices, with a sea-gate. In the courtyard is a well, 106 feet deep. A good rectangular, double-chambered, seventeenth century dovecot stands in the basecourt.

The well known map of Britain in the Bodleian Library, compiled about the year 1300, shows on our site a castle labelled "Dentaloune". This is confirmed by a reference to the *vil* of Castleton in 1335.<sup>1</sup> The footings of a long wall uncovered in the courtyard, and bearing no relation to the existing structure, are probably a remnant of this earlier castle, which we may conjecture had come to grief in the Wars of Independence. Apart from later alterations, easily identifiable by the use of a different stone, the present castle appears to be substantially of one date, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. William, first Earl of Douglas, obtained the lordship of Tantallon some time previous to 28th April, 1373,<sup>2</sup> and the castle seems to occur first

<sup>1</sup> J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. III, pp. 339, 352-3.

<sup>2</sup> Sir William Fraser, *The Douglas Book*, vol. I, pp. 261-2.

## TANTALLON CASTLE

in record in 1374.<sup>1</sup> Doubtless Earl William was its builder: and the design which he chose for his tremendous stronghold has close affinities with some contemporary *châteaux* in France — a country with which, at that time, Scotland in general, and the Douglas family in particular, stood in specially close relations.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Douglasses were the perfect example of a too-powerful baronial house, the head of which imposed his will by means of the private army of "jackmen" or liveried retainers, whom he kept in his pay. In the days of the earlier feudalism, there were, as a rule, no standing garrisons in the larger castles. If war approached, the baron would defend his home by calling up his feudal tenantry who dwelt around him. But such tumultuary levies, ill-equipped and worse trained, and bound only, as a rule, to forty days of service in the year, were of little use for the "total" and specialised warfare of the later Middle Ages. So everywhere in western Europe the kings in their national contests, and the great barons in their incessant private quarrels, came to rely upon professional soldiers whom they maintained in their pay. For this, the money was found by commuting the military service hitherto owed to these barons by their tenantry. Of course, quarters for the new mercenaries had to be provided; and this meant, *for the first time*, standing garrisons in the larger castles. Whereas in former days such castles would contain, in time of peace, no more than the lord's *familia* or household if he were in residence, or a caretaker or two in his absence, henceforth they must provide accommodation for a compact body of professional troops. Now the presence of these mercenaries would always be inconvenient and sometimes dangerous: for they did not owe the tenurial loyalty or natural allegiance of vassals, and were at all times liable to be seduced by their employer's enemies. Hence, for reasons both of privacy and safety, the great barons of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries took good care to provide their castles with self-contained residences for their families and their personal retinue. And it was plain common sense that this self-contained residence of the lord should include the main entrance of the castle, which the lord could thus retain under the control of his own trusted servants.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Liber de Melros*, vol. II, p. 479.

<sup>2</sup> For all this, reference may be made to my paper on "Bastard Feudalism and the Later Castles," in *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. XXVI, pp. 145-71.

## TANTALLON CASTLE

A little study will show how completely the Castle of Tantallon answers these new requirements.

We have seen that the great gatehouse is not merely a strongly fortified tower of entry, but it also provides a self-contained, secure, well-appointed and noble residence for the lord or castellan. In size it is fully equal to one of the larger free-standing tower-houses at that time in vogue in Scotland. Let us now look again at the principal range of domestic buildings on the left or western side of the courtyard. We have seen that before this range was extended and reorganised in the sixteenth century, it contained two halls, the "laich hall" on the ground floor and the "lang hall" above it. In Scotland the almost universal practice was to build the great hall on the first floor, over cellarage. Here at Tantallon we have a ground-floor hall, with a second hall on top of it. The inference to be drawn from these two halls is unmistakable. The lower hall will have served for the jackmen or paid retainers of the Douglas. Note that it has a central doorway, a most unusual arrangement in a medieval festal hall. Obviously there was here no division into screens, body of the hall, and dais for the high table. It is a barrack hall, a mess-room, and nothing more.<sup>1</sup> By contrast, the "lang hall" is approached, in the normal way for a festal hall, at the screens end up a broad open stair of state, and is entered through an enriched portal. It will have been used, in times of normal security, by the Douglas and his household. But in time of war, the lord's or constable's post was surely in the mighty Mid Tower, on the "action front", and with the entrance passage in his own safe keeping.

On 7th January, 1389, an order was issued under the privy seal by Robert II, commanding Alan de Lawedre, Constable of Temptallon Castle, to make the said castle free to Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith, the King's son.<sup>2</sup> But on 19th June following, Richard II of England issued a writ of special protection for Sir Malcolm Drummond, knight, and all his possessions, including the Castle of Teintalon, which he held in right of his wife, Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar.<sup>3</sup> Early in the next century the castle was held by the famous Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany. On his execution in 1425

1 It may be noted that the great hall of Heriot's Hospital, likewise designed as a mess-room (for the scholars) has a central door. Moreover it has a fireplace at either end. The dais scheme of the medieval festal hall was here irrelevant.

2 *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Vth Report, p. 611: cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. XX, p. 56,

3 *Bain's Calendar*, vol. IV, p. xx and No. 391.

## TANTALLON CASTLE

it reverted to the Crown, and in 1429 became the prison of Alexander, the rebellious Lord of the Isles.<sup>1</sup>

On 7th June, 1475, the castle was conferred upon Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus; better known as "Bell-the-Cat". He carried on the family tradition of treason to the Crown, and in consequence was besieged in Tantallon Castle by land and sea, but apparently without success, by King James IV (October 1491). On this occasion cannon were used against the fortress.<sup>2</sup> Tantallon was once more heavily involved in the bitter struggle between James V and Archibald Douglas, the sixth Earl of Angus. In October, 1528, the King in person sat down before the castle with a powerful siege train, but had to desist, after a fruitless 20 days' cannonade. In the end the governor, Simon Penango, surrendered on terms. We read in Pitscottie how the King thereafter caused the mural passages which threaded the great curtain to be built up solid.<sup>3</sup> The newel stair in the Mid Tower was included in this blocking, and to replace it a new stair was built in the west inner angle of the tower. Doubtless about this time also the Mid Tower was refaced in a soft volcanic rock, less likely than the hard splintery sandstone to crumble under bombardment. Gunports and vaulted casemates were inserted here and in the other two towers, and the battlements were remodelled to mount light cannon. The great outer ditch, with its traverses, may be a relic of Simon Penango's defensive measures, as the spur-work and outer wall, which have gunloops of James Vth's time or later, have been partly constructed across and along this ditch. A permanent walled basecourt would become essential after the reconstruction of the gatehouse, since its new portal is too narrow to admit horses and wains.

The reconstruction of the domestic range is known to have been in progress in the autumn of 1543.<sup>4</sup>

In 1639 Tantallon was yielded to the Covenanters;<sup>5</sup> but in February, 1651, it held out for twelve days against the guns of General Monk.<sup>6</sup> The

1 Fordun, *Scotichronicon*, ed. W. Goodall, vol. II, p. 490.

2 *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. I, pp. cvi-vii, 180-1.

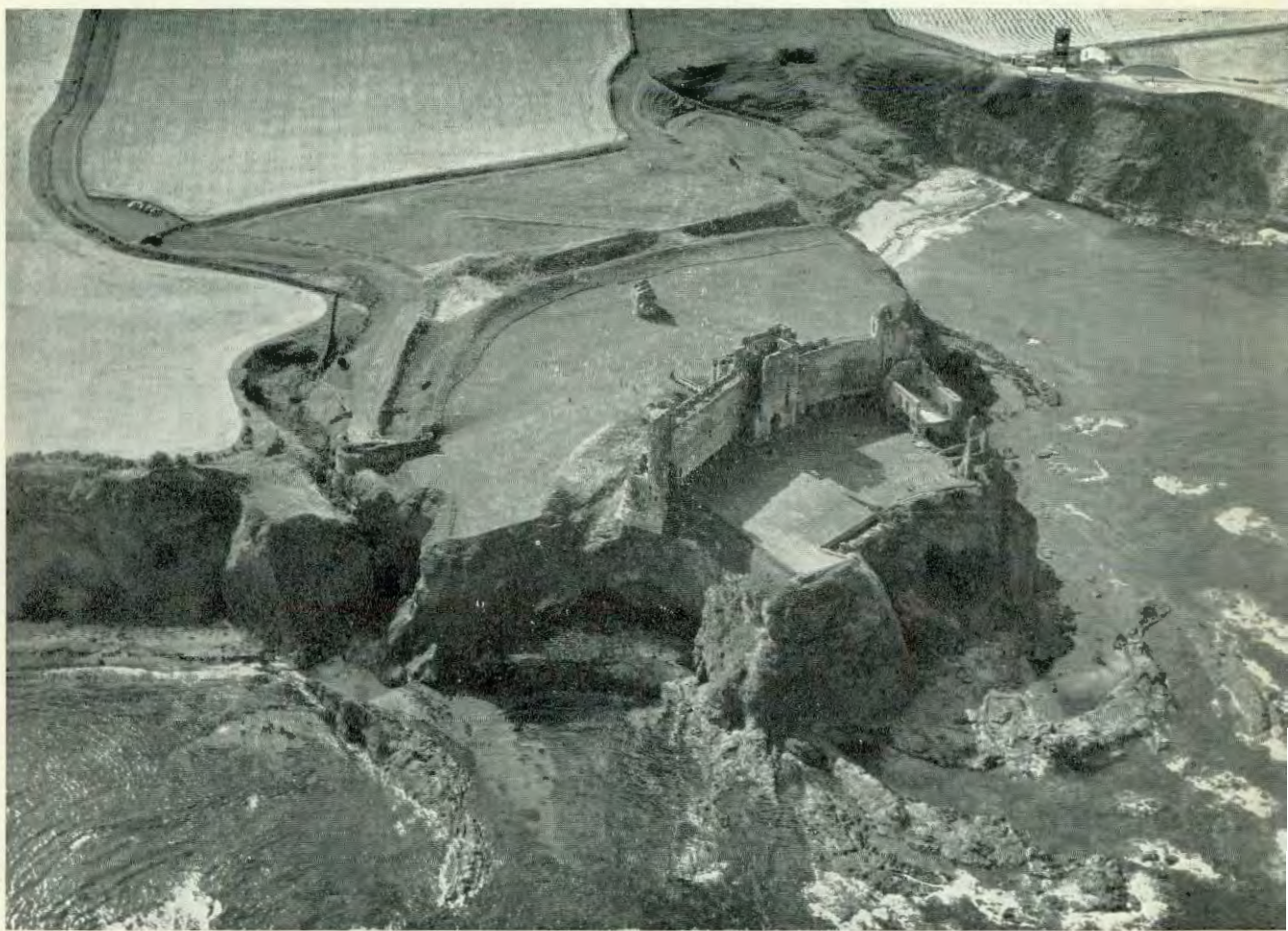
3 Lindsay of Pitscottie, *Historie and Cronicles of Scotland*, ed. Æ J. G. Mackay, vol. I, pp. 330-3; *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. VI., pp. 155-7; Vol. VII, p. 256; Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. I, p. 298.

4 Hamilton Papers in H.M. General Register House, quoted in *Official Guide*, p. 21.

5 *Hist. Mss. Comm.*, XIth Report, Appendix, pt. VI (Hamilton Papers), p. 103.

6 *Historical Works of Sir James Balfour*, vol. IV. p. 249; J. Heath, *Chronicle of the Late Intestine War*, ed. 1676, p. 283.





Aerofilms.

**Tantallon Castle from the Air, looking South West.**

## TANTALLON CASTLE

bombardment "oppind a werey large breache, and filled the dray [dry] ditche with the wall", thus clearing the way for a storming party, whereupon the defenders "betooke themselues to the tower". Evidently the wall thus breached was the outer curtain of the basecourt, the collapsed fragments of which still lie in the ditch. The garrison, under their captain, Alexander Seton, withdrew through the Mid Tower into the Inner court, where they capitulated on terms.

In the last year of the seventeenth century the long association of Tantallon with the Douglasses was terminated through the purchase of the castle and barony by Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord President of the Court of Session. Thereafter the castle was dismantled and rapidly fell into ruin. Hugh Miller gives a vivid and amusing description of how about the year 1810 its empty shell was "garrisoned" and held by a gang of thieves.<sup>1</sup>

The appearance of *Marmion* in 1808 does not seem to have had much effect upon the forlorn condition of Tantallon Castle; for in the engravings published by R. W. Billings about the middle of the century,<sup>2</sup> the ruins are depicted as rent and overgrown; and apparently neglected. Better days seem to have been heralded by the appearance in 1887 of the first proper architectural description of the ruins.<sup>3</sup> Four years later it could be reported as follows:—

"For many years this splendid relic of Scottish architecture has been completely neglected and exposed to the destructive effects of the elements and the dilapidations of thoughtless and mischievous visitors. It is satisfactory to find that it has now come into the hands of a gentleman so anxious for its preservation and proper maintenance as the present proprietor [Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick]. It is understood that he means to place a custodier in the Castle to prevent further injury, and who will give admittance to visitors at all times (Sundays excepted) on payment of a small fee—the proceeds being devoted to the preservation of the edifice—a cause which will meet with the approval of all interested in the conservation of our ancient monuments."<sup>4</sup>

1 *Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood*, pp. 271-3.

2 *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 1845-52, vol. IV.

3 D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. I pp. 429-35

4 *Trans. Edinb. Archit. Ass.*, vol. I., p. 84.

## TANTALLON CASTLE

Between 1888 and 1890, under the direction of Dr David MacGibbon, the ruins were cleared of vegetation, the principal fractures tied in, the wall-heads partly weather-proofed, and the intra-mural galleries and chambers cleared of their infilling. This prophylactic work carried out by Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrymple deserves to be acknowledged, as it undoubtedly saved the venerable fabric from serious deterioration, if not indeed from collapse. By 1915, when I first knew Tantallon, the ruins on their storm-beaten site were again in obvious need of attention. Nothing of course could be done during the First World War, but in 1924, the castle and its outworks were placed by Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple under the guardianship of H.M. Office (now the Ministry of Works). Since then the outworks have been excavated and the stone buildings put into complete repair.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

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## LITERATURE

As beseems a ruin of such architectural, historic and literary interest, Tantallon Castle has been much studied and written about. By far the best account of it is to be found in the *Official Guide*, by Dr James S. Richardson, formerly H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Scotland. See also *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, (Scotland), County of East Lothian*, pp. 61-7. Of older accounts, the most important is that by Dr David MacGibbon in *Trans. Edinb. Archit. Ass.*, vol. I, pp. 77-84.



## MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF DUNBAR

The accompanying list shows the Dunbar Burgh Records which have been deposited in H.M. Register House and have so far been inventoried. The prefixed figures are those of the Inventory. In addition there are two boxes of miscellaneous writs and papers extending from 1575 to 1875. A quantity of material is still in the custody of the Town Clerk. This includes vouchers of Chamberlain's accounts from the 17th century, cess books (18th century), Burgh Court books (early 19th century), and oaths of allegiance (early 19th century). Some chests deposited in a cell may contain further records, but, Dr McInnes informs me, it has not been possible to survey these. He expresses the hope that at a later date these too may be transmitted to the Register House, where, as we know from the treatment of the Haddington records, they will be expertly classified and catalogued and made available for the use of scholars.

It will be noticed that, unlike those of Haddington, the bulk of these records are post-Reformation and it has been suggested that earlier records may have been destroyed or removed by Cromwell's forces.

A. MONTGOMERIE.

## MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF DUNBAR

### BURGH OF DUNBAR RECORDS PRESERVED IN H.M. REGISTER HOUSE

*Register of Sasines* 1690 to 1851, vols. Nos. 1 to 23.

*Register of Bonds, etc.* 1692 to 1895, 11 vols. Nos. 24 to 34.

*Minute Book of Deeds* containing a list of writs registered from 1700 to 1840 and made up in bundles numbered bundle 6 to bundle 32. Those bundles are now missing vol. 35.

*Town Council Minute Books* 1671 to 1949, 11 vols., Nos. 36-46. Plus 8 further volumes to 16th December 1949.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

47. Burgess Book.	11 July 1777—	1901.
Modern list of honorary burgesses enclosed in an envelope.	1789—	1893.
48. Common Good or Patrimony Book, vol. I	10 Nov. 1693—10 Nov. 1725.	
Admission of burgesses.	one volume 1691—	1735.
49. Common Good or Patrimony Book, vol. II	27 Sept. 1838—21 Sept. 1886.	
50. Diet Book of Burgh Court.	24 July 1813—16 Oct. 1830.	
51. Diet Book of Burgh Court.	1813—	1815.
52. Book for admission of millers, porters, town officers etc.	22 Dec. 1735—	April 1773.
53. Voters Roll.	1832—	1845.
54. Register of Services of Heirs.	1 May 1813—15 July	1847.
55. Printed proof of division of Dunbar Com-monty.		1831.
56. Printed record of division of Dunbar Com-monty.		6 July 1833.
57. Minute book of Meetings of Magistrates. and various Committees.	1833—1871.	
58. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1813—1832.	
59. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1832—1842.	
60. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1843—1851.	
61. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1851—1860.	
62. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1860—1871.	
63. Town Clerk's Letter Book.	1871—1877.	
64. Annual State of Burgh from	9 Oct. 1833—15 Oct. 1834.	
65. Heritors' Letter Book.	1823—1830.	
66. Licensing Court Book.	1828—1845.	
67. Licensing Court Book.	1846—1877.	
68. Plan of burgh of Dunbar by John Wood, Edinburgh, from an actual survey (in frame).		1830,

## OLD ICE HOUSES IN EAST LoTHIAN

ICE houses existed in the grounds of many of the larger country mansion houses of Britain in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in which ice from an adjacent pond or river—or snow—obtained in the winter, was kept throughout the summer for use in the mansion.

When the means of making ice artificially was discovered in the middle of last century the ice house became obsolete, nevertheless some remained in use until well into this century and I believe that the one at Chatsworth is still functioning.

The male servants had the job of cutting up the ice on the ponds into blocks and transferring these to the ice house, where they packed them between layers of straw. If snow were used, it was packed down so hard that it became ice. In some of these houses we find recesses in the passages where ice could be stored temporarily. This was broken up into smaller pieces, and put in pails which the servants carried to the cool cellars of the house where game and meat were preserved and where wines and liquors were kept cold for use in the hot summer days. I met an old woman who did this work when she was a young maid in a large and famous mansion and an estate factor told me of an old retired man servant who cut up and carried the ice but he did not like the job as it involved a long walk to the mansion. The ice survived sometimes all through the summer and even sitting rooms were kept cool during periods of excessive heat.

The ice was prevented from melting in the ice house by a form of natural insulation, the structure being built into a mound, or bank of a river or if on a level site, built partly below ground. If the floor was level with the ground then insulation was obtained by making an artificial earthen mound over it.

The houses were carefully built of stone or brick. They were of various construction, square, rectangular, circular, tunnel or domed globe-shaped pits, the last mentioned being the commonest and with the best insulation.

This insulation was increased by the entrance to the ice pit being a long passage or passages under a covering of earth, by the doors facing the cold

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north and by the presence of two doors so that one could always be kept shut to prevent warm air entering when the ice was being collected. Sometimes They are difficult to find because they are often either concealed under ground or hidden in a wood where the trees keep the sun from warming the roof.

### DESCRIPTION OF EAST LOTHIAN ICE HOUSES.

#### *Smeaton House.*

Smeaton House was demolished yet its ice house survives. Situated in the middle of a field a few hundred yards north of the site of the former mansion, it is of the cup and dome variety, the outer entrance facing east. It is now only 3 feet high and thirty two inches wide and still has a dilapidated wooden door, the lintel of which is formed of one large block of stone oblong in shape. The entrance passage bends at a right angle. The part of the passage running east to west is seven feet long and the part beyond the bend extends north to south for over three feet. The walls are of rubble, local red volcanic rock and externally appear almost ashlar. The roof of the passage originally had slabs of stone rectangular in shape with the under flat surface as ceiling. One slab still roofs the passage behind the lintel and two slabs roof the inner passage next the inner entrance. The slabs rested on a course of slates set on the top of the passage walls. The walls are twenty one inches thick. The walls of the inner entrance curve over the pit in union with the domed ceiling. There were two doors.

Both cup and dome are built of courses of brick. The depth of the cup from the threshold of the passage is seven feet, and the height of the dome above that level is about five feet, giving the total height of the ice chamber as twelve feet. The maximum circumference of the pit is about fifty feet. The wall of the dome is thirty three inches thick, and the ceiling is less dome-shaped than usual, having only a very slight concavity. The circular floor was quite dry.

The house was built into a low, natural, grass-covered knoll and the mound over the dome is about thirty paces round the base and seven paces along the top from north to south. On the centre of the mound is a flat slab five

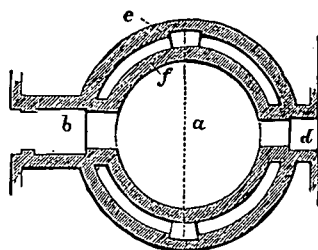
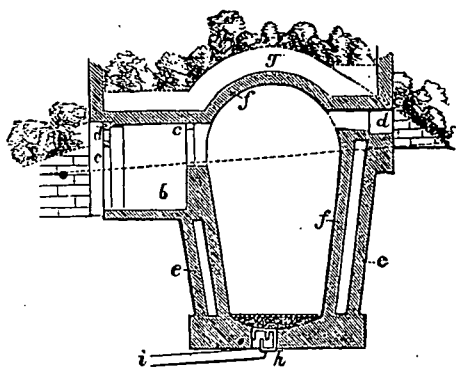
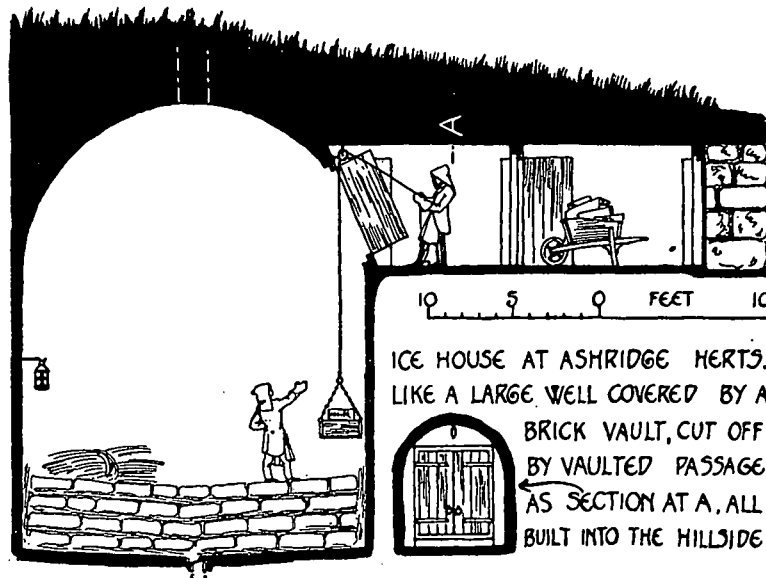


Fig. 1.

Plan and elevation of Typical Ice House.



Drawing of an Ice House, taken from Quennell's "A History of Every day Things in England."

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feet by four feet, which may once have covered a hole in the dome by which ice could be put in.

The ice was no doubt obtained from the beautiful wood-encircled Smeaton Loch near by where on February 10th 1855, the East Linton Curling Club were victors over Musselburgh Club. A week later they beat Newcastle curlers on Newbyth Lakes when Lady Ann Baird gave them all "a sumptuous dejeuner on the ice".

I am indebted to Mr Henry Robertson for guiding me to the ice house. Only the front entrance of the former fine mansion is left.

### *Gosford House.*

The ice house is situated at the east end of the beautiful Lily Loch. It is of the cup and dome variety. It has a grotto-like appearance built in an excavation in a kame-like bank or ridge covered by trees.

The outermost entrance leads into a small portico in front of the passage. It is round-arched forty nine inches wide and five feet to the spring of the arch in height and seven feet to the soffit. On either side is a lancet window and at the base of both a small concave recess. The pillar on each side of the entrance is a rubble conglomeration of pieces of honeycombed brown sandstone held together by mortar which is embellished by bottle green and other coloured pieces of glass. The edges of the pillars or jambs and of the arch are set with round brownish pebbles from the seashore placed so that their projecting semi-circular edge produces an 'engrailed' effect. There is a stone seat on either side of the portico with a concave wall as a back to it. The ceiling of the portico is arched. The outer entrance to the passage of the ice chamber is in the wall opposite the portico entrance. It is three feet wide, and six feet high and its wooden door lies in the portico. Above the entrance, the wall is decorated with oyster shells which show their gleaming patina. Both entrances face north west.

The passage is five feet long three feet wide and six feet high and is built of rubble sandstone, the ceiling being flat. The inner entrance had at one time a door.

The ice chamber is thirty eight feet in circumference. The walls are of red brick in twenty five courses excepting the eighteenth course which is of stone. The height to the spring of the dome is six feet. The diameter of the

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circular chamber is twelve feet. The dome is low and made of fourteen courses of pink ashlar sandstone with a round stone at the apex. The total height of the chamber is about ten feet but the cup is filled up with ashes and earth.

The front wall of the portico over the entrance has an arched top. The summit of the arch is surmounted by a conical stone in which is set an iron cross which has looped arms and has round pebbles on it set in mortar. The wall is made of rubble 'honeycombed' stone and over the entrance the stones are vertical splaying out on either side. The wall extends in a curve outwards on the east for two feet and on the west for three feet beyond the window to sink below the turf.

The bank, into which the ice pit was dug, is conical on top over the roof of the chamber and is thirty six paces around the base where it rests on the roof. On the top of the conical knoll is a stone fluted urn on a square pedestal. The knoll is roughly about twenty feet high.

A broad path leads up to the portico.

It is interesting to observe that this ice house resembles a grotto. In 1846 a grotto formed the entrance to the ice house at the Villa di papa Giulio Rome. There was an elliptical ice grotto at the famous Palazzo Pitti.

The honeycombed stone has been taken from the adjacent shore of the Firth the perforations in the stone being due to the action of marine organisms.

### *Herdmanston House.*

The ice chamber is situated to the west of the sadly dilapidated mansion on the top of a grassy bank which is parallel with the River Tyne. It is of the cup and dome type. No passage is now evident. There is no apparent entrance but there is an opening in the dome on the north side which has a sill sloping down towards the ice chamber. The opening is in an external arched wall of sandstone and has checks for a former cover or door. On the east side of the opening a low wall of ashlar sandstone extends out for fully three feet as if there had been perhaps a former low passage.

The walls of the cup and dome are of brick and the cup appears to be about six to eight feet deep from the sill of the opening.

The mound on the top is twenty paces in circumference excluding the front, and it is nine paces long.

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### *Broxmouth House.*

This ice house is of the cup and dome variety, and is situated under a steep bank that runs parallel to the edge of a small artificial lake that lies north of the deserted mansion. It is shaded by trees that screen the lake.

The entrance to the pit faces north to the lake and is three feet wide and six feet high. The north front wall is of ashlar red sandstone and has a rectangular central part in which is the outer entrance. It extends laterally four feet on either side of the entrance. The top of the wall is flat. There is a curved wall on either side extending to over sixteen feet from the outer edge of the central part and decreasing in height to ground level.

The passage is straight twelve feet long and eight feet high at its maximum, the ceiling being arched. Both are made of red brick. The inner entrance is 3 feet wide and five feet high. The iron staples of former inner and outer doors remain in the jambs.

The walls of the cup and dome are of red brick. The circumference of the chamber at its maximum is probably about fifty feet and the diameter twelve feet. The cup is ten feet deep. The height of the chamber is roughly eighteen to twenty feet. There is no opening in the ceiling above the dome. There is a great depth of soil in which grow large trees and a profusion of garlic.

Ice was obtainable from the adjoining lake.

### *Archerfield House.*

Its ice house is amongst trees on the north side of the gardens. The entrance faces north and is three feet wide and five feet and a half high.

The front wall is of ashlar red sandstone and extends on each side of the entrance. Laterally beyond that, the front wall extends six feet on both sides. The central part has a smooth surface while the two lateral parts have parallel grooves tooled on the face of the stone. The wall diminishes in height to ground level at either extremity. The height of the front wall from the lower edge of the lintel to the coping is fourteen inches, and the coping forms a wide concave arch on the front wall. There are checks for a former outer door. The inner entrance is three feet wide and five feet high.

The passage is short the length being less than the height. The ceiling is flat. Both passage and ceiling are made of stone. Projecting bricks on



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each side form checks and jambs to the inner entrance and half of the inner door remains in a broken state.

The cup and dome are made of red bricks. The cup contains old rubbish so the depth is not known but it is five feet down to the top of the rubbish, so probably the original depth was about eight feet. The ceiling is about two feet higher than the lintel of the inner entrance so the height of the interior of the ice house was about fifteen and a half feet.

The mound is about eight feet high and sixty three paces around the base and eight paces along the top. There is a growth on it of coltsfoot, red robin, nettles and umbelliferae. A great sycamore grows out of the base at the west end of the front wall.

A small stream flows past on the west side into a small dam from which ice could have been obtained.

### *Tynninghame House.*

The ice chamber is a large one and is situated behind the great mansion. The entrance faces north, is seven feet high and four feet wide. A front wall of red sandstone extends two feet on either side of it and an open unroofed passage leads to it with side walls eleven feet long.

The entrance is blocked by a modern concrete wall about four feet high. Beyond the wall a passage runs straight for eleven feet and at the end of it, at right angles, is another passage blocked by a four feet high concrete wall at its outer end and by a sheet of corrugated iron at its inner end.

It was impossible to see the chamber but I suspect it is probably a cup and dome pit and it must be large as there is a huge mound over it, eighty six paces round the base and eleven paces along the top from north to south.

### *Hedderwick Hill.*

The mansion of this name is about two miles west of Dunbar.

The ice house is a small rectangular building in the woods on the east side of the mansion.

The entrance, facing eastwards, is three feet wide, and over four feet high. The lintel is one oblong block of red sandstone and the jambs are of similar blocks. The front wall is arched on the top and the top of the arch is eighteen inches above the lintel. The base of the arch is on the lintel stone.



SMEATON ICE HOUSE



GOSFORD ICE HOUSE



ARCHERFIELD ICE HOUSE

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The wall extends eleven feet on one side of the entrance and five feet on the other side. There seems to have been only one door.

The walls of the chamber are nineteen inches thick, made of rubble sandstone and red volcanic rock. The chamber is eleven feet long, eight feet wide and five feet high. The ceiling is arched and is composed of red volcanic stone shaped like bricks and running in courses lengthways.

There are two square holes like joist holes at the base of either long wall within and another square hole at the base of the gable. The floor is on ground level.

The mound above the chamber is six paces along the top and seventeen paces around the base at the back and sides. Elder shrubs, nettles, bedstraws, speedwells and buttercups grow on it.

The bank, in which the pit is, is very low and has little slope on it.

It is small and not well-insulated.

### *Luffness House.*

Its ice house is situated in a wood behind the stables. The chamber appears to be about ten feet deep and is used as a rubbish heap. It is under a mound thirteen paces long on the top and forty eight paces around the base and about nine feet high. The top of the mound is thirty two paces in circumference.

A shaft of stone opens down into the chamber from the top of the mound. It is four feet square and four feet in depth and is closed by a makeshift cover of wood and metal sheeting. The only view obtainable of the ice chamber is through the opening and, being unable to get down into the chamber from this opening to see its extent, I can not say what shape it has.

On the south side of the mound are two curved ducts made of yellow sanitary drain pipe which probably ventilated the chamber.

There is now no sign of any entrance or passage to the chamber, the soil being heaped up all round it.

On the north side of the mound an oblong stone which has carved on it the date 1847 and the letters, G.W.H., was lying on the ground.

### *Saint Germain's House.*

Two ice houses are mentioned as being there. The only thing resembling

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an ice house which I could find is a crudely built structure in the west bank of the stream which runs past the east side of the mansion. It is a circular domed chamber built of rude boulders of local stone. It has an arched entrance on the east side, four feet wide, and five feet high, and an internal circumference of thirty feet.

Opposite the entrance is an opening three feet wide and four feet high which leads into a kind of passage now quite blocked by a huge piece of rock over which is a slab of red sandstone like those that frequently form the ceiling of an ice house. Beyond the rock is a small hole in which is what appears to be a pipe for water coming out of the ground. The floor of the passage is of earth but has lower levels of rock.

This may have been a subterranean drain for the house or perhaps a pipe from a well.

The chamber does not resemble an ice house but it could easily have been used as one as the stream has been dammed a little below where there is an outlet from a former pond from which ice could have been got.

### *Seacliff House.*

I searched all round this empty mansion for the ice house which was noted on an Ordnance Survey map, but failed to find it. I asked several of the local people but none knew it except one lady who remembered a hole in the local people but none knew it except one lady who remembered, in the ground in the wood east of the mansion, a hole full of water and covered by boards. It was on the site of the former ice house as shown on the map.

A. NIVEN ROBERTSON.

## THE MEDIEVAL HOSPITALS OF EAST LoTHIAN

APART from the medieval hospitals in the burgh of Haddington, which have been dealt with in a previous paper, there were in East Lothian a number of such foundations. The information we possess concerning them is very unequal and sometimes amounts to no more than a mere indication of their existence; and only in a minority of cases can we identify the type of hospital to which they belong. They include at least one hospital administered by the members of a religious order and one (perhaps two) attached to a collegiate church. It is evident that the career of some of these hospitals was brief; and it is uncertain whether any East Lothian "spittals" survived the Reformation, though the probability is that none did so. So far as can be ascertained, there are (with one doubtful exception) no remains of the buildings of these hospitals.

### *Ballincrieff.*

In the parish of Aberlady. This hospital, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is described latterly as the "Red Spittal", perhaps because of the colour of its stonework. In a record of November, 1296, it is said to have been founded by the ancestors of (the deceased) Robert de Pinkeny (one of the "competitors" for the Scottish throne in 1291). Pinkeny held the lands of Ballincrieff; and the hospital had twenty shillings yearly from the two mills as well as nine bovates and nine acres of land gifted to it by him and his forbears (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, no. 857). On 29 July, 1291, Walter its master, swore fealty to Edward I (*Ibid.*, II, no. 508), and, on 28 August, 1296, William de Tornal, "warden of the hospital of St. Cuthbert of Balnecryfe", did likewise (*Ibid.*, II, no. 823). There are references to the patronage of this hospital, "commonly called the Red Spittal (*Rubea Hospitalis*)", in a charter of Archibald, earl of Douglas to Christiana de Ramsay, of the lands of Ballincrieff and Gosford, dated 20 April, 1421 (*Douglas Book*, II, no. 60), and, again, on 6 March, 1422/4 (*Calendar of Charters in General Register House*, no. 258). But the hospital did not outlast

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that century. It had apparently expired before 13 June, 1481, for on that date "Redspettall" is mentioned as one of the prebends of the collegiate church of Dunglass (*Ibid.*, no. 496; cf. *Thirds of Benefices*, 28; *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, IV, 663 etc.); to which part of its lands had been granted, though the circumstances of transference are not known. Former properties of the hospital appear in the sixteenth century as the lands of "Eister Spittell" and "Wester Spittell", the latter apparently that part of the lands of Red Spittal held by the collegiate church of Dunglass. These lands came into the hands of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, Senator of the Supreme Court, and his wife, Jean Laing, by sasine granted him by John Laing of "Spittellis" on 27 June, 1608 (ratified by the Crown on 19 November, 1612) (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, VII, no. 778); and they were granted him anew, by royal charter, on 21 June and 16 July, 1621 (*Ibid.*, VIII, nos. 180, 204). The place-name "Spittal" indicates the approximate locality of this hospital. A granary "on the east of the farm stading of Ballincrief" is stated to be "apparently one of the buildings connected with it" (*Historical Monuments Commission's Report (East Lothian)*, 5); but as this structure belongs to the sixteenth century, its connection with the hospital is very doubtful. No indication is given of the type of this hospital.

### Bara.

In the parish of Morham. About 1340, there is a single mention of a hospital here (*Yester Writs*, no. 24).

### Dunbar.

An undated record, probably of the earlier sixteenth century, mentions "ane massindiew (Maison Dieu) or hospitall within the toun of dumbar" and attached to the collegiate church there (*Hutton's Collections* (National Library of Scotland), V). But, on 1 June, 1558, the "mason dew" (presumably the piece of land on which the hospital had stood), with two acres of land behind it, is included in the property leased to James Home in Dunbar by the minister and convent of the Trinitarian monastery of Peebles (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, IV, no. 3037); and this may mean that the hospital had been attached to the small Trinitarian monastery at Dunbar which was absorbed in 1529 by the larger house of that order at Peebles. The problem presented

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by this conflicting evidence is insoluble—unless there were two hospitals. “Maison Dieu” is a name commonly applied to a hospital for the poor. Miller, the local historian, writing in the early nineteenth century (his book was published in 1830), declares that “the ruins of a religious house (*sic*), vulgarly called the ‘Maiden Dew’, were cleared away to make room for the old Bowling-Green, which was situated at the head of the high-street” (*History of Dunbar*, 187).

### *Dunglass.*

From a bull of Pope Sixtus IV, dated 5 August, 1480, it appears that this was a hospital for the reception and maintenance of the poor, with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, and that it was built and endowed by Sir Alexander Home, lord of Home and Dunglass, near the collegiate church which he had founded there. The bull speaks of Sir Alexander’s intention of enlarging it (*Calendar of Papal Registers*, XIII, 271). This is a clear case of the association of a hospital with a collegiate church. There is no other reference to a hospital at Dunglass.

### *Fortune.*

This hospital was apparently situated in the parish of Athelstaneford. In a charter of 26 January, 1271/2, King Alexander III confirmed the donation to the Trinitarian monastery of Houston by Cristiana de Mubray (who founded it) including “the whole land which was of the hospital of Fortune” (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1887-8, 28). This would seem to indicate that the hospital—of which nothing is known—had become defunct before this date.

### *Houston.*

In the parish of Prestonkirk. In 1296, John, master of the hospital of the Holy Trinity of Houston, swore fealty to Edward I (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, no. 823) and had its lands restored (*Rotuli Scotiae*, I, 25b). This hospital was attached to the Trinitarian monastery of Houston or perhaps was identical with it.

### *North Berwick.*

At either end of the ferry on the Firth of Forth hospitals were erected.

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At the north end was the hospital of Ardross (Earlsferry), and at the south end, the hospital of North Berwick. The latter was founded, before 1154, by Duncan, fourth earl of Fife, for the reception of the poor and of pilgrims; and it was granted, along with the hospital of Ardross, by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, before 1177, to the Cistercian nuns of North Berwick, so that the hospital's purpose might be maintained (*Carte monialium de Northberwic* (Bannatyne Club), 3; see also *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, IV, 334-5). This hospital seems to have continued till the Reformation, though it had previously passed into the hands of Lauder of the Bass. There is a reference, on 1 February, 1555/6, to "the larde (laird) of Basis Hospitaill yaird dyke" as a boundary (*Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, IV. no. 3135); and, on 14 September, 1560, Robert Lauder of the Bass, "undoubted patron of the hospital of the poor brethren and of the perpetual chaplainry of the same beside the town of North Berwick", made a presentation to that chaplainry (*Northberwic*, 76-77). "The site of the hospital", it is stated, "has been fixed in Quality Street" (*Historical Monuments Commission's Report (East Lothian)*, 58).

### *St. German's.*

The modern "St. Germain's"; in the parish of Tranent. This hospital is of interest as one of the rare foundations and the only Scottish house of the Bethlehemite order, described in records as *Cruciferi cum stella* (crossbearers with the star) or *cum rubea stella* (with the red star)—the wearing of the red star of the order is mentioned e.g. in a supplication to the Pope of 17 July, 1419 (*Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome, 1418-1422* (Scottish History Society), 86). It should be noted that Spottiswoode's description of St. German's as a house of Knights Templars (*Religious Houses*, 435) is erroneous, though the Bethlehemites, like the Templars, had their origin in the time of the Crusades. For their history and relations with the bishop of Bethlehem, who was latterly located at the French hospital of Clamecy, the reader is referred to Egerton Beck's article in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1910-11, 371 ff. (A supplication of 10 July, 1419, shows that the bishop of Bethlehem was still at that date claiming the right of making appointments to the hospital of St. German (*Scottish Supplications*, 1418-1422, 83). The date of the foundation of the hospital is unknown, but



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Ralph, prior of St. German, is mentioned in a charter before 1219 (*Registrum de Dunfermelyn* (Bannatyne Club), no. 155), and another prior of this house appears in 1222 (*Liber S. Crucis* (Bannatyne Club), no. 62). Thus the Bethlehemite house in East Lothian antedated the only other foundation of that order in the British Isles, its hospital at London, founded in 1247. It is mentioned frequently in the thirteenth century. The "brethren of St. German" appear in "Bagimond's Roll" for 1275-6, when the hospital is assessed at forty shillings (*Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, VI, 58), while another taxation roll of the period puts the figure for the "house of St. German" at sixty shillings and eightpence (*Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees Society), lix). (In 1419, its value is given as sixty marks (*Scottish Supplications*, 1418-1422, 83)). On 22 June, 1291, the Pope granted an indulgence to those who visit the church of St. German, Tranent, on the feast of St. German (*Calendar of Papal Registers*, Letters, I, 538). In 1296, Bartholomew, master of the house of St. German, swore fealty to Edward I (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, no. 201); and as "master of the house of St. German near Haddington", and, again, as "master of the house of St. German of Tranent", had its lands restored by the English king (*Rotuli Scotiae*, I, 25b). St. German's held the parish churches of Aberluthnot, in Kincardineshire, and of Glenmuick and Glengairn, in Aberdeenshire (*Fasti Aberdonenses*, 21, 86, 349). By the fifteenth century, its character as a religious house seems to have lapsed and there are numerous indications in that period that it was held as a benefice by secular clergy (*Scottish Supplications*, 1418-1422, 13, 65, 85; *ibid.*, 1423-1428, 10; *Apostolic Camera and Scottish Benefices*, *passim*). Late in that century (9 February, 1495/6), a bull of Pope Alexander VI speaks of the hospital as ruinous and its revenues as secularised, and bestows the latter, at the instigation of King James IV, on the newly founded university of Old Aberdeen (King's College). The bull makes provision for one religious and three poor people at the hospital and for the support of three poor students in the university (*Fasti Aberdonenses*, no. 4). On 12 August, 1507, we find William, bishop of Aberdeen, designated in a charter "chancellor of the university and master of the hospital of St. German of the order of Jerusalemite (Jerosolomitani) crossbearers with the star in Lothian, annexed to the new college of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the said university" (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, V, no. 868); but this designation

## THE MEDIEVAL HOSPITALS OF EAST LOTHIAN

is merely a flourish and the inaccurate description of the order suggests a vague knowledge of what the hospital had been. We do not know whether the provision of the papal bull for inmates of the hospital took effect. On 12 August, 1577, Alexander Moresone, chaplain or preceptor of the chapel of St. German of the Star of Bethlehem, granted the lands called "St. German's lands" to George Douglas and Elizabeth Fairlie, his wife (*Ibid.*, IV, no. 2744).

One hospital appears to have been erroneously located in East Lothian. The endowments of the abbey of Holyrood, as set forth in the "Great Charter" of King David I (*Liber S. Crucis*, no. 1), include "Hamere and Forda (or Fordam) with their proper marches and the hospital with a ploughgate of land". According to Sir Archibald Lawrie, "Forda" was "a land in Whitekirk where, it seems, there was a hospital for travellers" (*Early Scottish Charters*, 385). This statement, however, is unacceptable for two reasons. Although the hospital, in this case, is mentioned along with Hamere and Forda, it is apparently a separate item and unconnected with these places; for, when these appear elsewhere, there is no reference to a hospital (e.g. *Liber S. Crucis*, nos. 2, 27 etc.). Also the assertion that this was a hospital for travellers has no evidence in support of it and is merely guesswork. The likelihood is that the hospital in question was not in East Lothian at all. It was probably St. Leonard's, in the vicinity of the abbey.

### *Additional Note.*

It is perhaps appropriate to mention here two hospitals which if not in East Lothian, are in its vicinity.

### *Aldcambus.*

Old Cambus in the parish of Cockburnspath. At an unrecorded date but probably in the later twelfth century, David de Quikswood made a donation of half a ploughgate of land in Aldcambus to this hospital and its leper inmates (Raine's *North Durham*, Appendix of Coldingham charters, no. CLXXXVI); and this grant was confirmed by King William the Lion at some point in his reign (1165-1214) (*Ibid.*, no. LIX). The only other reference to it is found in a late thirteenth century inventory of the Scottish possessions of the priory of Durham, where an entry is to the effect that Alan

## THE MEDIEVAL HOSPITALS OF EAST LOTHIAN

of Duns held a toft and a bovate of land that used to pay thirteen shillings and fourpence yearly to the hospital of "Aldkambous" but which is forfeited and in the hands of the prior (*Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees Society), lxxxix).

### *Cockburnspath.*

On 26 August, 1511 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, II, no. 3634) and 16 June, 1581 (*Ibid.*, V, no. 218), there are references to "the church of Oldhamstocks, the chapel (or chaplainry) of Cockburnspath and the hospital of the same". We also find a mention, on 25 April, 1567, of church lands in the town of Cockburnspath called "the Hospital" (*Ibid.*, IV, no. 1823). Beyond the fact of its existence, nothing is known of this hospital. Is it, by any chance, the hospital of Aldcambus, under a different name?

D. E. EASSON.

## TIMOTHY PONT MAP OF THE TYNE VALLEY

THERE is something almost uncanny about an old map. Its examination wafts one to a strange land familiar yet unfamiliar indeed almost mystical.

Here we have a section of a map of the Lothians made by Pont, one of the earliest of our Scottish cartographers and the first projector of a Scottish atlas, who surveyed all the counties and islands of Scotland.

It is dedicated to that serene potentate, James I, Monarch of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Carry your gaze out to sea and there riding on the "EDINBURGH FRYTH", can be seen high pooped sailing vessels, one of which idly discharges a cannon. Pause a second or two and you may almost hear the faint far distant report. These gallant ships are certainly ornamental even although out of perspective. The Bass Rock looks distinctly elevated!

The coast line and the islands seem familiar but to modern eyes, the spellings are distinctly queer. There is of course FIDRA and KRAYG LYTH, but what about LONG BELLENDEN? Can it be 'The Lamb' and how the change?

Then we have GLADESMOORE, PENKETHLAND, DALKETH, MUSCLEBURGH likewise LAMYRMOORE and GULAN, all recognisable.

Some old spellings may be more correct than their modern equivalents, but what about HADTYNTOUN? Is this the correct derivative spelling suggesting the TOUN on the Tyne? Plausible certainly but we are afraid not conclusive, as it is not supported by any of its ancient charters right back to the twelfth century. In the one of Ada the Countess, the name is spelt HADINTON (See Trans. Vol. I, Par. II).

Great variations of course occur in the old spellings of place names, but the County town, although spelt in every conceivable way, certainly never shows a T after Had. Here the etymology suggested by Pont's spelling must be open to question.

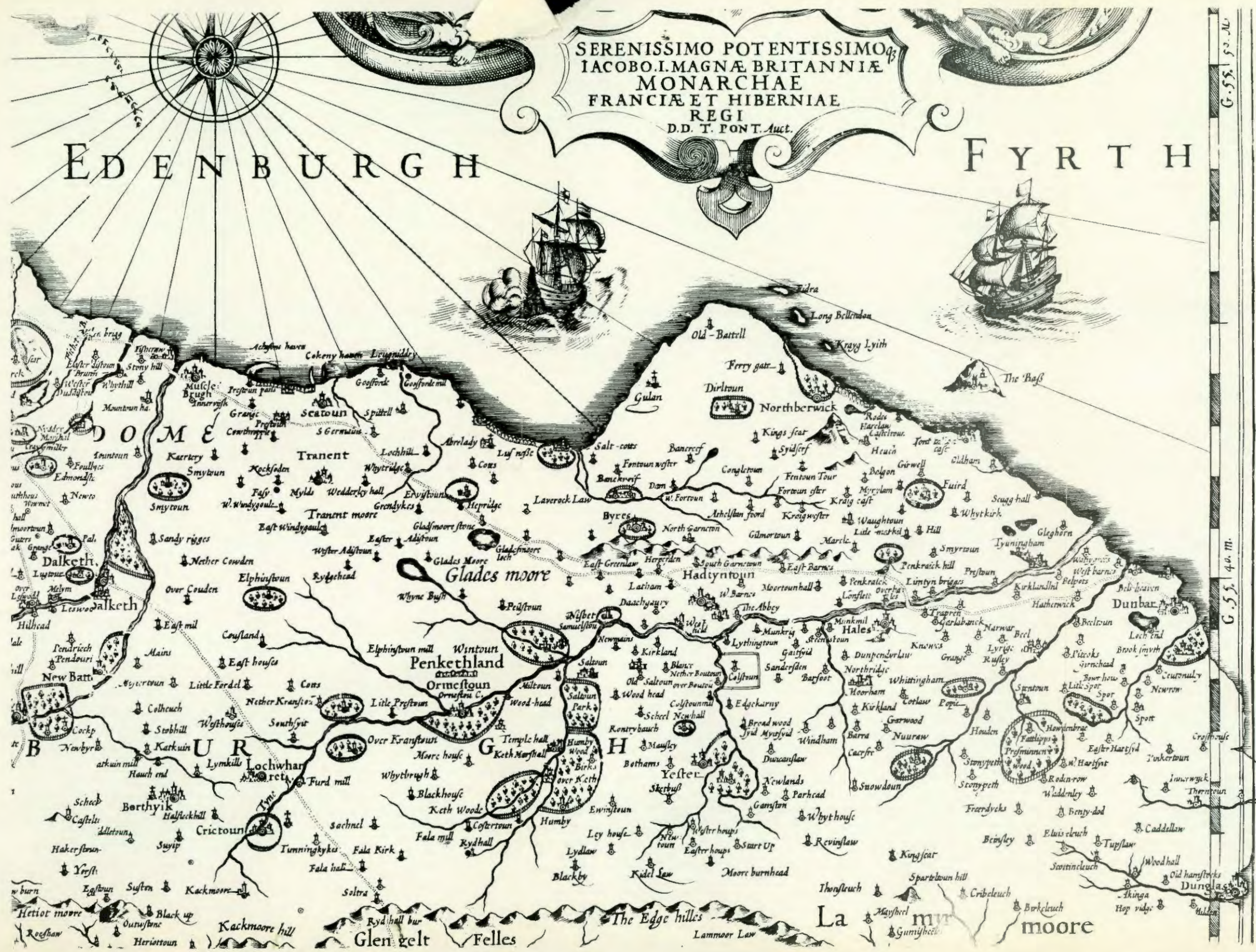
Johnston's place names gives it as 'Hading's Village' and it is possible that Hading may have been an Anglo-Saxon, as was DODIN of



SERENISSIMO POTENTISSIMO  
IACOBO. I. MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ  
MONARCHÆ  
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ  
REGI  
D.D. T. PONT. Auct.

EDENBURGH

FYRTH



G. 55. 50. 20.

G. 55. 40. 10.



## TIMOTHY PONT MAP OF THE TYNE VALLEY

DODINESTON (Duddingston).

It will be noted that names have disappeared in the intervening 350 years or are unidentifiable. The vanished names no doubt include the many little farms or crofts later absorbed by enclosures in the 18th century.

In those days there was much less land under cultivation. This suggests, therefore, a denser rural population on the ground then farmed.

Note the policies, apparently encircled by what look like substantial palisades but what were more likely to have been dykes.

Then there is an odd bridge here and there as at the ABBEY and LUNTYN BRIGGS (East Linton) but of course in early times rivers were mostly forded.

What can we make of the two large lochs which appear at Gladsmuir? Since they no longer exist one must conclude that they were probably drained at a later date.

Of roads there is a faint indication of the ancient route from Edinburgh to Dunbar skirting the south of the Garleton hills but the present A.1 road from Haddington to East Linton, did not, of course, then exist.

Few of the Pont maps show roads but his later ones have certain refinements in the way of symbols—a cross with the letter K after the name for a church, and cross wheel signs for the many mills. These do not appear in this particular map.

It must be remembered that Scotland in those days, was verily a 'land of brown heath and shaggy wood' and even our present highly cultivated East Lothian had then vast areas of undrained marshes, scrub, peat bogs and moors, with no road system though no doubt intersected by rough worn paths for pedestrians, horsemen or pack ponies. How, therefore, Pont set about his gigantic task covering all Scotland, we may well ask! So in spite of certain surely excusable inaccuracies, you will still be able to find your way about this strange land but we can hardly withhold our admiration from this our earliest cartographer. All honour to Timothy Pont born c.1560 died c.1630.

ROBERT WATERSTON.

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

In his Paper in Volume VI of the *Transactions*, dealing with the fairly recent transmission of certain old Haddington Records to the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh, Mr Montgomerie refers (p. 38) to a 'missing bundle' said to contain copies of the Burgh Treasurer's Accounts for 1554, 1555, and some subsequent years. He indicated however that copies or excerpts from some of these had been made by Dr Wallace James, a former provost of the burgh, and by Mr James Robb, the burgh historian; and that these transcripts (of which he gives a sample) indicate how valuable these accounts are in respect of the information they give regarding the social and administrative life of the burgh. He expressed the hope (p. 39) that the originals, if found, or the transcripts might eventually be printed in the *Transactions*.

Attention must be drawn in this connection to a series of records which have long been preserved in the Scottish Record Office, viz., 'Accounts of the Common Good and Customs of Burghs', concerning which Mr Matthew Livingstone in his *Guide to the Public Records of Scotland deposited in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh* has the following comment:

"The 'Common Good' consisted of the profits of the burghal lands, with funds arising from the fees paid on admission of burgesses and from other sources. It was liable, after payment of the King's mails or rents, to the support of the general police and administration of the burgh, to the maintenance of a tolbooth and tron or weigh-house, and to the purposes of fortification or defence against the king's enemies or the equipment of the inhabitants in his service . . . The administration of the burgh revenues was at an early date subjected to the supervision of the high chamberlain on his 'aires' or circuits, and, later, the accounts were ordered to be produced and audited in Exchequer yearly, along with the accounts of the customs, when all parties having interest might appear and assist in the examination."

It is interesting to find that the accounts transcribed by Wallace James

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

and Robb, and the 'Day Book of John Kyle' (*Transactions*, IV, 83) are of a precisely similar nature to the above; and indeed reference is made in the accounts themselves to the fact of presentation to Exchequer for auditing. There is evidence however that more than one copy of some of the accounts existed, and that they were not always in identical terms. It is probable that one set of accounts went to Exchequer, and another (perhaps more than one) was kept by the town clerk or treasurer. This would explain some of the discrepancies in the various accounts hereafter printed.

It has therefore been thought desirable to include the foregoing extant originals with the transcripts made by Robb and Wallace James, and to print them more or less verbatim in chronological order, as time and space permit. The present instalment contains accounts as follows:

<i>Account No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Source.</i>
I.	1554	Wallace James Notebook.
II.	1555	Wallace James Notebook.
III.	1557-8	Register House original.
IV.	1558	Wallace James Notebook.
V.	1559	Wallace James Notebook.
	1565	(Mentioned in <i>Transactions</i> , VI, 38, but not yet traced).
VI.	1571-2	Wallace James Notebook. (Compared with Robb's transcript).
VII.	1573-4	Day Book of John Kyle (orig.).

There remain one more account (1574-5) copied by Wallace James, besides Register House originals for 1576-7, 1578-9, 1588-9, 1598-9, 1600-1, and some later accounts; besides a few papers relating to customs on wool, etc.

It is proposed to publish in the next volume of *Transactions* an analysis of the subjects dealt with in the accounts, especially where fresh light may be thrown on the history of the burgh. In order to facilitate reference the Accounts are numbered I, II, etc., and the items are also numbered.

HENRY M. PATON.



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. I.

1554.

[Transcript by Wallace James

The Compt of the Commone gudis of the burgh of Hadingtoun of the yeir of God im<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> liiii yeris

Thesaurar of the said burgh

- 1 The comptar is chargit and onerit with the fermes of thair twa commone corn myllis of the yeir of thair comptis extending to xv<sup>xx</sup> x merkis mony
- 2 Alsua chargit with the fermes of thair small custummis, custummis of the trone with ancharaige, wyld aventuris<sup>1</sup> of thair hawin of Abirlady, aker males, burro males and hauch males, extending to lix lib. xii sh.  
Summa of haill oneratioun and charge is ii<sup>c</sup> iii<sup>xx</sup> vi lib. v sh. iiiii d.
- Exoneratioun and discharge
- 3 Item to the chakker (*Exchequer*) for the custummis of the said burgh in the yeir of the compt xv lib.
- 4 Item to the prioress and convent of the abbay of Hadingtoun for the teyndis of the saidis milles iiiii lib.
- 5 Item to the freris conventualis of Hadingtoun for the few ferm of Raf Egglinsis akeris v lib.
- 6 Item to the prebendaris of the college kyrk of Hadingtoun xli lib.
- 7 Item to the provest of the said burgh of fye (*fee*). x merkis
- 8 Item to the twa ballies of the said burgh of fye viii lib.
- 9 Item to the commone clark of the said burgh of fye v merkis
- 10 Item to thre serjandis of fye iiiii lib. x sh
- 11 Item to the thesaurar of fye iiiii lib.
- 12 Item to the kepar of the knok (*clock*) iii lib.
- 13 Item to Mr William Browne burgess yeirly during his lyfytyme for agayne gettin of ane evident of Glaidmure furth of my Lord Bothwellis handis xl lib.
- 14 Item to Mr David Borthik procuratour for the said burgh x lib.
- 15 Item to Robert Maitland for agayne gettin of the haill evidentis pertening to the towne furcht of the Inglismannis handis of yeirly pensioun during his lyfytyme viii merkis
- 16 Item to ane skoill maister xx merkis

1. Export trade.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 17 Item to the hangman of fye xl sh
- 18 Item to the bellman for praying for all cristianis saulis fyre and water  
xiii sh iiii d
- 19 Item to twa myllaris of fye xx merkis
- 20 Item to foure seirsaris (*searchers*) of the merkettis ii merkis
- 21 Item to the cunnaris (*testers*) of aill and wyne xiii sh iiii d
- 22 Item for byggin of the mowter (*multure*) hous the yeir of the compt x lib.
- 23 Item to ane Ducht man for tymmar to the kirk and hayme bryngin of  
the samyn xx lib.
- 24 The x day of October the yeir of the compt  
Item to Patrik Lauta to feche George Sempill appoynt to commune  
(*confer*) with the provest and ballies for byggin of the knok hous the  
xv day of Februar viii sh
- 25 Item (14 May) to the said Georg for mending of the said knok hous  
allerin of the towbucht spouttis and cerkellis mending xxx lib.
- 26 Item (16 May) to twa schip brokin men be command of the provest v sh
- 27 Item to the provest and ane with him to ryd to Edinburgh for addressin  
of besynes of the towne xviii May the yeir of the compt . . . . dayis  
xxx sh
- 28 Item to ane pursewant for warnyng (*summoning*) of the burgh to the  
chakker yeir foirsaid ii sh
- 29 Item to the provest and ane with him to ryde to Edinburgh for besynes  
of the townis on Witsonday within yeir of the compt v lib.
- 30 Item to Johne Thomson in expensis to Dundee and Edinburgh with chargis  
for conventioun of burrois the xxii day of Junii yeir foirsaid xx sh
- 31 Item for ane ruff spar to the knok hous and cart hyre thair of xiiii Merchii  
iii lib.
- 32 Item to ane wrycht for his wirkmanschip of the knok hous xv Aprilis v lib.
- 33 (20 April) Item for ane horologe to the knok xl sh
- 34 Item to commissioneris of the burgh to ryd to the parliament in expensis  
yeirof the compt iii lib. x sh
- 35 (15 July) Item for ane myll clouss (*sluice*) byggyn in tymmar stayne wark  
and workmanschip xl sh
- 36 Item for clengin of the towbucht (*tolbooth*) and mendin of the saittis 20  
Julii anno ut supra xiiii sh

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

37. Item to Johne Forrest ane of the fermoraris of the saidis myllis in part of payment of the soume of viii<sup>xx</sup> x lib. x sh aucht to him be the towne as his comptis beiris maid the ix day of December anno of the compt for byggin of the saidis myllis castin and reddin of the dammis eftir the departin of the Inglismen out of the said burgh      xxiiii lib. xi sh vi d
38. Item to Johne Aytoun that uther fermerar of the saidis millis in part of payment of the soumes of x<sup>xx</sup> ane lib. xxiii d mony aucht to him be the towne as his compt beris maid the said day and yeir for causis forsaidis      xxiiii lib. xi sh vi d
39. And for castin of fowseis (*trenches*) about the said towne and makin of pavillionis afoire the entre of the Inglismen      (*no sum*)

ACCOUNT No. II.

1555. [Transcript by Wallace James

The compt of the commone gudis of the burgh foresaidis of the yeir of God im<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lv yeris

1. The thesaurar chargit with and onerit with the soume of xv<sup>xx</sup> x merkis mony of ferme for the saidis twa corn myllis yeir abone specifit
  2. Item onerit and chargit with the fermes of the small custumes of the said burgh, custumis of the trone ancharaige and wyld aventuris of the hawin of Abirlady, aker males, burro males and haucht males extending to      lix lib. xii sh
- Summa of oneratioun and charge is ii<sup>c</sup> iii<sup>xx</sup> vi lib. v sh iiiii d

### Exoneratio

3. Item to the chakker for the custummis of the said burgh      xv lib.
4. Item to the abbay of Hadingtoun for the teynd of the saidis milles      iiiii lib.
5. Item to the freris of Hadingtoun for the few farme of Raff Egglynnis akeris      v lib.
6. Item to the prebendaris of the college kyrk of Hadingtoun      xli (*sic*) lib.
7. Item to the provest of the said burgh of fye      x merkis
8. Item to twa ballies of the said burgh of fye      viiii lib.
9. Item to Mr David Borthik procuratour for the said burgh of fye      x lib.
10. Item to thre serjandis of fye      iiiii lib. x sh
11. Item to the thesaurar of fye      iiiii lib.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 12 Item to the kepar of the knok . . . . . liii lib.
- 13 Item to Mr William Browne of pensioun during his lyftyme for agayne  
gettin of ane evident of Glaidmure fra my lord Bothwell . . . . . xl lib.
- 14 Item to Robert Maitland of yeirly pensioun for agayne gettin of the hail  
evidentis pertenying to the towne furtht of the Inglismannis handis  
viii merkis
- 15 Item to ane maister of techin of ane skoill . . . . . xx merkis
- 16 Item to ane hangman of fye . . . . . xl sh
- 17 Item to the belman for prayin for all cristiane saulis fyre and water  
xiii sh iiii d
- 18 Item to foure seirsaris of the merkettis . . . . . ii merkis
- 19 Item to the cunnaris of aill and wyne . . . . . xiii sh iiii d
- 20 Item gevin of expensis to the custumaris to ryde to Edinburgh to gett the  
tabill of thair custumis<sup>1</sup> . . . . . xi sh viii d
- 21 Item (the viii day of August yeir of the compt) in expensis to Johne  
Aytoun and Barnard Thomsoun to ryde to Sanctandros to gett seques-  
tratioun of the personaige for not byggin of quheir (*choir*) of the said  
burgh . . . . . iiii lib.
- 22 Item (the last day of November) in expensis to James Oliphant and  
Barnard Thomsoun fyfe dayis in Edinburgh to have appoyntit with  
the prior of Sanct Andros upoun the byggin of the said quheir . . . . . xlvii sh
- 23 Item (the xiii day of December) in expensis to James Oliphant Adam  
Wilsoun and Barnard Thomsoun v dayis in Edinburgh in the moneth  
of Januar the yeir of the compt for appoyntment foresaid . . . . . iiii lib. xv sh
- 24 Item in expensis to James Oliphant provest and Johne Forrest burgess the  
xxi day of May the yeir of the compt to pass to the parliament and  
remanand thair vii dayis . . . . . iiii lib. ii sh iiii d
- 25 Item in expensis to the saidis personis x dayis in Edinburgh in the moneth  
of Junii yeir foresaid for reformatioun gettin of the taxt roll iiii lib. v sh
- 26 Item to Johne Forrest burges in part of payment of ane gretar sowme  
aucht to him be the towne . . . . . xxiiii lib. x sh
- 27 Item to Johne Aytoun in part of payment of the soume of (*blank*) aucht  
to him be the towne as his comptis beris maid the x day of December  
yeir forsaid for byggyn of the saidis milles castin and reddin of the  
dammis eftir the departin of the Inglismen out of the said burgh  
xxiiii lib. x sh

1. This entry deleted.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. III.

1557-58.

[Scottish Record Office

Hadingtoun anno lviii<sup>o</sup>

The coumpt of the commoun gud of the burgh of Hadingtoun in the yeir of God im<sup>o</sup> v<sup>c</sup> l sevin yeiris

- 1 In primis the thesaurar of the said burgh chargit with the fermes of the twa corn mylnis of the said burgh anno im<sup>o</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lvii<sup>o</sup> extending to xliii<sup>xx</sup> merkis
- 2 Chargit with the burro maillis of the said burgh and aker maillis the small custumis the custumis of the trone with anchoraige and wyld aventuris of thair havin of Aberlady and hawch extending to fiftie pundis  
Summa of haill oneratioun and chargis xi<sup>xx</sup> xvi lib. xiii sh iiii d  
Oneratioun (*sic*) and discharge
- 3 Item to chakker for the burro maillis of the said burgh the yeir of this compt x lib.
- 4 Item to the abbay of Dunfermlene xl sh
- 5 Item to the abbay of Hadingtoun xl sh
- 6 Item to the maister of the hospitall of Sanct Laurens howse xx sh
- 7 Item to the commissaris of the said burgh in expensis to cum to the chakker xl sh
- 8 Item to the clarkis and ischarris (*ushers*) of the dure vi sh
- 9 Item to the prioress and convent of the abbay of Hadingtoun for the teyndis of thair mylnis iiii lib.
- 10 Item to the freris minoris of Hadingtoun of few ferme for Raf Eglingis akaris v lib.
- 11 Item to the provest of fee x merkis
- 12 Item to twa baillies of fee viii lib.
- 13 Item to Mr David Borthuik procurator for the toun of fe x lib.
- 14 Item to the thesaurar of fee iiii lib.
- 15 Item to the commoun clark of fee iii lib. iii sh
- 16 Item to thre serjandis of fee iiii lib. x sh
- 17 Item to the keipar of the knock of fee iii lib.
- 18 Item to Mr Williame Broun for agane gettin of ane pretendit evident of Glaidismure owt of the handis of my lord Bothuile xl lib.
- 19 Item to Robert Maitland for gettin of the townis evidentis owt of the Inglismennis handis viii merkis

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

20	Item to the scule maister of fee	xx merkis
21	Item for scule howse maill	xl sh
22	Item to ane lokman of fee	xl sh
23	Item to the belman for praying for all cristyne saullis	xiii sh iiii d
24	Item to four sersarris of mercattis	ii merkis
25	Item to the cunnarris of wyne and aill	xiii sh iiii d
	Summa of feellis ( <i>fees</i> ) of this present yeir of compt is ( <i>blank</i> )	
26	Item to James Peirsoun smyth for makin of twa irnis to pekkis ( <i>peck measures</i> )	xvi d
27	Item for ane snek to the kirk dure	xx d
28	Item for dychtting of the towbuyth	vi d
29	Item for correkin of the pekkis ( <i>adjusting the weights</i> )	viii d
30	Item for mending and on putting of the lok of the counsell howse dure	iiii d
31	Item for ane rufe spar to the kirk	iiii sh
32	Item for v dowbill sparris to the kirk	v sh x d
33	Item for greit and small nalis to the lathyn	iii sh iiii d
34	Item to ane masone to maik hoillis in the pyllarris to lat in the tymmar	viii d
35	Item to ane wrycht for wyrkin	ii sh
36	Item for catting ( <i>patching up</i> ) of the kirk wall	v sh
37	Item for candill to settarris of the taxt	ii d
38	Item to the scheiphird of Glaidismure of fye	iiii lib.
39	Item to Patrik Mertyne twa dayis in Edinburgh speikand with Johne Young anentis the furthgangan of the toun of Edinburgh to the oist ( <i>host</i> , i.e. military raid) in expensis	viii sh
40	Item for wyne to strangearris at command of provest baillies and counsell	xxxv sh iii d
41	Item for breid and aill to xvi plewchtis teland ane part of Glaidismure to the hird	xv sh viii d
42	Item for raising of the quenis letters dischargeand all burgessis to pass upoun ony schireffis brevis ( <i>to sit on assise</i> )	ix sh viii d
43	Item in expensis to the provest and James Oliphant and a servand with thame twa dayis in Edinburgh at the senze ( <i>synod</i> )	xxvi sh viii d
44	Item to the pursephant that brocht the precept of the chakker	ii sh

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 45 Item for catting (*filling*) of ane hoill in the kirk wall vi d
- 46 Item to schir Thomas Stevin in expensis ane day in Edinburgh to awise  
with Mr David Borthuik upoun the townis effaris v sh
- 47 Item in expensis maid upoun certane jugis arbitratouris chosin betuix the  
said burgh and James Cokburn of Scraling to se and devide ane part  
of Glaidismure debatable betuix thame for wrytarris and scribis to  
thame necessar procuratouris men of law at sundrey diettis  
xxxvii lib. xix sh. x d
- 48 Item for wyning (*quarrying*) of stanis hewing of the samyn carying of  
thame to Glaidismure and setting of the samyn with coill and calk to  
be marche stanis v lib. ii sh
- 49 Item to the clarkis for registreing of the decreit pronuncit be the jugis  
arbitralis in the buykis of counsell ii merkis
- 50 Item to the masarris viii sh
- 51 Item to George Gibsoun for the extract of the said decreit xl sh
- 52 Item to his servand that wrait it xviii d
- 53 Item the commissarris expensis dressing the said decreit xix sh x d
- 54 Item for biggin of ane uther howse upoun Glaidismure xv lib. iiii sh vi d
- 55 Item for ane bell to the knok xxx lib
- 56 Item to Williame Ogill for extracting of the said decreit and perambula-  
tioun of Glaidismure under the quarter seill in dowbill forme x merkis
- 57 Suprascriptum compotum redditum et admissum per honorabiles viros  
Johannem Ayton prepositum Thomam Dikesoun et Barnardum  
Thomsoun balivos dicti burgi Johannem Forrest Adam Wilson  
Willielmum Gybsoun Johannem Douglas lathomum Jacobum Oliphant  
Thomam Puntoun Thomam Waus Johannem Douglas pistorem Jacobum  
Horn auditores hujusmodi compoti et subscriptum per me dominum  
Thomam Stevin presbyterum scribam burgi predicti teste manu mea  

Thomas Stevin presbyter notarius publicus  
ac scriba burgi de Hadinton ————— assero

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. IV.

1558.

[Transcript by Wallace James

The compt<sup>1</sup> of the commune gude of the burgh of Hadingtoun of the year of God im<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lviii yeris

- 1 In primis the thesaurar of the said burgh chargit with the fermes of the twa corne mylles of the said burgh anno im<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lvii extending to xiii<sup>xx</sup> (sic) merkis
- 2 Chargit with the burro males of the said burgh and aker males the small custummis the custumis of the trone with anchoraige and wyld aventuris of thair hawin of Abirlady and hawcht extendin to fyfty pundis  
Summa of haille oneratioun and charge is xi<sup>xx</sup> xvi lib. xiii sh iiii d  
Exoneratioun and discharge
- 3 Item to chakker for the burro males of the said burgh the year of this compt x lib.
- 4 Item to the abbay of Dunfermlyn xl sh
- 5 Item to the abbay of Hadingtoun xl sh
- 6 Item to the maister of the hospitall of Sanct Laurens hous xx sh
- 7 Item to the commissaris of the said burgh in expensis to cum to the chakker xl sh
- 8 Item to the clarkis and ischaris of the dur vi sh
- 9 Item to the prioress and convent of the abbay of Hadingtoun for the teyndis of thair milles iiii lib.
- 10 Item to the freris minoris of Hadingtoun of few ferme for Raff Eglinis akeris v lib.
- 11 Item to the provest of fye x merkis
- 12 Item to twa ballies of fye viii lib.
- 13 Item to Mr David Borthik procuratour for the toun of fye x lib.
- 14 Item to the thesaurar of fye iiii lib.
- 15 Item to the commune clark of fye iii lib. iii sh
- 16 Item to thre serjandis of fye iiii lib. x sh
- 17 Item to the kepar of the knok of fye iii lib.
- 18 Item to Mr William Broun for agayne gettin of ane evident of Gladismure

1. This account duplicates (in part) Account No. III, and then follows some other original; while James Robb transcribed apparently from yet another source. His variants are indicated by letter (R).



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- out of the handis of my lord Bothwel xl lib.
- 19 Item to Robert Maitland for gettin of the townes evidentis out of the  
Inglismennis handis viii merkis
- 20 Item to ane skoill maister of fye xx merkis
- 21 Item for ane skoill hous maill xl sh
- 22 Item to ane lokman of fye xl sh
- 23 Item to the bellman for prayin for all cristiane saulis xiii sh iiii d
- 24 Item to foure sersaris of merkattis ii merkis
- 25 Item to cunnaris of wyne and aill xiii sh iiii d
- Summa of fyellis of this present yeir of comptis vi<sup>xx</sup> x lib. iiii  
sh viii d
- 26 Item to James Peirsoun smyth for makin of ii irnis to pykkis xix Decem-  
bris xvi d
- 27 Item for ane snekk to the kirk dur xx d
- 28 Item for dechthin of the tolbutth vi d
- 29 Item for correkkin of the pekkis viii d
- 30 Item for mending and on putting of the lok of consall hous dur iiii d
- 31 Item for ane rufe spar to the kyrk iiii sh
- 32 Item for fyve dowbill sparris to the kirk v sh x d
- 33 Item for greit and small nalis to the lathin iii sh viii d
- 34 Item to ane mason to mak hoillis in the pyllaris to lat in the tymmar viii d
- 35 Item to ane wrycht for wyrkin ii sh
- 36 Item for cattin of the kirk wall v sh
- 37 Item for candill to settaris of the taxt ii d
- 38 Item to the schepherd of Gladismure iii (sic) lib.
- 39 Item to Patrik Mertyne twa dayis in Edinburgh spekand with Johne  
Young anentis the furth gangin of the toun of Edinburgh to the oist<sup>1</sup>  
in expensis viii sh

*(After this point Wallace James passes to another copy)*

- 40 Item (decimo Decembris anno precedente) gevin to the thesaurar of the  
yeir precedent iii lib. xv sh vii d quhilk was superexpendit be him at  
his compt makin
- 41 Item (xii Maii) for wynin of quarrell ledin of stanis lyme sand and werk-
1. Robb in similar entry says 'to the army'.

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- lv lib. iii sh vi d
- manschip to mend thair dammis
- 42 Item (xv Maii) for ane pece of land to be ane commone gait quhilk was distroyit be the water and for mendin of the commone gait at the Grypwell xxx lib. x sh
- 43 Item (xxiiii Maii) to Patrik Lauta for mendin of the tounis hous iii lib.
- 44 Item (secundo Junii) to Janet Oliphant<sup>1</sup> for the townis effaris vi lib.
- 45 Item (decimo Junii) to pure folkis failyeit (*feeble*) within the burgh of almuss vi lib.
- 46 Item (xix Junii) for towwis to theiffis iii sh
- 47 Item xxiiii Junii for thre duson daillis vii lib. x sh
- 48 Item for the hayme bryngin of the samyn xxxvi sh
- 49 Item the thesaurers expensis in byin of the samyn xiii sh iii d
- 50 Item xx Octobris in expensis to the provest and baillies viii dayis in Edinburgh in spekin with the lady Bukcleucht and lard of Crenstoun upoun the oppressioun and spulzie done be thair servandis of Neisbett of the commone mure of Gladismure viii lib.
- 51 Item for the telin of ane part of Gladismure and seid sawin thairupone x lib.
- 52 Item for byggyn of 100(R) rude of double dyk about the samyn vi lib. vi sh viii d
- 53 Item for mending of the knok x lib.
- 54 Item to ane wache man upon the tolbutth heid nychtly fra Mychaelmes to Candilmes in oukly waige x sh extending to xviii oukkis or thairby summa ix lib.
- 55 Item to the pursephant that presentit the preceptis of the chakker iii sh
- 56 Memorandum that upone the xxv day of Julii in the yeir of God im<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lix yeris be the sound of the hand bell of the burgh of Hadingtoun war warnit all and syndry personis quham it efferis to compeir before the lordis auditouris of our soveranes chakker the xxviii day of Julii instant to heir compt and dispositioun of the commone gudis of the said burgh maid and gevin be the thesaurar thairof in presens of the saidis lordis as efferis.

1. Robb has an entry 'To Janet Oliphant for timmer for the touns affairs', £4; and another 'To Janet Oliphant for the touns affairs', £3.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. V.

1559. [Transcript by Wallace James

(The compt of the commone gude of the burgh of  
Hadingtoun of the yeir of God im<sup>m</sup> vc lix yeris)

Regular items very similar to former entries [W.J.]

1	Item for reddin of the wolt ( <i>vault</i> ) of the tolbutth fallin	xl sh
2	Item for foure chalderis of lyme to byg the samyn ilk chalder price xiii sh summa totalis	xvi lib. xvi sh
3	Item to Peter Wallace for ledin of viii <sup>xx</sup> cartis of sand	iiii merkis
4	Item to Peter Wallace for leding of vi <sup>xx</sup> cartfullis of stanis to the sail wolt	xl sh
5	Item for ridlyn of the lyme and sand foresaidis	xxx sh
6	Item to thre masonis . . . dayis in byggyn of the wolt	xxiiii lib.
7	Item to foure barromen . . . dayis ilk day ilk barroman xx d summa xx merkis	
8	Item for hayme bryngin of centreis ( <i>scaffolding for arch</i> ) out of Elvin- stoun to byg the samyn	xxxii sh
9	Item for iii dusin daillis to cleyth the sentreis	vi lib.
10	Item to twa wrychtis to werk the samyn viii dayis ilk day . . . d summa xlii sh	
11	Item for ane dusin garronis ( <i>oak spars</i> ) to be skaffetis ( <i>scaffolding</i> )	xxv sh
12	Item for ane dusin griftis (? geistis, <i>joists</i> ) to the cunsall hous	iiii lib.
13	Item for cart hyre of the samyn	xl sh
14	Item for wynin of sand	xxx sh
15	Item for viii greftis (? geistis) to the trumpet loft	iiii lib.
16	Item for ii dusin daillis	iiii lib.
17	Item for ii dusin rauchtarris	iii lib.
18	Item for irn nalis thairto	xii sh
19	Item to the wrychtis xiiii dayis in wyrkin of the samyn	iiii lib. xviii sh
20	Item for telin and harrowin of Gladismure	. . . merkis
21	Item for x bollis aittis sawin thairto	xii lib.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. VI.

1571-72.

[Transcript by Wallace James

The Thesauraris compt buke<sup>1</sup> fra the Mertymes of the yeir  
of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxi yeiris to the Mertymes i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxii yeiris

- 1 Item to Johne Burn for inputtin of ane garroun to the bak of ane of the  
north windois of the kirk and hewin it within the stance of irne . . . ii sh
- 2 Item to tua fallowis for bering hame the twa ledderis that the garroun  
wes put up with . . . . .
- 3 Item to Alexander Langlandis for mending of the lok of the eist port  
and makin of ane kie till it . . . . .
- 4 Item to James Cokburne than baillie for to ryde to Leyth befor the kirk  
anent the actioun persewit be Mr Patrik Creych the xiiii xv and xvi  
dayis of Januar to him for thai thre dayis . . . . . xxx sh
- 5 Item to Johne Thomsoun to ryde with him thai thre dayis . . . . . xv sh
- 6 Item to James Hog for reddin of the spouttis and dichtin the tolbutth  
heid to leyd away the watter . . . . .
- 7 Item to Alexander Langlandis for makin of ane dowbill bat (*iron staple*)  
to the lok of the ovir counsall-hous and for onputtin of the lok of the  
samyn . . . . .
- 8 Item for ane new lok to the samyn dur . . . . .
- 9 Item to Alexander Langlandis for mending of the lok of the north dur  
quhen it was brokin at Yule . . . . .
- 10 Item to him for makin of ane stapill to the eist port . . . . .
- 11 Item to him for puttin in of lang irne stapillis of the mydboyth of Sanct  
James place . . . . . xii sh
- 12 Item for leid to yet thame with . . . . . ii sh
- 13 Item for tymmer to mak the dowbill dur till it . . . . . xx sh
- 14 Item for naillis till it . . . . . vii sh
- 15 Item for the lok till it . . . . . viii sh
- 16 Item for bandis till it and naillis to set thame on with . . . . .
- 17 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for makin ane dowbill dur till it . . . . .
- 18 Item to William Davidson for ganging to Samelston and to the abbay  
about Mathow Liddell minister to heale (?) Johne Carkettillis barne

<sup>1</sup> Margins of book seem to have been worn, and some words and prices lost. Robb supplies a transcript, from which additions and corrections are taken R).

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- and to mary Nycoll Dunlapis dochter . . . . .
- 19 Item to William Wilsoun for gangin to the toun of Edinburgh and the  
Watter of Leyth myllnis to seik ane myllar thre dayis xx sh
- 20 Item to ane swacher (*drummer*) of Lawder to stryk the swach in Lawder  
brig<sup>1</sup> quhen . . . come and raid to Jedburgh<sup>1</sup> v sh
- 21 Item to Johne Hoip for strykin on the swatch quhen thai yeid of the  
toun to gadder the nyghbours vi d
- 22 Item to William Young for gangin to Leyth with ane bill to Mr David  
Borthuik . . . . .
- 23 Item for ane new pect (*peck measure*) to the meill mercat ii sh
- 24 Item for mending of the auld pectis and firloft and girdin of thame ii sh
- 25 Item (ix March) to William Wilsoun for gangin to Dalkeyth myllnis to  
seik ane myllar vi sh viii d
- 26 Item to Johne Hoip for gangin to Lethingtoun with the swatch quhen  
the [Lord] Lindsay yeid to Lethingtoun at the provosts command<sup>2</sup> . . .
- 27 Item to Johne Douglas at command of the counsall for gangin to Loch-  
levin about the ministeris stipend fyve dayis to himself and his boy  
iii lib.
- 28 Item to Mr David Borthuik for his pensioun of the twa yeiris last bypast  
xx lib.
- 29 Item to William Broun lok man for his fie x sh
- 30 Item to Robert Leirmonth chammerlane to my Lord Lindsay for the  
multur of the myllnis for the Mertymes terme of the yeir of God lxxi  
yeiris and the Witsunday terme lxxii yeiris iiiii lib.
- 31 Item for sex laid of collis [whins (R)] that wer brint in the tolbuith be  
the wache the xii nychtis xv sh vi d
- 32 Item forhedder that the wachmen brint in the tolbuith the first nycht  
thai wachit of Johne Grayis hadder stak v sh
- 33 Item to William Wilsoun for gangin about Johne Fowlar in Spot myln  
twa dayis in Merch xiii sh iiiii d
- 34 Item to the causay maker for layin of the causay under William . . . .  
stair extendin to thre quarters of ane rude xx sh
- 35 Item for leidin of sand till it half ane day iiiii sh
- 36 Item to William Broun for gadding of xi cartfull stanis xxxiii sh

<sup>1</sup> Robb has a likelier rendering, 'bayth whan thai come and yeid to Jedburgh.'

<sup>2</sup> Robb adds 'and John Mayne with him, xxiii d'.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 37 Item to Adame Wilsoun for ane basin to serve the kirk with xxxiii sh  
[xxviii sh (R)]
- 38 Item to Johne Cambel for bringin of the auld glass fra the kirk      iii d
- 39 Item delyverit to Henry Campbell for biggin of the kirk windois for the  
warkmanschip of thame
- 40 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for settin up the scaffetting and findin (?) of  
it to the haill biggin and settin up the glass      iii lib.
- 41 Item to Robert Gray for the wyning of the stanis about the kirk to the  
windois and helping to beir thame ane day      xviii d
- 42 Item to Johne Gray for leiding of four cartfull stanis fra Sanct Johnes  
port and rest of the day leiding stanis to the kirk dyk upoun the . . .  
of April      . . . . .
- 43 Item to Johne Howesoun for wining of xii cartfull stanis      . . . . .
- 44 Item to Andro Lyall [Hall (R)] for gangin to Leyth about the glassin-  
wrycht to glass the kirk windois      ii sh
- 45 Item for ane schoule (shovel) and ane schoule irn upoun the xii day of  
May to the warkmen to wirk with at the kirk windois      [vii sh]
- 46 Item to Philip Gibbsoun for hous maill for the ix or ten dayis that the  
glassinwrycht wrocht in his hous      iiiii sh
- 47 Item for ane laid of collis to the glassinwrycht that stakit him to the  
west windo      xxx d
- 48 Item to the glassinwrycht for glassin of the west windo of the kirk . . . .  
scoir fut and xv fut of new glass pryce of the fut ii sh      ix lib.
- 49 Item to him for grathin [glassin (R)] of fyftie fut of auld glass and up  
puttin of it      fyftie sh
- 50 Item upoun the xiiii day of May for ane pynt of wyne to Alexander King  
and Barnard Thomsoun      ii sh
- 51 Item upoun the xv day of May delyverit to Alexander King in . . . .  
[to take] instrumentis on Gladmure at the court betuex Lord Yester  
and the Lard Trabroun      ii sh
- 52 Item that same day to the warkmen at the colpot (*coal pit*) in drinksilver  
[x sh]
- 53 Item to George Hastie and Robert Doddis for winning stanis to the kirk  
dykis upoun the xvi day of May for that day      xl d
- 54 Item to Johne Gray for leiding of sande with ane sek on ane hors to the  
kirk dykis upoun the xix day of May      iii sh

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 55 Item for ane bucket to beir watter with to the lyme of the kirk windois  
and kirk dykis xviii d
- 56 Item for ane tub till it v sh
- 57 Item to ane fallow for berin of the ladderis to the kirk windois and  
fra vi d
- 58 Item to Johne Hoip for strykin upoun the swasth upoun Witsoun mon-  
day . . . ryde of the mure at command of the provest and baillies<sup>1</sup> . . .
- 59 Item to Mr George Sinclair for ane decreit of the lordis of the Counsel  
and the kingis letters thairupoun for the hail xlvi lib. . . . .
- 60 Item to David Fowlartoun for ane precept of chakker . . . . .
- 61 Item for ane dousoun of daillis coft in Aberlady chip (*ship*) . . . . .
- 62 Item for Johne Gray for hame bringin of thame upoun the fourt day of  
May vi sh viii d
- 63 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for chaftin (*shafting*) of ane mattok vi d
- 64 Item to William Young for gangin to the myllar of Ovir Keith to se gif  
he had ane quheill reddy to the eist myll viii d
- 65 Item to the glassinwrycht for glassin of the eistmost windo except ane  
extendin to thre skoir fut of new glass vi lib.
- 66 Item for fyve peces irn and ane half to the umest (*uppermost*) small glass  
band and lokis iii sh
- 67 Item to Alexander Langlandis for the wirkmanschip of it xii d
- 68 Item to Henry Cambell for outtakyn of the sleperis of the windois of the  
kirk vi sh viii d
- 69 Item for berin of four punchiounis and for burdis and ane ledder to be  
scaffetin to Henry Campbell to dress ane of the kirk windois vi d
- 70 Item for thre half daillis to the glassinwrycht to kut the glass upoun xii sh
- 71 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for kuttin of thame iii sh
- 72 Item to Henry Campbell for his hous maill quhen the glassinwrycht  
wrocht in his hous iiii s
- 73 Item to Johne Cokburne to ryde to Leyth upoun the xii day of Junii to  
get letters of the gudman of Humbies dispendit anent the poindin of  
Johne Swyntoun and uther proces to advyss with Mr David Borthuik  
tua dayis xx sh
- 74 Item for payment of the letters dispendin xii sh

<sup>1</sup> Robb's version is, 'To John Hoip for strykin upon the swache upon Witsunday Monday at the rydin of the marches, xviii s'.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 75 Item to Henry Campbell for byggin of the kirk dyk x merkis
- 76 Item to him for biggin of the pillar of repentans xx sh
- 77 Item to Robert Mychell in Saltoun for lyme to the kirk dykis . . . .
- 78 Item to Thomas Cairnis for vi laid lyme to the sculhous and kirkdykis  
pryce thairof x sh
- 79 Item to Johne Gray for leiding of fyve cartfull of sand to . . . . Mowis  
barne and leidin of lyme fra the kirk till it . . . .
- 80 Item to Robert Vallance for brekin out of the windois of the skule twa  
dayis upoun the xxi and xxii dayis of Junii x lib.<sup>1</sup> . . .
- 81 Item to James Hog for serving him ane day . . . .
- 82 Item to Alexander Langlandis for makin of crukis and stapillis till it and  
bandis to the windois and ane quarter ane hundredth naillis to the  
uther<sup>2</sup> quheill of the kirk myll for all to geddir [xviii s iiii d
- 83 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for ane day at the makin of the . . . windois  
of the scule and dichtin four ribbis<sup>3</sup> to the kirk style to him self and  
his soun that day vii sh
- 84 Item to William Young for gangin to Leyth to Alexander King at com-  
mand of the provest and baillies with writtingis tutchin the gudman  
of Hubmeis comprysin upoun the last of Junii xxx d<sup>4</sup>
- 85 Item to him for gangin agane to Leith upoun the first day of Julii at the  
provest and baillies command to Mr David Borthuik and Alexander  
King xxx d<sup>4</sup>
- 86 Item upoun the fyft Julii to Henry Maislet for correctin of the pectis and  
firlottis of the meill merkat iii sh
- 87 Item to Johne Hoip for writtin of ane copie of the kingis letters anentis  
the raid upoun the xv day of Julii xii d
- 88 Item to him for writtin of the examinatioun (*catechising*) of the parrochin  
and [gevin] thame thair tikettis afore the communione xxvi sh<sup>5</sup>
- 89 Item to Robert Doddis and Andro Murdo and James Hogis wyffis for  
settin of the saittis and souppin of the kirk upoun the xix day of Julii  
and preparin the kirk agane the communioun viii d
- 90 Item to Andro Murdo for bringin away the tabillis and the burde of the  
tolbuith agane upoun the xxvii of Julii xv d
- 91 Item for ane dosoun of rufe spar and ane dosoun of garroun upoun the

1 x s.—(R).

2 new—(R).

3 ribbets—(R).

4 xxx s.—(R).

5 xx s. viii d—(R).



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- last of Julii in Abirlady at the schip . . . lib.
- 92 Item for the hame bringin of tham and the saill of the chip . xvi sh
- 93 Item to Robert Gray for berin of ten ruffe spar and garroun fra the volt  
of the tolbuith to the kirk myln . xii d
- 94 Item for ten daillis berin to that part viii d
- 95 Item to Johne Hoip for gangin to Gladismure with the swasch upoun  
the vi of August xviii d
- 96 Item to Johne Brysoun for gangin to Abirlady at command of the  
provest and baillies to gar ane uther schip cum in ii d<sup>1</sup>
- 97 Item to Mr James Carmychal minister upoun the xv day of . . . for  
his Mertymes terme of the scule xx lib.
- 98 Item upoun the xxv day of August to William Young for gangin to the  
. . . to George Scot with ane bill at command of the provest vi sh
- 99 Item for ane pynt of wyne quhen the baillies yeid to George Scot in  
Mertyne Wilsounis xxviii d
- 100 Item to Johne Gray for rydin to Ovir Keyth to gar haist . . . to the  
eist myln [viii d
- 101 Item delyverit to Johne Dowglass for biggin of the brig ovir . . . .<sup>2</sup>  
at the tounnis command
- 102 Item to Johne Wait for hamebringin of the quheill to the eist [myln fra]  
Ovir Keyth the xiii day of September vi sh
- 103 Item upoun the xiiii day of September delyverit to Robert Hendirsone<sup>3</sup>  
myll wrycht for ane uthir quheill to the kirk myln . . . .
- 104 Item for his expenssis him self and his man quhar he wes ane day helpin  
in with the foirscheit of the eist myln vi sh
- 105 Item to Johne Cokburne<sup>3</sup> his man in drinksilver v sh
- 106 Item to Thomas<sup>4</sup> Gottra for castin of the fail to lay in the foirscheit  
with the mendin of the damsyde . . . .
- 107 Item to James Hadwe the myllaris man for wirkin at the foirscheit and  
layin in of it twa dayis ii sh
- 108 Item to Johne Gray for his cart leiding fail fra the west myll hauch to  
the foirscheit of the kirk myln half ane day iiiii sh
- 109 Item for ane hundreth naillis to the foirscheit of the eist myln iii sh
- 110 Item for ane quarter hundreth greit naillis xviii d

1 ii s.—(R).

2 Myldburne—(R).

3 Gray, in both cases—(R).

4 James—(R).

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 111 Item to Alexander Langlandis for makin of half ane hundreth greit  
naillis of our awin irn and twa stapillis to the cloiss and drawtre and  
tua crukis with thair necessaris for his warkmanschip iii sh
- 112 Item to John<sup>1</sup> Kirkwod for . . . . and ane quarter . . . .<sup>2</sup> of danskin  
irn to be crukis and stapallis vi sh iii d
- 113 Item to Luke Murdo for makin of the foirscheit xii sh
- 114 Item to Johne Gray for berin hame the auld foirscheit and quheill fra  
the myll to the volt of the tolbuith with ane cart xii d
- 115 Item to Robert Boyd . . . . for four<sup>3</sup> lang stanis to be stappis to the  
kirkstyle vi sh
- 116 Item hamebringin of thre stanis to be [soles] to the glass windois  
vi sh viii d
- 117 Item to Robert Boyd quarior for thre stanis to be sollis to the glass  
windois iii sh
- 118 Item to Johne Wait for leiding of the corne of the freir croft upoun the  
xxvi day of September x sh
- 119 Item to Mathow Lowie<sup>4</sup> and his man for stakin and forkin of the corne  
of the freir croft iii sh
- 120 Item to Edward Mortoun for . . . . the commoun kist . . . .
- 121 Item for twa faldum of ane tow to scourge the fallow with . . . .
- 122 Item to Johne Ramsay for scurgin of him . . . .
- 123 Item to Johne Hoip for gangin to Glaidismure with the swatch upoun  
the fyft day of October about the laird of Sammelston besynes<sup>5</sup> ii sh
- 124 Item that sam day to Paull Lyle for puder at command of the baillies<sup>6</sup>  
xxxii sh vi d
- 125 Item to Mr Henry Sinclar for the chakker compt for twa yeiris last  
bypast xxxi lib.
- 126 Item to Johne Thomsoun to gang tuyis to Dirltoun to Hew . . . . [to]  
get wit quhar [Lord] Ruthven and the laird of Cleiss was and to  
resave fra him ane writtin v sh
- 127 Item to William Davidsoun for gangin to Dirltoun to Hew Tod with  
writtin fra the provest of the stayment of the raid upoun the xxi day  
of September [x sh]
- 128 Item to William Mayne for the bell wes coft fra him xii sh<sup>7</sup>

1 James—(R).

2 'for vi and a half pund'—(R).

3 two—(R).

4 Bowie—(R).

5 funeral—(R).

6 provost—(R).

7 xxii lib.—(R).

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 129 Item to Johne Aytoun for his mid chalmer that . . . . the minister  
[had—(R)] fra the Witsonday terme 1 sh
- 130 Item to James Cokburne provest and Johne Gray for rydin to advyse  
with Mr David Borthuik about the freiris upoun the xxvii and xxviii  
of October for thai twa dayis xl sh
- 131 Item to Johne Thomsoun thai twa dayis . . . . with thame x sh
- 132 Item to Mr David Borthuikis man in drinksilver xx sh
- 133 Item to James Brown to tak instrumentis that nycht thai gat sesing of  
the freiris xii d<sup>1</sup>
- 134 Item delyverit to George Scot [in part] payment of the freiris xl merkis
- 135 Item delyverit to Jeme<sup>2</sup> Tod for his horss wage quhen schir Thomas  
Stevin raid to Samelstoun on him to speik with the laird about the  
tounis besynes xviii d
- 136 Item for thre faldum of towis to hang Andro Denis with . . . .
- 137 Item to William Brown lokman for berin James Hornis ledder afield to  
hang him with . . . .
- 138 Item for ane paddok lok to Noreis port upoun the fyrst of November . . .
- 139 Item for ane lyne to met (*measure*) the freris with . . . .
- 140 Item upoun the xi day of November for cordis to hang [the uther]  
fallow with . . . .
- 141 Item to William Broun for hanein<sup>3</sup> the ledder hame and . . . .
- 142 Item to . . . . Wilsoun the uther fallow that wes [in the] tolbuith to  
find him and gevin to him quhen he wes . . . .
- 143 Item to Johne Stevinstoun for stokin of the bell . . . . the bellhous to  
Mathow Baillie of his awin . . . .
- 144 Item to Mathow Baillie for grathin of the bellhous . . . . contract for  
the haill thing contenit in his . . . .
- 145 Item to him for the pointin of the sklattis of the bellhous . . . .
- 146 Item for irn to the bell extendin to i stane and xv . . . . pryce of the  
stane xiiii sh summa xxvii sh
- 147 Item for half ane stane i pec and half pec of Spanis irn . . . . spinill  
pryce of the stane . . . .
- 148 Item for half ane stane and half ane . . . . tung and the prikit on the

1 xii s.—(R).

2 Denis.

3 hauling—(R).

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- . . . . bellhous . . . .
- 149 Item for fyve faldum of cordis . . . . ryng tharwith xxx d
- 150 Item to Alexander Langlandis for mendin of the lok of the irnhous . . . .
- 151 Item for ane pynt aill to thame in the smedy iii d
- 152 Item for twa laid of lyme to the mendin of the belhous . . . .
- 153 Item to Johne Gray for bringin thre draucht of stanis [fra] the kirk style to the tolbuith stair fut . . . .
- 154 Item<sup>1</sup> upoun the xi day of November for laying in the damheidis . . . .
- 155 Item to Johne Thomsoun for rydin to Mr David Borthuik to Curstorphin with the chartouris of the freris to be advysit with . . . .
- 156 Item to Johne Gray . . . . with his cart for gangin to the querrell upoun the xvii day of November and hame bringin of twa lang stanis to the kirk style x sh
- 157 Item to William Davidsoun for berin of four ribbis of the kirk . . . . and irn geir . . . . and the glas windois to . . . .

(thus it ends in Wallace James's Notebook)

Robb in his Notes for 1571-2 from what he describes as 'fragments of the Day Book of the Town Treasurers of the Royal Burgh of Haddington' supplies also the following items which do not appear in Wallace James's transcript:—

- 158 In primis To James Hog for walking (*keeping watch*) on the tolbuith heid in the nicht vii sh
- 159 (Dec. 2) for 2 pund of iron for the stok of the common bed and to John Langlands for wirkin and putting it to the hill . . . .
- 160 (Dec. 6) To John Thomson with instructions to defend the action raised against the town be Mr Patrik Creych . . . . [see items 4 and 5 of this account]
- 161 To John Kerr and William Purvis minstrels for ganging with thame to Jedburgh [see items 20 and 21 of this account] xx sh
- 162 To John Gray to ryde to Leyth to pay Mr David Borthwick and to raise letters to summons where he remained two days xx sh
- and for the king's letter to summons him x sh

<sup>1</sup> Robb's entry reads, 'xi November, deliverit to Thomas Cokburne in Clerkintoun ane hundreth pounds at command of the counsall and for layin in the damheid upon the xi, xii and xiii of November.'

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 163 To ane boy that went to Alexander King with ane summons to serve on  
Mr Thomas Cummings xxx d
- 164 Deliverit to Henry Cambell for biggin of the kirk windows for work-  
manship 10 merks
- 165 To John Thomson for settin up the skaffettin and fynden tymmer for  
the haill byggin and settin up the glass iii lib.
- 166 To Mr James Carmichael minister for rydin to Leyth and bidin thair  
upoun the calling of Creche upoun the xxth day of May quher he  
remainit twa sundry diets 40 s per diet summa iiiii lib.
- 167 To John Burtoun in Cousland for half ane chalder of lyme vi s viii d
- 168 14th July George Fergusson entered the walkin in the tolbuith head at  
command of the counsall to walk week about with Patrick Dawson  
quhill the burgesschip be payit . . . .
- 169 (19th) To Thomas Paterson and John Bryson for threid and sewing on  
the burdclaiths at the Communioun viii d
- 170 To John Carkettill baillie to ryd to Striviling upon the 8th of September  
and Johne Thomsoun with him quhair thai remanit ten dayis . . . .
- 171 Upon the 7th and 8th days of October 1571 to James Cokburne provest  
and John Gray rydin to Edinburgh to pay the chakker . . . .
- 172 To Johne Setoun and Johne Gray commissioneris for rydin to Laird  
Cleiss place about the compositioun upoun the 15th 16th and 17th  
and 18th of October and to Johne Thomsoun to ryde with thame and  
for thair fraucht cumin and going four days . . . .
- 173 To James Cokburne provest for rydin to Edinburgh to the conventioun  
of the kirk quhair thai remanit four days Septr. 21, 22, 23 and 24th  
1571 xi lib.  
and for Johne Thomsoun to ryde with him four days . . . .
- 174 26 of September to Thomas Cragie at the offerin of the kirk at command  
of the provest . . . .
- 175 11 November deliverit to Thomas Cockburne in Clerkintoun ane  
hundreth pounds at command of the counsall and for layin in the dam  
heid upon the 11th 12th and 13th of November . . . .
- 176 To George Simpson for resigning of the friars vi lib.
- 177 To John Thomson for rydin to Mr David Borthwick in Corstorphine  
with charters of the friars xv sh

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

ACCOUNT No. VII.

1573-74.

[Kyle's Day Book]

Fragment of Day Book of John Kyle, Treasurer of the  
Burgh of Haddington: 1573-74.

- 1 Item to ane man that come out of Fyff to be lokman at command of  
the provest xiii sh iiiii d
- 2 Item for semyng of the loft of the tolbuith<sup>1</sup> vi dayis xxxvi sh
- 3 Item the xix of December for iii stoukis stra to be raipis to the northt ile  
vii sh
- 4 Item that sammin day for sax thraif ben (*bean*) stra to cat the windo  
xxi sh
- 5 Item to Patrik Gardner to cat it xx sh
- 6 Item the xxii of December for viii pundis irn to be bandis and klekis to  
the gallows and naillis and wirkin of thame ix sh vi d
- 7 Item the sammin day for ane ruif spar and tua garrounis to be feit and  
angleris (*angulars*) to the gallous xviii sh
- 8 Item the xxiii of December to thre men thre dayis for berin of tymmer  
to the gallous serving of the sclater to the tolbuith x sh
- 9 Item for wyrking of the gallows . . .
- 10 Item for hame bringin of the corchis (?) . . .
- 11 Item that sammin day for hamebringin of brume to the west windo v sh
- 12 Item for fywe pund leid to fessin the standertis of the south wyndow v sh
- 13 Item the xxiii of December for ane quart wyne to the Justice Clark  
vi sh viii d
- 14 Item for mendin of the tolbutth x sh
- 15 Item the xxiiii day of December for clenging and supin of the kirk and  
tolbuith and for away berin out of the tolbuith of the tymmer of the  
colpott ii sh
- 16 Item for xii faldum towis to heis wp the gallows vi sh
- 17 Item to Johnne Dounglas younger at command of the counsale and for  
cause lii sh
- 18 Item that sammin day to William Guld for ane mylnstane x merkis
- 19 Item the secund of Januar to the lokman ii sh

1 Almost always spelt 'tolburcht'.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 20 Item to Henry Campbell for raglin (*grooving*) of the tolbuith windois  
vi sh viii d
- 21 Item that sammin day for glassin of the north windo of the tolbuith  
xxv sh
- 22 Item to ane boy to gang about Andro Smyth and candill to the irne hous  
xii d
- 23 Item the fourt of Januar for makin of the knock windois and the ower  
windois of the tolbuith and glassin of thame xi lib.
- 24 Item to tua men for castein of ane seucht (*pit*) to the gallous and bringin  
hame of the ledder fra it ii sh
- 25 Item that sammin day in drink silver at the hame bringin of the myln-  
stane and for hamebringin of it iiii lib. vi sh viii d
- 26 Item that sammin day to beir the gyrtth (*graitth*) to Rouchlaw and ane  
pund of tauch (*tallow*) to the cart iii sh ii d
- 27 Item the sammin day to Johnne Caudry to summond ane assyse x sh
- 28 Item the x of Januar for ane pynt of ail and ane laif to ane puir man in  
the irne hous xii d
- 29 Item the xi of Januar to the provest to tak instrumentis in the tolbuith  
xii d
- 30 Item the xii of Januar to tua men walkand the irne hous ane nycht iii sh
- 31 Item the sammin day for berin of the ledder to the gallous viii d
- 32 Item for four faldum towis to hang iii men ii sh
- 33 Item the sammin day to James Tait to mak burdis and stubis to Hew  
Tod and Henry Sinclare v sh
- 34 Item the xxiii of Januar for the precept of commissioun iiii sh
- 35 Item the sammin day for berin of the ledder to the gallous at the hangin  
of four theiffis and four faldum towis xxxii d
- 36 Item the sammin day for hadder to burne the mess claythis xviii d
- 37 Item for collis and tar viii sh iiii d
- 38 Item for sawin of tua plankis to the kirk myln viii d
- 39 Item the xxviii of Januar for ane cott to Mr Ramsay xxv sh
- 40 Item the sammin day for berin of ane writin to James Wilkie xxx d
- 41 Item the xxx of Januar for v pund irne and leid to yet the bottis of the  
mylnstane of the kirk myln v sh x d
- 42 Item for aill and breid at the layin of the mylnstane iiii sh viii d

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 43 Item that sammin day to Andro Thomsonie for hamebringin of ane myln-  
stane to the kirk myln iiii lib.
- 44 Item the sewint of Februar to William Young to pas to Edinburgh with  
ane writin to George Dikesoun xxx d
- 45 Item the xi of Februar for ane fawdum tow to skurg the wyf that staw  
Patrik Bull scheittis vi d
- 46 Item the xiii of Februar for bringin of ane wrytin fra George Dikesoun  
xii d
- 47 Item the sammin day for iic plenchour nallis to naill the tolbuith  
vi sh viii d
- 48 Item the sammin day for makin of four new pykis to the myllis and  
ane bot to the kirk myln xxx d
- 49 Item the xvi of Februar to Johne Swyntoun at command of the counsale  
of almus xx sh
- 50 Item the sammin day for collis and candill to the burd (*table*)<sup>1</sup> in the  
wver tolbuith and to the gard the tyme of the air<sup>2</sup> x lib. v sh v d
- 51 Item the xvii of Februar to Luik Murdo to pas to the quarrell for ane  
mylnstane xl d
- 52 Item the sammin day to William Young to rin to Edinburgh with ane  
bill to George Dikesoun xxx d
- 53 Item the xx of Februar for ane lok to the brankis ii sh
- 54 Item the xxii of Februar for ane mylnstane to William Guld  
x merkis vi sh viii d
- 55 Item the sammin day to James Tuedy for rydin to bring hir hame xl d
- 56 Item the sammin day for ane horse to the thesaurer iii sh
- 57 Item the xxiii of Februar to ane servand to the Iustice Clark ii sh
- 58 Item the sammin day in expenssis xvi day (*sic*) to ane wyf that staw the  
laird of Know scheip xvi sh
- 59 Item for ane faldum tow to skurg her with vi d
- 60 Item the xxv xxvi xxvii and xxviii dayis of Februar to William Cran-  
stoun layand the tolbuith xxiiii sh
- 61 Item the secund of Marche to William Young to beir ane wrytin to  
Johnne Young xxx d
- 62 Item the third of Marche for ane hunder plenchour naillis iii sh viii d

1 Prob. the assise.

2 The circuit court of the Justiciar.



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 63 Item the fourt of Marche for tua jestis to the kirk iii lib.
- 64 Item to ane boy to rin to Elstanefurd about George Hepburne xii d
- 65 Item the sammin day to Henry Campbell to waill the saidis tua treis in  
expenssis in Abirlady v sh
- 66 Item the sammin day for ane horse to the thesaurer to Abirlady ii sh
- 67 Item the fyft of Marche for tua garrounis and ane quarter of ane hunder  
naillis to the west kirk stoull<sup>1</sup> xiii sh
- 68 Item the sammin day to Johne Stevinstoune tua dayis in Abirlady x sh
- 69 Item the saxt of Marche at command of the counsale for ane gown to  
Thomas Craigywallis in almus xxxix sh iiii d
- 70 Item the sammin day for tua faudum tow to hang ane theif xii d
- 71 Item for berin of the ledder vi d
- 72 Item that sammin day to James Cokburn and Johne Gray beying at the  
conventioun in Edinburgh and Johne Thomesone with thame  
viii lib. xx d
- 73 Item to William Broun for his hous maill the tyme of the air x lib. x sh
- 74 Item to William Cranstoun for nalin and completin of the tolbuith sax  
dayis xxxvi sh
- 75 Item to William Cranstoun the viii ix x xi and xii dayis of Marche for  
wirkin of the west kirk stull and makin of the kirk yard yet xxx sh
- 76 Item the sammin day for ane dubill garrun to be soill and lintell to the  
yet vi sh
- 77 Item for sawin of tymmer to the yet xxxii d
- 78 Item the sammin day for berin of the tymmer out of the tolbuith to the  
kirk style ii sh
- 79 Item the ix of Marche for cleing (*pointing*) of the west kirk style ii sh
- 80 Item the sammin day for wyning and ledin of sand to the kirk stuile<sup>2</sup>  
iii sh viii d
- 81 Item to Patrik Wallance and his man biggand the kirk style xx sh
- 82 Item the sammin day for thre rauchtoris to the kirk yard yet xii sh
- 83 Item for ten pund danskin irne to be crukis to the said yet ix sh ix d
- 84 Item for bandis to hing the yet viii sh
- 85 Item to tua men to serve masonis tua dayis at the kirk style vi sh viii d
- 86 Item the sammin day to James Tuedy to se (*inspect*) ane mylnstane in  
Broxmouthe v sh

1 ?stool of repentance.

2 Prob. style.

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 87 Item the sammin day for ane lok to the kirk yard yet xxviii sh
- 88 Item the xiii of Marche for poyintin of the tolbuith iii lib. iiii sh vi d
- 89 Item for inputtin of iii<sup>xx</sup> sklaittis v sh
- 90 Item to Robert Hammyltoun for makin of tua keeis and mendin of the  
lok of the irnis x sh
- 91 Item the xv of March to Andro Broun for ledin of ix dusoun of sand  
to the kirk vii sh vi d
- 92 Item the xvi of Marche for xxx dur naillis to the townis hous v d
- 93 Item to Patrik Burne for wyning of ix dusoun laid of sand vi sh
- 94 Item to Matho Arth for wynnin of four dusoun sand xxxii d
- 95 Item to William Young to ryn to Saltoun for lyme viii d
- 96 Item the xvii of Marche to James Quhyt for pointin of the townis hous  
xx sh vi d
- 97 Item for berin of lyme out of the tolbuith to the sammin hous xviii d
- 98 Item the xx of Marche for xl bollis lyme to poynt the tolbuith the townis  
hous and the kirk style xxxiii sh iiii d
- 99 Item for reddin of it xxx d
- 100 Item the xxi of Marche for ane horse to William Cranstoun to ryd to se  
(*inspect*) the sclait heuch vi sh viii d
- 101 Item to James Quhyt beying with the said William thair ane day and  
ane half vi sh
- 102 Item the xxvii of Marche to Johnne Aytoun for haifin of Lord Lindsay  
lang ledder hame and one field (*afield*) vi sh viii d
- 103 Item that sammin day to him for carin of tua jestis out of Abirlady to  
this toun x sh
- 104 Item the sammin day for helpin to cart the said ledder and jestis iv sh
- 105 Item the fourt of Apryle to William Young for bering of ane wryting to  
Cokpen ane wther to Edinburgh to Allexander King iii sh
- 106 Item that sammin day for the lard of Cokpen dennar xxvii sh viii d
- 107 Item that sammin day to William Young to ryn to Sant Laurens hous  
and Lethen to get ane ple [ugh] to merk (*sic*, ? *wirk*) Gladismure vi d
- 108 Item the xiii of Apryle to William McClennen to teill the furris v sh
- 109 Item the sammin day to Johne Matho to big the brig ower the Gallowlaw  
burne l sh
- 110 Item the sammin day to Johne Inglis for xi chader lyme to the kirk  
xi merkis

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 111 Item the sammin day for viii chader and ane half lyme to Symone  
Tailyeour viii merkis vi sh viii d
- 112 Item the sammin day to Georg Hudsoun for ledin of xii dusoun laidis  
of sand to the kirk x sh
- 113 Item for wyning of it vi sh
- 114 Item to Henrie Campbell for wirkin at the kirk wark (13-17 April)  
xxxiii sh iii d
- 115 Item the sammin dayis to Johne Burne for his fiwe dayis wage xxv sh
- 116 Item to Matho Baillie Johne Baillie and Robert Baillie for thair wages  
the sammin v dayis iii lib. v sh
- 117 Item to Johne Winter Robert Andersoun for berin of stanis (12-17 April)  
to the kirk xx sh
- 118 Item to George Jak and Johne Jolie servand the masonis the saidis v  
dayis xvi sh viii d
- 119 Item to Johne Maucum Robert Doddis wirkan at the colpot (13-17 April)  
xxv sh

*(Some entries abridged from this point)*

- 120 Said day 'for tua scholis with thair irnis to the colpot' v sh
- 121 19 April: 'to James Tuedy seikand ii dayis ane mylnstane' vi sh viii d
- 122 19-24 April: to Henry Campbell for six days' work at the kirk xl sh
- 123 Same six 'days, to the Baillies iii lib. xviii sh  
to Patrick Wallance and his servant xlii sh  
to John Burne xxx sh  
to George Jak, Cuthbert Spark, John Wylie (*sic*), John  
Wynter and Robert Andersoun l sh
- 124 20 April: to William Broun for leading 33 cartfuls of stones to the kirk  
xvi sh vi d
- 125 21-24 April: for leading stones xlviii sh
- 126 Said day, to George Campbell for mending trestis to the skaffettis iii sh
- 127 Item for v garrons to be nedillis to the skaffettis and trest fait xiii sh iii d
- 128 Item said day for ane skuill (*scull, ladle*) and ane skeinye of pak threid  
viii d
- 129 19-24 April: to John Maucum and Robert Dods for work at colpot  
xxx sh
- 130 Item for a bucket to colpot iii sh



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 131 To George Campbell for makin of ane jebet (*upright beam*) to the colpot  
ii sh
- 132 Item for ane garroun to be ane ourtre (*crossbeam*) xxxii d
- 133 Item for carin of the gallous to the colpot xviii d
- 134 Item for a pound of steill to lay the pykkis of the colpott iii sh
- 135 21 April: for ane tre and ane garroun to mak ane wther jebet to the  
colpot and makin of it viii sh
- 136 Item the said day for a bucket to the colpott iii sh
- 137 Item for tursin (*transporting*) of the jebet and tows to the colpott ii sh
- 138 26 April: for pointing of the high kirk and tufall (*lean-to*)  
v lib. xvii sh iii d
- 139 Item for ane dusoun daillis to be scaffolding to kirk -iii lib. v sh
- 140 Item for a boukat to the kirk wark and mending of another ii sh
- 141 26-30 April and 1 May: to Henry Campbell (wages) 40s; Patrick  
Wallance and his man, 42s; the Baillies, £3 18s; John Burne, 30s;  
George Jak, Cuthbert Spark, John Winter, Robert Anderson, 40s;  
William Broun, for leading stones to kirk, £3 12s; John Maucum and  
Robert Dods at coalpot, 30s.  
Similar entries for 3-8 May.
- 142 Item, 11 May, a lintel to kirk door viii sh
- 143 12 May: a stone of Spanze iron for crooks to north kirk door xv sh  
10-15 May  
17-22 May to Henry Campbell, etc, as above.  
24-29 May
- 144 27 May: for tua skeinyeis to the kirk tufall viii d
- 145 28 May: for makin of ane flour de lys to the furlettis iii sh  
for ane hunder dure naillis to the furlettis xxx d  
for berin of the furlettis out fra Henry Maislet to Johne Birsbie smedy  
ii sh
- 31 May-5 June: to Henry Campbell, etc. as before
- 146 7 June: for makin of the laird of Cokpenis letter of tak x sh  
to John Thin for ane millstane viii lib.  
for a horse to the thesaurer and James Tuedy with him x sh
- 7-12 June: to Henry Campbell, etc. as before
- 147 Item to Johne Seytoun for vi daillis to be scaffolding to the tufall  
xxxii sh vi d

## HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

148	Item for tua stanis irne to be bottis and garrun naillis to the tufall	xxx sh
149	Item for ane we baik ( <i>weigh-beam</i> ) to the trone	xxx sh
	for castin of xvc faill to the dam at the stouk dub	iii sh
150	13 June: to the laird Cokpen servant of drinksilver	xviii d
151	14 June: to beir the colpot geir to the Windegowll	v sh
	to William Young to bear a bill to Cokpen	ii sh
	to the mason and wright in drinksilver at upsetting the timber of the kirk	vi sh viii d
	for vi quarteris tua pound lead to fessin the bottis of the kirk to the walreis ( <i>wallrace</i> )	xxvi d
	14-19 June: to Henry Campbell, etc., as before	
152	21 June: for reddin of the Gallalaw burne	v sh
	for berin of the pend stanis in to the kirk	iii sh iiiii d
153	22 June: for mendin of the barme lone	vi sh
154	23 June: to the provost and James Horne in Edinburgh and John Thomsoun with them at the Convention for the style men	lv sh
155	29 June-4 July: to George Ramsay greiff to the colpot ( <i>and others</i> )	
156	29 June: to the provost in Edinburgh and five persons with him at the town's affairs and for drinksilver to Alexander King's servant 'quhar thai remanit ii dayis'	vi lib. xi sh iiiii d
157	1 July: to the provest in Edinburgh, John Gray and John Thomson with him, 'in defens of the actioun aganis the laird Balwerie'	xxv sh
158	Item the sammin to Allexander King	iii lib.
159	Item for iiiii mure ( <i>sic</i> ) ponttis ( <i>more points</i> ) proponit to ane man of law	vi sh
160	Item for letters to suppend ( <i>sic</i> ) Henry Campbells letters rasit wpoun the provest	viii sh
161	2 July: to ane man to wirk in the smedy	ii sh
162	5-10 July: to George Ramsay, etc., at coalpot	
	10 July: for towis to skurg James Baird	ix d
	for hamebringin of the lintall to the kirk dur tuyse gangin	xxiii sh
	for the masons expenses at hir hamebringin	v sh iiiii d
164	Item for the weschin of the napery at the Communioun	iii sh
165	Item to the townis play	x lib.
166	Item for the Mertimes anni lxxiii yeiris and Witsounday lxxiii of the scole hous	iiii lib.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- 167 15 July: to ryn to North Berveik with Alexander Colm contract xii d
- 168 Item for wirkin of ruf of ii tufall and the north kirk dur to William Cranstoun xviii lib.
- 169 17 July: for two horses to the treasurer and sir Thomas Stewin 'to Abir-lady to vesy the tymmer' xl d
- 170 19 July: for bering of ane wrytin to Cokpen ii sh
- 171 22 July: to a servant of the laird Cokpen xviii d
- 172 Item for sawin of xii ruiff spar to the kirk ix sh
- 173 Item to the provest at the Conventioun of borrowis Johne Aytoun and John Thomson being with him quhair thai remanit thre dayis  
iii lib. xv sh
- 174 Item thairefter Johne Aytoun and Johne Thomsone remand eftir the provest xv sh
- 175 To thame of extra erdinale (?sic)<sup>1</sup> viii sh
- 176 Item for berin of ane wryttin to Cauder to superintendent<sup>2</sup> iii sh
- 177 23 July: for a horse to Thomas Stevin to ryd to Glaidismuir to meit the lard Cokpen ii sh
- 178 25 July: to beir ane writin to Vest Nudry xxx d
- 179 28 July: for makin<sup>3</sup> of the furlettis and pekis xxii lib.
- 180 3 August: to George Hudsoun for haifin' of ii ruf spar to the colpot  
xviii d  
for ane gyirthsting to the colpot vi d
- 181 4 August: for two horses to Thomas Stevin and the treasurer to ride to Aberlady iii sh
- 2-7 August: to George Ramsay, etc., at coalpot
- 182 9 August: to Brysoun to pas to Lord Lindsay and Robert Hepburne to help bring hame the sklaittis iii sh
- 183 Item the sammin day to warne the haill parrochin to the sklaittis<sup>4</sup> xxx d
- 184 Item ix and x August to the provest and Johne Thomsoun at the conventioun of the kirk xxx sh
- 185 Item to John Brysoun to lois (*unload*) the sklaittis iii sh  
to Robert Andersoun and William Knycht with him iii sh

1 Prob. extraordinary expenses.

2 The Superintendent, an ecclesiastical office.

3 Making or adjusting.

4 Help from whole parish in transporting slates.

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

186	Item to Alexander Colm boy that keipit the sklaittis	x sh
187	Item to William Young to warne Stewinstoun Sammilstoun Elvingstoun and the rest of the parroching to bring the sklaitis	ii sh
188	14 August: for 100 nails 'to the water wallis of the mylnis'	iiii sh
189	15 August: for castin of faill ( <i>making temporary dam</i> ) to put the water fra the quheillis	xvi d
190	Item the sammin day to John Quhyt for carin of sklaittis fra the west yet to the kirk	ii sh
191	Item to John Wait for kepin of thame	vi d
	19-24 August: to George Ramsay, etc. as above	
192	16 August: for ledin xiv cartful sand to the sklater	iiii sh viii d
193	17 August: for 10 lb. iron and 6 oz. 'to lay the spendill of the kirk myln'	ix sh
	to James Tuedy 'for layin of the bed of the kirk myln, for breid and aill'	vi sh iii d
194	18 August: for a riddill to serve the sklatar	ii sh
	for layin of the spindill of the kirk myln and sharpening pykkis	iii sh
	for tua trindlin broddis ( <i>revolving boards</i> )	ix sh
	for tua myln quheillis to the west myln and extre ( <i>axle tree</i> )	xx merkis
	for the hamebringin of thame	xiii sh iii d
	16-21 August: to George Ramsay, etc. as above	
195	21 August: for 100 garrun nails to nail the slates on the tufall	iiii sh
196	23 August: to the chakker	xv lib. xiv sh
197	Item to William Young to Edinburgh to beir the money west	xxx d
198	30 August: to Archibald Kyll in Edinburgh at the taxatioun and deliv- erans of the terms and ane child ( <i>junior assistant</i> ) with him	xii sh vi d
199	Item to the officiaris in Edinburgh	xiii sh iii d
200	1 September: to William Young to get the acquittans of the taxatioun	xxx d
201	8 September: for six pound iron to mend the brandreth of the west mill	v. sh
	for ii wainscot to the kirk dur	xlvi sh
202	12 September: for hawing doun of the lord Lindsay ledder	vi sh viii d
	for cartin of it	ii sh
	for carin of lyme out of the kirk to the townis stair	iiii sh



# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- for onlayin of the west myln stane, in drink and breid      iii sh iii d
- 203 29 September: for berin of the weychtis<sup>1</sup> with the provest throw the  
toun      xii d
- to William Cranstoun at command of the provest for his rydin to the  
sklaitheuch      vi sh viii d
- for wpputtin of the esin (eaves) buird of the toun stair      vi sh viii d
- 204 Item the viii of October to Adame Thomsone and Thome Wilsoun ryn-  
nand to Tamptalloun to keip the provest horse and his cumpanie iii sh
- 205 Item the xii of October to tak instrumentis      xii d
- 206 Item the xvii of October to ane boy in Edinburgh to get knowledge of  
the conventioun of borrowis      xxx d
- 207 Item for ane windinscheit to Marioun Huggo      viii sh
- 208 20 October: for v lb. iron 'to be gugioun<sup>2</sup> to the west myln'      iii sh ix d
- for carin of stanis fra the eist port to the damp heid      xxvi sh viii d
- 209 Item to help to teim and fill the cartis      v sh
- for inlayin of the stanis in the damp (*dam*) heid      ix sh iii d
- 210 Item the provest and Johne Seytoun expenssis in Stirling with (*sic*) Johne  
Thomsone with them quhair thai remanit viii dayis and for tua stoipis  
(*stoups*) of the mesour of Stirling and drinksilver to the workemen  
xiii lib. vii sh ii d
- 211 Item to Matho Arth for ridlin of the lyme to the kirk      xxx sh
- 212 4 November: to Johne Seytoun tua dayis in Edinburgh gettand the  
xx lib. gewin agane to the tounis taxatioun      xx sh
- 213 Item to Johne Seytoun for actis of borrowis      xi sh vi d
- 214 Item to John Riclingtoun Thomas Wilson and William Young for  
keping of the portis the iii v and sext of November      xv sh
- 215 6 November: for mending of the paddo lok of the west yet      ii sh
- 216 8 November: to a boy to Edinburgh to Alexander King with Patrik  
Wod proces      xxx d
- to a boy to run to Cranston for tua colpot pikkis      ii sh
- 217 9 November: for v pund vi uncis hous irne to mak wegis to the west  
port      iii sh viii d
- for working it xii d, for inputting of the wegis      iii sh
- 218 Item for berin of the gawillokis to pryse wp the west yet      iii d

<sup>1</sup> Carrying the town measures in procession.

<sup>2</sup> Pinion or pivot for the axle-tree (Jamieson).

# HADDINGTON RECORDS: BOOKS OF THE COMMON GOOD

- to John Smyth for mendin of the gr. . . . and four tais to the  
 brandreth and makin of the gudgein to the west myln. xl d  
 for the hous maill of the corse gaird xl sh
- 219 Item to the six taxismen viz. Henry Campbell John Seytoun James  
 Broun John Douglas elder John Douglas younger John Stevinstoun  
 iiic merkis quhilk thai avansit for the toun in wyning of the colpot
- 220 Item in almus to Johne Broun vi sh viii d  
 to George Cokburne in almus xl d  
 (and to others)
- 221 Item to the provost for his fie xx lib.  
 to the tua baillies for thair feis. xx merkis  
 to the thesaurer for his fie x merkis

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