

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

EAST LOTHIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

VOLUME II.

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A P P E A L.

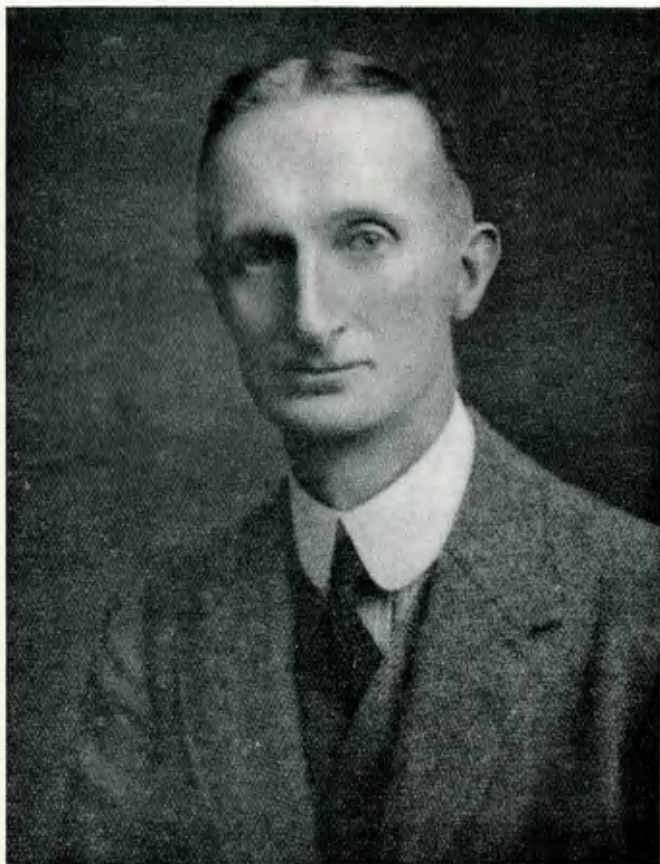
The *History of the Berwickshire Club* gives a number of illustrations of groups of members at various outings, each picture being made more valuable by a key giving the names of those who formed the group. An appeal is made to all who have taken similar photographs at our Society's outings to send a copy for preservation on behalf of the Society to Mr James H. Jamieson, 14 Sciennes Gardens, Edinburgh. Had such a photograph been sent of Major Baird addressing the members at Lennoxlove it would have been reproduced here.

The Field Naturalist members are again appealed to to send contributions.

Editors.

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The late Major W. A. Baird,
Reproduced by courtesy of the "Scotsman."

IN MEMORIAM

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR BAIRD.

President—1924-1933.

So soon after the passing of its first Honorary President, The Right Honourable The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., the Society has to deplore that of its first President. Seldom, surely, has East Lothian been moved with a more poignant sense of loss than when on that bright summer morning of 9th June 1933, it was made known that, after a brief illness, Major Baird of Lennoxlove had departed this life. It seemed as if a dark cloud had cast its shadow over the County, and by few, possibly, was the loss more keenly felt than by members of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society. It was in the Spring of 1924 that Major Baird was asked to preside at a meeting for the formation of the Society. Previous negotiations for its formation had been conducted by certain gentlemen who had persuaded themselves that such a Society would fulfil a good purpose in the County. When a public meeting was convened on 10th May 1924, it was cordially agreed that its Chairman should also be elected as its first President. From that time onwards Major Baird's interest in and work for the Society were assiduous and unflagging. At meetings of the Council he exhibited that business capacity, tact and soundness of judgment which make an ideal chairman, while at the meetings of the Society and at its excursions, his stalwart figure, commanding voice and invariable courtesy secured the confidence as well as the affection of its members. If we were selecting one time and place in which to recall our late President it would be where "splendour falls on Castle walls" of Lennoxlove, and on the 14th day of May 1927, when standing under the shelter and shadow of the great tower, "old in story," he delivered an address to the Society upon the history of Lennoxlove, founded upon ancient documents in his possession. That address formed the groundwork of the article contained in the *Transactions* of the Society, volume II part I, and will furnish a lasting memorial in print of the President who will not be forgotten as long as the Society exists, and indeed as long as the Tower of Lennoxlove stands.

William Arthur Baird was born on 20th March 1879. He was the second son of the late Sir David Baird, third baronet of Newbyth, by his marriage with the Honourable Ellen Stewart, a daughter of the last Lord Blantyre. He was also heir presumptive to the baronetcy of his brother, Sir David Baird, the fourth and present baronet of Newbyth. Having received a sound education, first at Wixenford Preparatory School (near Wokingham) and afterwards at Winchester College he entered upon a career in which it is manifest that from early youth he had devoted his life to that "free service which love dictates and not necessity." As a grandson of the last Lord Blantyre, Mr Baird came into possession of the Blantyre estates in 1900, including Erskine in Renfrewshire, Wedderlie in Berwickshire, and Lennoxlove in East Lothian. His public life was in the first instance associated with Renfrewshire when resident in the splendid Tudor edifice of Erskine House. There he devoted himself to the science of agriculture, making successful experiments in the raising of stock and in dairy farming, and becoming Vice-President of the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society. Politics also claimed his attention and he became prominently identified with the West Renfrewshire Unionist Association. In 1901 he joined the Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry (now the Lothians and Border Horse), attaining the rank of Major, and later in that capacity doing valuable home service during the Great War.

On the occasion of his marriage in 1908 to the Lady Hersey Conyngham, daughter of the fourth Marquis Conyngham, the esteem in which Major Baird was held in Renfrewshire was manifested by the large number of presentations and addresses made to him and his bride. In 1910, however, consequent upon the sale of Erskine House (now the Princess Louise Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers) Major Baird and Lady Hersey Baird took up residence at Lennoxlove, where, being "amorous of the good," they have devoted themselves to the promotion of all serviceable and beneficent causes. As Deputy Lieutenant of the County, a prominent member of the East Lothian County Council for eleven years, Chairman of the Territorial Army Association, Vice-President of the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, a member of Haddington School Manage-

ment Committee since its inception in 1918, and as a faithful Elder of the Church of Scotland in Bolton and Saltoun Parish Church, Major Baird has served the County handsomely, denying himself the continuous leisure which was to hand had he desired. In Lennoxlove also he found increased scope for agricultural pursuits, giving to pig breeding his special attention. In afforestation he was recognised as an authority, the woods of Lennoxlove, under his care, being second to none in the County, and with characteristic and exemplary generosity he allowed the poor and unemployed in Haddington to obtain firewood from these woods. Major Baird was also a keen sportsman, wielding the rod and the gun with equal skill, and finding his simple recreation delights on river banks, in shaded woods, and on open moors.

Thus, in a comparatively short life, William Arthur Baird filled many parts, and all of them well, leaving the memory of such a one as Shakespeare describes:—

“ His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world ‘ This was a man ’.”

The high esteem and affection in which he was held by all sections of the community was marked by the great number of those who followed athwart the County from Bolton Church to the Churchyard of S. Mary's, Whitekirk, on that mournful day when the grave of the Bairs of Newbyth closed upon what was mortal of one who had brought new honour and dignity to the name. *Ave Atque Vale.*

To Lady Hersey Baird, to David Charles Baird who attained his majority upon 6th July 1933, and to the other members of the family, the Society accords its respectful sympathy, submitting the words of “ In Memoriam ”—

“ Nor blame I Death, because he bare
The use of virtue out of earth;
I know transplanted human worth
Will bloom to profit, elsewhere.”

MARSHALL B. LANG.

THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN OF HADDINGTON.

II.

(Continued from Page 111.)

IN setting out to give some details of the conditions of the various trades within the Incorporation of Hammermen, it should be observed that the trade of Blacksmith was the foundation of the society. The Blacksmith acted as Farrier and General Smith, but the importance of the work of Farrier always predominated, the essay set to test a Blacksmith's competence before admission being always, without exception, horse shoes and nails. Although the trade of Locksmith was a separate one, it appears, from the essays set, that occasionally a Blacksmith professed a knowledge of Locksmith work.† The essay set to a Blacksmith was four horse shoes and thirty-two nails, but if he professed Locksmith work the essay was usually one horse shoe and eight nails, and, in addition, a sprent lock and key. A sprent, it may be explained, was the clasp of iron that fastened down the lid of a chest or trunk. When a Locksmith was entered, his essay was commonly one of the following:—A sprent lock and sprent band for a chest; an inside sprent lock and key; a chest lock and key; a sprent lock and band. But if he also professed farrier work his essay was usually a chest lock and a horse shoe and eight nails. We know, however, that in later times there was a greater separation between the two lines. There were Farriers who did neither general smith work nor locksmith work, and Locksmiths who confined themselves to their own trade.

The Smith had his own battle to fight in the seventeenth century against the invasion of his rights by tradesmen importing work into the burgh. On being dealt with, such intruders usually confessed their fault. Amongst

† In Edinburgh in the sixteenth century the distinction between a Blacksmith and a Locksmith was a very definite one. In the Protocol Book of Mr Gilbert Grote (1552-1573), edited by Mr William Angus, and printed in the *Transactions of the Scottish Record Society* for 1914 there is reference to a Submission, dated 3rd August 1568, by the Blacksmiths and Locksmiths for the settlement by arbitration of disputed points, and the Decreed Arbitral which followed on the Submission stated in great detail the work which might lawfully be carried out by each branch of the trade.

such were John Yueill of Quarrypitts in 1652, John Sibbit of Blackmains in 1654 and Mungo Baxter of Nungate in 1697.

In 1691 the Hammermen presented a petition to the Town Council in regard to their grievances. They reminded that body that, according to the terms of their Seal of Cause, no one who worked at any of the trades therein referred to, other than members of the Incorporation, had right to exercise them within the burgh. That fact was beyond dispute. There were, however, Smiths and Saddlers in the Nungate and in other places outside of the town who probably did the work somewhat cheaper than those in the burgh, and it appears that a system had sprung up whereby many of the inhabitants had given work to such tradesmen. Not the least part of the grievance was that the iron and other material to be used in such work was frequently obtained in the town. The complainers pointed out that if this practice were allowed to continue "they would neither be able to live nor pay the public burdens": indeed, they feared that they would have to leave the town. There is every evidence that the Council considered that this matter would have to be very carefully looked into, and the whole question was remitted to five magistrates with power to them to co-opt representative burgesses. The finding of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, was that all inhabitants of the burgh who required (a) the services of a Smith either in connection with housework, building or tilling of ground within the burgh or (b) the services of a Saddler for cart-saddles or any other saddler work required in the burgh, were to be obliged to employ members of the Incorporation. On the other hand the Smiths and Saddlers were to perform their work timeously, thankfully and dutifully and also at as cheap a rate as workmen in other burghs of the Sherifffdom, and were to have sufficient material in readiness for executing the work entrusted to them. Power was given to the Craft to seize any smith work or saddlery taken out of the town to be mended. But it was declared that this provision only referred to work received inside the burgh and did not apply to articles of tillage and other utensils belonging to inhabitants which were used and constantly kept outside of the burgh. In such cases the possessors were at liberty to choose tradesmen either inside or outside of the burgh as they preferred.

An interesting case of encroachment was that of John Smart, who, in 1762, set up a blacksmith's sign near the West Port, and who, notwithstanding remonstrance, refused to cease working. On 26th January 1763 the Craft presented a petition to the Town Council, who issued an order discharging Smart from further work in the burgh, and granting warrant to poind if necessary such of his effects as would prevent his doing so. As Smart disregarded the order of the Council, the deacon, with the assistance of several members of the Craft, proceeded to his premises and carried away his anvil, a sledge hammer and a hand hammer, as well as a harrow on which he had been putting iron teeth. At the meeting of the Craft on 7th February they unanimously approved of these acts. The deacon was authorised to return the looms if Smart should (1) take down his sign-board, and (2) sign a statement that he would not further carry on business. Smart complied with these conditions, and on his arranging to leave the town, his looms were returned to him. As, however, all work illegally done fell to be confiscated, the harrow was sold.

But sometimes the Incorporation found it necessary to question the actings of their own members. One of the chief offences which a freeman could be guilty of was that of entering into an arrangement with an unfreeman which amounted to a contravention of any of the Craft's laws. A freeman, for instance, who sold his business to an unfreeman or who came to some private financial arrangement with him for carrying on that business was said to be "colouring" the unfreeman's illegal work. Such a case was that of Archibald Henry. In 1758 it was reported that Andrew Yule, a freeman of the Incorporation of Wrights, had set up in his premises a bellows and other necessities for smith work, and that Henry, who was a Smith, was doing work for him and thereby colouring his illegal action. Henry explained that he had been employed by Yule as a journeyman or underling in several jobs which required smith work, such as the "shoeing" of cart wheels, but that, apart from that, he had no interest in Yule's work. Yule confirmed what Henry said, and asked that the arrangement might continue, but the request was not granted. Of a somewhat different nature was the case, twenty years earlier, of J. Millar, also a Smith. It was discovered that he was employing

a man named George Masson who was not booked as a journeyman. Millar explained that, owing to illness and his consequent inability to carry on his business, he had temporarily secured Masson's services "till it pleased God to recover his health." While it was pointed out to Millar that he had been infringing the Craft laws, he was allowed to continue the arrangement on condition of his booking Masson as a journeyman and taking an oath that the arrangement would only last till his health was restored, and, further, that he and not Masson reaped the benefit of the latter's work.

From time to time various causes contributed to divert tradesmen from their ordinary work. In 1759 Andrew Cockburn was appointed Town Jailor, for which he had to find caution, and the Incorporation agreed to become security for him to the extent of one hundred pounds, on his granting them a hundred pounds, for which he had to find caution, on his granting them a Bond on his heritable property. But the principal cause of diversion appears to have been military service. In 1760 and during the two following years the proposal for the establishment of a Scottish Militia was being discussed, and in the county generally there was considerable opposition on the ground of the scarcity of workers over the whole country for carrying on agriculture, manufactures and other branches of trade. It was asked "Who can dispute the numerous draughts of men made by the Army and Navy within these few years from the plough, the loom and other mechanic employments?" The answer to that question was set down by the interrogators as follows:—"It is in fact to so great a degree that these arts of peace cannot be cultivated and carried on, although the employer be willing even to pay that extravagant rate labour hath already advanced to."* Even when regiments were quartered in the town the services of tradesmen were utilised for Army purposes. When a regiment of Light Infantry commanded by Colonel Hales was quartered at Haddington, George Young, who was then deacon, intimated that as he had been engaged as Farrier to that regiment it would be impossible for him to attend to the affairs of the Craft and that he therefore resigned the office. A little later in the century the number of Blacksmiths appears to have been so small that the Incorporation were willing to allow journeymen to be entered

* *Scots Magazine*—Vol. xxiv p. 163.

as freemen. Thus, in 1776, when John Young died, two men who had previously worked as journeymen with him were admitted. Again, in 1787 another journeyman Smith was admitted as there were very few at that time who followed the branch of "jobber and locksmith."

In the Seal of Cause of 1633 there is no reference to Copper and Brass Smiths, but there can be little doubt that many articles of copper and brass were repaired by Blacksmiths, and at the end of the seventeenth century the Incorporation clearly regarded the trade as falling within their freedom. It is well known, however, that gypsies, tinkers and other itinerant workers in these metals did a good deal of mending of copper and brass kettles and other utensils. The Craft recognised the skill of these men who devoted themselves specially to this work, and in certain cases gave them liberty to work in the town. James Finlayson, designated as "Tinker in the Burgh," was, in 1669, convicted of working "contrary to the liberties of the Craft," in such metals, which it was stated "properly belonged to their freedom," but it appears that liberty had been granted to him on certain conditions. Again, in 1688, "John Shiref, Tincler," was convicted of mending several articles of brass and copper, but he was to be allowed to continue his work provided that he booked as a journeyman. It is not, however, until ninety years later that we hear definitely of a Coppersmith being admitted to the freedom. At Whitsunday 1778 John Hislop, a Coppersmith, came from Edinburgh and "by tolerance of the Craft" was allowed to work at his trade. In September of the same year Hislop asked to be admitted into the Incorporation, and his request was agreed to unanimously. He was clearly the first genuine Coppersmith in Haddington. The Masters appointed to consider his essay were a Cutler and a Clockmaker, the essay set being a polished tea-kettle and a polished white-iron tea-kettle. Now that Hislop was admitted, parents began to enter their sons as Coppersmiths, and for the next seventeen years we find Hislop at intervals taking new apprentices. All the Coppersmiths working in Haddington for the next half century and more learned their trade from John Hislop.

The trade of Cutler was included in the 1633 Charter by the town, and as it is not mentioned amongst those trades which are therein stated not to be

represented at that time, it may reasonably be concluded that there was a Cutler within the burgh. But while this is so, Cutlers were never plentiful in Haddington as very little is heard about them. The first Cutler there is any reference to is John Duncan. Like John Hislop, the Coppersmith, he came from Edinburgh. His application to be admitted to the Hammermen craft of Haddington was well received and he was allowed "the full freedom of working his employment as a Cutler" in the burgh for the period of a year on condition that he restricted his work to cutlery. How long he actually remained in the burgh is not known but there is no further reference to a Cutler until 1758 when David Dick, in Nungate, represented to the Incorporation that he was in future to reside in Haddington and asked to be admitted a freeman. As in the case of Duncan, the Incorporation unanimously welcomed him. The essay set was a pair of scissors and a razor. The essay set to George Mabon, who was admitted in 1806 was a carving-knife and fork.

Pewter was more costly in Scotland than in England, as workable quantities of tin could not be found in the former country, and, in 1661, an Act was passed forbidding the exportation of broken pewter. At what date the first worker in pewter set up business in Haddington is not known, but the first peutherer referred to in the minutes after 1627 is John Hay, who was admitted a freeman in 1673. On his death in 1688, his widow engaged Simon Sawers as a journeyman, and for a hundred years thereafter the peutherer business in Haddington was mainly in the hands successively of Simon Sawers, his son Robert, and his grandson Simon. When the grandson was made a freeman in 1753, it is stated in the minute that all the other members of the Incorporation were discharged, as they always had been in former times, from working in any branch of business properly belonging to Peutherers.

But the time came when the Peutherer found a very strong competitor in the White-iron Smith or worker in sheet-tin, now known as the Tinsmith. This workman came into prominence in the early part of the eighteenth century. It has already been seen that pewter was by no means inexpensive, and one of the advantages of tin was that it was much cheaper. At first the

articles made in that metal had little favour and the Peutherer held his own, but by and bye the trade of Peutherer gradually fell away.

The first White-iron Smith in Haddington was John Hill. He had come to the town some little time before 1753, and in that year made application to be admitted a freeman. In his application he stated "that till he came to reside here there never was any person who professed his trade." It was unanimously agreed to admit him, and the essay set was a glazed-lanthorn and a two-handed drainer. The essay set to James Bain, admitted in 1806, was a block-tin drainer and candlestick.

Passing from the foundation trade of Smith and the trades allied to it, there followed those connected with the manufacture of furnishings for horses, namely the Saddler and the Lorimer. The Saddler made the leather work and the Lorimer the metal work for harness. In the Haddington Gift of 1633 the Lorimer was included, although at that time there was no one of that trade in the burgh. There is no reference to any Lorimer in the records till far on in the eighteenth century. If there were Lorimers in the town they must have been few in number, but probably the metal work was imported from Edinburgh or elsewhere. That, however, the Incorporation recognised and desired this class of tradesmen is shown by the fact that on 16th December 1780 John Cockburn was admitted as a Lorimer, his essay being a pair of spurs.

But the Saddler, like the Blacksmith, was always in the burgh, and goes far back into Haddington history—farther than it is possible to trace him. The record of Hammermen opens with William Swynton, a Saddler, and it is a noteworthy fact that the office of deacon was held by a Saddler every year from 1627 to 1640. Indeed, during that whole period of thirteen years the office was held by three men in rotation, namely, John Trotter, William Swyntoun and Alexander Swyntoun.

The essay set to Saddlers varied from time to time, but the following are examples:—A hunting-saddle-tree; a welted-hunting-saddle; a pad-saddle; a pair of stirrup-leathers; a snaffle-bridle; a plain hunting-saddle; a full-weltd-saddle; a weltd-hunting-saddle.

In the seventeenth century when, owing to the bad roads, coaches were little known, the need for making and repairing riding-saddles, pads and pillions was a constant one, and to the work involved in this may be attributed the complaint made in 1655 by the Skinners to the Town Council against the Saddlers. According to the privileges granted to the Skinner Incorporation they had the sole right to cure skins, and it would appear that both the Saddlers and the Tailors, in making what in their respective businesses were referred to as "cushions," had not got the cured skins for the covering of such cushions from the Haddington Skinners. The complaint was considered at a meeting of Town Council and deacons of Crafts, and the finding was (1) that Skinners, Saddlers and Tailors had equal rights to make and sell cushions according as they received orders from customers, and (2) that in all cases where the cushions to be supplied by the Saddlers and Tailors were to be covered with skins, these tradesmen were to purchase alumed skins from the Skinners in the town who were to sell them at competent rates. But questions between the Skinners and the Saddlers comprised not only complaints by the Skinners against the Saddlers, but also by the Saddlers against the Skinners. For instance, on 18th December 1688 James Carmichael, Skinner, confessed to infringing the rights of the Saddlers by selling horse-graith. He was "advised" not to do so again.

Questions also arose between the Saddlers and merchants of the town. In 1634 a complaint was made to the Town Council of certain merchants importing and selling saddles—saddles, moreover, which, in material and workmanship, were inferior to those made in the town. As a result of this complaint it was enacted that no one was to be permitted to import saddles or any other goods pertaining to the saddlery trade. But the question with the merchants came up again eighteen years later. On 9th February 1652 the trade represented to the Council the wrong and prejudice done to the Craft by the merchants of the burgh in selling horse-shoes, stirrup-bearers, stirrup-irons, bridles, girths, etc., and it was enacted that no person in the burgh, other than members of the Craft, was to expose such goods for sale either within or without his booth.

It is rather surprising to find in the minute of 29th October 1736 a statement that there was at that time only one Saddler in the town, namely,

Charles Miln. At that meeting the Craft admitted James Forrest, and, on 12th March 1739, Robert Librie from Dunbar. From that time onward the trade of Saddler increased greatly in the town. Many of the lads who entered as apprentices were the sons of burgesses in the town, but a great number came from country districts. When the farmer came to Haddington to the market on Fridays and called on the Saddler to have his harness repaired, he sometimes arranged to have one of his sons entered as an apprentice. Amongst the sons of such farmers who entered about the middle of the eighteenth century were John Knox from Muirhouses, Alexr. Turnbull from Lawend, Patrick Brown from Beesknow, Archibald Skirving from Barro, James Forrest from Stevenson Mains, Peter Meik from Lochhouses, William Ferme from Hairhead, and David Hay from Quarryford. In the last decade of the eighteenth century such Haddington men as Archibald Neill, Bookseller, John Dawson, Innkeeper, and Peter Howden, Innkeeper, sent their sons to learn the trade. Nor were the recruits confined to East Lothian; they came from distant places such as Coldstream, Dalkeith, Duns, and Lauder.

Amongst the farmers in the county who sent their sons into the saddlery trade was John Laurie of Sandersdean, and, although his son, Peter, did not serve his apprenticeship in Haddington, his close association with the career of a well-known member of the Incorporation justifies a reference to him. Peter Laurie was educated at the Grammar School of Haddington along with George Young, grandfather of the late Provost George Young, and when he left school he was sent to his brother, a Saddler in Jedburgh, to learn the trade. Meantime his friend, George Young, entered the blacksmith trade in Haddington. When they had both finished their apprenticeships they decided to seek their fortunes in London, and went together, travelling by boat from Berwick as was the custom at that time. Both were successful in getting posts. Laurie was appointed foreman to David Pollock, Saddler to King George III at his Mews at Charing Cross. Into Laurie's interesting career it is not possible to enter here, except to say that he ultimately rose to be Lord Mayor of London, and, as Sir Peter Laurie, often came to visit Haddington. George Young would no doubt have made his mark in

London as well as Laurie, but on the death of his father he felt it his duty to return to his native town to carry on the business for the family.

Although it is stated that in 1633 there was no Clockmaker in Haddington, the Incorporation made some effort to supply that want in the following year. There was resident in the burgh at the time a certain Robert Broun who held in Haddington Church the office then known as Lay Reader—an office which required attendance at church whenever services were held, whether on Sundays or week-days. Broun, however, had some experience in clock-making, and in 1634 he begged to be admitted a freeman on the ground that he could work at that trade. On 11th June the Craft met within the Parish Church, and it is recorded in the minute that, having seen the applicant's essay in handling of "ane montor," i.e., a watch, and understanding that he could "make a clock sufficientlie," they agreed to admit him as soon as he was admitted as a burgess. As, however, it was evident that the church had the first claim on this new freeman's time it was declared that "the said Mr Robert Broun in no time hereafter shall be astricted to convene with them in time of Divine Service as long as he keeps his Readership, and also that the said Mr Broun shall not be voted to carry any office of the said trade during the period that he *bruiks the office of Readership."

The local workman who repaired town clocks at that time was, however, very often the versatile Blacksmith. In a minute of meeting of Dunbar Town Council reference is made to an agreement with Robert Wallace, designated as Knock-smith in Haddington, to repair the town clock, and in future to keep it in order. Wallace duly appears in the list of freemen. Even when the eighteenth century is reached there is no record of anyone carrying on clockmaking as a distinct business. On the contrary, it appears that ingenious Blacksmiths still did a good deal of the necessary work. There is, for instance, the case of William Davidson, a Blacksmith, employing Patrick Young as a journeyman to mend watches and make clocks, jacks and gunworks. The work undertaken by Young was clearly considered to be necessary in the town, for in 1722 he was admitted as a freeman, but he

was restricted to the making of clocks, watches, guns, cutler-work and jacks, and was expressly debarred from mending coppers or cauldrons. The essay set to him was a gunlock. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century there is no evidence of any one who had served an apprenticeship to the trade of Clockmaker. Indeed, in 1758 it is definitely stated that there was then no Clockmaker in the town. In that year, however, William Veitch, designated "Watch and Clockmaker," came to Haddington and was admitted a freeman. The year 1758 marks the beginning of competent Clockmakers and clockmaking in Haddington, Veitch being the first of the fraternity. He was the only Clockmaker in the Incorporation till 1769. Some time after 1758 Andrew Bell started as a Clockmaker, without entering as a freeman, and it does not seem that any objection was raised to his doing so. In 1769, on his making application to be admitted, an essay was set to him. For some unexplained reason Bell did not perform his essay until four years later, but when he appeared with it on 30th April 1773 with an apology for his delay, he was duly admitted.

As there were now two Clockmakers in the Incorporation and the trade was thoroughly established, the rights of these freemen had to be protected from the encroachment of unfreemen. Such a duty was imposed upon the Incorporation in April 1776. Alexander Hogg, who is referred to in the minutes as "neither burgess nor freeman of the Hammermen Incorporation" or any other within the burgh, but simply a wheelwright acting under a "mere toleration of a statute for encouraging the linen manufacture," was found to be carrying on the mending of clocks and watches in the house of his father, George Hogg, a journeyman Wright. The deacon, in bringing up this matter, gave his opinion that "a more flagrant and inexcusable encroachment and violation of their privileges had seldom or never occurred." On a petition to the Town Council, warrant was granted to seize Hogg's looms and the work he was engaged on, and to bring the offender for examination. Amongst the articles found in his custody was a clock belonging to Alexander Johnston, residing near Papple, on which he had put new hands. The further consideration of the matter was deferred to a later meeting, but, meantime, a joint petition and complaint to the Town Council was lodged by Hogg and Johnston complaining of the seizure of the articles as being unwarrantable.

Answers were lodged and the Council found that the Incorporation were within their rights in seizing the articles. The result was that Johnston wrote a letter stating that he had been misled by Hogg, and Hogg himself owned his offence and declared that he would never more be guilty of encroachment. Notwithstanding this, it was reported in August 1790 that he was again working in the town. On this occasion the Incorporation seemed to recognise that though he had served no apprenticeship he was capable of doing the work, and they offered to allow him to continue on his entering as a freeman. This offer he accepted and thus became one of Haddington's Clockmakers.

Beginning with William Veitch, who was entered in 1758, the immediate succession of Clockmaker freemen was as follows:—Andrew Bell, entered in 1773, Alexander Hogg in 1790, James Lauder in 1796, Alexander Wotherspoon in 1796, John Pinkerton in 1804, Adam Cockburn in 1804, and William Aitken in 1814. These were the Clockmakers of Haddington in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century, and many of their clocks still stand in houses both inside and outside of the county.

In the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, there are several very beautiful clocks which were presented by Mr Charles E. Whitelaw, one of them being a long case astronomical clock in Sheraton case, the dial of which bears the name of "Alex. Wotherspoon, Haddington."

From time to time in the history of Incorporations of Hammermen in Scotland, trades which were not included in their Seal of Cause, nor such as would naturally fall within the designation of Hammermen, were admitted to the freedom. One such in Haddington was the trade of Cardmaker, i.e., a maker of carding combs. The carding comb, usually referred to as a "card," was an instrument with iron teeth for the purpose of combing and setting in order the fibres of wool, etc. The old type of instrument, long since superseded by modern machinery, consisted of two hand-combs, the one being worked on the other. The first application made by a Cardmaker for admission was in 1718. There were two Cardmakers in the town at that time—William Stead and John Maxwell—but the application was only made by

Stead; and as the trade was not included in the Seal of Cause, special application had to be made to the Town Council. We accordingly read that he was admitted on 6th September 1718 "conform to an Act of the Great Council of this Burgh made thereanent dated the 12th day of June last." In giving liberty to Stead, the Town Council reserved the right to grant the same freedom to Maxwell if and when he desired it. The Cardmakers after that were not much heard of, but on 14th August 1731, George J. Howden was fined for buying old wool-cards from manufacturers and putting them on new boards.

There is no evidence either in the grants of rights from the town or in any of the minutes or other papers during the period under review of any trade under the name of Armourer in the Haddington Incorporation. But it is evident that the Incorporation regarded what gunmaking or gun repairing there was in the town as in their right, for in 1661, F. Anderson, a Barber in the burgh, was ordered not to make or mend gun barrels. We have already heard of Patrick Young getting special grant in 1722 to make guns amongst other things, but up to 1827 no one under the name of Gunsmith was received as a freeman. In that year Jeremiah Patrick made application for admission. His application was remitted to a committee who reported that they had received information from Edinburgh that Gunsmiths were then incorporated under the designation of Armourers, and that they were of opinion that "it would be expedient and advantageous for both parties that the said art of Gunsmith should join us here in consideration that we have no such appellation as Gunsmith practising amongst us."

Notwithstanding the facts above stated, the trade of Swordslipper was included in the Seal of Cause, and although at the time at which this document was drawn up there were no Swordslippers in the town, it is quite evident that the Town Council expected and desired them. The Swordslipper or slyper (the word slyper came from a Teutonic word meaning to whet) was a cutler whose general or principal work was to whet swords. He was not a maker of swords, though he frequently made whingers.

After the Reformation the Incorporated Trades had no longer their

altars in the church. This drastic change was no doubt at first felt to be a great break with the past, but the importance which the church attached to preaching soon supplied another interest, which, if not of the same character, at all events gave the tradesmen a practical interest in the fabric. This was the erection of seats, or "lafts" as they were sometimes called, in which the members of each Incorporation could sit together during the services. At a meeting of the Kirk Session on 27th May 1617, a joint petition was received from the Incorporation of the Baxters and the Hammermen asking permission to erect a laft at the west end of the church for their mutual use. In support of the petition, representatives both of the Baxters and the Hammermen appeared. These representatives, in describing to the Session how they proposed to erect the laft, said that if the town would furnish them with trees for supports and joists, they would build the seat at their own charges "in comely manner corresponding to the rest of the lafts, without prejudice to the north-west laft reserved for Samuelstoun." It was added that the town, in consideration of the wood supplied, would have the third part of the laft for the common use of the burgh. The Session passed an Act agreeing, so far as they were concerned, to the proposal, and directed their Ministers, Mr James Carmichael and Mr George Grier, to present their Act to the Town Council and ask for their acquiescence. We find from the Burgh Court Book of Haddington that this was done on 4th June of the same year, when the Council agreed to what was proposed. We may gather from the above, therefore, that a great laft was erected at the west end of the church and was divided into three parts—one for the Baxters, one for the Hammermen and one common to the town. Whether that arrangement was carried far into the eighteenth century we cannot tell, but it may be gathered that at some date previous to 1777, when considerable repairs were made, there had been some change in the arrangement of the laft, for in the minutes it is stated that it is found that "as now turned into a pew it is far more convenient than formerly when in desks." The Wright who carried out the work in 1777 was John Grieve, and the work included four joists and one long tree to level the laft, a floor of 9 yards 3 feet, three new seats, a new back to the back seat 10 feet long by 2 feet broad to make it as high as the Weavers' seat, four yards of lining for the fore (front) seat, a door and lock and hinges and a new handrail to the south side of the stair.

When on 20th May 1790 the Haddington Sunday School was started, one of the rules was that the children should attend at 9 o'clock in the morning till the time of public worship, after which they were to be conducted to the church. As it was necessary to find a suitable place in the church where, along with their teachers, the children might sit, a site behind the Hammermen's laft was fixed on, and an arrangement was ultimately arrived at with this Craft whereby the back part of their upper seat was reduced in order to permit of a desk for the scholars being erected. It was stipulated by the Hammermen that the access to the scholars' laft was to be made so as not to interfere with the stair leading to their laft. At that period it seems to have been customary to let some of the seats to people outside of the Craft, for we find the Boxmaster accounting for seat rents received by him.

In accordance with the terms of the Seal of Cause and a spirit of brotherliness, it is evident that the Hammermen were ready to assist in all cases of necessity. The education of children did not normally come within the scope of their philanthropic efforts, and, therefore, the case of Ruth Miln was an unusual one. On 16th March 1774 it was agreed to provide schooling for this daughter of Charles Miln, Saddler, and the child was accordingly placed under the care of Mr John Abernethy, the Master of the English School. The assistance which they rendered did not stop at their own members. When a stranger, whose trade fell within the category of Hammermen, passed through the town and needed assistance, the deacon was empowered to give him money. A number of written orders sent by the deacon to the boxmaster still remain showing payments thus made. One was to "a poor distressed tradesman," another to "a tramper," and another to one who had "lost the use of his hands by the palsy."

In the records of the Hammermen, as in other such Incorporations, year succeeds year with no reference to anything other than their own concerns. King succeeds king and there is no comment, but here and there one gets just a glimpse of what is passing. We can mark in the minutes certain references to the laws laid down by James Seventh of Scotland and Cromwell as affecting their actings. There are also indications of political strife in the town in the early eighteenth century which affected the Incorporation, and this was

particularly so at the election of the deacon and other office-bearers in 1734. So unsatisfactory appear to have been the proceedings at the meeting of the Incorporation at that time that, while the Clerk had headed the minute "2nd September 1734," no minute was ever written. It appears that John Heriot, the Trades Bailie, who, by law, had to be present at every election, held that Robert Sawers was elected while the meeting declared that John Hay was elected. The matter was taken both to the Court of Session and the House of Lords, the result being that the Trades Bailie was successful and the deacon and other office-bearers chosen by the Hammermen had to deliver up the box, books and keys to Robert Sawers.

When the great fire took place in 1598 one wonders whether the Craft's box, in which the Seal of Cause and Minute Books were kept was also burnt or whether it was saved. We cannot tell, but one hundred and sixty years after that, the box then in use was referred to as very old, and at a meeting on 4th September 1779 it was decided to have a new one made. The old one, however, had many memories, and if it really was not the one which existed before the fire, there can be little doubt that it was a new one made shortly after that calamity. So strong was the attachment of the Craft to a box that had come down through one hundred and sixty years that it was at first decided to get the new box of such a size that the old one could be slipped inside of it, so that, although the new box provided a strong case, the old box would still be used. The Hammerman from whom this unique idea came was surely an antiquary. There appears to have been some delay, for a new box was not got till 1783. It was made of mahogany by James Brown, no doubt a member of the Incorporation of Wrights, and John Hislop, the Copper and Brass Smith, put brass on the eight corners. We regret to find, however, that practical ideas overcame those of sentiment, for when the new box came home, the old one, along with some brasses, was sold for two shillings.

As already indicated, the actual Minute Books dealt with extend continuously from 1627 to 1806. Amongst the miscellaneous papers there is an account incurred to George Neill, Stationer, dated 11th September 1806, for a Sederunt Book. That book is missing. In the Minute Book there was kept a list of members and their payments, and, fortunately, at the point

where the book closes in 1806, a new and separate small book kept for the quarterly payments is started, and from that date the record of such payments is complete to August 1868. Thus, while the Minute Book or Minute Books for 62 years are wanting, there is, nevertheless, what appears to be a complete record of members till 1868.

The Incorporation had a succession of Clerks. Some of these are as follows:—Patrick Young, till 1637; Robert Broune (Reader in the church), till about 1649; James Gray, till 1669; Patrick Young, till 1673; James Smythe, till 1694; P. Sleich, till 1716; John Ainslie, till 1742; John Gray, till 1757; John Craw, till 1799; David Rothead, till 1804; Henry Davidson, from 1804. The dates are approximate ones as gathered from the occurrence of the names in the Minute Books. The last Clerk was John Ferme. It may be noted that James Smythe was also Clerk to the Baxters' Incorporation till 1694, and P. Sleich till 1716, when he was succeeded by J. Ainslie.

The Clerk had merely a nominal salary, his real remuneration coming from fees paid at the entrance of freemen and the booking of apprentices. It is not easy to follow the succession of Officers as their actual names did not occur so frequently as those of the Clerks, but George Wood held the post till his death in 1763, when he was succeeded by Archibald Hendry. In 1781 it was decided to give the Officer three shillings and fourpence of salary and two shillings yearly for his trouble in taking charge of the seat in the church. In 1793 the Officer's salary was raised to five shillings, but in 1801, when Alexander Coats was Officer, we find the salary again stated as three shillings and fourpence. This nominal salary, like that of the Clerk, was, as already indicated, supplemented by the dues paid to him on the entry of freemen and booking of apprentices.

Here and there in the minutes there are indications of the Hammermen's religious, political and social views. In 1779 they expressed themselves as opposed to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and in 1791 as in favour of the abolition of the African Slave Trade. But perhaps the event which stirred them most in the first half of the nineteenth century was the Reform Bill of 1832 and the passing of the Act.

Amongst the possessions which the Incorporation valued there are two which still exist, namely, the Bible which they used at their meetings and the banner carried in processions. The former is in possession of the Misses Ferme, Croce Gate, Haddington, and the latter in that of Mrs Young, Court Street, Haddington. The banner which the Hammermen carried at the Corpus Christi and other processions of the sixteenth century has long since vanished, but, happily, there still remains the one referred to which is a hundred years old, and was carried through the streets at the Reform demonstration in Haddington in 1832. It bears the legend "By hammer in hand all arts do stand." On it there is portrayed an anvil, thistles and roses, together with the words "The iron fetters which were riveted by oppression are now knocked off on the anvil of liberty by the hammer of reform."

As in other towns, there was in Haddington an important body composed of the deacons of the nine Incorporations for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting all the trades. As many important subjects came up for discussion at the Convener Court it would be desirable at some time that an account of this body should be written, but in the meantime it may be interesting to notice quite briefly a few of the points referred to in the Minute Book of the Incorporation.

In the days when, at a burial, the coffin was carried on spokes and covered with a pall or mortcloth, the Incorporated Trades all over Scotland usually possessed a mortcloth—sometimes two, the smaller one being known as the bairns' mortcloth. The nine Incorporations of Haddington had two cloths in common, and we find that in 1724 the Convener drew the attention of the various Crafts to the fact that the large cloth was so old and in such a bad condition that "it was a shame" to them, and that it was most desirable to procure a new one. He suggested that each Incorporation should lend a small sum in order to provide money to carry this out, and it is recorded that the Hammermen lent thirty shillings. But the time came when the hearse came into more common use, and in 1758 the Convener Court seriously considered the question of having one made for the Crafts. The proposal, however, evoked a good deal of criticism and dissatisfaction, as many thought

that the Incorporations were not able at that time to bear the expense, and so the matter was dropped.

From the middle of the eighteenth century right on into the nineteenth, we hear of the high price of grain and the difficulty of the poor in purchasing meal. In order to assist the members of the various Incorporations, the Convener Court entered into a scheme for the purchase of meal, and in the Hammermen's records there are references to it in 1753 and 1768.

The roll of Hammermen freemen shows a steady decline from 1817 to 1868 until only five members were left, namely, George Young and George Spiers, Blacksmiths; Robert Porteous, Saddler; William Aitken, Watchmaker; and John Ferme, Solicitor, the Clerk of the Incorporation. From the fact that the record of the yearly payments ceased in 1868, it seems probable that at or about that date the Incorporation ceased to exist. It had an unbroken history for at least three hundred years, and Haddington is to be congratulated on having within her walls such a record even of the names of her sons who wielded the hammer for these long centuries.

JAMES H. JAMIESON.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION.

The following List of Members has been compiled from the Seal of Cause, Minute Books and other existing papers. It is necessarily incomplete and fragmentary in detail. The Minute Books cover the years from 1627 to 1806, and all information contained in these has been set down, but when it is considered that the Minute Book or Minute Books after the year 1806 are wanting and that the Incorporation appears to have existed at least up to 1868, it will be evident that the list is an incomplete one. A few facts in regard to freemen admitted after 1806 are given, but these have been obtained from separate papers. The following are the abbreviations in the list:—P.—Apprentice; F.—Received the Freedom of the Craft; D.—Appointed Deacon. Many members served as Deacon on several occasions, but only the first date on which they are recorded as having served is stated:—

In perusing this list the following considerations should be noted:—Not every boy who served his apprenticeship in the town applied for the freedom. This is particularly so in the case of the Saddlers. There probably was no room in the town for as many as served their apprenticeship, and many evidently went else-

where. Only names of those admitted to the freedom have been entered. On the other hand, where there was scarcity of members of a certain trade, admission was given to freemen from various places, both inside and outside of the county. This was particularly the case in 1806, when, owing to military service, workers were very scarce in the town.

SMITHS.

- Borthwick, David, son of Alexander Borthwick. P. to James Kay 1723. F. 1730.
D. 1777. Died 1778.
Borthwick, David, 3rd son of above. F. 1778.
Brydon, Alexander. First half of 17th century.
Carrail, Patrick, son of Mark Carrail. P. to John Todrig 1670. F. 1678.
Cochrane, John. F. 1787.
Cochrane, Charles. F. 1806.
Cochrane, John. F. 1806.
Cochrane, Robert. F. 1806.
Cockburn, Patrick. Middle of 17th century.
Cockburn, Andrew, son of Henry Cockburn, Burgess, Haddington. P. to John Todrig 1685. F. 1693. D. 1694.
Cockburn, Thomas, son of above. F. 1710. "Scored out" 7th May 1716.
Cockburn, Andrew, son of above Andrew Cockburn. D. 1750. Appointed Town Jailer 1759.
Cowan, Thomas. F. 1749. D. 1764. Died 2nd April 1804, aged 93. Tombstone in Haddington Churchyard.
Cowan, William, eldest son of above. F. 1785.
Cowan, Thomas. F. 1806.
Crawford, William. First half of 17th century.
Crawford, James. First half of 17th century.
Crawford, John. Second half of 17th century.
Davidson, William, eldest son of John Davidson, Smith, Giffordgate. P. to John Kay 1685. F. 1692. D. 1696.
Dickson, John. F. 1776.
Dickson, John, son of above. F. 1806.
Dickson, George, also son of above John Dickson. F. 1806.
Fortoun, Patrick, younger son of Patrick Fortoun. P. to Archibald Gullane 1662. F. 1669.
Fortoun, John, son of above. F. 1722.
Fortoun, William, also son of Patrick Fortoun. F. 1722. Died 1744.
Fortoun, David, son of above. F. 1739.
Fortoun, Adam, second son of William Fortoun above. F. 1744. D. 1748.
Guild, John. Middle of 17th century.
Gullane, Archibald. P. to William Crawford 1633. F. 1635. D. 1641.
Henry, Archibald. F. 1726. Officer of Craft.
Kay, James. F. 1634.
Kay, Robert. F. 1654.
Kay, John. F. 1669.
Kay, John. F. 1681.
Kay, Robert. F. 1685.
Kay, Alexander. Second half of 17th century.
Kay, James. P. to James Wallace 1706. D. 1722. Died 1732.
Kay, Robert. F. 1716.

All the freemen named Kay appear to have been related to each other, the son following father; but it is difficult in every case to trace the precise relationship.

- Kilpatrick, John. F. 1628.
Lauder, William. F. 1689.

Meldrum, Robert. F. 1805.
 Millar, John. F. 1718. D. 1728. Died 1752.
 Millar, John, son of above. F. 1752.
 Millar, John, son of above. F. 1779. D. 1788. Died 26th June 1832, aged 76.
 Tombstone in Haddington Churchyard.
 Millar, John, son of above. F. 1806.
 Reid, James. F. 1647. D. 1664.
 Reid, James, son of above. F. 1664. D. 1681.
 Skillet, Cuthbert. First half of 17th century.
 Skillet, James, son of above. P. 1627.
 Skrymgeour, John. D. 1631.
 Stevinstoun, John. First half of 17th century.
 Stevinstoun, Daniell. First half of 17th century.
 Stevinstoun, Thomas, son of John Stevinstoun. P. to Daniell Stevinstoun 1630.
 Stevinstoun, William, son of John Stevinstoun. F. 1630.
 Stodert, William. First half of 17th century.
 Stodert, James. First half of 17th century.
 Storie, William. F. 1699.
 Todrig, John. P. to Archibald Gullane 1646. F. 1662. D. 1665.
 Thomson, William. First half of 17th century.
 Thomson, James. First half of 17th century.
 Thomson, Patrick, son of above. F. 1628.
 Thomson, Patrick. F. 1682. Scored out 1716.
 Utter, John. First half of 17th century.
 Vaitchie, George. P. to John Scrymgeour 1629.
 Wallace, Robert. D. 1654.
 Wallace, James, son of above. P. to Robert Kay 1686. F. 1693.
 Watson, James. P. to John Young. F. 1776. D. 1778.
 Watson, William. F. 1806.
 Young, Patrick. F. 1722.
 Young, John, eldest son of Patrick Young. P. to John Millar 1723. F. 1727. D. 1735.
 Young, Thomas, second son of Patrick Young. P. to John Young 1729. F. 1738.
 Young, George, eldest son of above John Young. F. 1754. D. 1760. Engaged as Farrier in Colonel Hales's Regiment of Light Dragoons 1762.
 Young, John, second son of above John Young. F. 1763. D. 1769. Died 1776.
 Young, George, youngest son of above John Young. F. 1804. Died 6th August 1833, aged 57.
 Young, John. F. 1806.

SADDLERS.

Ainslie, William, son of Alexander Ainslie, sometime a Bailie in Dunse. P. to John Hay 1748. F. 1757.
 Ainslie, Alexander, son of above. F. 1797.
 Anderson, William. F. 1806.
 Dawson, John, second son of John Dawson, Innkeeper, Haddington. P. to William Ainslie 1794. F. 1800.
 Ferme, William, second son of John Ferme, Tenant in Hairhead. P. to James Forrest 1774. F. 1785.
 Finlayson, James. F. 1806.
 Forrest, Alexander. First half of 17th century.
 Forrest, James. F. 1736. D. 1752.
 Forrest, James, son of Thomas Forrest, sometime Tenant in Stevenson Mains and afterwards in Linton. P. to William Ainslie. F. 1773.
 Gray, James, son of John Gray, Baxter. P. to Alexander Swyntoun 1631. F. 1641.
 Gray, Alexander, son of above. F. 1663.
 Hay, John. F. 1673. D. 1686.
 Hay, John. F. 1687.
 Hay, James. Seventeenth century.

Hay, William, elder son of John Hay in Giffordhall. P. to William Swyntoun 1680. D. 1690.

Hay, William, younger son of above. F. 1719. D. 1726.

Hay, John, son of William Hay, Elder. F. 1730. Died 1756.

Librie, Robert. F. 1739. D. 1742. Died 1743.

Miln, James, second son of David Miln, Nungate. P. to William Hay 1692. F. 1700. D. 1706.

Miln, Patrick, eldest son of above. F. 1722. Died on or before 1747.

Miln, Charles, third son of James Miln. F. 1728. D. 1746.

Murray, Charles. F. 1806.

Swyntoun, William. End of 16th century.

Swyntoun, Alexander, son presumably of above. D. 1633.

Swyntoun, Thomas, son of above William Swyntoun. F. 1633.

Swyntoun, William. Second half of 17th century.

Swyntoun, J. G. Second half of 17th century.

Trotter, John. D. 1627.

PEWTHERRERS.

Begbie, George. End of 17th and beginning of 18th century.

Hay, John. F. 1673. Died 1688.

Sawers, Simon. F. 1689. D. 1708.

Sawers, Robert, son of above. F. 1710. D. 1734.

Sawers, Simon, eldest son of Robert Sawers. F. 1753.

WHITE IRON SMITHS.

Bain, James. F. 1806.

Harley, George, son of Peter Harley, Weaver, Haddington. F. 1792. Was also a Coppersmith.

Hill, John. F. 1753. Died 1764.

Hislop, John. F. 1779. Was also a Coppersmith.

M'Kay, W. F. 1800.

LORIMERS.

Cockburn, John. F. 1780.

CUTLERS.

Dick, David. F. 1758.

Duncan, John. First half of 18th century.

Mabon, George. F. 1806.

CLOCKMAKERS.

Aitken, William, son of William Aitken, Cooper, Haddington. P. to Adam Cockburn 1805. F. 1814.

Bell, Andrew. F. 1773.

Brown, Robert. F. 1634.

Cockburn, Adam. F. 1804.

Hogg, Alexander. F. 1790.

Lauder, James. F. 1796.

Pinkerton, John. F. 1804.

Veitch, William. F. 1758. D. 1782.

Wotherspoon, Alexander. F. 1796.

CARDMAKERS.

Stead, William. F. 1718.

Stead, John, son of above. F. 1729.

GUNSMITH.

Patrick, Jeremiah. F. 1827

INSIGNIA OF THE INCORPORATED TRADES OF HADDINGTON.

THERE were nine Incorporated Trades in the Burgh of Haddington, and historical accounts of two of them—the Baxters and the Hammermen—have appeared in the Society's *Transactions*. While it is hoped that in the future the history of other Incorporations will be dealt with, it is proposed in the meantime to give a short account of two interesting articles which throw some light on all the nine Trades.

The first is a large horn, beautifully polished and mounted in silver, which belonged to the Convener Court of Haddington and was used as a snuff-mull. On the hinged lid of the mull there is a small silver plate on which is engraved the following:—

THIS HORN

WAS PRESENTED TO THE

CONVENER AND NINE TRADES OF HADDINGTON

BY

Mr ADAM JACK¹

a Member of the Mason and Wrights Incorporation as a
proof of his regard and esteem for them

ANNO 1817

In respect of which they have thus mounted it at their
sole expense

From the terms of this inscription, it appears that while Adam Jack made a gift of the horn, the Trades mounted it in silver and had the engravings executed at their own expense. In addition to the plate above referred to, there is another and larger one affixed to that part of the horn which has the greatest circumference. On that plate is engraved the insignia of each of the nine Trades.

Whether the Trades of Haddington, like those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee possessed armorial bearings, and whether the insignia represented on the plate referred to figured on proper shields, is doubtful,

but, in any case, this plate was prepared under the personal supervision of the representatives of all the nine Trades at a time when their Incorporations were in active operation and an intimate knowledge of their past histories was still retained, and it may thus be confidently accepted as a correct record of the insignia recognised in 1817 by the Convener Court.

The plate is headed "Convener and Nine," and the figure at the top represents the Convener in his robes of office, holding firmly in his hands and pressing to his breast a number of arrows (there ought to be nine but the drawing has been done somewhat freely) symbolising the binding of all the Trades together in a close unity. In the uppermost row there are, in consecutive order from left to right, the insignia of the Masons, the Wrights and the Weavers; in the middle row those of the Hammermen, the Skinners and the Shoemakers; and in the lowest row those of the Baxters, the Fleshers and the Tailors.

The Masons and the Wrights are both represented by a square and compasses,² but the arrangement of the instruments in the cases differs. The Weavers are represented by a leopard's face with a shuttle in its mouth.³ The hammer of the Hammermen and the knife of the Shoemakers are, according to the universal practice both in this country and on the Continent, shown surmounted by a crown.⁴ The Skinners, as in other similar Incorporations, have the goat.⁵ The insignia of the Baxters is represented by a sheaf of grain or what is known in heraldic language as a "garb." It is "banded" with a cord or band of straw. A bullock's head and an axe clearly indicate the Fleshers, while a pair of scissors open, with the blades upwards, represents the Tailors.

Below is the figure of a goat, the arms of the town. It is a goat statant (i.e., standing on four legs) whereas the usual emblem is a goat salient (i.e., in the act of leaping).

The second article referred to is a gold medal and chain worn by the Convener at the meetings of his Court. This was purchased in 1802 by each

of the nine Incorporations making a contribution of fifteen shillings. On the obverse of the medal is a figure of the Convener and on the reverse a goat statant.

The horn and the medal and chain are in the possession of Mrs Young, Court Street Haddington.

1 Adam Jack and his brother George were well-known builders in Haddington and district in the early nineteenth century. They resided in Church Street, and Jack's Land in that street preserves their name.

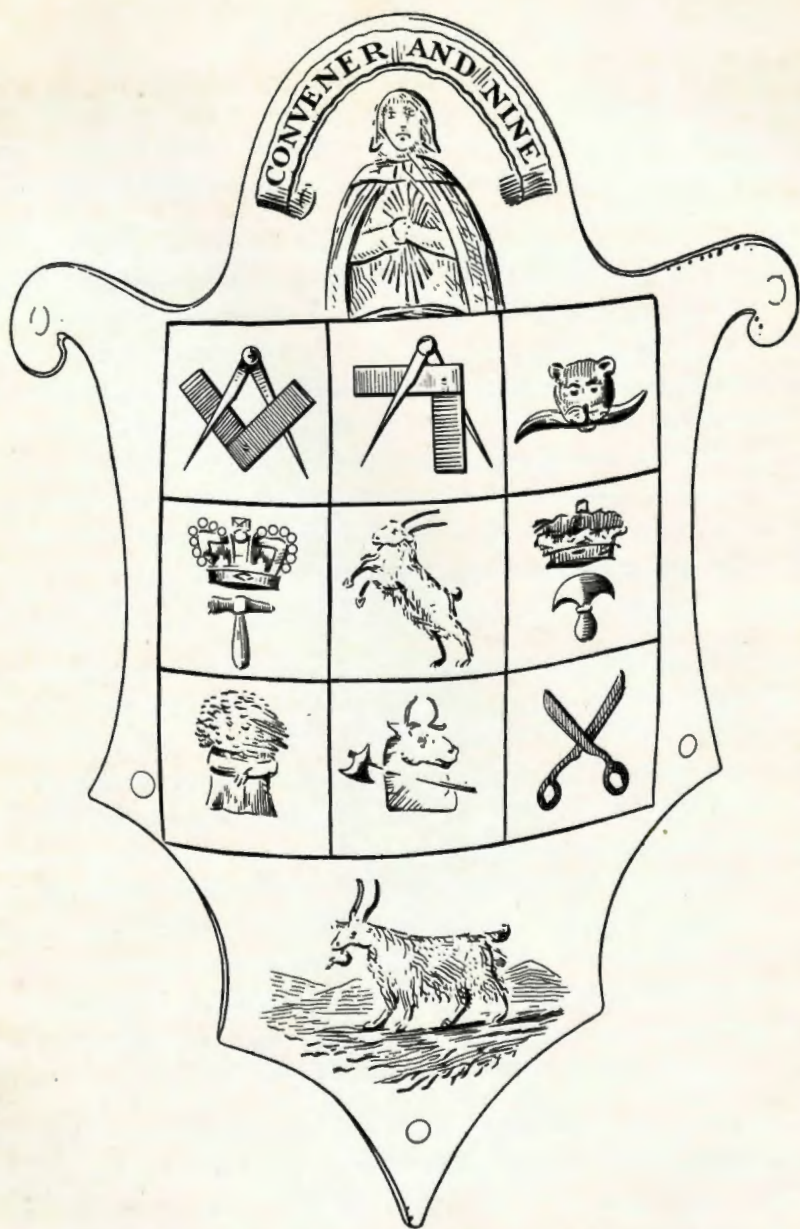
2 Mr Peter Ormiston, Builder, Haddington, states that the square used by operative masons fifty years ago and earlier was made of oak, the stock being 16 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and the blade 24 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. His recollection is that it is forty years or thereby since the steel or iron square with the inches stamped on it came into general use by masons in this country, but he adds that it was used in America long before that. The general size of this type of square is as follows:—Stock 16 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, blade 24 inches long and 2 inches broad.

The joiners' square was no doubt originally made of wood, but for the last fifty years and probably longer, these workmen have used a small square which they can carry in their "bass," the stock being of ebony or some other hard wood and mounted with brass and the blade of steel.

3 Mediæval heralds made no distinction in shape between a lion and a leopard, but the difference was marked by the leopard being represented with the full face. Where the head only of the animal appears on a shield, it is designated a "leopard's head" if the neck is shown, and a leopard's face" if no part of the neck appears. The leopard's head or the leopard's face with a shuttle in the mouth, seems to have been the usual arms or insignia of the Weavers. Aberdeen Weavers for example had a shield bearing three leopards' heads with shuttles in their mouths. The meaning of this device is obscure, but it may have had a Continental origin.

4 *Vide Transactions*, Vol. II, Page 87.

5 Probably the emblem of the goat was chosen by the Skinners owing to the great use made of that animal's skin for bookbinding.



INSIGNIA OF HADDINGTON TRADES.

BIEL HOUSE.

BIEL was visited on 16th July 1932 when Lieut.-Col. John Patrick Nisbet Hamilton Grant of Biel, who has since succeeded Major Baird as President of the Society, acted as leader. The following is an account of the visit.

In the twelfth century the lands of Biel were part of the extensive estates of the Earls of Dunbar the first of whom received in 1072 a grant of great lands in the neighbourhood of Dunbar from King Malcolm III (Ceanmor) to whom he was related; but it is not until the fifteenth century that we read of the fortalice of Biel. The exact site of that building is not recorded, but it is thought possible that the oldest part of the present building was erected on or near it. The existing building is considered to belong to a period not much before the end of the sixteenth century or much later than 1650, although the oldest bits of the terrace walls indicate a greater age. The terraces were laid out by the first Lord Belhaven and Stenton in the reign of King Charles I.

About the beginning of the fifteenth century the lands passed to a younger brother of the tenth Earl of Dunbar, Sir Patrick Dunbar of "Bele"; and in this connection it may be noted that William Dunbar, the poet, who was born in or about 1460, is thought to have been of the family of the Dunbars of Biel. Sir Patrick Dunbar's grandson, Sir Hugh Dunbar, in 1489 sold the lands to Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, whose family retained them till 1625. They were then acquired by Thomas, Earl of Melros, from whom they passed in 1627 to James Livingstone, a Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. In 1641 they were purchased from Livingstone by Sir John Hamilton, eldest son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill. This gentleman was one of the firmest loyalists in the reign of Charles I, who recognised his devotion to him by creating him, in 1647, Baron of Belhaven and Stenton.

The first Lord Belhaven's second daughter, the Hon Anne Hamilton, married Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, and their eldest daughter, Margaret, became the wife of John Hamilton of Pressmennan. Lord Belhaven settled the estate of Biel on this granddaughter and her husband, and resigned his title in favour of the latter who thus became second Baron

of Belhaven and Stenton. This Lord Belhaven was a great Scottish patriot and a strong opponent of the Union. He died in 1708, but some time before that event he caused to be inscribed on a stone at Biel the words "Traditionis Scotiæ Anno Primo 1707," that is to say "1707, the first year of the betrayal of Scotland." The original stone is now in the Royal Scottish Museum. Among other publications by Lord Belhaven, the one which is of special interest to the County is *The Country-man's Rudiments; or An Advice to the Farmers in East Lothian how to Labour and Improve their Ground*. Edinburgh: Printed in the year 1723.

After these historic Lords of Biel there followed a succession of other proprietors until the lands passed into the possession of Miss Georgiana Constance Christopher Nisbet Hamilton (who was descended from the brother of the second Lord Belhaven) on the death of her mother Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton in 1883. In 1888 this lady married Henry, second son of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, and thereafter was known as Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy. Her husband predeceased her in 1909, and she herself died in 1920. She was succeeded by her cousin, Lieut-Colonel Grant (son of Charles Thomas Constantine Grant of Kilgraston) who, on his succession, added Nisbet Hamilton to his name.

On the visit of the Society Colonel Grant conducted the party through the dining-room, drawing room, white or tapestry room, the main corridor and the upper terrace, pointing out portraits, pictures and other objects of interest. Amongst objects of interest in the dining-room a piece of jade was noted, all, including its handles, carved out of one piece. It was in the Summer Palace of Pekin when that famous repository of priceless objects of art was looted for the first time in its existence in the year 1860. Amongst the portraits were those of the 1st Lord Belhaven and his lady; the 2nd Lord Belhaven; John Grant of Kilgraston, who was Chief Justice of Jamaica from 1783 to 1790 (Colonel Grant's great granduncle), the portrait being by Abbot; John Grant of Kilgraston of the Grenadier Guards (Colonel Grant's grandfather), the portrait being by Raeburn; Margaret, daughter of Francis, 14th Lord Gray, and the first wife of the last-mentioned John Grant. This lady

died at the early age of 19, and her letters, which are charmingly written, are treasured possessions of the family. The portrait at Biel is only a copy, the original being in America, from whence it was brought for exhibition at the Four Georges Exhibition in London in 1931. Another portrait by Raeburn is of another Mrs Grant in a mutch.

Amongst the pictures may be mentioned one depicting the leading members of the Perthshire Hunt, painted by Sir Francis Grant (Colonel Grant's granduncle). Amongst others represented in the picture is John Grant of the Grenadier Guards. A picture of great interest is that showing Aloysius or Luigi di Gonzaga (the patron Saint of Schools) casting away his crown, in response to a vision in order to devote his life to the priesthood and the service of others. Colonel Grant explained that it was one of Napoleon's pieces of loot and at one time hung in the Louvre. After Napoleon's fall the picture was returned to Italy, and eventually fell into the hands of an art dealer in Milan, from whom it was purchased by Colonel Grant's grandfather. The painter of the picture was Geovanni Francesco Barbieri, who was born in 1590. Other pictures shown included a portrait of Mary Nisbet of Dirleton, wife of the 7th Lord Elgin, who brought from Athens the famous collection of sculptures known as the Elgin Marbles, being one of several miniatures by Henry Bone, R.A., and sketches of Dirleton Castle by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.

Various features in connection with the decoration of the rooms were referred to including, in the drawing-room, the Empire decorative work; and, in the white-room, the tambour work, wholly or partly fashioned by the daughters of the second Duke of Rutland and used to form bed hangings and valances at their English seat, Bloxholm Hall in Lincolnshire. Two mugs with the coat-of-arms of the Nisbets of Dirleton made in China from copies of "Lowestoft" china, and known as "Oriental Lowestoft," called forth interest. Very fine slabs of malachite at the foot of two full-length mirrors attracted great attention. Colonel Grant stated that malachite used to be found in the Russian mines in the Province of Perin and that the slabs are not solid. The slight damage at one corner of one of them revealed the fact that they are

in the form of mosaic work on the top of a bed of what looks like slate. In the main corridor a magnificent table of imperial porphyry was greatly admired. Colonel Grant explained that imperial porphyry came from the Gebel Dukhan or Hills of Smoke in a remote part of the Egyptian desert. It was one of the most highly prized ornamental stones in olden days, and the great distance from which it had to be brought over parched deserts and perilous seas sent its price up beyond the reach of all save the rulers of the earth. Hence the name imperial. The tomb of Constantine the Great was fashioned from similar stone.

A collection of coins found in the district was shown, including a James VII shilling gun money, a Charles II forty-penny piece, a Charles II hawbee, a Charles I turner or bodle, a Mary of England groat, an Elizabeth shilling and an Albert and Elizabeth of Austria coin.

Colonel Grant thereafter gave some interesting local natural history notes. He showed (1) two of probably the last of the Sea Eagles or Great Ernes (*Falco Albicilla*) shot in the district, one of which was secured alive at Archerfield in 1867 and kept in a cage in the woods at Biel for some years, and (2) a female Smew or White Merganser — one of the smallest of the goose tribe—killed by chance at Biel. There was further shown the fossil impressions of a fern (*Sphenopteris affinis*), of a cone (*Lepidostrobus*) and of the pinnule of the *Cardiopteris frondosa*—all from the shore at Archerfield.

The famous Cedar of Lebanon of Biel which was raised from seed was destroyed by a gale, but there is another which was pointed out. Among the many fine trees are a *Cedrus Atlantica* from the Atlas Mountains in Northern Africa. The Wellingtonias flourish well and also their first cousin the Californian Red Wood. There are specimens of the *Cryptomeria Japonica*, *Cupressus Macrocarpa*, *Crataegus Tannacetifolia*, the Cork Tree (*Quercus Suber*), the *Eucalyptus Whittingehamensis* and the Ginko.

Colonel Grant drew attention to the life-size figure of the "Green Man of Biel," pointing his gun at an imaginary foe. The figure has been in the policies of Biel certainly since 1804 and probably dates back to about 1750,

when a certain John Van Nost lived, who was a descendant of the Dutch Sculptor who came to England with William III and started a figure yard in Piccadilly.

On the upper terrace, facing the burn, Colonel Grant drew special attention to the marble chair of which he gave the following description:—"This marble chair cannot be much less than two thousand years old. It was on it that the Gymnasiarch (or Director of Public Amusements) sat at the Athenian Games. It is the outside seat of presumably two or three seats. On the right arm will be noticed a carving representing the Owl of Minerva, while on the other one is a similar smaller owl which, however, has become much obliterated. Bas reliefs will be observed on the right — the Sacred Olive, the Vase of Consecrated Oil and the four-legged agonistic (or ceremonial) table on which the first, second and third prizes, consisting of garlands, were placed. This chair was presented to our ancestor, Mr Nisbet of Dirleton, in the year 1801, by the Archbishop of Athens, from out of the Catholicon into which it had found its way—probably for safety from the depredations of the Turks. On the voyage home the ship containing this treasured possession was wrecked, and the chair remained at the bottom of the sea for some years before it was rescued."

Colonel Grant pointed out a coat of mail resting on a Jacobean chest, and explained that it had been given him by the King of Kano from out of his palace, and that Kano was a city encircled by a wall eleven miles in length and was the centre of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa where a hundred human beings used to be sold publicly by auction on a market day until the British arrived in 1900.

A romantic part of family history attached to a collection of murderous-looking weapons. Colonel Grant, in pointing them out, stated: "They were brought to this country by my father, the late Mr Grant of Kilgraston, nearly 70 years ago, from Sarawak, the only country in the world which is governed by a white Rajah. It was in 1838, nearly 100 years ago, when Sir James Brooke, having resigned from the service of the East India Company, purchased for himself a yacht of 142 tons and set sail for the East in

search of adventure. Good fortune brought him to the very place where this was to be found. The coast of Sarawak was at that time infested with pirates and head hunters, against whom he waged unremitting war. He enlisted the help of British men of war, whose captains in those days were not handicapped by being in hourly communication with the Admiralty by wireless, and ended up by being offered the kingship of this attractive land, which has been held by his family ever since. It was under the banner of one who was a very fascinating chief that my father and several other relatives enlisted and served."

SIR J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

EAST Lothian sons of the manse have distinguished themselves in many walks of life, but, in the literature of science, one of them—John Arthur Thomson—is pre-eminent. He was born at Pilmuir Manse on 8th July 1861. His father and his maternal grandfather were ministers. His father, Arthur Thomson, a native of Muckart, Perthshire, was Free Church Minister of Saltoun from 1853 to 1874, and of Yester from 1874 until his death in 1881. John Arthur Thomson's maternal grandfather, Dr David Landsborough (a Gallovidian from Dalry), the minister of Stevenston Parish, Ayrshire, joined the Free Church at the Disruption, and became minister of the Free Church at Saltcoats in that county until his death in 1854. Dr Landsborough was a naturalist of some distinction in his day, and has even been called the Scottish White of Selborne. From the marriage of his daughter, Isabella, to the Rev. Arthur Thomson, there sprang a greater biologist than he, but as Dr Landsborough was cut off (by cholera) in 1854, seven years before his distinguished grandson was born, he never saw him even in his cradle. Something of the grandson's gentle humour, as well as passion for nature study, seems to have characterised the grandfather. Scientists named specimens after the naturalist divine and poet. Once when a shell was named after him as one of the *Landsburgii* he slyly asked:—"It it possible to sail far down the stream of life in a scallop?"

Sir Arthur's earliest education was obtained at Saltoun village school, and after he was twelve he received some tuition from Mr Tait, the headmaster of one of the two Gifford schools. (His younger sisters and brother attended the other Gifford school under Mr Runciman.)

Before going to Edinburgh University in 1880, he was a pupil at Pater-son Place Academy, Haddington, under Mr Walter Haig; and he sometimes drove to and from Gifford in the minister's little black basket gig (I got a "lift" from him in the gig when I was a small boy). He was a student of Edinburgh University during the tercentenary celebration in 1884. Sir James M. Barrie was a fellow student. Arthur Thomson may not have taken an active part with Fitzroy Bell and Lord Clyde in roping in contributors for the *New Amphion* (the famous book of the Edinburgh Fancy Fair) published

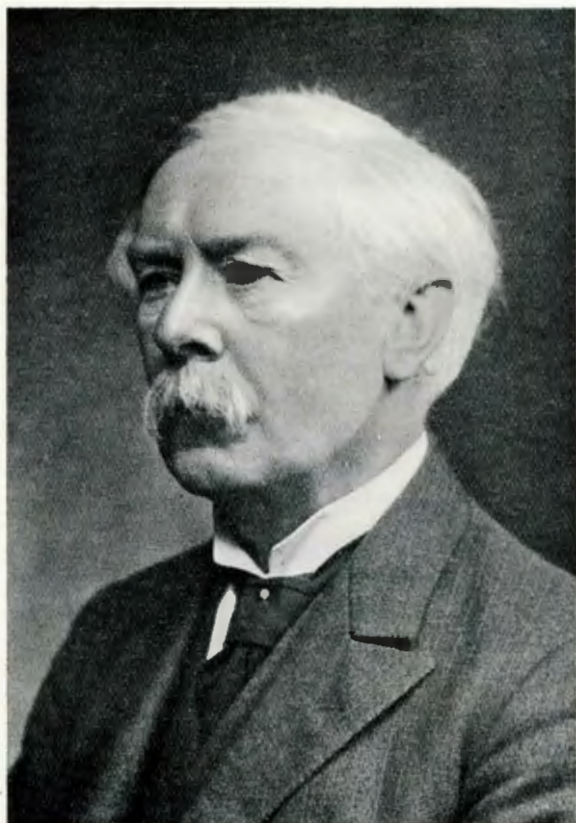
in 1886, but that work contains, with contributions from Browning, R.L.S., and Barrie and other eminent men, an illustration by a fellow villager of his, the eminent artist Dr W. D. Mackay, R.S.A., long Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Sir Arthur's college studies were not confined to Edinburgh and he spent some time at Continental Universities—those of Jena and Berlin. Returning to Edinburgh about 1884, he went through the Divinity Classes at the New College, Edinburgh except the last year of the divinity course, finally leaving that college in 1886 without a divinity degree. His father and mother had hoped that he might follow the family tradition and become a minister of the Free Church, but that was not to be. Asked at a dinner by a distinguished theologian why he, a born expositor, had not continued his career in the New College, he laughingly replied "I was pitten oot."

As a youth he had taught in his father's Sunday School and had occasionally acted as superintendent in his father's absence. His love of fun came out occasionally even there. Once with grave face and twinkling eyes he tried to palm off on a little scholar of seven or so who wanted to borrow from the tiny library a book on *Geology and Genesis*, a bowdlerized edition of *Gulliver's Travels*.

As a young man he occupied for some Winters the chair of Professor Henry Drummond (author of *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*) in Glasgow Free Church College. Edinburgh University recognised him as an extramural lecturer in Zoology in 1886, and he was soon in great request as a lecturer on scientific subjects both in Edinburgh and elsewhere.

In 1899 he was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. He was then 38, and he occupied that chair for 31 years until his retiral in 1930. It should not be without interest to us that during a portion of that period the Principal was the Very Rev. J. Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. He brought added distinction to the Northern University. Generations of students idolized him, and when he retired in 1930 the students unanimously desired to make him Lord Rector—a gracious



The late Sir J. Arthur Thomson.

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and greatly appreciated honour which health reasons forbade him to accept. Some professors have been known to deliver year after year the same set of lectures with scarce a line of change. Not so Thomson. He was no believer in "could kail het again." Each year the students were kept abreast of modern thought and developments. As he built up his own scholarship so he built up the scholarship of his students.

Sir Leslie Mackenzie (long the distinguished medical head of the Scottish Board of Health) in a notable appreciation in *Country Life*, Summer 1933, gives a fascinating glimpse of Sir Arthur's teaching methods. Sir Leslie had slipped into the classroom one day and found him expounding with minute care in reference to diagram and specimen the nervous system of the earth worm. Going out to wait for him in the ante-room he tells us the time went with "enchanting speed. For here were two bottles of living spiders, placed at a distance of two feet from each other. The corks had been opened and the little creatures were working with all their speed and force to prepare webs between bottle and bottle for an actual demonstration at a night lecture. He had such confidence in their purpose that he left them to work out this beautiful web of life. I have never seen anything finer. He was surprised to find me watching his little friends at their work; but it was a feature of the man that, without sparing a single item of exact science, he could win from the animal world the beautiful characteristic work that the little community could achieve."

The exercise of his gifts as a lecturer was not confined to university class rooms. A wider public, both here and beyond the seas, sought him. His fame spread to all the continents. He gave courses of lectures in the States, Canada and South Africa. Here at home learned societies, popular societies, the B.B.C. all requisitioned his services. His voice, with its peculiarly individual and haunting quality, became one of the best known of voices outside the political arena. Honours fell thick and fast upon him; the University of Edinburgh, his *Alma Mater*, and the universities of Aberdeen, California and McGill, Montreal, all honoured him and themselves by giving him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was knighted in 1930. As

an old Gifford man, he heard with interest that Dr W. D. Mackay had been present in my house in Edinburgh when Mr James H. Jamieson and I had our preliminary meeting which ultimately resulted in the formation of our Society.

Replying to the vote of thanks to him at his lecture on the *Drama of Animal Life* delivered to the Society within Haddington Parish Church Hall on Wednesday, 12th January 1927, Professor Thomson (he had not then been knighted) said he wished to say how deeply interested he was in the formation of the Society, and that it was his sincere hope it would have a long and prosperous life. He began by saying that while all the world was a stage it was so in a somewhat wider sense than Shakespeare had in his mind when he wrote that famous sentence: — "All the world's a stage" and on that stage—the earth and the waters under the earth of course—there had been played for hundreds of millions of years the great drama of animal life—a drama whose two mainsprings were hunger and love—a drama whose plot was what they called evolution." The stage on which the drama had been played had changed greatly through the geological ages. That fair country round about them had only been as it was for a tick of the geological clock. He pictured the succession of stages — the first before life began—in words like these: — "As far as eye could reach a monotonous desert, smoking and cindery underfoot, no sun by day, no moon by night, nor any stars, a great canopy of cloud blotting out everything, and beneath the cloud a dense unbreathable air." At the close Lord Balfour said:— "Everyone who had listened to the lecture must have had an imagination petrified indeed if he was not deeply moved by the marvellous and imaginative picture which the lecturer had brought before them of evolution from what might almost be called chaos and the primitive condition of their globe down through the 861 million of years. They began by dealing with those vast spaces of these unimaginable times and had come down under the lecturer's guidance to see the marvels of animal life in all its phases—marine, aerial, and terrestrial. Nothing could take one more effectively from the narrow round in which everyone lived, for one out of twenty-four hours,

than the lecture to which they had just listened in its beauty and attractiveness."

There was no exaggeration in Lord Balfour's words. Thomson set his spell upon his audience from start to finish. The lecture was a great prose poem surcharged with a sense of the wonder of life in which he showed (I quote from a notable poem of his own) that "subtler grew the web of Life instinct with beauty." Sir Leslie Mackenzie referring to the lecture says—"There was a tone in his voice that created a sense of greatness and mystery. One saw a continuity from the beginnings of living matter in the ultimate mysteries of human society. It was great work. I can never forget it." Nor can any member of the Society privileged to be present forget it, or forget that the Society was instrumental in bringing together those two sons of East Lothian—the one as chairman, the other as lecturer. "It was," he confessed, "a recompense in itself to have had the honour of giving a lecture under the chairmanship of one whom I revere so much as the Earl of Balfour. He could not but be moved," he went on, "to somewhat unusually deep feelings that night in coming back after forty years to Haddington where he had been a schoolboy." That was before the Knox Institute was built and with every stone in the town he used to be more or less familiar. He had been so long away from Haddington that writing to me he said:—"I saw few known faces—little wonder—the other evening, but I saw you as I went up the platform steps."

In the struggle for literary existence most works of science soon get crowded out. But there are qualities in Thomson's books that seem to augur a long lease of life; some of them may well become classics. Arresting thoughts seemed wedded to the fitting words. A delver for a book of gems from his works should reap a bountiful literary harvest, *e.g.*, "Nothing lives or dies to itself—everything is a retainer to something else. A sparrow cannot fall to the ground without sending a throb through a wide circle." He possessed a rare combination of qualities. Brilliance, steadiness, sincerity, penetration, activity all were his and his pen was as tireless as his brain was active. He had the scientific spirit in a pre-eminent degree, but he had the philosophical spirit as

well. Coming from a lecture in Edinburgh by Thomson where he had displayed an astonishing skill in the higher reaches of computation a former president of the C.A. Society said to me "Thomson must be a born mathematician." He had the artist's eye and the poet's soul, though so far as I know he never painted a picture and seldom wrote in verse. He moved with sure footed steps and seeing eyes, not only in the field of natural science but, as Lord Balfour pointed out, in the field of knowledge which touched other subjects philosophy and I might even say religion on "many points." He did not hesitate to enter into debate with famous men, *e.g.*, the philosopher Herbert Spencer, on whom he wrote a monograph.

Possessing an innate sense of literary style, coupled with an infinite capacity for taking pains to make the rough places smooth, Thomson was able to gain the attention of the reading public in a way that no other scientist of our day has approached. His great gifts of expression and clarity with simplicity of style were widely recognised, and indeed a competition held by a weekly journal some years ago to decide what writers wrote the simplest English resulted in Bunyan and the writers of the Bible being placed first and J. Arthur Thomson second.

With all his popular gifts and wide outlook he of course never degenerated into a narrow specialist. But there were special corners of science, *e.g.*, the coral-like Alcyonaria where he was recognised as the master systematist.

Collections from all the seas in the world, writes his successor in Aberdeen, Professor James Ritchie, concentrated in Aberdeen. His first marine studies were (nearly 50 years ago) made in the Ark—a simple marine station—housed in a vessel called the Ark, moored in a quarry at the seashore, Granton, Edinburgh.

The first of his many volumes, apart from scientific papers, was the *Evolution of Sex*, a joint work with Professor Patrick Geddes which appeared in 1889 and, after 42 years, another joint work with Geddes, a big two-volumed book which appeared in 1931, which will long be treasured as containing the mature studies and thoughts of two of our greatest workers in the

science of natural history. Among the many works from his own pen are *The Study of Animal Life*, *The Science of Life*, *The Wonder of Life*, *Heredity*, *The New Natural History* (3 vols. 1925-6), *The Biology of Birds*, *Towards Health, Science and Religion*. He edited the *Outline of Science* published by Newnes. *The System of Animate Nature*, containing as they do his Gifford Lectures, and the *Wonder of Life*, are perhaps two most likely to live.

Thomson was a great personality; there was nothing paltry or mean about him. He impressed me from my early childhood and I can understand the editor of an encyclopædia having said "Arthur Thomson was the only man I ever loved." He seemed to live in a serener and ampler air than the ordinary mortal. He was an inspirer. To have known him was a "liberal education," is the comment of Sir Leslie Mackenzie, who also notes that no matter where you found him, among older contemporaries or among children or lecturing to the general public there was always that peculiar distinction that places a great man above his fellows.

Of his father's family his youngest sister Jean is now the sole survivor. Miss Jean Thomson nursed their biologist brother James devotedly in his invalid years. Lady Thomson informs me that she has often heard her husband and his sister talking over East Lothian memories. Sir Arthur was happy in his work; he was happy in his family. Lady Thomson (*née* Margaret Robertson Stewart) survives him. She helped him in many ways in his life work. She herself has been a life long student of and writer on natural history. An accomplished German scholar she translated, under her husband's editorship, monumental works by Otto and Weissman. Sir Arthur Thomson's father, grandfather and uncle all wrote books; his four children—three sons and a daughter—are all writers.

His eldest son, Dr Arthur Landsborough Thomson, C.B.E., who wrote what has been called the best summary of bird migration in the language, is the Assistant Secretary of the Medical Research Council; his second son, Dr Ian Thomson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Westminster, has written a book on his own special line of study which has won

encomiums; his youngest son, Dr David Landsborough Thomson, Associate Professor of Bio-Chemistry in McGill University, and a writer on that subject, has at least one novel (a detective story) to his credit; his daughter Maribel (Mrs Edwin) writes charmingly on natural history. She has published two novels as well as half a dozen "Nature" books. Has there ever been a more outstanding example of the law of heredity; a more perfect illustration of the combination of Nature and Nurture? Might we not apply to Sir Arthur, but with added significance, Crabbe's lines on the village priest in "Tales of the Hall."

He knew the plants in mountain, wood and mead
All that lived or moved were books to him; he studied them and loved.

It was here in East Lothian that he first looked on Nature; here he acquired his love of Natural History. Our President Col. Grant's lovely possession, Presmennan Lake, with its wealth of bird life was perhaps too far away for the boy naturalist to roam to. But Danskin Loch was quite near the Manse at Gifford and he certainly did roam by Gifford Water and Lothian Tyne, and also in Yester Woods of which the then owner Arthur, Marquis of Tweeddale, was himself an author of a big book on Ornithology.

A long standing heart trouble took a serious form in 1932. Sir Arthur's only brother James was a biologist of repute, and Sir Arthur writing to me in September 1932 said his brother died on the previous Sunday very suddenly on landing from a five days' cruise which he had much enjoyed. This bereavement, following on his own "precarious but not melancholy condition" as he called it was a shoke to him. A little later he wrote to me in his fine, firm handwriting "They will not even let me walk up the little hill to the beautiful common." But though this great interpreter of nature could no more wander freely in search of her, his mind was as alert as ever; and what nature lover had richer stores of memory to flash upon his inward eye?

Sir Arthur died at St Mary's Lodge, Limpsfield, Surrey, on 12th February 1933.

HUGH HANNAH

HISTORICAL NOTES OF PLACES VISITED BY THE SOCIETY.

DUNBAR.

Visited 14th May 1932.

Leaders :—MR T. WILSON FISH and
MR JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

The annual meeting took place at Dunbar, and the opportunity was taken to visit the places of historic interest in that town.

The members visited first the Parish Church where Mr Fish gave an interesting account of its history. He narrated the circumstances under which it was found necessary in 1819 to demolish the mediæval church and to erect the present one on its site. It was explained that whereas the old church could seat no more than 636 people the new church would be required to provide seating for 1800 persons, and in all respects it was found quite impossible to adapt the ancient fabric to modern needs. The plans of the new church were prepared by Gillespie Graham, a well-known Edinburgh Architect at that time, and the work was carried out by Messrs MacWatt & Dickson, Haddington, the stones being taken from Bowerhouses Quarry.

The outstanding feature of the interior of the church is the singularly fine monument to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, who was high in the favour of James VI, and rose to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. The monument, which is 26 feet in height and 12 feet in breadth, is described by Mr Fish in his article on *Dunbar of Old* (Vol. II, p. 51).

Mr James S. Richardson then gave some particulars of the architecture of the old church, and explained that it had represented three periods of Scottish mediæval architecture. The Editors hope to give an article by Mr Richardson, with a sketch of the church, in an early part of the *Transactions*.

Upon leaving the Church, the Old Town House, the Castle Ruins, and the Old Harbour were visited by the members, and their outstanding features explained. Mr Fish kindly invited the members to Kirklands, his residence, where his unique collection of oriental curios, including ceramic wares of China and Japan, as also bronzes, elicited general admiration.

PRESTONPANS.

Visited 4th June 1932.

Leader :—Rev. J. LOGAN AYRE, B.D., Ph.D.

THE members assembled at the cairn recently erected at Meadowmill, and there Dr Ayre recounted the main facts connected with the Battle of Prestonpans. The chief purpose of the excursion was to visit the old town of Prestonpans, but, before doing so, Dr Ayre conducted the party round Preston to view Northfield House, the Dower House of the Hamiltons, Preston Tower and the Cross of Preston. As, however, the Society visited all these places on 21st September 1929 and historical notes in regard to them were inserted in the *Transactions* (Vol. I, pp. 207-212), it is unnecessary here to deal further with the matter.

The company then proceeded to Prestonpans where some of the quaint old houses were inspected, particular attention being directed to Aldhammer House, which was built in 1711 and stands on the north of the High Street.

The visit to the old Church of Prestonpans was of great interest as it was the first time the Society had gone to it, and it was a pleasure to all to hear the interesting account of its history from Dr Ayre. The original church was built in 1596, but in 1774 a greatly enlarged church was erected on the same site. That later church underwent a thorough restoration in 1891.

In the course of various alterations on the fabric interesting objects have from time to time come to light, but perhaps the most important was the heraldic panel of four compartments which was discovered in the 1891 restoration. This panel, which bears the date 1604, is believed to have been set up in the original church in front of the seat of one of the local gentry, and, from the arms and initials on it, it is thought to have been that of the Hamiltons of Preston. The panel is minutely described, and the coats-of-arms thereon fully discussed in an article entitled *Notes on a Heraldic Panel found in the Parish Church of Prestonpans in November 1891*, by J. Fowler Hislop, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for

1891-92 (Vol. xxvi, pp. 241-250). That article informs us that the panel was exposed for sale in January 1892 by the contractors for the woodwork of the church and was purchased by Mr William Dunlop of Seton Castle. It adds that since the discovery of the panel a large number of funeral hatchments had been found in the Prestongrange burial vault, and that photographs of them were taken before they were replaced in the vault. A drawing of the panel accompanies the article.

Amongst other articles of interest shown in the church were the following:—(1) A Bible imprinted at London by Robert Barker in 1613, which, it is believed, was the pulpit Bible of either John Ker of Faddonside, the stepson of John Knox, who became the second minister of the Parish in 1605, or his son, Robert Ker, who succeeded him, or perhaps of both. For some time this Bible was amissing, but was found in Leith by the Revd. John Struthers, LL.D., and presented by him to Lady Susan H. I. Ker on the day of her marriage to the late Sir James Grant Suttie, Bart. of Prestongrange. It has since been gifted to the Kirk Session; (2) the portrait of an old seaman which had originally belonged to the Incorporation of Fishermen and had been in the church for over a hundred years; and (3) an heraldic painting of the coat-of-arms of the Grants of Prestongrange which Dr Ayre had discovered lying mildewed in a vault beside the organ. It had since been restored by an Edinburgh specialist and framed.

GULLANE CHURCH.

Visited 25th June 1932.

Leader.—MR W. S. CURR.

THIS church, dedicated to St. Andrew, a portion of the walls of which still remains, was built in or about the second half of the twelfth century, but there is evidence in the structure that alterations were made on it both in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the twelfth century the Angle-Norman family of De Vallibus or De Vaux obtained a grant of the manors of Golyn and Dirleton, and the early history of the church appears to have been associated with that family. The patronage was held by William de Vaux, who

about the year 1170 granted it to the Canons of Dryburgh on behalf of the chapel on the island of Fidra. A few years later (1176), when the Taxatio of Lothian was drawn up, the church was valued at eighty merks.

The building is oblong in structure having a long narrow nave, and a chancel the entrance to which was under a semi-circular arch with chevron moulding. There is a transept on the north side of the nave which seems to have been added in the fifteenth century. The archways both of the chancel and transept are built up, but in the latter a square-headed doorway is inserted in the masonry. Mr Curr said that probably the chancel had terminated in an apse, but that was not certain as the north and south walls were partly destroyed and there was no east wall left. In later times it appeared that the walls had been lengthened to form a burial place. The external measurements of the church are as follows:—Nave 71 feet by 25 feet, chancel 37 feet by 21½ feet, transept 20½ feet by 21½ feet.

The first minister after the Reformation was Mr Thomas Makghie who, in a special examination made in the Presbytery in 1589, was judged to be "well versed with the Scriptures." By 1597 he was not only advanced in age but infirm, and from the Presbytery Records of 7th December of that year we learn that a call, numerously signed, was sent to his son Andrew Makghie to minister to the church in succession to his father. Up to the year 1612 the parish of Gullane had a separate existence, but by an Act of Parliament of that year, the parish was joined to that of Dirleton, because, as it was stated, Gullane was in a remote corner of the land and thus inconvenient, and the church and churchyard was "continewallie overblawin with sand," while Dirletoun was "ane florising towne." Thereafter the parish was named Dirleton and the church was established in the village of that name. It is recorded that the stones and timber of Gullane Church were to be used in erecting the new kirk at Dirleton, but the ownership of the structure passed to the Laird of Dirleton in 1616 for Sir Thomas Erskine who was created Baron Dirleton and Viscount Fenton and afterwards Earl of Kellie acquired the hail kirk from the Earl of Mar to whom the teinds seem to have been granted. It appears that for some time after the removal of the church to Dirleton the manse re-

mained at Gullane, for Andrew Makghie who wrote the *Statistical Account* of the parish in 1627 states therein that "sicklyke he hath ane manse and ane gleib in Gulane a long myle from the kirk of Driltoun." A new manse was, however, erected at Dirleton in 1633. Mr Curr stated that the old manse still remains on the east side of Sandy Loan, now the property of Miss Baird, and there the glebe can still be pointed out.

There were various private burial places in the nave of Gullane Church, and the churchyard contains some very old and interesting memorial stones.

SALTCOATS CASTLE.

Visited 25th June 1932.

Leader:—MR W. S. CURR.

ALTHOUGH only some fragments of this fabric now remain, the two towers still form a conspicuous feature. The name Saltcoats, or Saltcoittis as it is usually written in old writs, is thought to have had its origin in the cots or huts of the salt workers who are said to have carried on work at one time at the mouth of the Peffer. In support of this theory Mr Curr mentioned that some of the fields near the castle are still known by the name of "the Fishers' Neuk."

Judged by its structure, the castle is believed to have been built towards the end of the sixteenth century. It was erected round a courtyard, the main structure of 72 feet from east to west and 23½ feet from north to south forming the southern boundary of the courtyard. This structure terminates on the west in projecting angle towers, with fourteen gargoyles closely set together, the space between the towers having at a later period been bridged by a segmental arch. On the north of the courtyard there was a range of subsidiary buildings, and the portion still remaining, with its vaulted roof and wide fireplace, oven and outlet for slops, shows it to have been the kitchen. The courtyard was bounded on the east and west by strong walls. Close to the castle was a garden of about four acres in extent surrounded by a wall, a large portion of which remains, although, in the course of the years, it has re-

ceived much patching. There are also near at hand a well and a dovecote which were no doubt contemporary with the building. Attention was directed to the gunloops in the castle walls, the lower ones being cruciform and the upper ones keyhole in shape.

At some time in the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the greater part of the building was demolished in order that the stones might be used "for agricultural improvements." James Miller, in his *History of Haddington*, states that these stones were found so firmly cemented together that they gave the impression of having been "seathed in steel."

The lands of Saltcoats can be traced in the possession of the family of Livingston⁽¹⁾ probably to the fourteenth and certainly to the fifteenth century, and a curious tradition is associated with their acquirement. The story is that at one time a wild boar, which roamed about in the district, was a great annoyance and danger to the inhabitants, and that although many efforts were made to capture it, they were unsuccessful. At last the feat was accomplished by a man named Livingston, by thrusting his arm, which was entirely protected from the wrist upwards by a glove, stuffed or quilted with feathers, down the animal's throat. For this deed he is said to have received a grant of lands from Gullane Point to North Berwick Law, but at what period the exploit took place or by whom the grant was made tradition makes no mention. It does, however, state where the boar was slain; there are two versions. The one is that it was killed at a place since that time called Livingston's Ford, near the mouth of the Peffer burn, and the other that it was slain on the farm of Prora in a field named the "Bloody Lands" near the Peffer burn. In regard to the second named place, "Bloody Lands" is more suggestive of the site of an ancient battle than the mere killing of a boar, and "boar stone" is more likely to be "bore stone"⁽²⁾ signifying the stone in which the standard was placed during the conflict.

(1) The name is variously spelt in old records, e.g., Livingtoun, Levingtoun, Levingstoun, etc.

(2) The "bore stone" in which the royal standard was planted on the Burghmuir, Edinburgh, is still preserved and may be seen built into a wall near Morningside Church.

The probability is that the whole story is quite apocryphal.⁽³⁾ Nevertheless, it is clear that it was a tradition in the family, for they possessed a glove which it was professed was that used in the encounter. Miller states that it was sold for a mere trifle at the rousp of the furniture of "the last Lady Saltcoats." The Rev. John Ainslie, Minister of Dirleton, who wrote the history of the parish for the *New Statistical Account*, published in 1845, not only corroborates this statement but states the date of the sale to have been fifty years previous to that (circa. 1795). He further informs us that "a good painting of the fight was some years ago seen in the house of an old servant of the family."

Not only did the Livingston family accept the tradition, but likewise the people in the district, for Miller writes:—"About thirty-five years ago (circa 1789) the helmet said to have been worn on the occasion hung in the aisle belonging to the Saltcoats family in the church of Dirleton. It was removed when the church underwent repair, and like the enchanted visor it disappeared." But here it may be said that it was not at all uncommon both in England and Scotland to find a helmet hung up in the parish church around which some fanciful story had taken rise in the minds of the people.

Turning therefore from this interesting but mythical story to the evidence which history supplies, we find that the lands of Saltcoats formed part of the barony of Dirleton which belonged to the Halyburtons. In what way, apart from that indicated by the above mentioned tradition, the Livingtons became connected with Saltcoats is not known, but it is at all events evident that they were feuars of the Halyburtons. A certain John de Levynnton in 1363 was given an "English safe conduct," and either the same John or another in 1425 "belonged to the Royal household." The Livingston family

(3) A similar story is told of the ancestors of Lord Somerville. The champion in this case, affixing a wheel bedaubed with pitch, rosin, and burning peats on the point of his lance, rushed at full gallop at a dragon and killed it by thrusting the weapon down its throat, for which he was knighted and afterwards carried for a crest a wheel and a dragon. Such stories no doubt arose through an attempt on the part of the people to arrive at some theory as to the origin of the figures used on the arms.

is definitely associated with the Halyburtons in the fifteenth century when William Levington had apparently been armour-bearer to George Lord Halyburton, for it is recorded that in 1467 that Lord of Dirleton granted "*predilecto scutifero Willelmo Levinton de Saltcottis* " right of "*naviculum in mare,*" that is to fish at Gullane. William's daughter Isabel married Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, second son of David, third Earl of Crawford, and after his death, which occurred in or about 1475 she married Sir William de Ruthven, the first Lord Ruthven. It is recorded that James Levington, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1476 to 1483, and Chancellor of Scotland in 1482, was "a son of the Laird of Saltcoats."

Although not much is known in regard to the Livingston family, it is possible to outline the succession and to give some fragmentary information in regard to some of its members. John Livingtoun married Katrine Wawane, and in so doing created a family connection between the Livingtons and their superiors in the land, the Halyburtons, for the wife of Patrick Halyburton, Lord Dirleton, was Christian Wawane, who was probably a sister of Katrine. John Livingston died in 1505 leaving his widow and a son John, and we find that Master William Wawane, who was Christian's uncle, and who was Official of Lothian, acted as tutour testamentar to the widow and her son. In the Register of the Privy Seal there appears under date 20th December 1505 "A Lettre of Tak maid to William Wawane, official of Lowthiane, tutour testamentar to Johne Levintoun of Saltcottis, and to Katrine Wawane, the relict of umquihile Johne Levintoun, his fader, and moder to Johne Levintoun, now 'are' (heir) of the twa part of the place of Saltcottis linkis, the Saltcott bernis, Gulyn Medo, fourty merkis Candillis land in Gulyn, sax merkis in Dirltoun, five landis xxv merkis in Kingistoun, four landis xx landis in Williamstoun, thre landis and a half xi lib. xviii. liand in the barony of Dirltoun,—now being in the kingis handis be reason of ward be deceis of umquihile Patrick lord Haliburton, for all the tyme of the ward." On 4th March 1505-06 there is "A Lettre maid to M. William Wawane official of Lowthiane, and his assignais, ane or maa,—of the gift of the ward of the landis of Saltcottis, liand in the barony of Dirltoun in the constabulary of Haddingtoun, within the schirefdome of Edinburgh, now being in the

“ kingis handis be resson to ward be the decease of Patrick lord Dirltoun,
 “ superior of the said landis.”

This John, who succeeded his father John, is known to have been alive in 1538, and at some date subsequent to that was succeeded by his son also named John, of whom nothing is known except that he was alive in 1554. There were thus three Johns in succession—father, son and grandson.

The next owner of Saltcoats was George Livingston, who married Jean Douglas, and who died on 16th January 1586-87. He was followed by Patrick, who married Marion Fawside. Of this proprietor we are able to glean a little more information. We find that on 19th February 1589 he granted caution that he would pay to Sir William Sinclair of Hirdmestoun certain sums owing to him for the barons' tax of his lands of Kellop lying within the barony of Carfra and baliary of Lauderdaill. In 1590 he appears in a List of the “ Landit Men ” or landowners of East Lothian. In 1594 Andrew Ker of Fadounsyde gave surety not to harm Thomas Fawsyde of that ilk or Patrick Levingtoun of Saltcoittis, the document being subscribed on 26th June at Gulane. In 1597 Patrick's brother George, who seems to have resided at Saltcoats, was, along with George Haliburton and others, denounced rebels for not appearing on a charge of unlawfully killing rabbits on the links. In December of the same year Patrick signed the call to Thomas Makghie to be minister of Gullane. He died in 1612.

There has been much uncertainty in regard to the coat-of-arms of the Livingtons, which is not registered, and particularly in regard to the animal's head which appears on the shield. It has been variously described, but chiefly as that of an otter or a boar. The arms recognised by Patrick Livingston are seen in a heraldic panel chiselled on a stone which it is supposed was originally above the doorway of the castle but is now over that of a cottage near the ruin. It shows, beneath a helmet and mantling, a shield charged *per pale*: *dexter*, a bend with a boar's (or otter's) head couped, *sinister*, a fes between three roundles, the arms of the Fawside family. The arms are also flanked with the initials P.L. and M.F. and the date 1390. The date is clearly wrong. It appears that the inscription had at some time been recut,

and the mason who did it must have read the original figures as 1390 in place of 1590. Alexander Nisbet in his *System of Heraldry* published in 1816 states the arms as "Argent, a bend between two otters' heads coupéd, guls," but he adds that some people call them boars' heads. He further states:—"I have seen the armorial seal of this family which had a bend with an otter's (or boar's) head coupéd in chief, and the circumscription 'Sig. Patricii Livingtoun de Saltcoat, 1593'." The above named Patrick Levington was succeeded by his son Patrick who married Marie Aldinstoun relict of Johnne Clavie, His Majesty's "Ypothingair." In 1623 this laird was admitted as a Justice of the Peace, and in July 1625, after the accession of Charles I, he was ranked with certain Justices to whom were given the power of Sheriffs.

Patrick second died in 1640 and was succeeded by Alexander Livington who seems to have held Saltcoats for a very short time. He was followed by George Livington, the second of the name, whose occupancy also seems to have been brief, for he died in March 1667. Then came the second Alexander, who appears to have got a new coat-of-arms, for Stacie has the following entry:—"Argent, a bend engrailed, gules, and in chief a bear's head erased, azure, muzzled of the second to Alexander Levington 1673 but not paid."

At this point in the history of the family we come across an incident which shows the operation in East Lothian of the measures taken by Charles II and his government against dissenters. On 5th November 1676 Mary Hepburn (Lady Saltcoats) and her daughter attended a simple religious meeting, or conventicle as it was termed, in the house of a certain Margret Hadden, when, according to the terms of the Complaint, Patrick Anderson "took upon him to preach." All found in attendance at the meeting were apprehended and imprisoned, Lady Saltcoats and her daughter, Mary Lidingtoun (obviously meant for Livingtoun) being placed in the Edinburgh Tolbooth. The Privy Council Records of 11th November show that a Bond of Caution for their temporary liberation was given by Mr John Prestoun, Advocate. The result of the trial, which is recorded on 16th November, was that Lady Saltcoats was fined two hundred pounds and her daughter one hundred merks.

Alexander Livington was succeeded by the third George Livington, the

last male heir of Saltcoats, who died sometime between October 1704 and April 1705. A relic of his occupancy is an inscription 16 G.L. 95 on a door lintel, which for long has been built into the north wall of the garden.

George Livingston's successor was his niece Margaret Menzies, daughter of Alexander Menzies of Culterallen and of Mary Livingston, his eldest sister. Margaret married John Hamilton, eldest son of James Hamilton, first of Pencaitland. He predeceased his father in 1724, and Margaret then married the Hon. William Carmichael of Stirling. She herself died on 17th June 1776.

On the death of Mrs Carmichael the estate descended to Mary, Lady Ruthven, daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield, who succeeded to the estates of her maternal uncle, John Hamilton, the last of Pencaitland. She married James, 7th Lord Ruthven and died at the age of 95 on 5th April 1885. Lady Ruthven sold Saltcoats in 1844 to George William Hope of Craighall and Waughton. The lands are still in the possession of the Hopes of Luffness.

STENTON.

Visited 16th July 1932.

Leader:—REV. H. S. MACKENZIE, B.D., Ph.D.

(I) WELL OF THE HOLY ROOD.

THE Rood Well stands at the side of the public road three hundred yards east of Stenton Village. This well is one of the best preserved and most interesting of the mediæval wells of Scotland. While nothing certain can be stated in regard to its origin, it is supposed to have been placed there by the monks of Melrose or Jedburgh who owned lands in the district. Dr Mackenzie was inclined to the belief that it was the work of the monks of Melrose, and in support of his view referred to the fact that Philip of Pitcox, who was buried in the monastery of Melrose in 1247, gave meadow-land in Pitcox to these monks and permitted them to divert the stream of Pressmennan eastwards as it flowed over their lands, injuring their crops. Unlike many ancient wells in

Scotland, it was not dedicated to any particular saint, but has always been known as the Rood Well, or the Well of the Holy Rood. He did not think it was ever reputed to have valuable medicinal properties, but the water was probably always pure and cool, and many a weary pilgrim no doubt received refreshment at the spot.

The well is surmounted by a solid stone circular structure with conical roof which is considered to be work of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The internal diameter is three feet ten inches, the wall being ten inches thick, and the height measured from a stone step at present under the ground is 5 feet 5 inches. The conical roof consists of five courses of overlapping and rounded stone slabs, all carefully hewn and squared, and sloping regularly towards the apex. The crocketed finial of the roof is commonly called the "Cardinal's Hat," but the people in the district do not consider it to have been a part of the original structure. It is said by them and others who know the traditions of the place, that the finial had been prepared for the new church which was built in 1829, but that it was rejected for that purpose and afterwards placed on the well. Dr Mackenzie said that about two years before the visit of the Society to the well, there died an old native of Stenton who used to say that her father was present when the finial was placed on the well. The neck moulding of the finial is cut in the form of a rope. Mr Russell Walker, Architect, in an article in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1882-83, in which he described the well, suggested that probably the conical roof had originally ended in a round knob or ball surmounted by a cross of metal representing the far-famed cross of the Black Rood. The entrance to the Well faces the north-west and is now guarded by an iron grating. There is still some water in the Well, but it is no longer in use.

Dr Mackenzie remarked that there was a tradition that the care of the well ensured the prosperity and welfare of the estate of Biel, and in this connection he thought that Colonel Hamilton Grant showed a pious regard for the ancient relic, and he hoped he would have many years of prosperity.

(2) ANCIENT CHURCHES OF PITCOX AND STENTON.

THE Pre-Reformation church of the parish was situated in the old village of Pitcox or "Pitcokis" about a mile and a half distant from the present church of Stenton. The parish was then called Pitcox. Not a trace of that church remains, but it is conjectured that a small stone bowl, used as a water trough within the grounds of Biel, may be the Baptismal Font of the old Church of Pitcox. Mr J. Russell Walker, Architect, in a long and comprehensive article on "Scottish Baptismal Fonts," occurring in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1886-87, Vol. IX, New Series, refers to the font, and gives three drawings of it, marked respectively "Elevation," "Section," and "Plan." Apart from that nothing is known of the Church of Pitcox, but a trace of the Church life at Pitcox still exists in the name "Canongate," which is borne by the public road as it enters Pitcox from the west. In 1342 Patrick, the tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, converted the Parish Church of Dunbar into a Collegiate Church with the Chapels at Pitcox, Whittingehame, Spott, Penshiel, Hetherwick and Linton in East Lothian, and of Duns and Chirnside in Berwickshire as its "prebends." This was the first Collegiate Church to be established in Scotland.

Within the churchyard of Stenton and close to the modern church there stand the ruins of a sixteenth century Church. It is believed to have been in existence for some years before 1561, when the Church at Pitcox ceased to be used. Thereafter the services of the church were transferred to Stenton, and the name of the parish became "Stenton." The building is oblong, constructed of rubble roughly coarsed, and measures internally 63 feet along the incomplete walls from east to west, and 18 feet from north to south. A small sacristy, measuring 12 feet by 18½ feet, projects on the north and is used as the burial ground of the Buchan-Sydserrfs of Ruchlaw. The building is entered by a doorway on the south, and there is a square tower at the west which is in good preservation. There are traces of a gallery having existed at the west end, and at the north side of the tower there are indications of the steps and doorway leading into the gallery. The whole building is regarded as sixteenth century work. The tower has for long served the purpose of a

dovecot, and a colony of pigeons there has always been regarded as the property of the minister. The remains of the joughs, which were used in olden times for delinquents, may be seen on the wall of the church.

This structure continued to be used as the parish church till 1829, and when the transfer took place to the new building, the furnishings were sold and the stone pavement, which extended up the centre of the church, was bought by the estate manager at Biel. In removing the stones the manager found a massive baptismal font inverted and forming part of the pavement. It was clearly the font of the old church, and had obviously been used for paving after the Reformation when the use of fonts of that character was dispensed with. This font he carried off with the stones to Biel where, in the grounds, it was used as a receptacle for flower plants. There it lay for many years, and the incident which occasioned its restoration to the old church was told by the Rev. Dr Thomas Marjoribanks, Colinton, to Dr Mackenzie. On one occasion, Francis, Duke of Teck (the father of our present Queen) was paying a visit at Biel to Miss Nisbet Hamilton (afterwards Mrs Hamilton Ogilvy), and as the company, which included the Rev. George Marjoribanks of Stenton were walking in the grounds, Miss Hamilton pointed out the font and remarked that it was the Font of the old Parish Church. "Ah, Miss Hamilton," exclaimed the Duke, "What sacrilege! It should be restored"; and Miss Hamilton agreed that it ought. The minister was not slow to follow up the hint, and restored it was to its present position on the broken wall of the old Church. The dimensions of the font as given by Dr Mackenzie are—Height slightly over 2 feet, greatest diameter 2 feet 8½ inches, diameter of basin 1 foot 11 inches and depth of basin 1 foot 3 inches. It is believed to date from the 14th century.

It may be added that, in the article by Mr J. Russell Walker, above referred to, there are drawings and a description of this font. It is described as "a large plain circular bowl of simple character." The writer states that "on the lip of the bowl there is a slightly moulded depression, very likely for the finish of the lead lining," and that "the sides are carved, and at the base recede by means of a deep splay, almost to the edge of the stem or pedestal,

the junction being formed by a very small splayed member." It is added that "it is rather unusual to find part of the stem worked on the bottom of the bowl as in this case," and that "the part so worked on is about six inches deep and finishes with a small chamfer on the bottom edge." The writer further states that the sides of the circular orifice are shaped very much like the outer sides, the bottom being flat, with a drain of moderate size. Three illustrations, drawn by Mr Walker in August 1882, are reproduced with the article, marked respectively Elevation, Section and Plan. A measurement scale is also given. The font remains exposed to the weather, and Dr Mackenzie remarked that it would be desirable to have it under shelter.

For fuller details in regard to the architecture of the church, reference should be made to the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments* for the County and Macgibbon & Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*.

DALMENY AND QUEENSFERRY.

Visited on 17th September 1932.

It afforded great pleasure to the members to make this visit to two most historic churches outside of the County.

DALMENY CHURCH.

Leader—REV. NEIL SUTHERLAND.

At Dalmeny the Rev. Neil Sutherland, minister of the church of the parish, acted as leader, and from the pulpit gave a most illuminating account not only of the history of the building but of its architecture and the wonderful restoration work which voluntary workers had carried out on the fabric in the last few years. It is a splendid specimen of Norman architecture, and those of our members who had seen the beautiful fragment of work of that period at Tynninghame in our own County had a unique opportunity.

aided by Mr Sutherland's expert knowledge, of visualising what East Lothian would have possessed now had the church of Tyninghame remained in a complete state to the present day. Mr James S. Richardson and Mr John Russell had already drawn attention to the resemblance between the churches of Tyninghame and Dalmeny on the Society's visits to Tyninghame on 17th July 1926 and 20th July 1929.

CARMELITE PRIORY, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

Leader—REV. F. A. FORREST BELL.

After visiting Dalmeny Church the members proceeded to the Priory where they were welcomed by Mr Bell, the incumbent. After giving an account of the history of the Carmelites and their introduction into Britain, he explained that in 1330 the Laird of Dundas invited the Friars to come to South Queensferry, and gave them lands. Not much is known of the history of the Priory, but at the dissolution, after the Reformation, the last Prior was taken into Dundas Castle and ended his days there as a guest of the Laird. After 1637 the building became the place of burial for the Dundas family, and later passed through many vicissitudes. In 1890 the Bishop of Edinburgh obtained permission from the Laird of Dundas to restore it, with the result that it was again set apart for worship, and Mr Bell, who has taken a great interest in the fabric, gave the company an instructive account of it.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA.

"The liell labour lost and liell service."—WILLIAM DUNBAR.

I. WILLIAM SIMPSON CURR, J.P.

THE Society incurred a very distinct loss by the sudden death on the 26th July 1933 of Mr William Simpson Curr, who had been a valued member of Council since 1928. Born at Cupar in Fife in April 1861, Mr Curr was educated at the old Cupar Madras College. Choosing the legal profession he served his apprenticeship with Messrs Drummond, Nicholson & Johnstone, Solicitors, Cupar. After a year's experience of estate work in the office of Messrs J. & F. Anderson, W.S., Edinburgh, he joined the office staff on the estates of Grimsthorpe and Normanton, the Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire properties of Lord Aveland, afterwards Earl of Ancaster. In 1885 he came to East Lothian to be assistant to Mr Robert Higgins, Ninewar, factor on the estates of Biel, Dirleton, Innerwick and Winton then belonging to Miss Nisbet Hamilton, who, after marriage was known as Mrs Hamilton Ogilvy. On the retirement of Mr Higgins, Mr Curr became sole factor and commissioner on these extensive estates. After an illness twelve years ago, Mr Curr confined his attention to the estates of Dirleton and Winton, the former including the links of Gullane and Muirfield, the village of Gullane, and part of North Berwick and golf course. It was Mr Curr's ambition to complete fifty years' service on the estates, but almost to a day forty-eight years were concluded.

Apart from his profession Mr Curr had wide and manifold interests. He was a director of The Farmers' Supply Association of Scotland and of The Scottish Landed Estates Friendly Society, and in 1919 was appointed vice-president of The Scottish Estates Farmers' Society. In public affairs he took his share in being for many years a member of the Eastern District Committee of East Lothian County Council and also of the parent body, and was a Justice of the Peace for the County.

In his youthful days Mr Curr was a pioneer in cycling, winning a cup in 1879 for a keenly contested race on what was called the "Penny Farthing" bicycle, a wonder of its day. He devoted what leisure he had to literature and

music, being widely read in modern and classical literature, and giving his services cheerfully whether as accompanist at a local concert, or as organist during a vacancy in some secluded kirk. In his native town he was a patron of the local Choral Union, and frequently revisited Cupar to attend its concerts. Athletics also claimed his due interest, and he rendered signal service to the Archerfield Golf Club in being its secretary for twenty-eight years.

But the lure of the open road was always strong upon Mr Curr. In his earlier years he chose the horse as his companion, and never became reconciled to its disappearance in these days of hard roads and motor traffic. But in the by-ways of his adopted county as well as along the "riggin'" of his native county of Fife, he was frequently to be found alone, never less alone than when by himself, contemplating what was within sight or endeavouring to detect what was hidden from the eye, finding "in running brooks a music sweeter than their own" and loving to bring to light some mystery of the ages under turf or rock or sand. Members of the Society may best recall Mr Curr as on a day in June 1931, when he led a party into the sea-cut caves in "the Hanging Rocks" at Archerfield, and after discoursing upon their probable antiquity and possible use led the party westwards to the remains of St. Patrick's Chapel at the Black Rocks, delivered not long ago from its age-long sand tomb (see *Transactions* Vol. II, p. 112).

Gracious and kindly, though somewhat reserved by nature, Mr Curr's passing is a matter of genuine sorrow to a large circle of friends both inside and outside of the Society of which he was a keen and useful member.

M.B.L.

II. MR JAMES HEWAT CRAW.

A most helpful member has been lost to the Society by the death on 20th September 1933 of Mr James Hewat Craw, to whom the archæology of Scotland, especially its south-east corner, is indebted for not a little illumination.

A Berwickshire man, he was proprietor for many years of the farm of West Foulden, and grew up with a love for the antiquities of the Borderland and for natural history. Mr Craw was much more closely identified with our sister Society, the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club which reached its centenary on 22nd September 1931 than with our Society. Not a few important contributions from his pen are to be found in its *Transactions*. *The History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, with the valuable index of its *Transactions* for 100 years was largely, it is understood, compiled by Mr Craw. *The Border Magazine* for November 1933 records that Mr Craw passed away deeply regretted by all who knew him and appreciated his unselfish labours. We desire to associate ourselves with the regrets at his passing and with the appreciation of his labours.

His excellent gifts as a leader were made evident to the members of our own Society at two of our excursions, *viz.*, at Fast Castle and its vicinity on 13th June 1925, and at the Hill Forts in the vicinity of the Hopes on 4th September 1926. Accounts of these excursions are contained in Vol. I of the *Transactions*, pp.151-3 and 157-8. Many of the volumes of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* contain valuable contributions from his pen. Of special interest to our members I would single out one on "Berwickshire Forts," Vol. 1920-21, pp. 231 and 255 and one on "The Mutiny Stones," Vol. 1924-25pp. 198-204. In the latter article he reminds his readers that the Mutiny Stones, though in Berwickshire, are only some seven hundred yards from the East Lothian boundary.

After Mr Craw had retired from farming some years ago he settled in Edinburgh. He found a congenial sphere as one of the secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

H.H.

III. REV. JAMES CROCKET, M.A., B.Sc.

Born at Balmaghie in 1865, James Crocket came of a long line of farmers in Galloway. At an early age he removed to Liverpool with his parents, his

father having taken up Home Mission work in that city. He was educated at Liverpool Institute where he had a distinguished career, excelling particularly in the departments of Chemistry, Physics and Pure Mathematics. In the Oxford Local Examinations he gained the first place in Physics, and in the Government Examinations of the S. Kensington School of Science he was Gold Medalist in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. In 1883 he carried off Lord Derby's Prize for Mathematics, and in 1884 he competed in the London University Matriculation Examination open to the whole of the British Empire, and came out fourth on the list. His friends had prospected for him a brilliant educational career, but choosing the Church as his profession, he entered Edinburgh University, where after continued distinction he graduated in the Faculties of Arts and Science, the Professor of Mathematics declaring that James Crocket was the finest mathematical student he had ever had. From Edinburgh University he went to the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin where for a year he studied theology, completing his training for the ministry at New College, Edinburgh. Before being ordained in 1894 to the charge of St. Andrew Free Church, Gifford, he was assistant at the Free Church of St. Boswells, and also at Free St. James', Edinburgh. In Gifford he exercised his special gifts of ministry for close upon four decades. In the pulpit he proved himself to be a man of sound speech, speaking to the heart what he spoke to the ear, while as a pastor there are many, young and old alike, who can testify to the wise counsel and tender sympathy which it was his wont and his nature to impart. In the United Free Church Presbytery and also after the Union, in the Presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, Mr Crocket took a prominent place, being convener of the latter Presbytery's Committee on the Maintenance of the Ministry, and frequently in both Presbyteries affording valuable help in discussion and decision.

Outside the immediate sphere of his ministry, Mr Crocket's gifts in scholarship, organisation and good counsel found ample scope. As a member of the inevitably select Mathematical Society he revised Chrystal's Algebra, a useful text-book familiar to schools in the last generation. Education was a commanding interest throughout his life. Until declining health forbade, he

was the representative of the Presbytery on the East Lothian Education Committee, a member of the Religious Instruction Sub-Committee, and represented Gifford on the Haddington School Management Committee. In civic concerns he was no less interested, having been a member and latterly Chairman of the former Parish Council, and for many years a member of the Haddington District Council.

How well the cheerful and sturdy figure of Mr Crocket fitted in with the picturesque village of Gifford, pronounced to be one of the best designed villages in Scotland! Doubtless, had he desired, he might have found a larger sphere for his gifts in a city charge—on two occasions he was tempted—but he was a lover of Nature's open spaces in hill and dale, river and loch. Hence his keen interest in the objects of our Society whose meetings and excursions he frequently attended. Natural, too, to such a proclivity was his enthusiasm for our national bard, and few Burns' celebrations in Gifford passed without his effective speech and genial presence. As a lecturer he was much in demand, his lectures on the Scott Arctic Expedition and on the war-time Gallipoli Expedition being specially memorable. In Volume II, Part I of the *Transactions* of the Society Mr Crocket pays a just and beautiful tribute to the memory of that distinguished Ornithologist, the Rev. Horatius Ninian Bonar, F.Z.S., who died in May 1930, and whom we were also proud to have as a member of the Society. In this tribute to his friend, Mr Crocket says:—"I have memories of abiding charm of walks taken with him each spring in 'the Yester Woods.'" If it be fair to say that a man is known by his friends, we may transfer to Mr Crocket many of the characteristics he attributed to Mr Bonar, such as "inward happiness," "buoyancy of spirit," "vivacity and courtesy," and "a deep interest in the great things of Nature." He passed over on September 8, 1933, and we deeply mourn his loss.

M.B.L.

OFFICE-BEARERS 1931-32.

President:

Major W. A. BAIRD.

Vice-President:

Miss BALFOUR.

Hon. Secretary:

JAMES S. BRUCE, "Rosecote," Wemyss Place, Haddington.

Hon. Treasurer:

ADAM CURRIE, Bank of Scotland, Haddington.

Editorial Board:

REV. M. B. LANG, J. H. JAMIESON, WILLIAM ANGUS,
HUGH HANNAH (*Convener*).

Council:

Sir William Keith.

F. W. Hardie.

C. R. Maitland.

James S. Richardson.

Mrs Broun Lindsay.

T. Wilson Fish.

H. Mortimer Batten.

D. B. Swan.

Lieut.- Col. J. P. N. Hamilton
Grant, D.S.O.

A. Burnett.

W. S. Curr.

Dr D. R. Macdonald.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society.

The Council have pleasure in submitting their Eighth Annual Report. The number of members of the Society is being well maintained, there being 23 life members, 2 honorary life members, and 269 ordinary members. The interest taken by the members is very gratifying.

The Society wish to record the very great loss they sustained during the past year by the death of their Hon. Secretary, Mr J. S. Bruce, who, during the years in which he held the office, showed the keenest interest in the Society, and was unremitting in his endeavours for its welfare. The Society express their sympathy with Mrs Bruce, and also with two of their Hon. Editors, Mr J. H. Jamieson and Mr Wm. Angus, in the losses they have sustained.

The Council desire to record their deep appreciation to the members of the Editorial Board for their continued valuable services; and to the Contributors, also, the indebtedness of the Council is due.

There were five excursions during the season, *viz.*:—

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 9th May | —Haddington—Leaders, Mr Alex. Burnett and Mr J. H. Jamieson. |
| 6th June | —Dirleton Castle—Leader, Mr G. P. H. Watson, Architect to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments; Parish Kirk (North)—Leader, Rev. H. O. Wallace; Archerfield Cave—Leader, Mr W. S. Curr. |
| 27th June | —Inveresk House and Roman Camp—Leader, Mr John Russell. |

18th July —Islands of the Forth (apart from Bass Rock)—Leader,
Mr Mortimer Batten.

19th September—Craigmillar Castle—Leader, Mr Forbes Gray.

In connection with the Thorn Tree at Prestonpans, to commemorate the site of which the Council of the Society had taken an especial interest, on the invitation of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland the sum of Ten pounds was contributed towards the cost of the erection of the cairn at Meadowmill.

Part II of Vol. II of the Transactions will be distributed next month, and, like its predecessors, is a publication abounding with interest relative to the County. Owing to the number of back numbers on hand the Council recommend that these should be disposed of at half price.

After the delightful visit to Craigmillar Castle, a good many members met and had tea in Messrs Gibsons', Princes Street, Edinburgh.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year Ending 30th April 1932.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand at 30th April 1931	£83 14 8
Subscriptions—	
227 Ordinary Members at 5/-	£56 15 0
5 " " (arrears)	1 5 0
	58 0 0
Sale of past <i>Transactions</i>	0 5 0
Bank Interest	1 8 3
	£143 7 11

EXPENDITURE.

Printing, Advertising, Postages, etc. (<i>Haddingtonshire Courier</i>)	£75 4 10½
Rent of Halls	0 17 6
Affiliation with the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland	1 1 0
Subscription on Account of Cairn at Prestonpans	10 0 0
Floral Tribute to the late Hon. Secretary	1 17 6
Loss on Conveyance to Craigmillar Castle	0 19 2
Expenses of Hon Secretary and Treasurer	3 18 7½
Balance due by Treasurer	49 9 3
	£143 7 11

OFFICE-BEARERS 1932-33.

President:

Major W. A. BAIRD.

Vice-President:

Miss BALFOUR.

Hon. Secretary:

Mrs JAMES S. BRUCE, "Rosecote," Wemyss Place, Haddington.

Hon. Treasurer:

ADAM CURRIE, Bank of Scotland, Haddington.

Editorial Board:

Rev. M. B. LANG, J. H. JAMIESON, WILLIAM ANGUS,
HUGH HANNAH (*Convener*).

Council:

Rev. Lothian Gray.

Theo Balden.

James S. Richardson (*co-opted*).

Sir William Keith.

F. W. Hardie.

C. R. Maitland.

Mrs Broun Lindsay.

T. Wilson Fish.

H. Mortimer Batten.

D. B. Swan.

Lieut.- Col. J. P. N. Hamilton
Grant, D.S.O.

A. Burnett.

W. S. Curr.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society.

The Council have pleasure in submitting their Ninth Annual Report. The number of members for the year numbered 251 being 22 life members, 2 honorary members and 227 ordinary members.

The Council wish to express their thanks to the members for the way they responded to the request for payment of subscriptions thereby facilitating the duties of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and enabling the Council to determine what attitude should be taken up with reference to whether *Transactions* for 1932, viz., Part III of Volume II due for publication towards the middle of 1933 should be issued then or deferred till later. After consideration the Council decided to defer publication of Part III until the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934, and the following part towards the middle of 1935.

The excursions for the past season were:—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 14th May | —Annual Meeting at Dunbar.
Parish Church and places of interest—Leader, Mr
T. Wilson Fish. |
| 4th June | —Prestonpans—Leader, Rev. Dr Logan Ayre. |
| 25th June | —Saltcoats Castle, Gullane Norman Church—Leader,
Mr W. S. Curr. |
| 16th July | —Biel House—Leader, Lt.-Col. Grant.
Stenton—Leader, Rev. Dr Mackenzie. |
| 17th September | —Dalmeny Church—Leader, Rev. W. Neil Sutherland.
Queensferry Priory—Leader, Rev. F. A. Forrest Bell. |

The foregoing were thoroughly enjoyed by a good turn-out of members and friends. Perhaps of all the excursions which the Society have had those of 1932 enjoyed the most propitious weather.

An established rule at the excursions now is that members have the benefit, if they so desire, of having tea arranged for them, and judging by the numbers who participate, the idea seemed to be appreciated.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year Ending 30th April 1933.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand as at 30th April 1932	£49	9	3
Subscriptions—			
2 Life Members at £2 10/- each	£5	0	0
228 Ordinary Members at 5/- each	57	0	0
13 " " (arrears)	3	5	0
		65	5 0
Sale of past <i>Transactions</i>	1	2	6
Bank Interest	0	3	11
	£116	0	8

EXPENDITURE.

Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	£67	4	2
Hire of Halls	1	0	0
Subscription to Association for Preservation of Rural Scotland	1	1	0
Hon. Secretary's outlays	7	2	0
Hon. Treasurer's outlays	0	9	0
Honorarium to Hon. Secretary	5	5	0
Balance in hand as at 30th April 1933	33	19	6
	£116	0	8

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1930-33.

- Addie, Robert Jardine, Grey Home, North Berwick.
- Anderson, Captain D. M., Bourhouse, Dunbar.
- Anderson, Mrs D. M., Bourhouse, Dunbar.
- Angus, William, Historical Department, Register House, Edinburgh, *Joint Editor of Publications.*
- Annand, James, Colonsay, Lydgait, Haddington.
- Badger, William, Tjandi, Queen's Road, Dunbar.
- Badger, Mrs, Tjandi, Queen's Road, Dunbar.
- Baillie, William, Schoolhouse, Spott.
- Baillie, Richard, Deanwood, Pencaitland.
- Baird, Major W. A., of Lennoxlove, Haddington, *President.*
- Baird, Lady Hersey, Lennoxlove, Haddington.
- Baird, Mrs J. G., 51 Cadogan Place, London, S.W.1.
- Balden, T., 43 High Street, North Berwick.
- Balfour, Miss, Whittinghame, *Vice-President.* (Life Member.)
- Barnett, David, Lady Stair's House, Edinburgh.
- Barrie, Wm. T., Haymont, East Linton.
- Batten, H. Mortimer, Pencaitland.
- Batten, Mrs, Pencaitland.
- Bayley, I. F., The Halls, Dunbar.
- Bayley, Miss, The Halls, Dunbar.
- Bell, Joseph, The Schoolhouse, Gifford.
- Bell, Mrs J., The Schoolhouse, Gifford.
- Bisset, Thomas T., Rosskeen, Woodbush, Dunbar.
- Black, James, Tyneview, Vetch Park, Haddington.
- Blair, Peter, Lydgait, Haddington.
- Blair, Miss W., 14 Court Street, Haddington.
- Blake, Miss, Manor House, Longniddry.
- Blake, Miss L. M., Manor House, Longniddry.
- Bower, Major-General Sir Hamilton, K.C.B., Fidra Terrace, North Berwick.
- Bowman, Mrs, Dirleton Avenue, North Berwick.
- Brown, Rev. Wm., B.D., The Manse, Dunbar.
- Brown, Mrs, The Manse, Dunbar.
- Brown, James, Stenton.
- Bruce, Mrs J. S., Wemyss Place, Haddington, *Hon. Secretary.*
- Bruce, Charles L., Wemyss Place, Haddington.
- Bruce, Mrs Charles L., Wemyss Place, Haddington.
- Bryden, Harry B., Wayside, Aberlady.
- Burnet, William, Solicitor, Haddington.
- Burnet, David Scott, Beechlea, Haddington.
- Burnet, Mrs, Beechlea, Haddington.
- Burnett, Alexander, Letham Bank, Haddington.
- Burnett, Miss Mary, Letham Bank, Haddington.
- Burt, Rev. James R., 40 Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburgh.
- Burt, Mrs, 40 Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburgh.
- Cairns, W. A. Adams, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

- Caldwell, Rev. Thos., B.D., Ph.D., The Manse, Aberlady.
 Caldwell, Mrs, The Manse, Aberlady.
 Campbell, Miss M. O., Auburn Cottage, Clifford Road, North Berwick.
 Comline, Robert, Melrose. (Hon. Life Member.)
 Connor, G. H. A., Huntington, Haddington.
 Conquer, Miss Margaret, Chestnut Cottage, Haddington.
 Conquer, Miss Eleanor K., Chestnut Cottage, Haddington.
 Craw, James Hewat, 5 Merchiston Gardens, Edinburgh.
 Croal, Mrs J. G., Westland, Haddington.
 Croal, Miss E. M., Westland, Haddington.
 Croal, John P., Thornton, Berwick-on-Tweed.
 Croal, James P., Blannerne, Dunbar.
 Croal, Mrs, Blannerne, Dunbar.
 Crocket, Rev. James, The Manse, Gifford.
 Cross, Miss Ida, Redcliff, Whittingehame.
 Crozier, Miss M. S., Longyester, Gifford.
 Cruickshank, Geo., Clarenceville, Haddington.
 Cruickshank, Mrs, Clarenceville, Haddington.
 Curr, W. S., Fairview, Dirleton.
 Curr, Mrs, Fairview, Dirleton.
 Currie, Adam, Bank of Scotland House, Haddington, *Hon. Treasurer.*
 Dalgleish, John E., Bickerton, Aberlady.
 Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton, Bart., The Lodge, North Berwick.
 Dalrymple, Lady, The Lodge, North Berwick.
 Davidson, William, Distillery Park, Haddington.
 Davidson, John, Biel, Dunbar.
 Deans, J. H., Pitcox, Dunbar. (Life Member.)
 Denniston, Mrs A. F., 32 Marmion Road, North Berwick.
 De Pree, Mrs, Beechhill, Haddington.
 Dobbie, Sir Joseph, 10 Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh. (Life Member.)
 Dobbie, Lady, 10 Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh. (Life Member.)
 Donald, A. Graham, 18 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh.
 Douglas, W., Castle Street, Edinburgh. (Life Member.)
 Duncan, Mrs Margaret H., The Manse, Haddington.
 Durie, John, Greendykes, Macmerrie.
 Finlayson, J. D., Redhouse, Longniddry.
 Finlayson, W. Harelaw, Longniddry.
 Fish, Thomas Wilson, Kirklands, Dunbar.
 Fish, Miss Margaret G., Kirklands, Dunbar.
 Fleck, Rev., J. M., B.D., Ph.D., The Manse, Haddington.
 Francis, S. H., 3 Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh.
 Fraser, John, Clyde Villa, Dunbar.
 Glendinning, Mrs Patrick, Purvis-holme, Gullane.
 Glover, Thomas S., Gretna, Marmion Road, North Berwick.
 Grant, Lt.-Col. J. P. N. Hamilton, D.S.O., Biel, Dunbar *President* 1933. (Life Member.)

Grant, Miss Margaret, Biel, Dunbar.
 Grant, Miss Constance M., Biel, Dunbar.

Grant-Suttie, Miss Hilda, Balgone, North Berwick.

Grant-Suttie, Miss Ethel, Balgone, North Berwick.

Grant-Suttie, Miss Elsie, Amisford, North Berwick.

Gray, Wm. Forbes, 8 Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh.

Gray, Rev. Lothian, The Manse, Spott, Dunbar.

Gray, Mrs, The Manse, Spott, Dunbar.

Handyside, Surgeon Rear-Admiral, Sir P. B., Edgehill, Gullane.

Handyside, Lady, Edgehill, Gullane.

Hannah, Hugh, 6 St Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, *Joint Editor of Publications (Convener)*. (Life Member.)

Hannah, Mrs, 6 St Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh. (Life Member.)

Hardie, F. W., St Baldred's Road, North Berwick.

Hardie, Mrs, St Baldred's Road, North Berwick.

Harris, Miss May, Victoria Park, Haddington.

Hartley, G. W., Moresby, North Berwick.

Hartley, Mrs, Moresby, North Berwick.

Herriot, John F., Glebe Terrace, Haddington.

Herriot, Mrs, Glebe Terrace, Haddington.

Hewat, Rev. A. M., The Manse, Tra-nent.

Hope, Miss, Angus House, North Berwick.

Hope, Miss M. I., "Wide Open,"

Morebattle, Kelso, *Hon. Secretary Berwickshire Naturalist Club*. (Hon. Member.)

Hope, W. W., Braehead, St. Boswells.

Hope, Mrs, Braehead, St. Boswells.

Howden, Miss E. F., St. Lawrence, Longniddry.

Hunter, Miss Elizabeth, Meadowbank, Haddington.

Jack, James, The Cottage, Inveresk.

Jack, Mrs, The Cottage, Inveresk.

Jamieson, James H., 14 Sciennes Gardens, Edinburgh, *Joint Editor of Publications*.

Jamieson, A. M., Boroughgates, Aberlady.

Jamieson, Mrs, Boroughgates, Aberlady.

Johnston, W. R., Knox Place, Haddington.

Johnston, Mrs, Knox Place, Haddington.

Keith, Sir William J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., St Margaret's, Dunbar.

Keith, Lady, St Margaret's, Dunbar.

Kelty, Rev. Robert, The Manse, Hum-bie.

Kelty, Mrs, The Manse, Humbie.

Kirkpatrick, Major W., D.S.O., St Lawrence, Haddington.

Kirkpatrick, Miss, St. Lawrence, Haddington.

Knox, Mrs, Inglenuek, Aberlady.

Knox, William, 5 Glebe Terrace, Haddington.

Lang, Rev. Marshall B., D.D., The Manse, Whittingehame, *Joint Editor of Publications*.

Lang, Mrs, The Manse, Whittingehame.

Law, Mrs R. M., Wayside, Aberlady.

- Lawrie, Mrs H. D., Bayview, Gullane.
(Life Member.)
- Lawrie, Miss Alice M., 5 Moray Place,
Edinburgh.
- Leslie, David S., Osborne Villa, Had-
dington.
- Lindsay, Major H. Broun, D.S.O.,
M.P., Colstoun, Haddington. (Life
Member.)
- Lindsay, Mrs H. Broun, Colstoun, Had-
dington. (Life Member.)
- Loudon, Miss K. M., St Catherine's,
North Berwick.
- McArthur, Mrs J. D., Bridgend, East
Linton.
- McCulloch, Miss Jessie, Westlea, Had-
dington.
- Macdonald, L. South Lodge, Mental
Hospital, Haddington.
- Macdonald, Mrs, South Lodge, Mental
Hospital, Haddington.
- Macdonald, Donald, South Lodge, Men-
tal Hospital, Haddington.
- Macdonald, Miss A. B., Toftfield, Pres-
tonkirk.
- Macdonald, Miss J., Toftfield, Preston-
kirk.
- Macdonald, Dr D. R., Port Lodge, Dun-
bar.
- McDowall, Andrew, Mungoswells, Drem.
- McDowall, Mrs, Mungoswells, Drem.
- Macgregor, Miss Eva, Redcliff, Whit-
tingehame.
- MacInnes, Miss E., Gulag, Gullane.
- Mackenzie, Rev. H. S., B.D., Ph.D.,
The Manse, Stenton.
- McKnight, Mrs Wm., Biel Gardens,
Dunbar.
- McLaren, George S., The Cairn, Aber-
lady.
- McLeod, Mrs, Knox House, Hadding-
ton.
- McLeod, Miss Nancy, Knox House,
Haddington.
- McTaggart, H. H., 10 Eden Lane,
Morningside, Edinburgh.
- MacTavish, Miss, Dunardarigh, North
Berwick.
- MacVicar, Donald, 20 Gala Park, Dun-
bar.
- MacVicar, Mrs, 20 Gala Park, Dunbar.
- Main, Thomas C., Tynegrove, Hadding-
ton.
- Main, Col. R. Maxwell, St Helen's,
Haddington.
- Maitland, Charles R., Solicitor, Tra-
nent.
- Marrow, Miss M., Westbarns House,
Dunbar.
- Martin, R. F., Dunsloy, Dunfermline.
- Maxwell, Miss Isabella A., East Gribton,
North Berwick.
- Maxwell, Miss M. H., East Gribton,
North Berwick.
- Meek, Miss Margaret, Station Road,
Haddington.
- Menzies, John R., West Link's House,
North Berwick.
- Menzies, J. Wallace, The Hollies, North
Berwick.
- Miller, James, Elcho Road, Longniddry.
- Mitchell-Innes, Mrs A., Thurston, In-
nerwick, Dunbar.
- Morrison, John A., West Fenton, Drem.
- Morrison, Mrs, West Fenton, Drem.
- Mosman, A. W., Winton Cottage, Pen-
cailand.
- Mosman, Mrs, Winton Cottage, Pen-
cailand.
- Murray, Miss A. M., Boroughgates,
Aberlady.

Nicolson, W. M. C., 35 St. Germain's Terrace, Macmerry.

Nicolson, Mrs, 35 St. Germain's Terrace, Macmerry.

Nisbet, C. C., of Stobshiel, Humble.

Nisbet, Miss, Stobshiel, Humble.

Ogilvy, Gilbert F. M., Winton Castle, Pencaitland.

Ogilvy, Mrs, Winton Castle, Pencaitland.

Ormiston, Mrs Mark, Friar's Croft, Sidegate, Haddington.

Paterson, Miss, Teviot Lodge, Haddington. (Life Member.)

Paterson, Miss M., Teviot Lodge, Haddington. (Life Member.)

Paterson, R. A., Seamab, East Linton.

Paterson, Miss M. P., Seamab, East Linton.

Paterson, Hamish, Westfield, Haddington.

Paterson, Mrs, Westfield, Haddington.

Pattullo, Rev. James M., The Manse, Morham.

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