

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNION TOKENS

TO give the reader anything like a complete account of the communion "token," its origin, its use, and its many different varieties, would require a treatise of no inconsiderable dimensions, and this chapter must only be taken as an introduction to such a volume should it ever be written. A chapter on communion tokens would never have found a place in this work had it not been the case that many of these interesting little articles are made of pewter, and in writing a work upon the uses to which the metal was put in Scotland, one could not afford to leave them out, without incurring the risk of blame for so doing. For those who may wish to know more about this interesting form of church plate, for as such were communion tokens considered, Mr Thomas Burns in his "Old Scottish Communion Plate" gives two or three full and explanatory chapters upon the uses and customs connected with the token, and which the reader cannot do better than consult.

The communion "token" was a small variously shaped piece of either lead, pewter, or brass, given to the communicant some time prior to the Sunday upon which the Sacrament was to be dispensed, and delivered up by him before he partook of it.

The "mércaux" of France which were used in the Church of that country for so many different purposes during the middle ages seem to have been the forerunners of the token in the Reformed Churches of France and of Switzerland, as well as of Scotland. The first mention that we have of communion tokens upon the Continent is in 1560, when a proposal was brought forward at the Conseil de Genève to give out leaden tokens to those who wished to partake of the communion, but whether the council thought the time was not ripe for the introduction of such a custom into the Church, or for some other reason, the proposal was not sanctioned. In France, however, in the following year, Calvin, in a general letter to the Protestant churches of France, recommended their use for the communion,

a suggestion that was almost immediately carried into effect. The use of these tokens for the communion service seems to have been very general throughout all the Reformed Churches in France. The registers of the Church at Nismes show how these tokens were used in that city; previous to the celebration of communion, the faithful of the different quarters of the city were catechised, and tokens given to those persons, who, by showing a proper knowledge of the faith, were deemed fit to partake of the sacred feast. These French tokens were generally made of lead, but sometimes the alloy pewter was employed; their size, too, differed, some being the size of a florin, but the majority were about the size of a franc. The use of these tokens found its way into Scotland a little after the time of the Reformation; before their introduction the printed card or ticket appears to have been used in their stead; but the token, soon after its appearance, supplanted the card or ticket all over the country. There is an entry in the Edinburgh Burgh Records of 1580, which shows that evidently the question of communion tokens had been brought up before the town council of that date, who do not appear to have received them with any favour, as their use was ordered to be discontinued. In the early records where tokens are mentioned the word token, or ticket, is applied indiscriminately. These articles of the Church's requirements were employed by both the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, from soon after the Reformation down to comparatively recent times, and in some out of the way parishes their use continues to this day, though such parishes are now very few and far between.

The earliest tokens of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland appear to have been made in lead, but soon after their introduction pewter was adopted in many cases as a more suitable material. Thus in 1603 we find the city of Glasgow had made use of this latter alloy for the making of their communion tokens. Brass was sometimes used, but if the use of the metal was ever common for this purpose, tokens made of it are rare enough now.

These little articles were made in two or three different ways; sometimes they were small flat pieces of lead or pewter roughly cut into a particular pattern, sometimes with no pattern at all, and punched with an iron stamp, which bore some device generally of the simplest character. Another kind were those which were cast in moulds made

of stone, brass, iron, or in some cases made of pewter itself. Two such moulds made of the latter metal are to be seen in the Smith Institute Museum at Stirling and are very rare (Plate XXXIII.). Another and the latest kind were struck in the same way as a medal, but this method belongs to the early part of the nineteenth century and after, and as the designs are usually of the worst, there is not the same amount of interest in tokens of this kind as there is in those of an earlier date.

It was the custom in many parishes, when new tokens were required, to appoint two or three of the elders to look after the work, which in many cases was executed by one of their number, by means of a punch or mould belonging to the church. In cases where this was not done, or where the church did not possess a punch or mould, or possessed these articles and not the necessary skill amongst its elders to use them, the work was given out to the local pewterer, smith, plumber, or even wright, who made the tokens either from the punch or mould lent him by the church, or by simple punches of his own. Thus in 1748 there is a mention in some Kirk Session records of Tain, that a sum of two shillings had been paid to John Ross, pewterer, for tokens, and in 1753 the same John Ross had received another sum of four pounds and seven pence as the price of three hundred tokens. It is probable that the ruder sort of tokens made out of sheet-metal bearing some very simple device, such as a letter or two stamped upon them, and of uneven shapes, were the work of the local smiths, who being accustomed to the handling of large pieces of metal, would be rather clumsy when it came to the making of such small things as tokens.

Before a member of the Church could secure a token he had to satisfy the minister as to his religious knowledge and good character; thus at Lasswade near Edinburgh it was necessary that the applicant was well instructed in the Belief, the Lord's prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and in other parishes it was the same, or some other form of religious knowledge such as the Shorter Catechism was required. No person was allowed to take his or her place at the communion tables without first giving up a token; this at least was the custom in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and in the Episcopalian Church it was very similar, though perhaps hardly so rigid a rule. The tokens were given to the elders for distribution amongst the intending communicants, but no elder was allowed to give any such away without first of all

informing the minister of the fact; this was to prevent the tokens from falling into the hands of those of undesirable character. If, by chance, an undesirable did manage to gain possession of one of these coveted articles, and with it find his way to the communion tables, the minister could desire him to withdraw, a course which was the cause of many unseemly scenes. Before the day for communion came round meetings were held in the kirk, for the revision of the lists of names of those who were to receive the tokens. The distribution of these articles was effected by holding a meeting in the church on some fixed day prior to the communion Sunday, at which those who desired, and were eligible for tokens, received them. Strangers who were not members of the congregation were given their tokens upon a different day to that of the general distribution, after having gone through the same catechism as regards religious knowledge and moral character as any inhabitant of the parish. A stranger taking up his residence in a new parish would be careful to provide himself with a certificate of good character and proper religious knowledge, which he would obtain from the minister of the parish where he had last resided, and which certificate he would have to show to the minister of his new church before he could obtain a token. During the eighteenth century and especially at the beginning of it, the religious fervour of the people became very great, and it was the practice of many members of the church not only to attend the celebration of the communion at their own church, but to go to those celebrations that were held in the neighbouring parishes. For instance at Culross in 1708, no less a number than six hundred persons were present at communion held at the parish church at one time, but only some three hundred of this multitude were members of this particular church itself, the rest coming from the surrounding districts.

Before the tokens were distributed to the communicants they were carefully counted by the elders appointed for the purpose; upon the communion Sunday these tokens were given up to one of the elders, who generally received them in a leathern bag, or in some vessel such as a pewter bowl or quaigh, and a second elder stood by him and checked off the names of the congregation upon a list as they came up. After the service the tokens were again counted and any that were missing were carefully sought for by the different elders. In the Episcopal Church it seems to have been the custom to collect the tokens in a plate or basin

such as those shown in Plate VII. At one time it seems to have been the custom for strangers attending the communion of another parish than their own, to be admitted to the tables upon the production of a token from their own parish; whether this led to fraud or not, is not very clear, but in later times the heads of the different churches seemed to have discouraged this practice, and great care was exercised in the designing of the tokens so as they should not be mistaken for those of another parish. When first introduced into the Reformed Church of Scotland, the use of tokens does not seem to have been confined to the communion service alone, for in some parishes no one was allowed to attend the church for ordinary worship without first of all being in the possession of a token: this was the case at Glasgow in 1593.

In the Scottish Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches the tokens were regarded as part of the church plate and were as carefully looked after as the cups and flagons, and in many cases they were held in great reverence by the people and were looked upon with superstitious awe. When the tokens had become too worn, through much handling, to be of any further use, means were taken to prevent them falling into sacrilegious hands, or into the possession of persons who might use them for fraudulent purposes; and to prevent this they were either melted down or else buried in the ground, generally in the kirkyard, or sometimes in one particular spot in the church, as under the pulpit. Another way in which the old tokens were used up was by the stamping of a new design upon the top of the old half-worn one, thus producing what in numismatical language is known as a "mule." Tokens that date back to the beginning of the seventeenth century are very rare indeed, a fact that may be accounted for by the general custom of utilising the worn out tokens in some way or other, or of burying them in the ground.

That tokens were very much coveted by the members of the church, may be gathered from the fact that at Madderty in 1709 a parishioner was severely rebuked for saying that the minister gave the tokens to certain persons as bribes. This, of course, is only one instance, but there are other similar cases to be found in various kirk sessions' records.

So much for the historical aspect of the subject, which is perhaps their chief interest, for in many cases the dates and minister's names upon them identify them with different churches at particular and often stirring times in their histories.

The earliest form of token used in the Church of Scotland, bore the first syllable or initial letter of the parish which it represented.

In the Coldingham kirk session records appears an entry under the date 1696, that John Smith a plumber was ordered to cast in a mould one thousand tickets for the use of the church, the design being the first syllable of the parish.

These early tokens generally bore the design cast or stamped upon one side only. The designs which the tokens bore were changed from time to time in the different parishes, in order to guard against the chance of fraud by unscrupulous persons who might seek to counterfeit them.

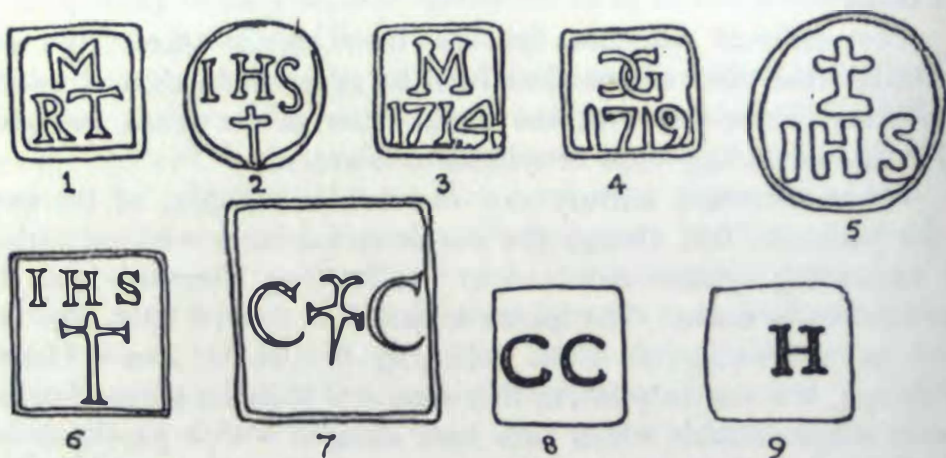
The different parishes, as has been stated before, were very particular that their tokens should not be mistaken for those of another parish, and sometimes with the initial letter of the parish was given either the concluding letter or syllable of the name.

The seventeenth century saw the first introduction of the name of the parish in full, though the simple initial letter with or without the concluding syllable remained in use for long afterwards and still continued to be made. The tokens marked Nos. 8 and 9 upon page 112, which is a drawing of a set belonging to Old St Paul's Church, Edinburgh, is a case in point, as they consist of plain flat pieces of pewter bearing simple initials which have been stamped with a punch, on one side of the metal only; they are, however, quite late and are probably not older than the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Another alteration which was made in the design of tokens, in the early part of the seventeenth century was the addition of the minister's name or initials, and sometimes a date as well. These initials were very often stamped upon the reverse side of the token, and, like the simple initial type of token, this last named kind continued, with slight modifications, to be used down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Another change made in the seventeenth century was the addition to the design of the letter "K" signifying the word "kirk"; or upon those belonging to the churches of the Episcopalian form of worship, both at the time it was established and disestablished, the letter "C" meaning "church" took its place, an addition that was also used by ministers of Episcopalian tendencies in the Presbyterian

church. The earlier issues of this type of token generally bear the whole of the design upon one side only but some have the simple letters "K" or "C," as the case may be, on the reverse side.

Another practice to which tokens were subjected was the stamping, by means of a punch, of a date. These dates were added sometimes on the obverse side, but more generally upon the reverse side of the token. They are, however, somewhat misleading as in many cases they are not the original date of the token at all, but were afterwards added, when a new minister took up his work in the parish; in fact a date *stamped* on the reverse side of a token may be generally said to have been



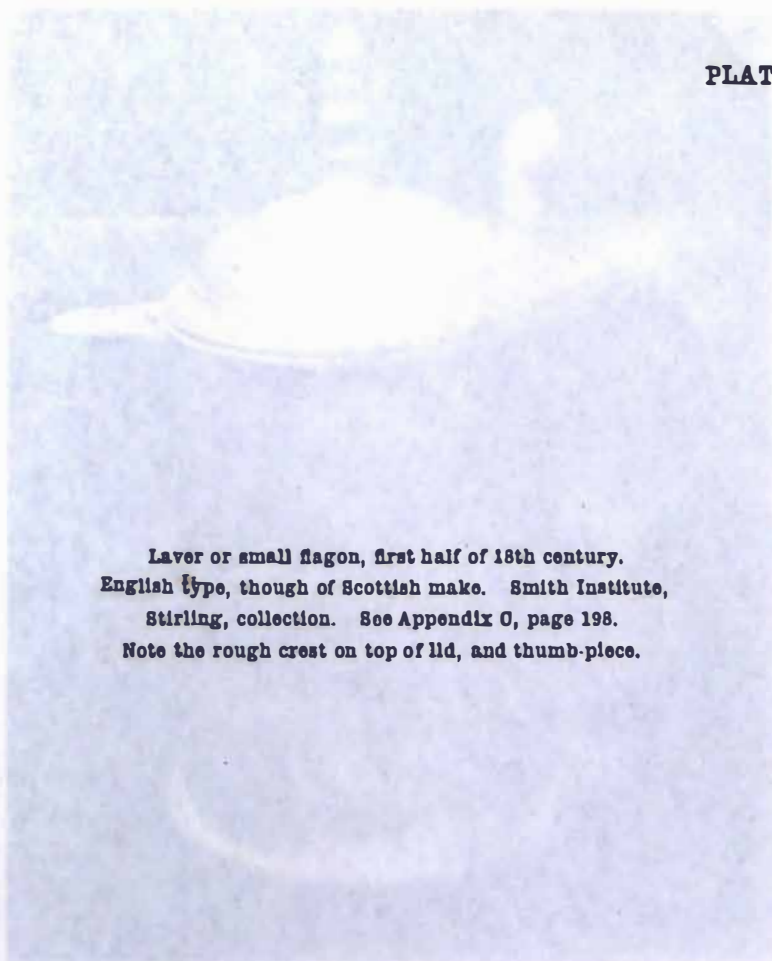
added at a later time than the token itself was made. After the middle of the seventeenth century the name of the parish, in full, together with a date, was given, which latter was usually placed upon the obverse side and sometimes, but more rarely, upon the reverse.

Tokens made for the Episcopal Church at various times, generally, though not always, bear a small cross in addition to the rest of the design.

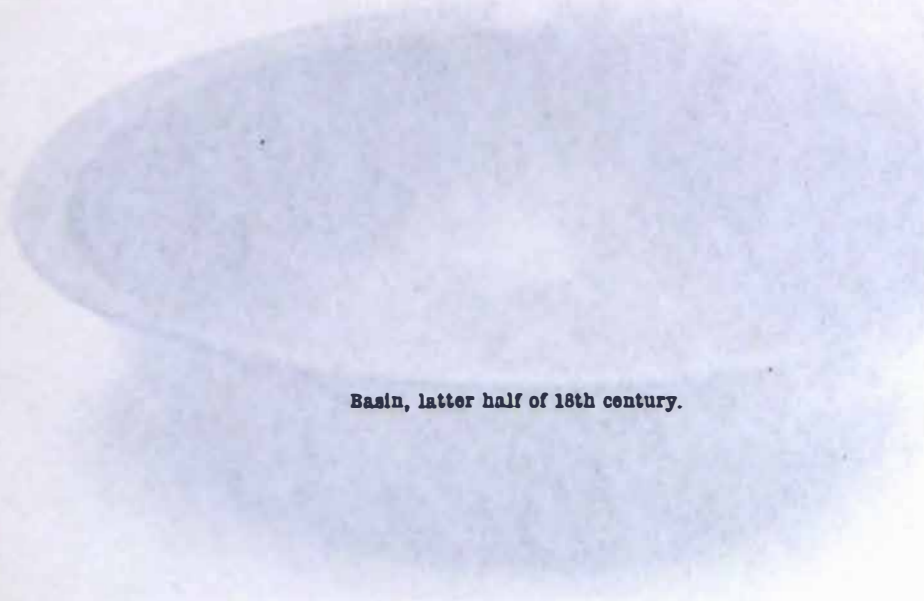
A very rare set of tokens belonging to the Church of Old St Paul's, Edinburgh, is here illustrated, and it will be seen that four out of the set of nine show the cross; this feature never seems to have been present in the tokens of the Presbyterian Church at any time.

Another feature which is to be found upon some communion tokens is the letter "D" which signifies the word "donavit" and means that the minister had given this particular set for the use of the church. The shapes in which these articles were made are various,—heart-shaped,

PLATE XVIII.



Laver or small fagon, first half of 18th century.
English type, though of Scottish make. Smith Institute,
Stirling, collection. See Appendix C, page 198.
Note the rough crest on top of lid, and thumb-piece.



Basin, latter half of 18th century.



square, rectangular, triangular, hexagonal, round, diamond-shaped, elliptical and star shaped, are some of the most common forms. The heart-shaped tokens are perhaps the quaintest and date back to the middle of the seventeenth century, and they appear to have continued in use until past the middle of the eighteenth century. Many of them are made of pewter and they are sometimes very thick.

Though the tokens of the seventeenth century may be described as quaint, and possess a vast amount of interest, save in the question of shape they do not run to very much in the way of design, which is often of the rudest, though sometimes drawn with plenty of spirit. During the eighteenth century some really fine specimens of the mould and punch-cutters' art were produced, some of the tokens even bearing a rebus of the name of the parish by which they were issued; such a one is that belonging to Melrose, which is a square token, and bears upon one side, in the upper dexter corner the device of a mallet or hammer, whilst an expanded rose appears in the lower sinister corner. In the upper sinister corner there is a small "C" whilst the lower dexter corner has the device of a star. The old Scots word for a mallet is "mell," and this with "rose" completes the rebus. The whole device is enclosed in a square beaded frame (Plate XXIX.).

Other tokens issued by the parish churches of towns were decorated with the town arms; such tokens were issued by Edinburgh, the Canongate, Dundee, and Glasgow, and other towns, the one issued by the last named city in 1715 being a particularly pretty example.

Many of the tokens bear the representation of a communion cup, some only one, others two or three; a heart transfixd with two swords symbolical of Christ's suffering upon the Cross, and a plain heart signifying His love for sinners, are two other designs which are to be found upon tokens of various issues; there was also the addition of the letter "T" which meant token.

The Episcopalian tokens were as a rule very plain and some of the early ones were very small. That belonging to the Episcopal congregation at Longside, Aberdeenshire, is a good example, being only half an inch square with the simple initials "L. S." signifying "Longside" with the addition of a small cross in between the letters, its date is probably early eighteenth century. A fine token belongs to the Episcopal congregation

of Stonhaven, and like the Longside one, was issued in the early part of the eighteenth century; it is large, being about seven-eighths of an inch square, and bears upon the one side a large cross with an engraved pattern running over it, whilst upon the reverse side it has a text from the Gospel of St John.

One might go on indefinitely thus describing the different tokens; but it will be sufficient to say that, as there are something like over four thousand different issues, a description of even a small proportion would be decidedly out of place in a book of this sort.

The use of communion tokens in both the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches of Scotland continued well down into the seventies of the last century, but prior to that time—at least sixty years before—the designs they bore had degenerated into that smug appearance, so well known upon the medals of that period.

With the exception of a few outlying parishes that still adhere to the old customs, the use of tokens for the communion service, has been supplanted by that of printed cardboard tickets, which is, in fact, only a reversion to the older order of things.

CHAPTER XII

BEGGARS' BADGES

SCOTLAND was from the time of Mary down to the latter half of the eighteenth century a poverty stricken land indeed, and from this reason the country became inundated by crowds of idle and dissolute persons, who would do no honest work, as well as by those who from lack of proper employment, or from some physical ailment or bodily infirmity of one sort or another, were unable to earn a living in the ordinary way, such as it then might be. These latter, with the others of idle character, swarmed all over the land and helped to swell the already crowded and closely-huddled populations of the towns. With the honest beggar, incapacitated through genuine infirmity, the various civic authorities had some degree of sympathy, but to those who lived dissolute and idle lives, and got their living by many more questionable ways than begging, they showed no leniency of any sort. In order to distinguish the sheep from the goats, they had to have recourse to some means of distinction, and the result was the issue of badges bearing distinctive marks, according to the towns by which they were respectively issued.

These badges were given to all those who might be classed as the deserving poor, and the recipient had to wear the badge in a prominent position upon the outside garments, or he was liable to suffer various penalties. The use of the badges was not confined in early times to Scotland alone; England, and other countries adopted this means of keeping in hand the idle and often lawless portion of the populations of the towns and country districts. Thus in Spain, in 1393, a law was passed that all beggars were to be provided with, and wear a leaden badge.

But these tokens of poverty appear to have been far more used in Scotland than elsewhere, and this method of checking the deserving poor lasted until the early years of the nineteenth century. The first mention that we find made of these articles in Scotland was during the year 1424 when an Act of Parliament was passed allowing sick people,

who had no other means of supporting themselves, to obtain such a living as they could by begging, but other poor who were able-bodied were not to be accorded this privilege. To distinguish those who were to be favoured by the act, they were to be provided with, and were ordained to wear a leaden badge. These badges were to be given out to the applicants by the sheriff of the county, and in the towns by the town council.

The first distribution of beggars badges in Edinburgh, of which we have any record, took place in 1502, when, owing to the pestilence that had been raging at that time in the town, the provost and town council thought it expedient to allow poor folks to beg, but no one was to be allowed to beg without being in possession of a leaden token or badge. The penalty of being caught begging, without having this necessary certificate, was that the offender, if a man, was to be "pierced through the hand," and if a woman, she was to be burnt upon the cheek, with a further penalty, in both cases, of banishment from the town.

In 1576 the Town Council of Edinburgh finding that a rate which had been levied for the maintenance of the poor, had failed, from some cause not specified, again ordered that the "town's mark" in the shape of badges, were to be given out at the discretion of the bailies, to deserving and poverty stricken persons, which badge the recipients had to wear, either upon their hats, bonnets, or shoulders. If any persons were found begging without these marks they were to be banished from the town, without, however, the pleasant preliminaries of mutilation and burning, ordained by the burgh law of 1502, an omission that would no doubt be highly appreciated by the begging fraternity! In 1583, in the reign of James VI and I, an Act of Parliament was passed which ordered that beggars were not to be allowed to beg outside their own parish, and the act further stated that the head man of each parish was required to make badges and distribute the same to the poor.

After the Reformation, and, especially during the early part of the seventeenth century, the Church seems to have played its part in the support of this particular portion of the population, and various acts were passed, ordering ministers and elders to make lists of the poor in each parish. The acts go on to provide that the heritors of the kirk were to gather together the poor, whose names were on the list, and to tell them where to reside, so that they might be supported by the contributions of the Kirk, but if these contributions failed to be sufficient for their

maintenance they were to be supplied with tickets or badges and allowed to beg within the limits of the parish.

In 1579 in Edinburgh all the poor people described as the "town's poor" were ordered to gather in the Greyfriars Kirkyard in order that they might receive their badges, all other beggars who did not belong to the town were ordered to leave it at once. In Glasgow some five years previous to the last mentioned date, owing to the raging of the pestilence, a by no means uncommon disease in Scotland at that period of filthy habits and insanitary dwellings, all the poor in the city were ordered to leave the town, except those who had been favoured by the provost with leave to receive "marks" or badges, which badges were to be given out at the Tolbooth. In the same city in the year 1575 one Robert Wilson who is described as a hammerman, and who may possibly have been a pewterer by trade, though there is no evidence to that effect, received from the magistrates and town council the sum of thirty-five pounds two shillings Scots, as the price of some beggars' badges he had made for the town. About the end of the seventeenth century in Glasgow there was another issue of badges, which bore for a design the town's arms. These were given out to those poor people who might be considered worthy of them.

In Aberdeen the same custom was in vogue as was general in all the towns in Scotland; thus, in 1546, the town council provided the town's poor with badges which entitled the wearer to beg. In 1574 the poor of Aberdeen were ordered to wear these badges "upon the outmost garment," from which it may be presumed that some of the possessors of badges had been in the habit of carrying them in their wallets, or wearing them where it was impossible for them to be seen. Another entry in the Aberdeen Burgh records, shows that a law was passed in 1650, which in a manner indicates the means employed to rid the town of undesirable persons, and at the same time give to those poor who belonged to the town a chance of obtaining a livelihood, though a somewhat precarious one; but there was little or no mercy shown to any of the "stranger poor." The law is to the following effect: The provost, bailies and council of Aberdeen having taken into account the large number of beggars, which at that time abounded within the burgh of Aberdeen, and who had come from all parts of the country, ordered a certain William Scott, a wright, to make a number of badges which were to bear the device of "Aberdeen and the Year of God." These

badges, the law goes on to say, were to be "delivered up to our own poor," and that none were to be considered as such, but those that had dwelt seven years within the burgh. Immediately after these tickets had been delivered the town drummer was to be sent round the streets, to charge all "extraneous" beggars, who did not belong to the town, to remove themselves, upon the pain of being imprisoned or scourged. Two able men were appointed as scourgers, whose duty it was to go with the drummer, and help him to enforce the law.

To make things more difficult for the "extraneous" beggars, anybody who gave any meat or drink to any beggar who did not possess a town's ticket, was to be fined the sum of five pounds Scots.

The last part of the above law shows a somewhat summary, though not unjustifiable way of dealing with a class who would make no effort to support themselves, though the class designated as "extraneous" beggars must have included many who were quite unfitted from some cause or another for work, and they would have also to suffer with the "horners and idle vagabonds" as the idle poor are termed in many old records, and who were to be driven out from Aberdeen at that time.

Whatever effect the policy of passing on to your neighbour that which you did not want, and was a nuisance to yourself may have had, it was one that was practised very generally all over Scotland, and one that seems to have been in force from the fifteenth down to the end of the eighteenth century, and in those somewhat rough and ready times, must have to some extent answered its purpose. Though in a few cases they were driven to take specially severe measures against beggars, the town councils of the various towns seemed to have found ordinary methods of dealing with the poor sufficient, but it is to be suspected that many of the laws they passed from time to time soon became null and void from a lack of proper means of carrying them into effect.

Dundee like the other towns of the realm seems to have been plagued with "stranger" beggars, for as early as 1558 the bailies and town council passed a law to the effect that no beggars except those that had been born in the town and had the town's seal (badge) in their caps were to be allowed to stay in the town, and the stranger or "alien" beggars were to suffer the usual penalties of burning upon the cheek, and banishment if they had not made themselves scarce by a certain date. The following is the law itself which is written in the

quaint old Scots of the time.¹ "*Annent Beggars*—Item that no beggars be tholit (allowed) within this brugh bot yt whilk (who) are borne within the same And nan of them be suffered to begg except they (having the Towns seall upon thair hat or cloak) be auld cruikit, laim or debilitatit bo great seeknes qlk (who) may not labour nor work for yr living. And give (if) any other be at this pres wtin this brugh that they dispatch them of the sam betwixt this and Sunday next to cum vnder the pain of burning them vpon the chick and banishing them the Towne for ever".

This law seems to have been well enforced for it was not until the year 1597, that we find that vagabonds and banished persons had been in the habit of defying the authorities and returning to the town. At that date, however, another law was passed to the effect, that any person harbouring a banished person, in time to come, would be liable to a fine of ten pounds Scots.

Perth during the period in question, seems to have been infested in the same way with these "stranger" beggars, and the town council adopted the same system of providing the poor, who had been born in the town, with metal badges. Badges belonging to Perth are to be met with nowadays, but they are seldom of later date than the latter half of the eighteenth century.

Besides the two classes of beggars, the "town's" poor and the "alien" poor, there was yet a third class. These were the "bedesmen," or "beidmen," as the name is variously spelt, who lived in buildings called hospitals or almshouses, and received their right to beg direct from the Sovereign. Each of these bedesmen received annually, upon the Sovereign's birthday, a blue coat, or gown, and from which they got a nickname of "Blue Gowns," and a *badge* which showed their right to beg, together with a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, and a leathern purse containing a penny for every year of the Sovereign's life. These bedesmen appear to have been a very old institution, and in some accounts of the year 1473, there appears the item, that the sum of twelve shillings Scots was paid to one, "Androw," a king's bedesman. As has been before stated, bedesmen generally lived in buildings called hospitals or "bedeshouses," and in the times before the Reformation, for the privileges they received, they were required, in most cases, to pray for the soul of the founder of the particular institution that sheltered them.

The seven poor men who lived in the Mary Magdalene Hospital in

¹ "The Burgh Laws of Dundee." Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A.Scot.

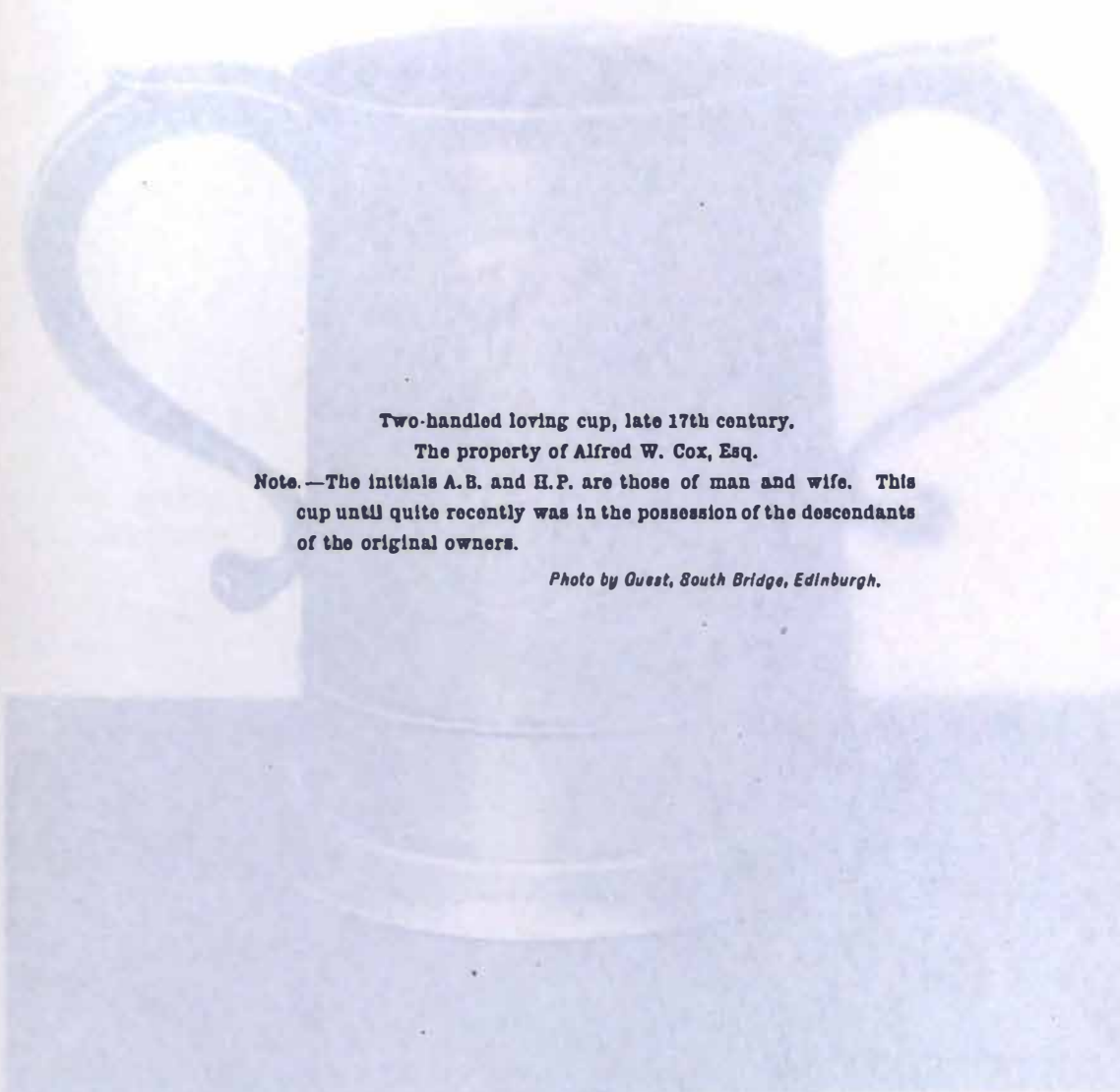
Edinburgh, were evidently bedesmen, and, their duties are mentioned in the dedication charter of the Chapel and hospital ; they were enjoined " to give forth their continual Prayers unto God for the Salvation of the Soul of our most illustrious Mary Queen of Scots, and for the Salvation of my said umquhil Husband's Soul and mine," (Janet Rhynd), together with a long list of other peoples' souls.

After the Reformation the saying of prayers for the souls of the dead was looked upon as one of the seven deadly sins, and of course abolished ; but the bedesmen still continued to reside in their hospitals, and spent their days out in the town, soliciting arms from all those who would listen to them. They long continued as picturesque figures, in many of the smaller Scottish towns, until the first half of the nineteenth century, when a better system of providing for the poor being established, they disappeared.

The badges that were given out to the town's poor, and the bedesmen, were made of various metals, lead, pewter, and brass being the most common. The use of the first named metal for these objects was by far the most common. Probably the reason of this was that lead was cheaper than either brass or pewter, and whereas a large pewter and brass badge might have a certain monetary value in the eyes of a class who dealt and saw value in such small coins as the Scots penny or shilling, the same made of lead would be practically valueless and unsaleable. So it is probably from these two reasons that many of the larger beggar's badges were made in lead, pewter and brass being used only for the smaller ones.

A pewter badge was issued by the town of Perth, it is a small circular medal, and bears the arms of the town, an eagle displayed with two heads looking either way, upon the breast a shield, with the lamb and flag of Perth. Many of the other badges bore the town arms, or simply the name of the town, and the name of the recipient, and in some cases a number was added. They were generally pierced with holes, or had projecting eyelets for fastening them to the cap or cloak of the owner. Like the communion tokens they were either cast in a mould, or stamped with a punch, and some badges show the use of both methods ; for instance the design of the badge would be cast, the beggar's name being afterwards added by means of a punch. The use of these badges was not confined to Scotland alone, as examples from England and

PLATE XIX.



Two-handled loving cup, late 17th century.

The property of Alfred W. Cox, Esq.

Note.—The initials A. B. and H. P. are those of man and wife. This cup until quite recently was in the possession of the descendants of the original owners.

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



Ireland are not wanting, but it was in Scotland that their use was far more general than elsewhere, though it might have been expected that Ireland with such a large pauper population would have welcomed such a device for keeping the beggar population in check, and that in consequence the badges would have been more common in that country than they are.

Mention must also be made of the badges issued by the Edinburgh Incorporation of Hammermen, although they had nothing to do with beggars. These badges were issued by the Incorporation to their members, and the majority of them are made of pewter, see Plate XXXII.; but there are similar ones in the City Museum, Edinburgh, of silver and brass. What the use of these Hammermen's badges exactly was is not quite clear as the records are silent upon the point, but in all probability they were worn by the members at their meetings and other functions, the silver and brass ones, no doubt denoting the officials, whilst the rank and file would be provided with those made of pewter.

Another badge also made of pewter, and which, like the beggars' badges, was made for attaching to the coat or hat of the wearer, is one issued as a licence to the chairmen of Edinburgh by the town authorities, in much the same way as the cabmen's badges are to-day. This badge brings before us a picture of the eighteenth century, when fashionable Edinburgh lived in the Old Town, and commonly used the sedan chair as a vehicle for paying visits, and otherwise getting about. An example of this particular kind of badge is to be seen in the City Museum, Edinburgh.

CHAPTER XIII

TAVERN AND OTHER MEASURES

PERHAPS the most common objects to be found to-day fashioned from the alloy, pewter, are the liquid measures of various countries, which were used for retailing beverages, usually alcoholic, and which in many cases served as drinking-vessels.

The pewterers of the various countries, during the time of the craft guilds, left the stamp of the character of the race upon many of the goods they made, and this feature seems especially present in the designs of some of the pewter vessels of Scotland, and is perhaps to be met with more markedly in the case of the measures which were used for the retailing of liquids.

The collection of this form of pewter-ware of Scotland and other countries offers a most attractive field to the collector, and, so far as Scotland is concerned, one that is more easily satisfied than the collection of any other form of vessel made in the metal. For one thing there is a certain amount of history connected with the fixing of their capacity, and the way in which they were to be marked, for they were the subject of legislation by the magistrates and town councils of various towns, from a date which goes back in Scotland to the beginning of the sixteenth century, down to the time that they were brought into line with those of the imperial English standard, and which does not seem to have been accomplished until the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Before the year 1707 the liquid measures in Scotland were of an entirely different standard to those of England, but at that date the Act of Union provided that only English standard weights and measures should be used throughout Scotland. Owing to lack of means or from other causes the law does not seem to have been properly enforced, and sellers of liquids appear to have been allowed the use of the old measures for many years afterwards.

During the year 1826 an act was passed which ordered the retailers of liquids to conform to the English standard of measures, but allowed the old Scots measures to be still used in the local towns, provided they were painted or marked in a suitable manner to show the proportions they bore to the standard measures, copies of which standards were to be given to the town authorities. This act does not seem to have worked in the manner that was intended, and there must have been constant muddling of the two standards, for another act was passed in 1835 which made it a punishable offence for anyone to sell liquids by any other measures than those conforming to the English standard.

Before going further it will perhaps be as well to give the reader a table of the old Scottish measures and their proportions to the standard measures of England of to-day.

STANDARD MEASURES OF SCOTLAND BEFORE 1707

- 4 gills = one mutchkin.
- 2 mutchkins = one chopin.
- 2 chopins = one pint.

THE RELATIONS OF THE ABOVE TO THE ENGLISH MEASURES

- 1 Scots gill = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English gill.
- 1 mutchkin = 3 English gills.
- 1 chopin = 1 English pint and 2 gills.
- 1 Scots pint = 1 English quart and 1 pint.
- 1 Scots gallon = 3 English gallons.

As will be seen from the first table all the old Scottish measures with the exception of the gill were considerably larger than those of England. The most common vessels to be found conforming to the old Scottish measures are the Scots Pint, commonly named the "Tappit Hen," the "chopin," the "mutchkin," half "mutchkin," and gill. All these are to be met with to-day, most of them dating back to the middle of the eighteenth century or earlier.

Many were the laws passed from time to time by the city authorities of the various towns of Scotland to make the people conform to a standard measure, but it does not appear that until the reign of James VI. and I. anything really definite was done. During this monarch's reign an Act of Parliament was passed in 1618 to

the effect that standard measures were to be kept for reference at Edinburgh and Dumbarton. The standard liquid measure was then a vessel known as the *Stirling Stoup* or Pint, which, however, is of an older date than the time at which the act was passed. The vessels known by the names "quart," "chopin," "mutchkin" and "half mutchkin" were from this date (1618) to be made in proportion to the Stirling Stoup or Pint. The Stirling Pint itself holds, for copies of it are still in existence, three pounds seven ounces, French Troy weight, of clear running water, at that time ordered to be taken from the Water of Leith, a stream which runs through Edinburgh.

It will be noticed in the foregoing act that the first measure mentioned is the quart, which, though in 1618 a legal measure, seems to have been one that was very seldom actually made or used in Scotland, either at that time or later, the "pint," "chopin," "mutchkin," "half mutchkin" and "gill," being by far the most common measures.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the early part of the nineteenth century, the two words quart and pint seem to have been synonymous in meaning. Thus, for instance, Sir Walter Scott in one of his novels speaks of a "tappit hen" holding three English quarts, which, if it had been the case, would have been a truly noble vessel. Jamieson also in his Scots dictionary gets muddled over his measures, as he defines a "tappit hen" as a vessel holding one quart of liquid, English measure, when in reality the amount is three pints English; and it seems that both the novelist and lexicographer had either been misled by a common and vulgar use of the words, or that it was owing to the fact that imperial standard measures were just coming into use at that time (the early nineteenth century), and that they had not grasped their true difference between the English and Scottish standards.

It was not until the reign of William IV., however, that any serious attempt to enforce this law was made, but during this monarch's reign all measures in Scotland were required to have their capacity stamped on the outside in legible figures, and in 1835 all local measures were entirely abolished and their use made punishable by a fine.

Before Parliament in the seventeenth century legislated for the standardising of the weights and measures in Scotland, this duty seems to have been left very much to the magistrates and town councils of the various towns and burghs, who did their best to enforce some kind of

standard, especially amongst retailers of alcoholic liquors, and to enforce various penalties against the employment of false measures, a practice that appears to have been by no means an uncommon one, judging from the various laws which are to be found in the burgh records of such towns as Edinburgh, Dundee and Perth. One of the earliest instances of such a law is to be met with in the Burgh laws of Dundee in 1563, and it will be seen from the following that at that period there was a standard kept, and also that the penalties inflicted for transgressing this standard were very severe.

¹ "Anent False measures—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies and dean of gild take diligent tryall and Inquisition of all weights measures mettes (measures) and elvands (a Scots measure of length) within this brugh and the person being found to have any of the saids measures weight mettes or elvands wrong or false sall pay for the first fault by the distroying of the false measur weight or mett to the common workes (such as repairing the city walls or town's house) xv ss for the next fault tinsall (loss) of ther freedome and for the Third fault banishing this brugh." This law seems to have answered very well for a time, but in 1568 another law was passed against the practice of using false measures in the burgh, and this time the penalties for breaking the law were even more severe than those provided by the previous one. The law is as follows: ² "False Measures—Item it is statit and ordainit that ye actis made of befor annent any persones whilk (who) vses fals measures or wechtis vithin yis brugh be published and put till execution wt. (with) yis addition yat (that) if any freman be fund hewand (having) fals measures or wechtis efter yis pres^t day he to tyne (lose) his fredome for ewer of yis brugh and his measures and wechtis to be destroyed and broken and if any unfreman be conveccted in ye said falt yat ye saids wechtis and measures be broken and destroyed and yair selfis banished yis brugh for ewer."

No other mention of measures or acts against using false ones occur in the burgh laws of Dundee until the year 1622, four years after the passing of the act of the Scots Parliament in 1618, which ordered the liquid measures to conform to the Stirling Stoup or pint. At the former date, however, the following burgh law was passed, and it will be seen that it refers especially to those vessels that were made of

¹ & ² "The Burgh Laws of Dundee," by Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A. Scot.

pewter, and required that they be made of good metal. The following is the law passed in 1622 :—

¹ “*Against users of false stoupes*—Item the said provest bailles and deacons of crafts ratifies & approves the old actes maid anent (regarding) the havecares and vsecares of false stoupes (a liquid measure) wtin this burgh with this addition that ilk (each) havecar and vsecar of the s^d stoupes sall pay v lib (pounds) vnlaw to the reparation of the common warkes by & attour (moreover) the braking and confiscation of the sds stoupes and that no pewterer psume hereafter to make all his stoupes in sufficient mettell and conforme to the joug (the Stirling pint) and that he stamp his own mettell vnder the pain of v lib vnlaw to be uplifted of the contraveener heerof but favors”.

In Edinburgh the burgh laws ordained that those persons using false measures and not conforming to the standard pint were to suffer various penalties. A burgh law was passed in that city in 1586, to the effect that any person having in their possession stoups of either quart, pint, “chopin,” “mutchkin,” or other sizes of measures, which were bulged in at the sides or bottoms, were to have the same made to conform to the burgh standard measures, and which measures were to bear within the lip or mouth a “plowk” two inches below the same. The word “plowk” is the Scots for a pimple, and exactly describes the small projecting piece of metal which is to be found on the inside of the “tappit hen” type of measures, and up to which mark the vessel was filled. For the breaking of this law the following punishments were ordained; for the first offence a fine of five pounds Scots, for the second offence ten pounds Scots, and for the third offence the breaker of laws suffered the loss of his goods, the breaking up of his stoups, and the loss of his rights as a freeman.

An official known as the Dean of Guild was responsible to the town for the proper looking after these weights and measures, besides numerous other duties. . . . One of his duties consisted of examining the weights and measures of the town four times a year; the following item appears in the records of the Guildry Incorporation of Dundee in 1613: ¹False stoupes to be destroyed.—17th September 1613.—The Deane &c. hes statut &c. yat all stowpes yat sall be tryed and fund to be vsed be ventaneris (sellers) of wine wtin yis burgh disagricable (not conforming)

¹ “*Burgh Laws of Dundee,*” by Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A.Scot.

with ye joug, shall be broken and confiscat, and ye pairtie haven of ye saids stowpes sall pay fywe pund unlaw toties quoties."

The "Guildry Incorporation" has been referred to in the chapter upon the Hammermen, and was the original Merchant-Guild in all the principal cities, to which not only merchants belonged but craftsmen as well. This Guild had the right, by express statutes, to make all laws for the regulation of the commerce of the city, as well as the right to regulate all the weights and measures of the burgh, a privilege which they appeared to have used previous to the seventeenth century in conjunction with the bailies and magistrates of the city, many of the bailies and magistrates being members of the Guild. The next mention of measures in the Dundee Guild's records after that of 1622 is one year after the Act of Union, and runs thus: ¹"Standard weights and measures.—6th. September, 1708. The Dean reported that he had received the ell and yard, bushel and its fractions, jug, weights and their fractions—and the act of Convention was read appointing all the royal burghs to make use of such after 1st of November next. A committee was appointed to adjust the weights and measures in town conform to the British standards, and to get them marked with the Dean's seal." As it was the custom in Dundee, so it was in other towns; thus in Glasgow in 1600 the Guildry laws show the following: ²"The dean of Guild and his conseil to oversee and reform the mettes and mesouris griet and small of pynt and quart, peck and firlot of all sorts, with the elnewand and weychts of pund and stane and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they sall think expedient."

The English standard measures appear to have been given out to all the towns soon after the Act of Union 1707, and there are to be seen in the Museum of the Smith Institute, Stirling, three one-gallon imperial standard measures and two half-gallon standard measures, which are curiously enough made in pewter (Plate XXI.), the usual material that was employed for this purpose being bronze or bell metal. It is possible, however, that owing to the great cost of providing all the towns with bronze or bell metal standards at this date, many pewter ones were made for use in the smaller places; but if this was the case they are rarely to be met with now. An instance of a Scottish pewter standard measure being used was at Aberdeen, where up to the year 1835 a pewter

¹ "Burgh Laws of Dundee," by Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A.Scot.

² "Documents and Charters relating to city of Glasgow, 1176-1649." Sir James P. Marwick.

pint stoup was employed for this purpose. Like many other supposed Scottish standard measures, in spite of the numerous Acts of Parliament, this one did not conform to the Stirling pint, as it was of a somewhat greater capacity than that vessel, holding no less than three pounds and fifteen ounces weight of water, in comparison to the three pounds, seven ounces of the Stirling stoup. In fact it may be said that Scotland had no proper standard of liquid measure until after the year 1835.

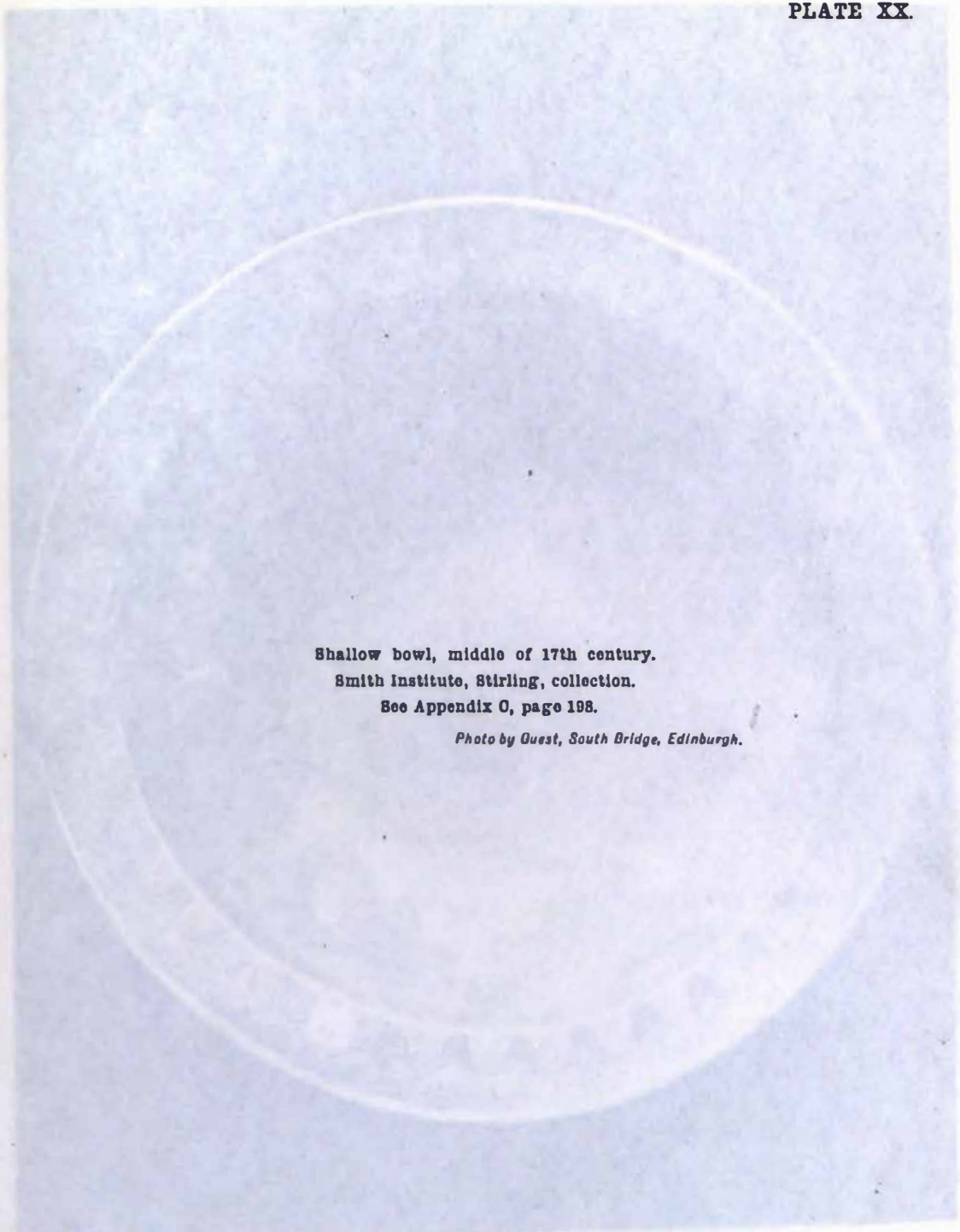
The common or cant name for the Scottish pint measure, when made in a particular form, was a "Tappit Hen," but this name seems never to have been recognised by the authorities, nor is it to be found in any of the hammermen incorporations' records. The term "tappit," according to Jamieson, means literally "crested," and as many of the lids of these vessels are finished off with a finial or crest, the word "tappit" is quite applicable to these. There is yet, however, another and what seems an older translation of the words "tappit hen," which seems to have been a term employed in describing a "broody" or sitting hen, and it is possible that a people whose vernacular is full of like comparisons, may have seen in the vessel a likeness to a hen sitting upon eggs. That the term "tappit hen," though only a vulgar expression, was one by which this particular measure was known all over Scotland there is little doubt, as several references are made to it by Scottish writers. Sir Walter Scott, as has been before noted, mentions it in his novels, and Jamieson in his Scots dictionary gives the following definition of it: "A cant phrase, denoting a tin (pewter) measure, containing a *quart*, so called from the knob on the lid as being supposed to represent a crested hen." Further on he gives the following quotation from an old Scots ballad, which shows that the name of the vessel was well understood:—

"Weel she loo'd a Hawick gill
"And leugh to see a tappit hen."

At first, however, in all probability the name "tappit hen" was only applied to the Scots pint measure when made in either the crested or uncrested type. In course of time it appears that the same name was given to the "chopin" and "mutchkin" sizes of the same type of measure.

There seems little doubt that the type of "tappit hen" *without* the crest is the oldest, for where we have any evidence in the shape of statuary or painting this form of the Scots pint is almost invariably

PLATE XX.



**Shallow bowl, middle of 17th century.
Smith Institute, Stirling, collection.
See Appendix O, page 198.**

Photo by Quest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



represented. Thus at Linlithgow there is a sixteenth century fountain with figures upon it, one of which is holding a "tappit hen" of the uncrested type (Plate XXXV.) in one of his hands.

The evolution of the shape of the "tappit hen" measure is very interesting, as it seems, like so many of the Scottish ware, customs, words, etc., to have been imported from her old ally France, at the time, no doubt, when both James IV. and James V. brought over all sorts of French craftsmen and others to teach the Scots people the trades in which they were skilled. Plate XXIV. is a photograph of a "tappit hen," taken alongside a Normandy cider flagon, and upon comparing the two the reader will be at once struck with the similarity of line and general appearance. Of course the Normandy flagon is wanting in the domed cover and crest, and its thumb-piece formed in the shape of two acorns is different to that of the "tappit hen," but otherwise these two vessels are very similar, both in general outline, and in the finish of the handle at the bottom; the French flagon is a good deal clumsier in appearance, though not at all lacking in spirit. The shape of these Normandy flagons according to Monsieur Bapst, the French authority upon pewter, dates back to the beginning at least of the fifteenth century, and since then the original design has undergone very little alteration; examples of this form of vessel, generally of eighteenth century workmanship, are to be picked up in almost any of the Normandy towns. In time the particular design seems to have spread, and in the Channel Isles, Switzerland and elsewhere, vessels of almost an identical shape are still to be found. So it does not seem too much of an absurdity to put forward the theory, for theory it is, that the Scots in their constant intercourse with France, probably during the early sixteenth century, took the French vessel as their model, and designed their own drinking-vessels upon this basis; but let it be noted they did not servilely copy the original, but only used its chief features, and so managed to turn out an article that possessed the main lines of the model, but at the same time was full of the character of the Scots race. This vessel appears to have been the common drinking and measuring vessel of Scotland during the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. The Scots, always a thirsty, or as the old Scots phrase has it, a "drouthy" nation, liked plenty of liquor at a time, and in the days before the eighteenth century, when such mild



The smallest measure of the set was the "mutchkin," which only contained as much as three English gills, and was equal to half the "chopin." Beside these measures there were others, that were made in the "tappit hen" shape, that did not belong to the set of three, such as the "half mutchkin" and the gill, and after the Treaty of Union the English quart, pint, half-pint, gill and half-gill, were used, though more probably most of these latter measures date only from the early part of the nineteenth century. All these smaller measures with the exception of the English pint size are scarce and rarely to be met with; in fact, nearly all the measures except the (Scots) pint size of the "tappit hen" type are becoming difficult for collectors to procure nowadays.

When the foundations of the New North Bridge in Edinburgh were being dug some few years ago, a "chopin" measure of the type before mentioned was found which bore the date 1669; though very much battered and somewhat out of shape it does not differ in any essential degree from the same type of measure of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the only peculiarities being that it was made of thicker metal and had a much heavier lid than has the ordinary "chopin" (see Plate XXII.). For the purpose of ascertaining which size the collector may possess, the following rough rule will perhaps be of assistance. The average height of the measure from the outside bottom to the top of the lip is as follows in the various sizes:—

<i>"Tappit hen"</i> <i>type of measures.</i>	{	Scots pint or "Tappit hen,"	9½ inches.
		"Chopin,"	8 inches.
		"Mutchkin,"	6 inches.

These measurements are only to be taken as the average of the pieces, as some of the measures differed slightly in height, but were generally pretty much of the same capacity.

Besides the "tappit hen type" measures of the shape known as the "baluster type" were common from earliest times in both England and Scotland, and there seems to have been little or no difference in the shape of these vessels in the two countries. These particular vessels date back to a fairly early age in the history of pewter, at least for Scotland, though it is very doubtful whether, until the eighteenth century, any but those of the half "mutchkin" and smaller sizes were made, and if the

larger sizes were manufactured at all in this particular baluster shape their output must have been very limited. In England, however, it was different, as they are commonly to be found of quart, pint, half

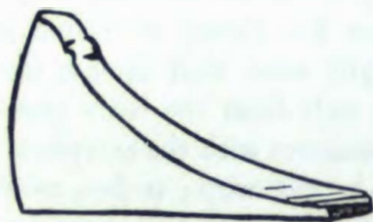


FIG. 10.

pint, and gill capacity, sometimes in the gallon size, though such large ones are rare. These "baluster shape" measures were very much of the shape of the "black jack" or leathern drinking-vessel, from which in truth they appear to have been evolved. They were furnished with a perfectly flat lid, with a thumb-piece

which varied in shape at different times, and which, in truth, was the chief distinguishing feature in the measures of one period from those of another; the handle was perfectly plain.

The earliest types of these measures date from the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the lines of the body of a baluster measure of that period were very flat with comparatively little bulge or swelling. The lid was flat, and in the English examples is often to be found stamped on the top with the pewterer's private touch, which is usually repeated several times. The thumb-piece or billet as it is termed was at this time only a wedge-shaped piece of metal, with a small projection near the top to prevent the thumb from slipping (see fig. 10). The handle was quite plain, and the lower part was soldered flat against the body of the vessel, the handle itself finishing with a slight outward curve.

About 1650 these measures began to change in shape, the curves of the body became slightly fuller and spread out somewhat at the foot, though this latter feature appears in some of the vessels of the last period (late sixteenth century), and, though not an innovation in the design of this second period, became more general at this time. The thumb-piece showed more design and took the shape of a hammer head or spade handle (see fig. 11), whilst the lower part or attachment to the lid remained much the same as that of the last period, the lower part of the wedge, however, being rounded off instead of coming to an edge (see fig. 10). The handle remained substantially the same, the only difference being the addition of a



FIG. 11.

small piece of pewter placed in between the lower part of it and the body of the vessel (fig. 12), the lower part of the handle finishing off in the same flat curve of the last period. This type lasted until 1740 or thereabouts, when at that time a different thumb-piece was introduced. This consisted of what may be termed two volutes or spirals separated in some cases by a triangular pattern piece, and in others meeting at the bottom of the hinge (see figs. 13 and 14). The attachment to the lid was in the form of a *fleur-de-lys* either as the simple ornament or enclosed in a small diamond-shaped piece. At the same time another kind of thumb-piece also seems to have come into vogue, consisting of a ball or knob with a wedge-shaped attachment to the lid (see fig. 15). It appears very doubtful, however, whether this *fleur-de-lys*



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.

attachment was ever used upon the Scottish measures, but it is possible that it may have been, for at that period English ideas and designs were making great headway in Scotland. Certainly the double volute type of thumb-piece was used (see page 96). The lines of the body of the vessels still remained practically the same as those of the last

period (1650-1740), though some specimens show a somewhat fuller curve. The handle at this time (*circa* 1740) remained the same, with the exception that it turned up at the bottom, and finished with a sort of bulb or ball. In the Scottish half mutchkin measures (Plate XXVI.) of a slightly earlier period, dating from about 1700 to 1826, it will be seen that this finish to the handle is absent, and it ends off in the plain flat curve.



FIG. 15.

The thumb-piece upon these latter measures is rather different, being

in some cases a rough imitation of a shell (see fig. 16), which in time was evolved into the cockle-shell thumb-piece which is usually to be found upon late Scots measures. The embryo shell "billet" or thumb-piece was in nearly all the specimens of the flat-topped measure attached to the lid by a wedged-shaped piece of pewter (see fig. 16).



FIG. 16.

These features of the last period continued, with some exceptions, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the pear-shaped measure with the domed top made its appearance. Owing to the intensely conservative nature, however, of the old Scots craftsmen and their customers, the old shapes survived in this country long after they had disappeared in England. The author has in his collection a baluster-shaped imperial pint measure made in the early years of the nineteenth century, which displays nearly all the characteristics of the early sixteenth century type of England measure, with the exceptions that the curve of the body is a little fuller, and the thumb-piece slightly different (fig. 17). Many of the late measures of the flat-topped baluster type show the transition from that type to the domed-top and pear-shaped type before mentioned, in having a distinct round or belly to the body, whilst the measure stands upon a sort of foot or base, a feature that was absent in the true baluster type. The type which eventually supplanted the baluster form of measure was that with a more fully curved pear-shaped body and a domed top. There is perhaps not as much interest attached to these as to the previous type, as they all appear to have been made during the early years of the nineteenth century, and mostly after the act of 1835, and continued to be made and used until about forty years ago. From Plate XXVI. it will be seen that they are of an entirely different shape from those of the previous periods, the curve of the body being very full, and standing upon a base or foot, and the other alteration being a domed lid, which has a rather feeble thumb-piece in the shape of a cockle-shell before referred to (see Plate XXVI. and fig. 18). Their only merit is that they appear to be an essentially Scottish pattern, and not to be met with in



FIG. 17.

England or elsewhere. Some of the earlier ones, however, are not wanting in design, but most of the later ones are very much lacking in this essential quality. The lids are very often adorned upon the top with a crown, and the words "imperial," together with the capacity of the measure. They are common enough still, and are to be found in the following sizes: quart, pint, half-pint, gill, half-gill, and quarter-gill, the first and last being the least common, though they are still more or less easily obtainable.



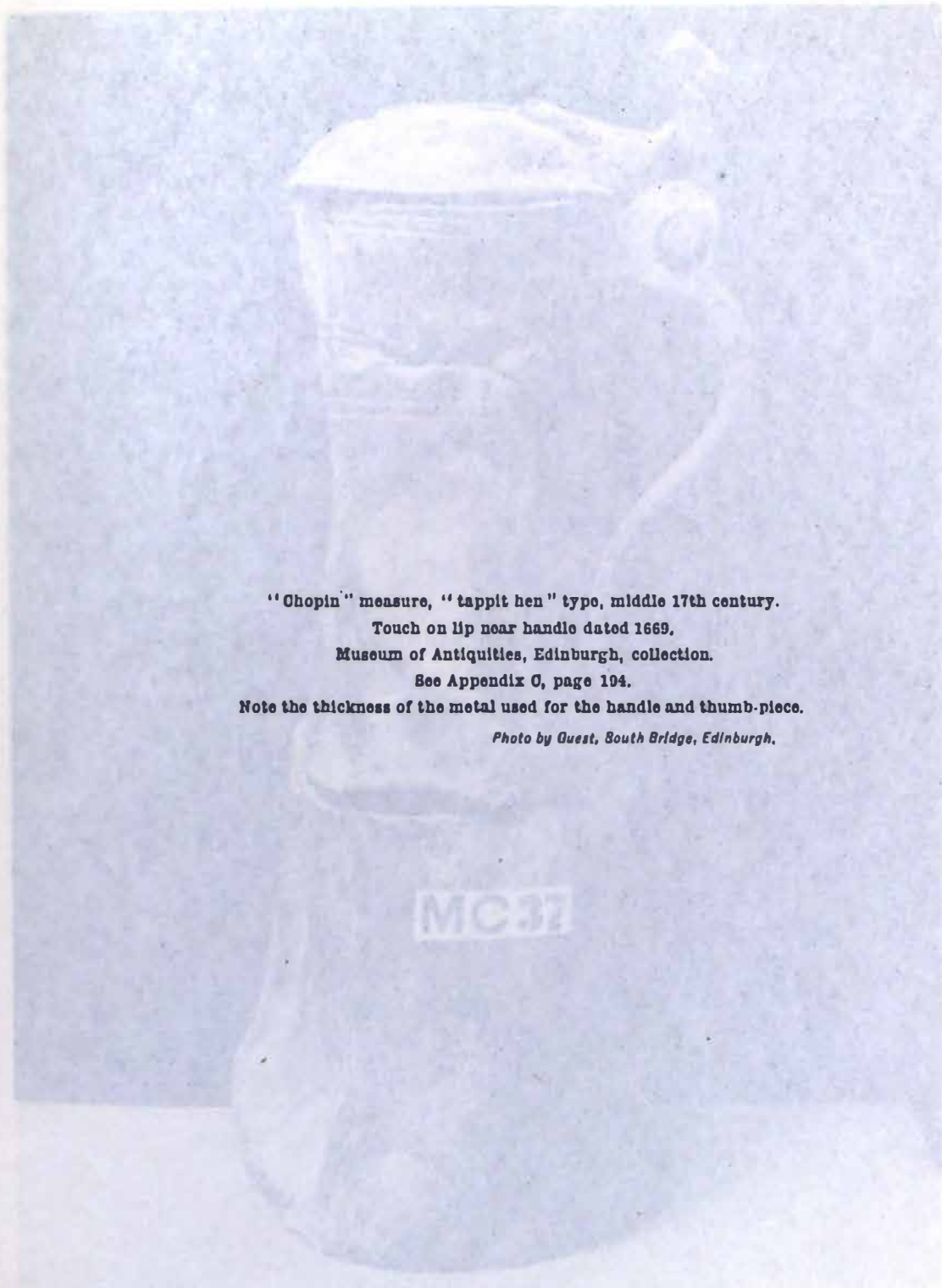
FIG. 18.

Another type of measure is that without a lid, which is shown upon Plate XXIII. As will be seen, it has a narrow neck expanding out into a large belly with more or less sharp outward curve upon it, and stands upon a base. The idea of this type appears to be the same as a French measure, a sixteenth century example of which is to be seen in the Guildhall Museum, London. The sharp outward curve appears to be an addition of the Scottish craftsman, and is not present in the French measure. This type of measure was probably introduced into Scotland in the seventeenth century, and remained practically the same until the early years of the nineteenth century, but by that time the neck had widened and sunk into the belly, though the sharp outward curve of that part still remained.

In addition to these measures of standard size both before and after the acts of 1707, 1826 and 1835, there were various local measures, such as the "four glass" or "muckle gill," and "two glass measures" of the Glasgow district, the Hawick gill, and the thistle-shaped measure, the latter being made in the shape of a thistle head, more often in copper than in pewter. The use of this latter measure was prohibited from the fact, that owing to the peculiar shape of its construction the retailer was able to keep back a small portion of the spirit every time he served a customer. It is perhaps needless to state that this type and the other measures before mentioned have long since passed out of use.

To what class of measure the small one shown in Plate IV. belongs, it is difficult to say. It may have been a type peculiar to the Aberdeen district, as it bears the mark of the chief town of that county. There were other types of measures in use in Scotland, but as they are

identical in shape with those in use in England at the same periods, it will be sufficient to say that they were such as those of the ordinary cylinder type, with slightly tapering sides, or the pot-bellied type, both of which still continue in use to-day, and which may be seen in every country public house, and which have little or no interest to the collector.



"Chopin" measure, "tappit hen" type, middle 17th century.

Touch on lip near handle dated 1669.

Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, collection.

See Appendix C, page 194.

Note the thickness of the metal used for the handle and thumb-piece.

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

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CHAPTER XIV

SOME MISCELLANEOUS PIECES—DOMESTIC AND OTHERWISE

THE pewterers of Scotland, like those of every other country where the craft was practised, made nearly every household article that could be fashioned in the alloy, and many of these articles hardly differed in shape from pieces of similar use made in England, except for those differences in particular pieces which have been pointed out in various chapters throughout the book.

Owing, however, to the spirit of destruction which never seems to have been at rest in Scotland from the sixteenth century down to our own time and to the keen desire of the people to turn everything into money, many of the pieces which should have thrown some light as to what kind of shapes our ancestors employed for many of their commonest utensils are missing, and in some cases not a single example of some of the vessels of a particular age is to be found. For instance, the author has not been able to come across a single example of a pewter spoon that can be safely said to have been made in Scotland during the sixteenth, seventeenth, or early eighteenth centuries. There is one cause, however, which explains the dearth of pewter spoons of any real antiquity in Scotland as well as in other countries. Spoons were, perhaps, of all the pewter articles employed in the house, more liable to damage and breakage than any others. Their stalks would be easily snapped off, either by carelessness or from long usage, and the result would naturally be that the broken parts would be thrown away, or find their place in the scrap metal heap or the dust bin.

There is one vessel peculiar to Scotland alone, the exact counterpart of which is not to be found in any other country, and that is the "quaigh," "quaich," "queych," or "quegh," as it is variously styled. This article was a vessel of a flat, deep saucer-shape, and furnished with two "lugs" or cars by which to hold it; it was used for the purpose of a drinking-vessel, for liquors such as spirits, wine and ale, but the larger ones were

also used for broths, porridge, and the like. The derivation of its shape seems very doubtful indeed. Jamieson in his Scots dictionary seems to imply from the term "quaich," which in the "Poems of Ossian" is rendered as "a shell," that its shape may have been derived from a shell of some sort; and this is not a far-fetched theory, as the "lugs" of the "quaigh" are not at all unlike the hinge part of a large clam shell, and as it seems to have originally been a purely Highland vessel, it is possible that the first "quaighs" may have been primitive ones made of large shells. Another theory is that it is a Scottish adaptation of the two-handled flat bowl, or porringer, which was at one time so common in France, Flanders, and even England (Plate XXVIII.). Upon comparison of this illustration with the two pewter quaighs shown in Plate IV., it will be seen at once there is a strong resemblance between the two types of vessels, but there are also great differences. Whilst a cross section of the Scottish vessel shows that the interior line is a perfect curve, a similar section of the porringer shows that only the sides are curved, the bottom being a flat line. The "lugs" or handles upon the Scottish vessel are always entirely plain, whilst those of the porringer are nearly always pierced or ornamented in some other way. The quaigh "lugs" were often made quite thick, and not from flat pieces of metal, as those of the porringers always are. The quaigh itself was rarely if ever ornamented in any way, except with the owner's name or initials, or in some cases with the words of a toast. Many of these double-handled porringers have, in late years, since the craze for pewter-ware has come in, been palmed off by unscrupulous, or ignorant dealers, upon American and other collectors, as genuine pewter quaighs, which of course they are not. Quaighs made of pewter are now exceedingly rare, and the two reproduced in this work upon Plate IV. are the only two examples of such which the author has come across. One of the reasons for this may have been that the quaigh was originally fashioned out of wood, and horn, and occasionally marble and silver, while pewter ones do not seem to have been made to any great extent. The true wooden quaigh was not made from a solid block of wood, but from staves, like a barrel bound together with some pliant wood, such as willow, or by bands of metal. Quaighs varied in diameter from about a couple of, to nine or ten inches. The small quaighs were often intended to be carried about as pocket drinking-vessels, a form of pocket-cup which we might think rather clumsy to-day;

but our ancestors of the eighteenth century and earlier, with the large pockets of their big coats, would think nothing of carrying such a trifle, together with various other equally bulky articles.

Quaighs were sometimes used in the Scottish Church for one or two purposes. Thus at the parish church of Cullen there are two brass quaighs, which were used for making a collection for the poor from the communicants at the communion tables. At Alval in Banffshire there are two silver communion cups made in the shape of quaighs, belonging to the parish church. Another use to which the quaigh was put was in the collecting of the tokens from those who partook of the communion. Thus: ¹“at Kinellar in 1770 the Session desired the minister to buy two *pewter* ‘quechs’ for holding the tokens and the collection at the communion tables.” It is evident that pewter quaighs of a sufficient size were commonly made and used for this and other purposes, as the Session would hardly have desired the minister to buy *pewter* quaighs if the pewterers of that time had not been in the habit of making such articles.

Fashionable, and even unfashionable Scotland, like England in the eighteenth century, and later, consumed large quantities of snuff, which the men, and even ladies of the times we speak of, carried about in boxes of various sizes, and applied their contents of choice Rapee and other brands to their nostrils upon all possible and impossible occasions. The present generation can hardly realise to what an extent the habit of snuff taking had reached at that age, when it was taken as an accompaniment to wine, cards, or dice, baptisms, weddings and funerals, and upon countless other occasions. Even yet, many Scotsmen who belong to the older school are still to be found who are most inveterate snuff takers, though the habit as a fashion has long since died out elsewhere. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries there were certain forms and ceremonies to be observed in taking snuff with a friend, such as tapping the box with the finger before one helped oneself to a pinch, and the ram's head snuff-mull, resplendent with its mountings of silver and cairngorm, and its various tools, the hammer, the scoop, etc., attached to it, is yet a familiar sight at Scottish public dinners. But it is not with these splendid receptacles of the “sneeshin” that this book is concerned, nor yet with the costly boxes used by sovereigns and others, for which fabulous prices are paid from time to time, but with the more humble

¹ “Old Scottish Communion Plate.” Rev. Thomas Burns.

pewter boxes or horn boxes mounted with pewter, in which the less wealthy classes carried their store of snuff. The common name for all horn snuff-boxes in Scotland was a "snuff-mull," or merely a "mull," though the name seems to have been in reality a slang, or merely a colloquial one, as no old Scots dictionary explains it. Many of these horn-boxes were made out of a ram's or cow's horn, and mounted with some metal such as silver or pewter; an example mounted with the latter metal will be found upon Plate XXXIII. Their size precluded their being carried about, and they could only have been for use upon the table. Another form of horn-box mounted with pewter was more or less flat and something of the shape of a horse's hoof, and was generally furnished with a pewter lid and rim (Plate XXXIII.). Yet another form of snuff-box which may be called a Scottish form was that made wholly in pewter, actually in the shape of a small ram's horn (Plate XXXIII.); but sometimes this kind was a small natural horn, mounted with silver or pewter.

Though the Scotsman of the eighteenth century loved his snuff he liked his punch or toddy almost better, and punch ladles made in various materials were one of the features of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries, and upon them much design was lavished. These ladles were made of different metals; some had silver bowls with whale-bone handles, others were of pewter, with or without wooden handles, and some ladles were made entirely of wood, the last being perhaps the most characteristic of the country. There are two or three specimens of pewter punch ladles amongst the collection of Scottish and other pewter-ware to be seen in the Smith Institute Museum at Stirling. The bowls and sockets are of pewter, whilst the handles are of wood, beautifully turned; the bowls are slightly ornamented by means of a punch. Together with these punch bowl ladles are a collection of "rummer" or toddy-glass spoons or ladles, many of which are of pewter. Most of them are of late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century make, but there is one which appears to be older. This has a very deep bowl, whilst the handle is composed of a square thin bar of the metal with no spreading out at the top, as is the case with the ladles and spoons of to-day. This shape of handle seems to have been generally employed in all spoons of the early eighteenth century and some time before.

Punch bowl ladles, toddy spoons, and snuff-boxes of Scottish workmanship do not appear to have been marked with any other mark than

the maker's name. Many of the pewter-mounted horn snuff-boxes were made by a maker of the name of Durie, whose only touch appears to have been his name in rather large capitals. Unfortunately it has been impossible to get any information about this particular maker, as his name does not appear as a member of any of the hammermen incorporations given in this book, but there seems no doubt that he was a Scottish craftsman, as he seems to have made pieces of almost purely Scottish character.

The oldest pewter plate in existence, of what appears to be Scottish craftsmanship, is at Slains Castle, in Aberdeenshire; it shows traces of being of great age, and probably belongs to the early sixteenth century (Plate V.). It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and possesses one peculiarity not found in the plates of the late seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, which lies in the broadness of the rim ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in proportion to the diameter of the plate. As a general though a rather rough-and-ready rule, the older the plate is, the broader the rim, and the thicker the metal of which it is made, but the first part of this statement is open to contradiction, as the small plate in the Sir Noël Paton collection, which appears to be nearly as old, has a comparatively narrow rim, and small plates made in the seventeenth century both in England and Scotland had very narrow rims. It is, however, pretty safe to say that no disproportionately broad rims are to be found upon plates of eighteenth century make.

This particular plate at Slains Castle bears the maker's touch, which unfortunately is indecipherable, upon the upper rim, and opposite it the coat of arms of the family to whom it still belongs, the stamp being an ox "bough" or yoke with a "V" above and "H" below, all in a circle. The "H" stands as the first initial of Hay, of which family the present owner of the Castle is the head.

The custom of stamping the maker's touch and in some cases the coat of arms of the owner upon the upper rims of plates seems to have been a sixteenth to seventeenth century practice, but one that was discontinued in the eighteenth century, as far as the maker's mark went, which in the case of plates and dishes belonging to that period is usually to be found on the back.

The plates of all sizes made in Scotland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did not differ very much in shape from those made

in England, with the exception that they were very often of the deep or "soup plate" kind. This was owing to the Scots diet consisting to a great extent of broths and other foods which were more or less of a liquid nature.

The plates made during the seventeenth century are of a rather deep type, with a very narrow rim, which is ornamented by a few mouldings, consisting usually of one or two reeds, and are similar to the English ones of the same period; this pattern, however, seems to have been confined to the small variety, upon an average about nine inches in diameter, whilst plates over this size were of the ordinary broad-rimmed type.

Plates about nine inches in diameter and over seem in the eighteenth century to have been pretty much the same as those made in England, except that those of the deep kind were rather more common than in that country. Pewter meat dishes or "ashets" (Fr. assiette), as they are termed in Scotland, seem in the sixteenth, seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, to have been merely big plates of the deep variety. During the eighteenth century the Scottish pewterers adapted the oval form of dish, which appears to have been an English innovation. In the latter part of the eighteenth century William Scott, the second of Edinburgh, and possibly his son as well, made amongst other forms of pewter-ware oval hot-water dishes.

Drinking-cups as distinguished from tankards were not quite so commonly used in Scottish inns as they were in those of England, their place being supplied to a large extent by one of the smaller sorts of measures of various types, but nevertheless they were more or less plentiful, and when found are generally of the bell-shaped goblet type, standing upon a low foot or base, or of the beaker or tumbler type, with tapering sides and generally overhanging lip, which have been described amongst the communion cups in Chapter X. (see Plates VI. and VII.). This shape seems to have survived for a long time, and upon Plate XXVIII. two examples are shown which were made by an Edinburgh craftsman in the beginning of the nineteenth century. It will be seen that though only about half the height of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries kind, there is little or no difference between them and the older type. These cups and those of the goblet type referred to before are nearly always found to be of a half pint imperial measure, which serves to indicate that they were of late make. They do not

seem ever to have been marked either with the town's mark or the government stamp, but the maker's name is often to be found stamped upon the inside of the bottom.

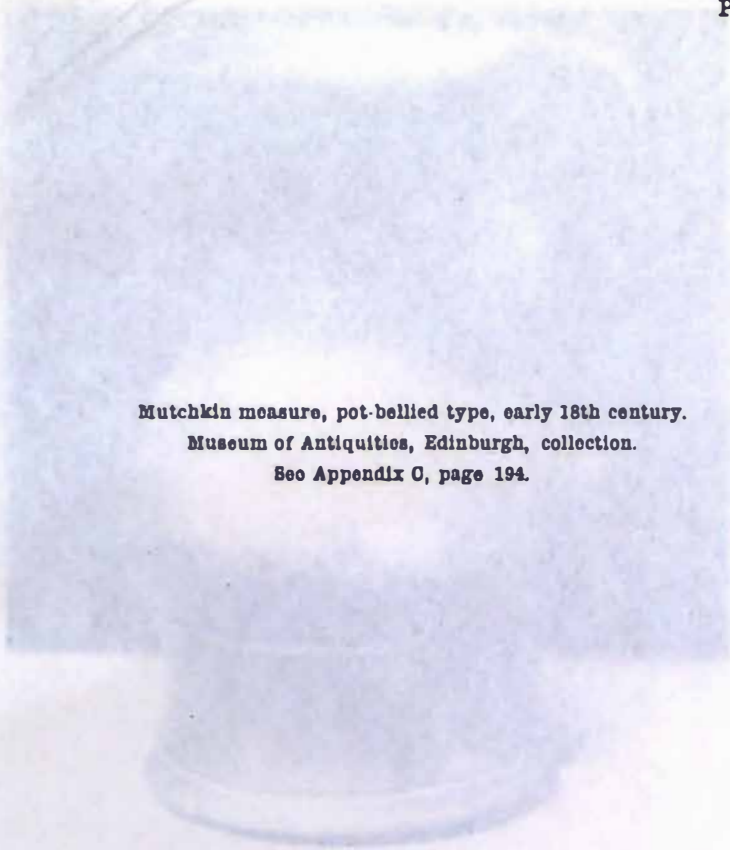
Perhaps the most curious and unique piece of pewter-ware in the whole of Scotland is that known by the name of the "Pirley-Pig" of Dundee. Jamieson in his Scots dictionary gives the meaning of "pirley-pig" as being a "circular vessel of crockery . . . which has no opening save a slit at the top, only so large as to receive a halfpenny, used by children for keeping their money." This particular "pirley-pig" or money-box is made of pewter in the shape of an orange, or flattened globe, and measures about six inches in diameter and about three high. At the side there is a slit for allowing the money to be dropped into the box. Upon the opposite side to the slit is an opening covered with an iron shield through which a rod passes to the opposite side; the rod is secured by another rod which passes through the horizontal one, and which was fastened by means of a screw or padlock, which prevented any unauthorised opening of the box (Plate XXXII.).

The use of this particular form of money-box was to receive the fines of the members of the Town Council of Dundee who failed to attend the Council meetings. The box is not only unique from the fact that it is the only known one of its kind in Scotland, but from the reason of its being covered with ornamentation, a feature rarely found upon Scottish pewter-ware. This ornamentation consists of four engraved shields having upon them various devices; and the shields are surrounded with ribbons bearing various inscriptions. The device upon the first shield is the Royal Arms of Scotland, and the inscription "J., 6., R."; the surrounding ribbon is: "Feare God and obey the King." The second shield has the arms of Scrymgeoure of Dudhope, and an inscription: "Sir James Skrimzeour, Prowest, Anno. 1602, 14 May," whilst the ribbon bears the following: "Lord blesse the Prowest, Baillzies, and Counsell of Dundi." The third shield has merely the initials, "P.L., R.E., M.I., J.L., W.H.," and the words, "Baillies, Anno. 1602." The fourth shield shows the arms of Dundee, the pot and lilies, and the motto "Dei Donum," whilst the inscription upon the ribbon is indecipherable. The spaces above, below, and between the shields and their surrounding ribbons are filled up with a species of bastard Celtic

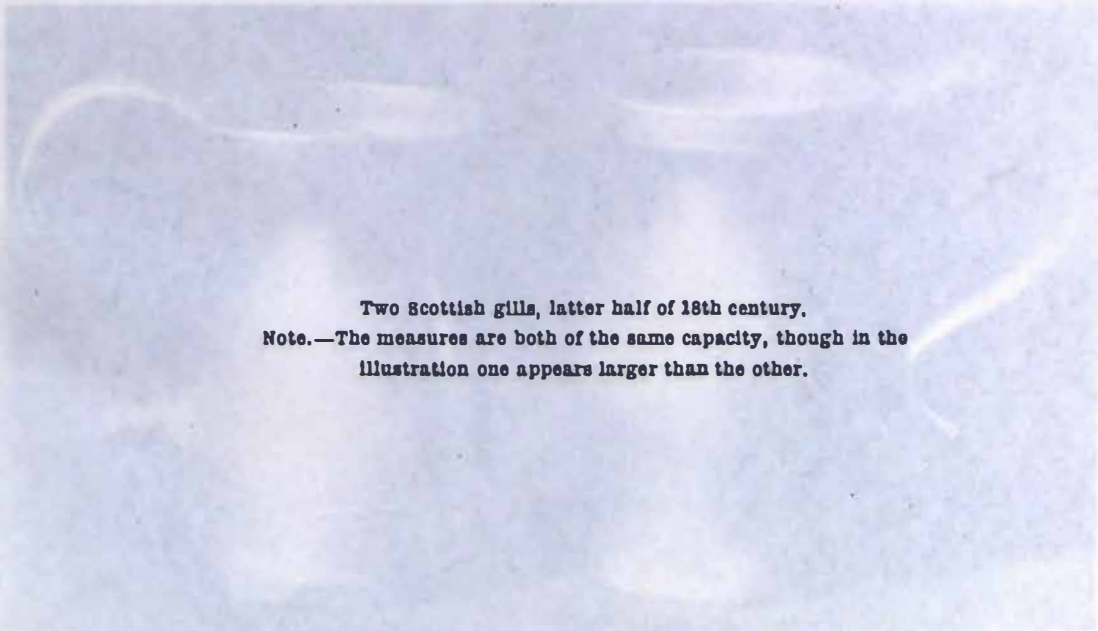
ornament in the shape of crescents and interlacings, and between these there is a groundwork consisting of engraved hatched lines.

It is probable that the vessel was the work of a Dundee pewterer, though there is no mark or touch to give any clue to his name. It was discovered in 1839, after being lost, amongst a heap of old iron, its destination at that time being the melting-pot; but it was saved from this fate, and eventually claimed by the Magistrates of the town as their property, and has since been carefully kept, locked away in the Charter Room of the Town Hall.

PLATE XXIII



Mutchkin measure, pot-bellied type, early 18th century.
Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, collection.
See Appendix C, page 194.



Two Scottish gills, latter half of 18th century.
Note.—The measures are both of the same capacity, though in the
illustration one appears larger than the other.



CHAPTER XV

TOUCHES AND OTHER MARKS TO BE FOUND UPON SCOTTISH PEWTER-WARE

NO work upon pewter-ware would be at all complete without a chapter devoted to the various kinds of "touches" or private marks of the different craftsmen, and other marks or stamps to be found upon the many varieties of vessels made in the alloy that were manufactured in Scotland from time to time, during the period the pewterers worked under the jurisdiction of the Hammermen Incorporations.

The study of these "touches" and other marks is one of the chief points of interest to the possessor of a collection of pewter-ware, for from the various marks often to be found upon different pieces he may in many cases, more or less accurately, date the particular piece, and so a well-marked collection will acquire an added interest apart from its decorative value.

The marking of pewter-ware by the craftsman in Scotland was the subject of several acts of Parliament that were passed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Before proceeding further, however, it will be as well to explain the various kinds of marks that are to be found upon many pieces of Scottish pewter-ware.

The primary and most important mark was the private "touch" of the maker, and which consisted of some design, sometimes of a punning nature, with his name embodied in it.

The next in importance were the four small imitation hall marks which are marks of various design in four separate punches. They appear to have been at first used upon seventeenth century pewter to defraud the customer into thinking he was buying silver plate, or at any rate pewter containing silver in its composition.

The quality mark in Scotland during the sixteenth century was, for the first quality of metal, the crowned hammer; for the second quality, the maker's name only. During the seventeenth century and later the thistle was ordered to be placed upon pieces of pewter

of the first quality, which appears to have been the only legal grade of metal.

In the eighteenth century the English quality mark of the crowned X was often placed upon pieces of pewter-plate of the first grade metal. Such marks as the *crowned* thistle and crowned expanded rose are also to be found upon pieces of Scottish ware, and will be more fully treated of further on in the chapter.

The first Act of the Scots Parliament in which the mark of the hammer and crown is mentioned was in the year 1567, and is as follows: "Act of Parliament James VI. 1567.—Item becaus thair is diuers personis craftismen of the pewderar craft within this realme quilke (who) makis and sellis corrupt mettale and evill stuff in place of gude and sufficient mettale and to ye effect that their dissait (deceit) sall not be knawin careis (carrics) the samyn secretlie in housis and bartaris and blokis (bargains) thairupon to the greit hurt of oure soueraine lord leigies ignorant thairof, for reid (putting right) thairof it is neidfull ane act of parliament be maid. That na pewderaris within this realme tak upon hand to mak ony werk of tyn (pewter) within the samyn in tyme cūing (coming) but that quhilk (which) salbe sufficient. That is to say the fyne tyn pewdar to be m'kt (marked) with the croun and the halmer (hammer) and the secund to be m'kt with thair aune name and that it sall keep this sey (assay or stamp) with the induellaris of borrowis of that craft howsone it be twechit (touched or stamped) with a het yrne (iron). It salbe cleir and gif it beis cleir to be haldin sufficient & gif it beis quhyte (indecipherable) the samyn to be escheit (forfeited) with the remanent thair hail werk," etc. The act goes on to state that makers and sellers of such bad work were to pay a fine of money, and for the better guarding against such bad work being made and sold in the future, no pewter-ware was to be sold in out-of-the-way places, but in open markets and fairs; and further that certain persons, "visitors," who have before been referred to, should be appointed and ordained to search for such bad ware within the burghs, and that the provost and bailies of such burghs should render them every assistance. The part of the act that treats of the "say" being kept with the indwellers of burghs, is not quite clear at the first reading, but there is little doubt that the general meaning is, that a copy of the craftsman's private stamp was to be deposited with some official, probably the Deacon of the Hammermen.

Two touch plates or counterpanes like those belonging to the Company of Pewterers of London, which bear copies of the craftsmen's private marks, are still in existence in Edinburgh, and can be seen at the National Museum of Antiquities of that town (Frontispiece). The known history of these touch plates is rather a curious one. They were presented together with a small chest or box in the year 1871, and the story went that this chest, the plates and some other articles it contained, had belonged to the descendants of the famous gypsy chief, "Johnny Faa." In a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland about the time of the presentation of the box and its contents, a theory was put forward that these leaden plates were the licence plates granted by the Hammermen Incorporation of Edinburgh to the particular tribe of gypsies of which Johnny Faa and his descendants were the leaders, as a sort of licence to allow the gypsies to work at the hammermen crafts, and which plates would be brought up yearly to be stamped by the Deacon.

In default of better evidence this theory was by no means far-fetched, but a close search of the records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh has resulted in the somewhat gratifying result that these leaden plates are no less than the touch plates or counterpanes belonging to the Pewterers' Craft, which, as before stated, was one of the crafts or trades of the Edinburgh Hammermen Incorporation. These plates are some of the earliest if not quite the earliest touch plates belonging to the Edinburgh craft of pewterers. How they got into the possession of the family who presented them to the museum it is difficult to say; but one theory is, and it is only theory, that as the marks on the second plate end abruptly at 1764, before the plate was anything like completely covered, they were stolen by a member of the gypsies for the purpose of forging the various touches upon them. As will be seen from the Frontispiece, most of the marks after the date 1600 consist of the castle of Edinburgh with the initials of the master pewterer, and the date in which he opened a shop, or in other words became a master, all contained in one touch. Where simply the initials and date, or another design, has been used, such as the hammer or rose, the castle seems to have been used as a supplementary mark.

Most of the dates are identical with those at which a craftsman

was admitted as freeman of the Incorporation of Hammermen (see list of freemen, Appendix B.), at which date, in the majority of cases, he set up as a master, but sometimes a particular craftsman seems to have delayed doing this for some years after his admission as a freeman, and in such a case the touch bears the date at which he became a master pewterer and not that of his admission as a freeman. No more need be said here about the particular touches upon the plates, as each one will be found fully described in Appendix A.

The next Act of Parliament which ordered the marking of pewter-ware was passed in the reign of Charles I., in 1641; it required all pewterers in Scotland to put the mark of the thistle together with the Deacon's mark upon each piece of pewter-ware that they made, which pewter was to be of the same quality as that which bore the rose in England.

The act is as follows: "Our Sovereign Lord and estates of the present Parliament considering the great hurt sustained by His Majestic's Lieges by the fraudulent dealing of pewterers in mixing the finer sort of tin brought from England, France and Flanders and beyond the seas, with baser and coarser metal of Tin and lead, and their exacting greater prices betwixt the new pewter casten by them, and the old which they receive from the Lieges. For remeed thereof it is statute and ordained that the pewterer or Founder of tin shall put the mark of the thistle and the Deacon's mark with his own name upon every piece of work that he happens to cast and that the same shall be of the finest pewter marked with the Rose in England, and iu case the same be under the finest of the Said Pewter of England, that the same shall be confiscate, and be punished in his persone at the discretion of the Magistrates of the Burgh where he dwells, and to that effect that there be a Say Master (in some versions of the act, "visitor") appointed by the Magistrates for trying of the same. As likewayes that he shall take betwixt the pound of old pewter and tin, marked with the rose foresaid and the new pewter casten by him two shillings Scots allanerly (ouly) under the pain foresaid."

In the year 1663 another act was passed for the proper marking of pewter-ware, which seems practically to have been a repetition of the act of 1641, as it ordains that each piece of pewter that the pewterer cast was to be marked with the thistle, the Deacou's mark, and the pewterer's own name, and which pewter was to be of same quality as that marked

with the "rose" in England. It will be noted that the first act of 1567 only provided that the pewter of the finest quality was to be marked with the crown and hammer, and no reference to the English standard of quality is made, but it is rather doubtful whether the act of 1567 remained in force for very long.

There are some miscellaneous touches upon the Edinburgh touch plates amongst which appears only one mark showing the hammer, though the crown is wanting. A small plate in the Sir Noël Paton Collection, on view in the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, shows an example of a touch as required by the act of 1567. It bears the mark: a crown over a hammer which has the initials "R." "R.," one on each side of the handle (Plate V.). As the plate has every appearance of being of sixteenth century make, perhaps it is not too bold a proposition to put forward with the scanty evidence before us, that the act only remained in force up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and like so many other acts of the time soon became practically a dead letter. The acts of 1641 and 1663, which ordained the placing of the mark of the thistle, the Deacon's mark, and the pewterer's name, upon each piece that the craftsman made, seems also to a great extent to have been disregarded, especially in later times.

The thistle stamp itself, considering the patriotic character of the Scots as a nation and their devotion to the national emblem, does not appear so frequently as the principal private touch as might be expected. The oldest piece bearing it to be found in any of the public museums of Scotland is a shallow bowl (Plate XX.) in the Smith Institute Museum, Stirling. It bears the touch of a "thistle head" with the initials "A." and "B.," one on either side. Another example which also seems to have been a combination of the quality mark and a private touch, and which also bears the thistle, is that of James Wright, a freeman of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh. Amongst the four small marks or imitation hall marks the thistle stamp is to be found repeatedly, and the Scottish pewterer may have conformed to the act by thus placing the thistle amongst these four marks instead of employing it as a large touch.

An examination of the touches to be found upon the touch-plates belonging to the Edinburgh pewterers will show an entire absence of any such mark as the thistle, though it is possible that as these were the

private touches of each craftsman, the thistle mark was put on a piece in addition, though no examination of any known piece has confirmed this.

The pewter chopin measure of the "tappit hen" type (see Plate XXII.) found during the excavations for the New North Bridge, Edinburgh, and which has before been referred to, shows no thistle mark, the only touch upon it being that of "James Abernethie," a freeman of the Edinburgh Hammermen's Incorporation, and which is a castle with the date 1669 below, and the initials "I." and "H.," one on either side. It is possible from the frequent use of the castle, and from the fact that when a craftsman had another mark he seems to have used the castle as well (see list of marks, Appendix A.), that the castle was the Deacon's mark, and that all the craftsman did was to have a touch made with his initials added to the conventional design, as these touches appear in most cases to have been stamped by the pewterer in one piece, and not with the castle and initials separately.

From the scarcity of many pieces of pewter in our museums and even in private collections which are marked, and which date back to the seventeenth century, it is difficult to come to a definite decision as to whether the acts of 1641 and 1663 were widely observed or not, but from the piece just described and from two others bearing the same kind of castle marks, it is quite an obvious conclusion that the placing of the thistle mark upon pieces of pewter-ware in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was not invariable.

As to the marking of pewter and other goods as well with private stamps or touches, two of the incorporations have very definite laws upon this point. The earliest mention of a rule of this sort is to be found in the records of the St Andrews Incorporation of Hammermen. It is as follows: ' 1593.—"na servand stryk ane mark vthir nor his maisters mark vpon ony vork; and ye said mark be to ye vtilitie of his maister allenarlie (only), under ye paine of xl s."

The earliest mention of the stamping of such private marks in the Edinburgh Incorporation of Hammermen's records is in the year 1681, when the following ordinance was passed: "24th December 1681.—It is ordained buy consent of ye Hail Bretherin that each member shall have ane stamp with their owne *name* and present ye samyn to ye house betwixt *this* and the second of February to ye effect everie ons work

¹ "The Hammermen Incorporation of St Andrews," by D. Hay Fleming.

may be known and under ye pain of Thrie Pounds Scotts per piece whereupon this act is made." (The words in italics are put in, and are not in the original record.)

As will be seen from the above ordinance each member of the Incorporation had to provide himself with a private stamp or touch, and deposit presumably a copy of it with an official of the Incorporation at the Mary Magdalene Chapel before a certain time. This act did not apply especially to the pewterers alone, but to one and all of the members of the Incorporation; but as we have seen before, the pewterers had adopted the system of marking their wares with a private touch or mark at some date previous to this.

The thistle may be looked upon as an essentially Scottish mark, though its use was not confined to Scotland alone, and there is at least one London private touch which bears it as the principal feature, and amongst the smaller or imitation hall marks it is more or less common. A theory has been put forward to account for the ornament of the thistle being used in this way, that much pewter was made in England for export into Scotland, and this mark was placed on such wares for the benefit of the Scottish customer. The thistle, however, seems to have been used by the pewterers of the eighteenth century in Edinburgh and other towns for a long time, for as late as the year 1871 a Mr Moyes, whose shop was situated in the West Bow of the former city, had in his possession a stamp bearing "a large Scot's thistle with the contraction "Ed." for Edinburgh, underneath." But at that time he did not, as may be supposed, use any marks for his ware at all except his name. Mr Moyes was the last pewterer to practise his trade in Edinburgh.

It is difficult to decide whether, in the eighteenth century, the thistle mark fulfilled its original function as the hall mark of Scottish pewter, that is to say its presence as a large touch upon a piece of ware did not seem to necessarily imply that the piece was of the quality of the English rose-marked pewter, though it is possible that its use among the four small imitation hall marks may have done this.

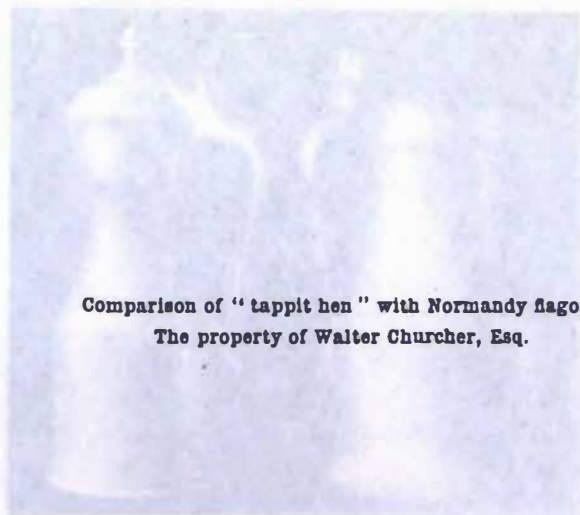
Another mark and one of the oldest that is to be found upon Scottish ware is that of the lion rampant. The lion rampant is also to be found used to some extent as the principal figure in English touches and amongst the small imitation hall marks, but it is more often found upon Scottish pewter pieces, either as the principal mark or in the small hall marks.

Such a mark is to be found upon a portion of a small plate or paten in the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, which, from its appearance, dates back to the sixteenth century at least; here a very small lion rampant appears upon a shield, and beside it a Gothic "F" in a beaded oval. A good-sized impression of another stamp which bears it as the one and only figure is to be found upon the underside of the lid of a flagon belonging to the Episcopal Church at Alloa.

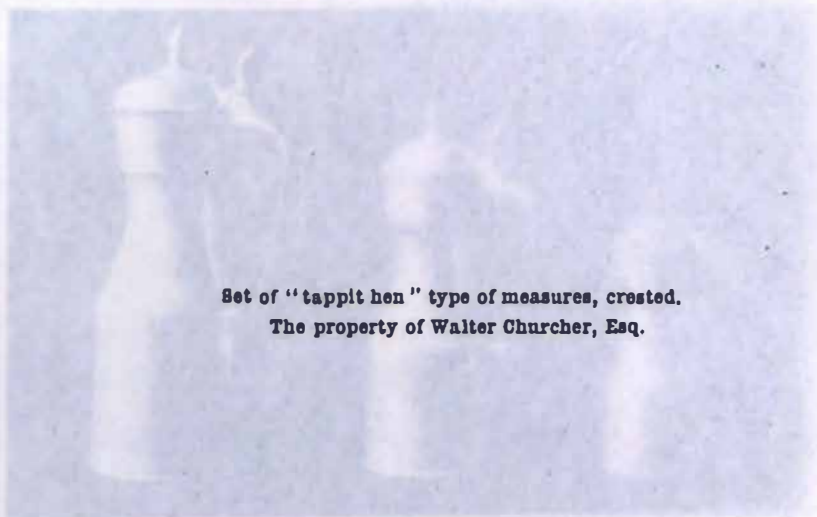
The imitation hall marks so often referred to in the course of this chapter are four small devices generally in shields, used in conjunction with other marks, or alone, and which are to be found upon the backs of plates, the lips of flagons, etc. These marks were first used by members of the London Pewterers' Company, and their use appears, as before stated, to have been primarily to deceive people and give a fictitious value to the piece of pewter upon which they were stamped, by making the purchaser believe that he was buying pewter, which if not actually composed of silver in part, was at least as good as silver-ware. Their use at one time in England seems to have been so common that the Goldsmiths' Company protested against the pewterers so marking their wares, but only when these hall marks were unaccompanied by any other marks, such as the craftsman's private touch. The marking of pewter-ware with these small marks does not seem to have been introduced into Scotland until the beginning of the eighteenth century, and unlike the English use, the marks do not appear to have been ever placed upon a piece in Scotland with any attempt to deceive, though the leopard's head, a hall mark proper, is to be met with in some of the series. If it was not the custom to conform to the acts of 1641 and 1663, by stamping a large thistle, this omission was made up for by the frequent use of this design amongst the four small marks. Another favourite design to be found as one of the set of four marks is an expanded rose. The craftsman's initials and the name of the town in contraction, as has before been mentioned, are nearly always present in the series. A curious use, or rather imitation, of these marks are the touches of Robert Whyte and William Scott the third, two early nineteenth century pewterers, who used touches made up of portions of their names in four small squares thus: "*Wi*," "*Um*," "*Sc*," "*ou*."

Another mark which is to be found upon Scottish ware was the large crowned, expanded or heraldic rose. It seems to have been introduced

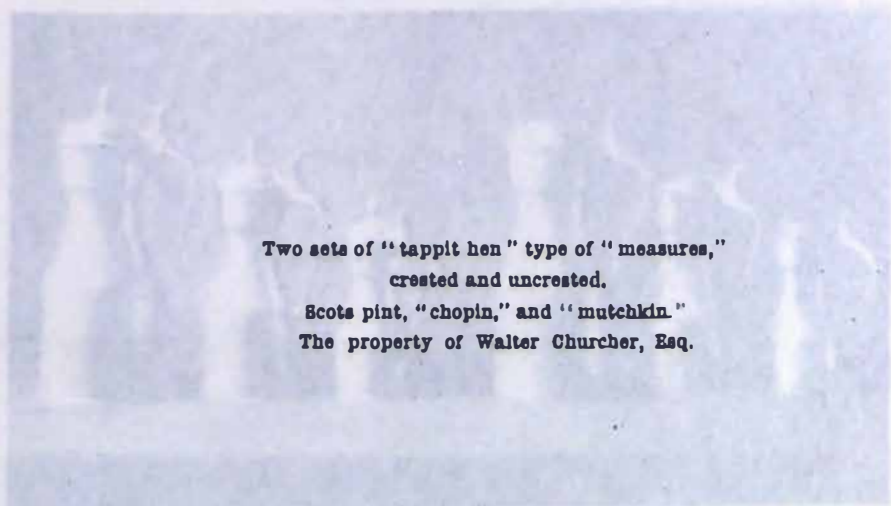
PLATE XXIV.



Comparison of "tappit hen" with Normandy fagon.
The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



Set of "tappit hen" type of measures, crested.
The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



Two sets of "tappit hen" type of "measures,"
crested and uncrested.
Scots pint, "chopin," and "mutchkin."
The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



into Scotland from London about the middle of the eighteenth century, or perhaps a little earlier, but never to have indicated in that country, as it did in England, that the piece of ware upon which it was stamped had passed the assayer of the company. In Scotland, and particularly in Edinburgh, it seems to have been used as a private stamp, as it appears with the name of the craftsman forming part of the stamp, but more generally it was used with the name of the town, and with the addition of such words as "hard" or "fine metal." It was placed upon the ware by the craftsman himself, and not as was the case in London by an official of the company. It is quite possible that it was brought from London to Edinburgh by craftsmen who had settled in the first-named city, and who would come back from time to time; for as early as 1618 the records of the Edinburgh Incorporation tell us there were many Edinburgh pewterers settled in London.

After the middle of the eighteenth century the Edinburgh pewterers seem to have broken away from the conventional design of initials, a castle, and date, and used touches similar to those of their brethren of the London Company. They either adopted some such device as "a bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder and standing upon a globe" (which by the way seems to have been a copy of a London touch), or they used the expanded rose with their name in the design.

The crowned X, the hall mark of the finest ware in England, appears to have been first used in Scotland in the first half of the eighteenth century, and to have denoted the same quality of metal as it did in England, though there seems to have been no authority given for its use, either by an act of Parliament or by an ordinance of the Hammermen Incorporations.

Words denoting the quality of the metal such as "hard metal" or "fine metal" sometimes formed part of the design of the rose stamp, but towards the end of the eighteenth century such words were more usually to be found in a separate label.

The initials of the owner, or of man and wife, are very frequently to be met with, in conjunction with the other marks just referred to, upon plates, dishes, tankards, etc. They are almost without exception to be found upon the largest sized measures of the tappit hen type, with or without the maker's private stamp, and with which they

have, of course, no connection. These initials were generally stamped by separate punches, and in rarer cases engraved, and are, in eight cases out of ten, found upon the uppermost rims of plates, and the lids and lips of flagons and the like.

The earliest plates of Scottish make, and indeed for that matter of English as well, are usually to be found stamped with the maker's touch upon the uppermost side of the rims, and not on the back as was the custom in later times. If the piece belonged to some well known family, it bore an impression of the family's coat of arms upon the uppermost rim, in addition to the maker's private touch (Plate V.). Measures of the "tappit hen" variety and others are very rarely to be found marked with the pewterer's private touch; the author has only come across two "tappit hen" type of measures which bear any such mark, one of which pieces has been referred to before and is illustrated (Plate XXII.), and bears the craftsman's private mark upon the lip near the handle.

Drinking-cups were sometimes marked in later times with the name of the maker upon the inside of the bottom. Communion cups were very seldom marked at all, though in rare cases the four imitation hall marks, or the pewterer's touch, appear on the outside of the lip, or in the latter case at the bottom of the base. Flagons are generally marked, as are basins, upon the inside of the bottom; though in the case of flagons some are marked upon the inside of the lid. Much pewter of undoubtedly Scottish make is without any marks whatsoever, and the marking of pieces seems to have been confined to those craftsmen who belonged to the Hammermen Incorporations of such towns as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and others. Marks belonging to Edinburgh are by far the most common, although those of craftsmen of the Glasgow and Perth Hammermen Incorporations are not uncommon; pieces marked with the names of craftsmen belonging to other towns are exceedingly rare.

As has been pointed out in the chapter upon measures, the Dean of Guild or Judge of the Guild Court was the person in the various burghs of Scotland who was responsible for the stamping of the weights and measures and the keeping of the standards.

Amongst the various articles in the keeping of the Dundee Dean of Guild, in 1570, was: ¹ "ane Iron stamp to mark ye tinn [pewter] stouphis (measures)."

¹ "Burgh Laws of Dundee." Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A.Scot.

This Dean of Guild's or "town's" mark will not be found upon many measures of any age that the collector can come across to-day, though some of those stamped with town's marks of the last part of the eighteenth century are occasionally to be met with.

Most of the marks upon these measures consist of the town's arms, or a part of the same, with the initials of the Dean of Guild forming part of the design, and must not be confused with those bearing a date and the initials of the reigning sovereign, which though affixed by the Dean were not quite the same as the old marks.

A law was passed as to the marking of measures in Edinburgh in the year 1518, which ordained that persons buying wine were to send their own measures to the tavern, which measures were to be stamped with the town stamp, and that they should have as well, upon the inside of the lip, a "talpoun" or plug, up to which the measure was to be filled. And another law was passed in 1543 to the same effect, but which treats more fully of this matter. It is as follows :

¹ "The prouest baillies and counseill havand consideratioun of the greitt frawde be the tavernis and uthers be their wrang mesures and mettage (measuring) and for eschewing thair of in tyme cuming, hes statute and ordainit fra this day furth haif stowppis (tankards or measures) of mesur with tawponis (plugs) in the hals (throat or neck) merket with the townis mark as vse in other pairts, quhilk mark is devysit and given to Johne Maxtoun (evidently some one appointed by the Dean of Guild) to be keptit and vsit be him in tyme to cum as he will answer to the gude towne, and that nane tak vpon hand to mak or feynyie (forge) the said merk and stowppis for breking of guid ordour fra thyne furth under payne of spayning (deprivation) of the occupatioun, bot that ilka (each) nyctbour come to the said Johnis buith (shop) at the heid of Halkerstouns wynd quhen thai haf neid, and gett the same done be him and na vthers, as he will ansuer thairfore, and also that all tavernis within this burgh in tyme cuming sett the said stowppis of mesour to the punscheoun heid, and fill the same thairat, swa (so) that na wyne be resaut (kept back) be inmetting (intermeasuring) with taverneris stowppis and that ilk nyctbour caus mak his stowppis in this maner be said Johne Maxtoun, vnder the pain of escheitt (forfeiture) of thair stowppis thai ar fund in vther wayes to be applyitt to the baillies vse that apprehendis the same, and

¹ "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh."

vnder payne of xls to be taiken of the tavernares gif thai failye for thair pairt."

Another law with regard to the marking of measures was passed some forty-three years later, in 1586, which ordained that every measure whether quart, pint, chopin, mutchkin, and others was to have the town's mark upon the lip at the outer side, and beside it the craftsman's mark showing the fineness of his stuff, which mark, at that time, would be for the first quality of metal a hammer and crown, and for the second quality the craftsman's name, and besides this mark there was to be a "plowk" or index within the lip two inches below the top.

In the Guildry Incorporation records of Dundee in the year 1614 there was passed the following law, which dealt with the marking of claret stoups: ¹"24th May 1614.—The Deane &c. statutes that the Gild brethren who sellis and tappis in smallis, wine, aill, bier, or wther drink sall bring yaire whole stouppis to be stamped by ye Deane of Gild and baillie with ye towns stamp of yis yeir, under ye paine of ten pounds money, and yat yai or nane of yem heirefter have any unstamped stowpes in yaire house or taverns vnder ye paine foirsaid."

Another act was passed in 1622 which ordered the craftsman to stamp his stoups with his own mark, but makes no mention of the Dean of Guild's mark being necessary.

This was the method employed for stamping the measures in Scotland up till 1826, when an act was passed which ordered the imperial measures to be stamped with a mark, and which seems to have been similar to the Dean of Guild's old mark, with the exceptions that it was generally smaller, and had the addition of a crown and the reigning sovereign's initials; this lasted until 1835 when the act was repeated. From 1826 to 1878 the stamps appear to have been very similar in appearance to the old Dean of Guild's stamps, the arms or part of the arms of the town, with the addition of a crown and the initials of the reigning sovereign, and sometimes a date. The stamps appear to have been given by the Crown into the Deans of Guilds' keeping, in the various towns, who seem to have been responsible for the stamping of weights and measures up to 1878, when the Crown took the matter entirely into its own hands, the town arms stamps being abolished at that date, and their place being taken by a stamp of a crown with the initials, "V.R.," or as is now the

¹ "Burgh Laws of Dundee," by Alex. J. Warden, F.S.A.Scot.

case "E.R." below, and underneath that a number which merely denotes the inspector's district.

After the act of 1835 measures stamped in one town did not need to be re-stamped if taken elsewhere, but in some cases this re-stamping seems to have taken place probably when the measure was re-inspected in the new town. The author has a gill measure in his collection which bears the stamps of Edinburgh, Leith and Glasgow. Measures bearing the stamps of both Edinburgh and Glasgow are quite common. These marks, especially when they bear a date, are very puzzling when put upon old measures, and must not be taken in the majority of cases for the actual date at which the measure was made, as there may be in some cases a hundred or a hundred and fifty or so years' difference, but there are not many old imperial standard measures in Scotland, and those to be met with must have been made after the year 1707, the date of the Act of Union. The old Scottish measures were never marked with the government mark after 1835, and many of them do not bear any marks at all, with the exception of the owner's initials, in spite of the various burgh laws passed from time to time, which ordered them to be stamped with the town's mark.

Before bringing this chapter to a close, attention must be drawn to three curious private touches which are often to be found upon pieces of Scottish pewter-ware and more especially upon church plate.

They all seem to have belonged to one maker, Maxwell by name, and are almost identical in character, that of a three-masted ship in full sail, sailing from left to right, and only varying in the surrounding inscription which runs: "Success to the British Colonies. Maxwell." or "May the United States of America Flourish. S. Maxwell." or "Success to the United States of America. Maxwell." Sometimes the word London is stamped upon a separate label underneath.

This particular touch is very puzzling, as the craftsman's name does not appear in the list of freemen belonging to the London Company of Pewterers. It is very probable that the maker of the pieces bearing these particular marks was a Scotsman, as there was a Stephen Maxwell admitted in 1784 in the Glasgow Hammermen's records, and who, like so many craftsmen of the latter half of the eighteenth century, would, although not living in London or belonging to the London Company,

stamp his pewter-ware with the word "London" in order that he might get a better sale for it both at home and in America.

William Scott, the second, also has a similar touch of a ship in full sail though without the surrounding inscription.

Note.—The author would be glad to learn of any marks belonging to Scottish craftsmen, which are not given in the foregoing chapter, or in Appendix A, which any of the readers of this work may come across.

EXAMPLES OF THE VARIOUS PRIVATE TOUCHES AND
OTHER MARKS TO BE FOUND UPON SCOTTISH
PEWTER-WARE.



Crown and hammer mark, ordered by the Act of Parliament of 1567, showing the metal to be of the first quality. This mark is a combination of the quality and private marks, as it has the craftsman's initials embodied in the design.



Thistle mark, ordered by the Acts of Parliament of 1641 and 1663. Only one quality of metal, the finest, was allowed at this time. This mark is also a combination of the quality mark and craftsman's private marks.

U
X Crowned X mark. This mark appears to have been introduced from England into Scotland. Though indicating in Scotland, as well as in England, the finest quality of metal, the pewterers of the former country had no authority for placing it upon their ware, either by Act of Parliament, or by an ordinance of their incorporations.



Crowned expanded rose mark. This, like the crowned-X, was an English importation, but it did not signify in Scotland what it did in England, that the piece of ware upon which it was placed had passed the assayer of the company or incorporation. By the London Company of Pewterers' rules, the craftsmen were forbidden to use the crown and rose as a private touch, but in Scotland it was frequently used in this manner; sometimes such words as "Edinburgh," "Glasgow," etc., "Hard Metal" or "Fine Metal," take the place of the craftsman's name upon the ribbon at the bottom. Like the crowned X, the Scottish pewterers had no authority for using this particular mark, and it was placed upon the piece by the maker, and not by an official of the incorporation as was the case in the London Company.



Imitation hall marks. Another English idea adopted by the Scottish pewterers, and introduced into Scotland during the first half of the eighteenth century. These particular examples belong to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the earlier ones being smaller.



Type of craftsman's private touch, used by the Scottish pewterers after 1750 or thereabouts. The bird and globe mark appears to have been a favourite design, as no less than three Edinburgh craftsmen used it. This fashion in marks lasted until the early years of the nineteenth century.



Type of craftsman's private touch, used in the early years of the nineteenth century, struck sometimes in combination with the above type of mark, the crowned X mark, or the expanded rose mark.

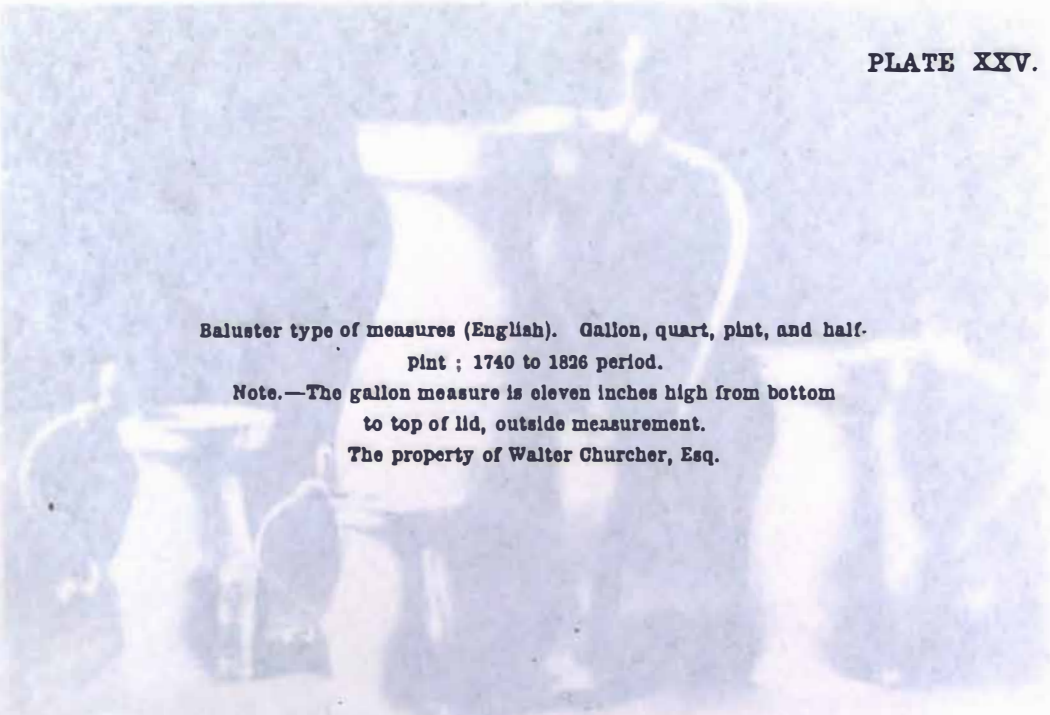


Type of town and government mark (Edinburgh) to be found stamped upon measures between 1826 and 1835.



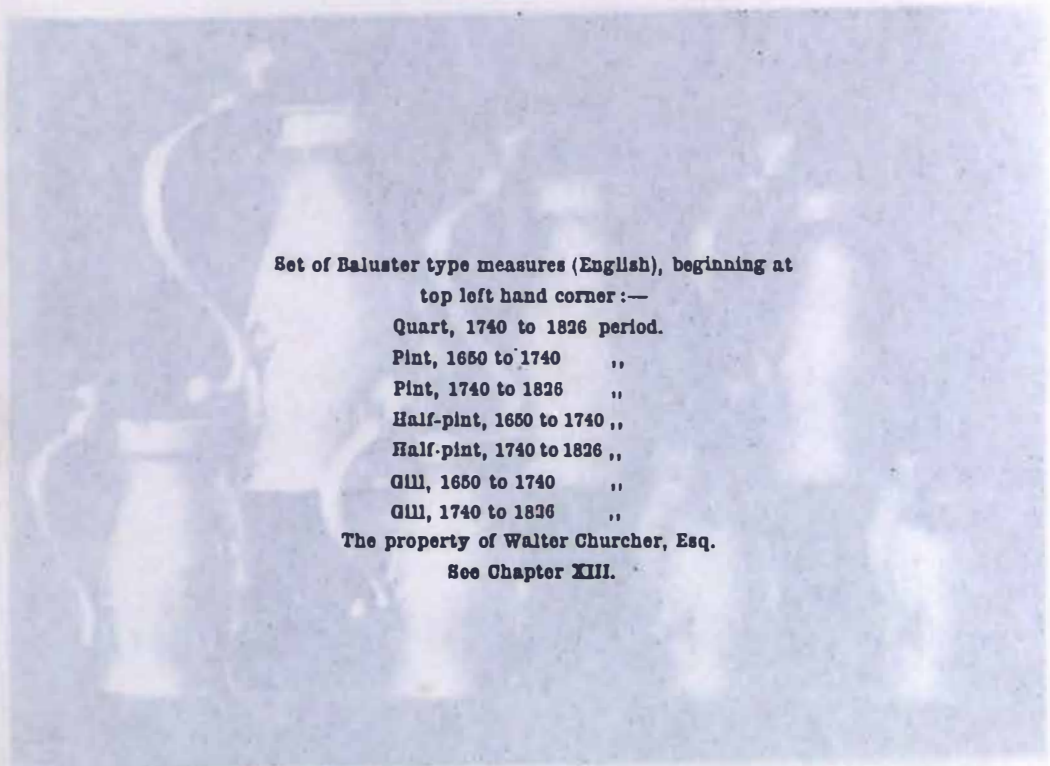
Type of town and government mark (Edinburgh) stamped upon imperial measures after 1835. These two marks varied in design and shape in the different towns and counties of Scotland (see pages 173, 174).

Note.—The two town's marks are reproduced here about twice their actual size; the other marks are the actual size.



Baluster type of measures (English). Gallon, quart, pint, and half-pint ; 1740 to 1826 period.

Note.—The gallon measure is eleven inches high from bottom to top of lid, outside measurement.
The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



Set of Baluster type measures (English), beginning at top left hand corner :—

Quart, 1740 to 1826 period.

Pint, 1650 to 1740 ..

Pint, 1740 to 1826 ..

Half-pint, 1650 to 1740 ..

Half-pint, 1740 to 1826 ..

Gill, 1650 to 1740 ..

Gill, 1740 to 1826 ..

The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.

See Chapter XIII.



APPENDIX A

LIST OF VARIOUS MARKS AND TOUCHES TO BE FOUND UPON SCOTTISH PEWTER-WARE

THE touch plates of the Edinburgh pewterers are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh. They consist of two leaden plates 12½ inches long by 4½ inches wide. The majority of the marks are dated, and begin at 1600 and end at 1764, but there are some marks which are stamped before the one dated 1600. After 1600 the marks follow in chronological order.

Most of the marks are the Castle of Edinburgh (see Edinburgh arms), and where not otherwise specified are of the type of "a castle triple-towered and embattled, windows and portcullis shut." The castles vary in design, but a reference to the frontispiece will show the design clearly. The initials on either side are those of the craftsman, I being written for J, and V for W in the early touches. The different dates show the years the craftsmen set up business as masters, and in most cases are identical with the dates of admission as freemen. (See list of freemen, Appendix B.)

The prefixing of a number to a name indicates that the Craftsman was the first, second, or third, as the case may be, of the same name.

A mark of interrogation after the name shows that the identification of the mark is doubtful.

The marks are given in skeleton form, that is to say, the name of the object takes the actual place which it occupies in the design.

The greater part of the touches or marks are upon the first touch plate (see *Frontispiece*), only two being stamped upon the second.

For any further particulars refer to list of freemen, Appendix B.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| { | 1. I A St Andrew's Cross R | Johne Robate? |
| | <i>crossed again by a perpendicular line</i> | |
| | 2. A castle | |
| { | 3. I. V. in three-pointed shield | ? Johne Weir? |
| | 4. A castle | |
| { | 5. Robus I. S. in a shield | James Sibbet. |
| | 6. A castle | |
| { | 7. L. M. in a beaded circle | |
| | 8. A castle | |

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- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|
| { | 9. | Q. V. in a beaded circle | | |
| | 10. | A castle | | |
| { | 11. | 1600 | | |
| | | I A St Andrew's Cross P | | |
| | 12. | A castle | | |
| | 13. | T A castle V | | ¹ Thomas Weir. |
| { | 14. | 1600 in a shield | | Richard Weir. |
| | | R. V. | | |
| | 15. | A castle | | |
| { | 16. | 1600 | | |
| | | Monogram | | |
| | | WH or AH | | |
| | 17. | A castle | | |
| { | 18. | 1610 | | Cornelious Tayleour. |
| | | C. T. | | |
| | 19. | A castle | | |
| | | <i>with the initials C and T upon the</i> | | |
| | | <i>two side towers</i> | | |
| { | 20. | G A castle G | | ¹ George Gledstane. |
| | | 1610 | | |
| | 21. | A castle | | |
| { | 22. | 1606 | | Alexander Sibbald. |
| | | A. S. in a shield | | |
| | 23. | Indecipherable, probably a castle | | |
| | 24. | P 1607 W | | ¹ Patrick Walker. |
| | | A castle | | |
| | 25. | A A castle B | | Andro Borthwick. |
| | | 1620 | | |
| | 26. | W A single-towered castle G | | William Carmentin. |
| | | <i>very rude in design</i> | | |
| | | 1613 | | |
| | 27. | T A single-towered castle I | | ¹ Thomas Inglis. |
| | | <i>domed roof</i> | | |
| | | 1616 | | |
| | 28. | W A castle H | | William Hamilton. |
| | | 1614 | | |
| | 29. | T A four-petaled expanded rose I | | ¹ Thomas Inglis (second touch). |
| | | 1616 | | |

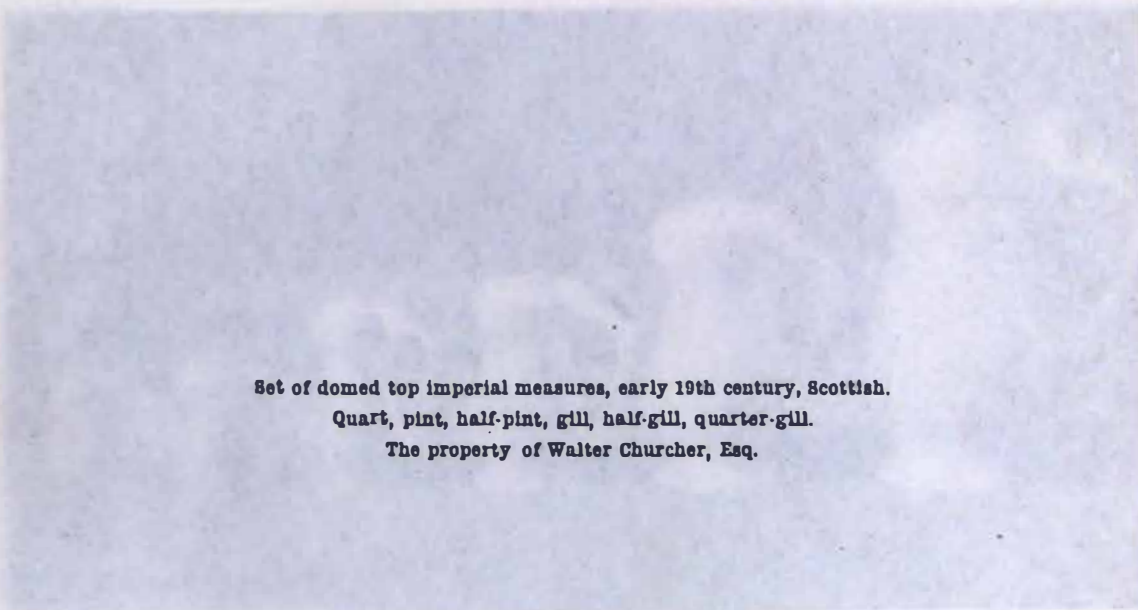
PLATE XXVI



Three half-mutchkin measures, baluster type (Scottish).

Period 1700 to 1826.

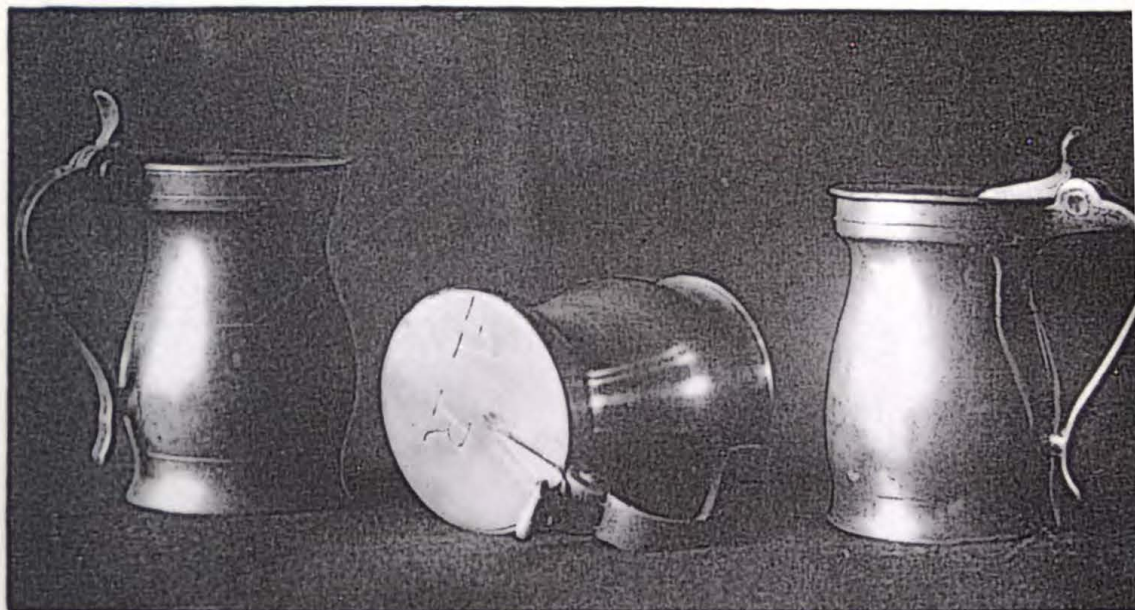
The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



Set of domed top imperial measures, early 19th century, Scottish.

Quart, pint, half-pint, gill, half-gill, quarter-gill.

The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



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- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 47. | T | A hammer | I | . | . | . | 2 Thomas Inglis. |
| | | 1648 | | | | | |
| 48. | | A castle | | | | | |
| | | <i>standing upon a wreath</i> | | | | | |
| 49. | W | A castle | A | . | . | . | William Abernethie. |
| | | 1649 | | | | | |
| 50. | I | A castle | H | . | . | . | James Hernie. |
| | | 1651 | | | | | |
| 51. | | A castle | | | | | |
| 52. | W | A castle | C | . | . | . | William Christie. |
| | | 16— | | | | | |
| 53. | | <i>Initial indecipherable</i> | A castle | B | . | . | William Borthwick ? |
| | | 1653 | | | | | |
| 54. | T | A castle | E | . | . | . | Thomas Edgar. |
| | | 1654 | | | | | |
| 55. | A | A castle | F | . | . | . | 1 Alexander Ferguson ? |
| | | 1654 | | | | | |
| 56. | D | A castle | B | . | . | . | David Bryce ? |
| | | 1654 | | | | | |
| 57. | I | A castle | H | . | . | . | James Harvie. |
| | | 1654 | | | | | |
| 58. | W | A castle | A | . | . | . | William Andersons ? |
| | | 1654 | | | | | |
| 59. | I | A castle | S | . | . | . | 1 John Syde ? |
| | | 1655 | | | | | |
| 60. | A | A castle | G | . | . | . | Alexander Grahame. |
| | | 1655 | | | | | |
| 61. | I | A castle | L | . | . | . | John Law ? |
| | | 1655 | | | | | |
| 62. | A | A castle | M | . | . | . | Andrew M'Clean ? |
| | | 1659 | | | | | |
| 63. | I | A castle | R | . | . | . | 1 John Ramsay. |
| | | 1659 | | | | | |
| 64. | S | A castle | W | . | . | . | Samuel Walker. |
| | | 1660 | | | | | |
| 65. | R | A castle | I | . | . | . | Robert Inglis. |
| | | 1663 | | | | | |
| 66. | I | A castle | A | . | . | . | James Abernethie. |
| | | 1663 | | | | | |

APPENDICES

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67. G A castle C George Chrichtone,
1664
68. A A single-towered castle N Archibald Napier.
1666
69. I A castle H ¹John Herring.
1668
70. I A castle A ²James Abernethie ?
1669
71. I A castle W John Watson.
1671
72. W A castle H ¹William Harvie.
1672
73. *Initial missing.* A castle C
1675
74. A A castle W Alexander Walker.
1675
75. T A castle C
1675
76. A A castle M Alexander Moir ?
167-
77. A A castle F ²Alexander Ferguson ?
1676
78. R A castle W Robert Walker ?
1676
79. G A castle W ¹George Whyte.
1676
80. A A castle M Andrew Munroe.
1677
81. I A castle G John Guld.
1677
82. I A castle F ²John Ferguson.
1678
83. I A castle S ²John Syde.
1680
84. A A castle H Alexander Hunter.
1682
85. R A castle E Robert Edgar.
1684

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86.	T	A castle	W		
		1686			
87.	T	A castle	I	.	³ Thomas Inglis.
		1686			
88.		A castle			
		<i>standing upon a wreath</i>			
89.	I	A castle	H	.	² John Herrin.
		1686			
90.	W	A castle	D	.	William Davidstone.
		1691			
91.	I	A castle	H	.	James Herring.
		1692			
92.	D	A castle	S	.	David Symmer.
		1692			
93.	W	A castle	H	.	William Herrin.
		1693			
94.	I	A castle	A	.	¹ John Anderson.
		1693			
95.	D	A castle	P	.	David Penman.
		1693			
96.	R	A castle	B	.	Robert Burns.
		1694			
97.	I	A castle	S	.	James Symontoun.
		<i>with domed roofs to towers</i>			
		1696			
98.	R	A castle	A	.	Robert Anderson.
		1697			
99.	I	A castle	N	.	John Napier.
		1700			
100.	I	A castle	T	.	¹ John Tait.
		1700			
101.	I	A castle	W	.	⁴ John Weir.
		1701			
102.	I	A castle	G	.	John Grier.
		1702			
103.	A	A castle	B	.	Alexander Brown
		1702			

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104. R A castle F Robert Findlay †
1703
105. A A castle B Alexander Bryden †
1704
106. I A castle C † James Cowper.
1704
107. T A castle M Thomas Mitchell.
1705
108. G A castle T George Tennent.
1706
109. W A castle H † William Harvie.
1707
110. A A castle C Alexander Coulthard.
1708
111. I A castle E James Edgar.
1709
112. M A castle B Mungo Burton.
1709
113. W A castle P Walter Paterson.
1710
114. T A castle C Thomas Cockburn.
1711
115. I A castle C John Cuthbertson.
1712
116. A A castle W Alexander Waddle.
1714
117. I A castle I John Jolly.
1714
118. R A castle K Robert Kellowe.
1715
119. R A castle R Robert Reid.
with domed roofs to towers
1718
120. I A castle L John Lotham.
1718
121. I A castle R James Rait.
domed roofs to towers
1718

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122.	E	A castle	G	.	.	.	Edward Gibson.
		1719					
123.	T	A castle	I	.	.	.	⁴ Thomas Inglis.
		1719					
124.	I	A castle	C	.	.	.	James Clarke.
		1722					
125.	R	A castle	V	.	.	.	Robert Veitch.
		1725					
126.	T	A castle	S	.	.	.	Thomas Simpstone.
		1728					
127.	E	A castle	B	.	.	.	¹ Edward Bunkell †
		1728					
128.	W	A castle	B	.	.	.	William Brown †
		1729					
129.	I	A castle	W	.	.	.	John Wilson.
		1732					
130.	A	A castle	I	.	.	.	Archibald Inglis.
		1732					
131.	A	A castle	W	.	.	.	Alexander Wright.
		1732					
132.	R	A castle	B	.	.	.	Robert Browne.
		1733					
133.	A	A castle	N	.	.	.	
		1733					
134.	A	A castle	A	.	.	.	Adam Anderson †
		1734					
135.	W	A castle	S	.	.	.	¹ William Scott †
		1734					
136.	I	A castle	G	.	.	.	John Glover †
		1737					
137.	W	A castle	B	.	.	.	¹ William Ballantyne.
		1742					
138.	A	A castle	T	.	.	.	Adam Tait.
		1747					
139.	W	A castle	B	.	.	.	² William Ballantyne.
		1749					
140.	W	A castle	H	.	.	.	² William Hunter.
		1749					

PLATE XXVII

Group of various measures, Scottish and English, and one old Flemish, beginning at the top left hand corner.

Top row : "Tappit hen," crested type ; quart pot (English) ;
"tappit hen," crested type.

Second row: Mutchkin, "tappit hen," crested type ; chopin, "tappit hen," uncrested type ; chopin, "tappit hen," crested type ; mutchkin, "tappit hen," uncrested type.

Third row : "Tappit hen," uncrested type.

Pint, domed top measure, early 19th century.

Half-gill " "

Pint " "

Gill " "

Half-pint " "

Quart " "

"Tappit hen," uncrested type.

Fourth row : Half-pint measure, baluster type, late 18th century.

Half-mutchkin " 1700 to 1826 period.

Half-mutchkin " "

Flemish measure.

Fifth row: Quart measure, baluster type (English), 1740 to 1826 period.

Pint " "

Half-pint " 1650 to 1740 period.

Gill " 1740 to 1826 period.

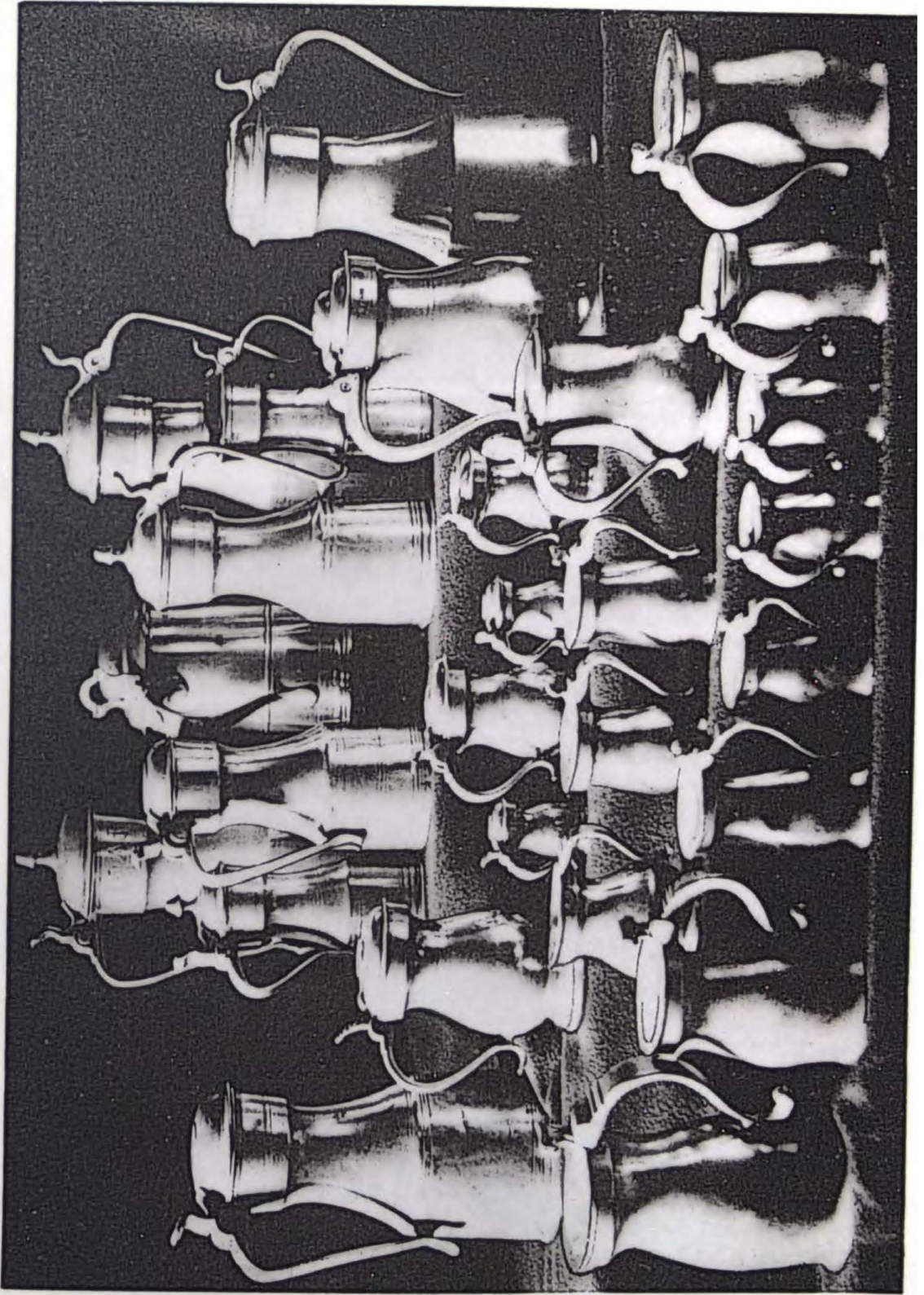
Gill " "

Gill " "

Half-pint " "

Pint " 1650 to 1740 period.

The property of Walter Churcher, Esq.



141. A A castle K Andrew Kinnear.
1750
142. J A castle B John Brown.
1760
143. J A castle G John Gardiner.
1764

LIST OF MARKS BELONGING TO FREEMEN PEWTERERS OF THE EDINBURGH HAMMERMEN INCORPORATION, AND OTHERS NOT UPON THE TOUCH PLATES, MOST OF WHICH MARKS BELONG TO THE LATTER PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

² *William Scott, Edinburgh*, see list of freemen, Appendix B. There were three William Scotts, the first being admitted as a freeman in the first half of the eighteenth century, the second was admitted in 1779, and the third in 1794. The marks of the bird and ball and possibly the ship are those of the second of the name, though the grandson seems to have used the bird and ball at first, though his touch later on was his name in large Roman letters with or without the addition of the word Edinburgh. William Scott, the second, seems to have been in partnership at one time with ²William Hunter, and again with Robert Kinniborough.

² *William Scott* :—

1. { William in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder, and
standing upon a globe with foliage upon either side.
Scott in a ribbon.
2. { A crown.
An expanded rose.
Edinburgh in a ribbon.
3. Wm. Scott in small letters in an engraved border.
4. { — Kinnibrough in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder, and
standing upon a globe with foliage upon either side.
— Scott in a ribbon.

Four small marks : (1) A thistle.
(2) R.K.
(3) W.S.
(4) An expanded rose.

A crown.

X

5. A ship in full sail.
W. Scott in small letters, the whole being in an engraved border.

³ *William Scott* :—

1. A small stamp, W. Scott.

2. { W. Scott in an engraved oval.
EDIN.
3. In four small divisions similar to the imitation hall marks, *Wi, Um,*
Sc, Ott, in italics.
4. { A crown.
X

William Fleming, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B:—

1. { A crown.
An expanded rose.
Fleming in a ribbon.
2. { May Trade in a ribbon.
A man's bust, full face, in a wig.
Flourish in a ribbon.
3. { A crown.
X
4. { SUPERFINE } in a label.
HARD METAL.

William Broen, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B:—

- { An expanded rose.
Brown in a ribbon.

Robert Kinnieburgh, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B. The name Kinnieburgh is spelt in different ways:—

1. { Robert in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder, and
standing upon a globe, with foliage upon either side.
Kinniborough in a ribbon.
2. Four small marks, in shields: (1) A thistle.
(2) R.K.
(3) EDIN.
(4) An expanded rose.

Andrew Kinnear, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B:—

1. { Andrew in a ribbon.
A full rigged three-masted ship, sails furled, with an ensign at the
stern bearing a St Andrew's cross.
Kinnear in a ribbon.
2. Four small marks: (1) An expanded rose.
(2) A thistle.
(3) A.K.
(4) An anchor.
3. Four small marks: (1) A thistle.
(2) A.K.
(3) EDIN.
(4) An expanded rose.

² *William Hunter, Edinburgh*, see list of freemen, Appendix B :—

1. { William in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder,
and standing upon a globe with foliage upon either side.
Hunter in a ribbon.
 2. { An expanded rose.
Edinburgh in a ribbon.
 3. Four small marks : (1) A thistle.
(2) An expanded rose.
(3) W.H.
(4) A skull.
- } These marks are to be found stamped upon pieces in conjunction with ²W. Scott's mark and name.

John Gardiner, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B :—

1. A thistle with the name, J. Gardiner, Edinr., in a ribbon enclosing it.
2. Four small marks in shields : (1) J.G.
(2) A thistle.
(3) An expanded rose.
(4) A flour-de-lys.

² *Robert Edgar, Edinburgh*, see list of apprentices, Appendix B :—

1. { Robert in a ribbon.
A warrior riding upon a horse.
Edgar in a ribbon.

James Wright, Edinburgh, see list of freemen, Appendix B :—

1. { A crown.
A thistle.
Wright in a ribbon.
2. Three small marks : (1) J.W.
(2) A leopard's head.
(3) EDIN.

² *William Ballantyne., Edinburgh*, see list of freemen, Appendix B :—

1. { A crown.
An expanded rose.
Edinburgh in a ribbon.
- 2.—Ballantyne, in a stamp, in large letters.

VARIOUS MARKS AND NAMES.

John Smith :—

1. JOHN SMITH in a label.
2. An expanded rose.
Edinburgh in a separate stamp.

The first stamp is sometimes to be found upon plates with the word "London" in a separate stamp underneath. John Smith's name is not to be found in the Edinburgh Hammermen's Records up to 1812, though there are other craftsmen of the same surname, which is by no means a common one in Scotland.

A. RAMAGE in a label, *Edinburgh*. See list of apprentices, Appendix B.

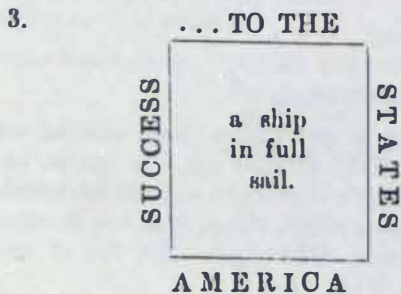
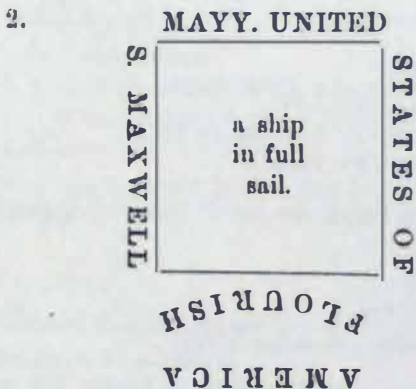
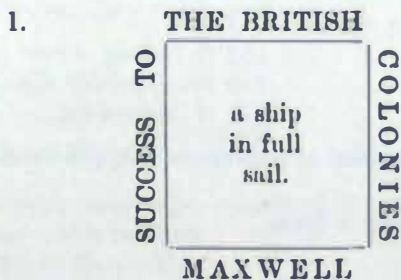
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1. ROBT. WHYTE in a label, *Edinburgh*. See list of freeman, Appendix B.
2. The name in four small marks like hall marks, *Rob, ert, Wh, yte*, in italics.
 1. A thistle in a pointed oval.
 2. W. REID in a label. } *Glasgow*.

W. Reid was a Glasgow pewterer, but his name is not in the records up to 1800.

J. & H. WARDROP in a label, *Glasgow*. See list of freemen, Appendix B.

Stephen Maxwell, Glasgow. See Appendix B.



Sometimes the Stamp "London" is used in addition to these touches, but it only seems to have been added to deceive the customer.

¹ *David Young, Perth*, see list of freemen, Appendix B:—

1. { An expanded rose with foliage upon either side.
Perth in a ribbon below.
2. Four small marks: (1) D.Y.
(2) A thistle.
(3) A skipping lamb.
(4) An expanded rose.

J. Moyes, Edinburgh:—

1. { A thistle.
Ed.
2. { A crown.
An expanded rose.
Edinburgh in a ribbon.
3. { SUPERFINE
HARD METAL
4. J. MOYES in an engraved label.
5. A thistle in a pointed oval.

Not in Edinburgh records up to 1812.

VARIOUS TOWN AND COUNTY STAMPS TO BE FOUND UPON MEASURES

Up to 1826 there was the Dean of Guild's mark, which usually consists of the town's arms, or a portion of same with the addition of that official's initials. From 1826 to 1835, the town mark seems to have been provided by the Crown, and affixed by the Dean of Guild. These marks are made up of the town's arms, or a portion of same, with the initials of the reigning sovereign on either side and a crown above, but they are found to vary somewhat in different places. These Government-stamps were only placed upon imperial measures.

From 1835 to 1878 the town's mark was much the same as above, often with the addition of a date below, and was provided by the Crown. After that date a stamp bearing only a crown and the initials of the reigning sovereign was and still is used, with the addition of a number below, which denotes the number of the district of the inspector of weights and measures. Both the stamps of 1835 and 1878 were only placed upon imperial measures.

Edinburgh arms: A castle triple-towered and embattled, windows and portcullis shut, situate on a rock.

Town marks after 1826 :	(a)	A crown.	
	G	A castle	IV
			in a circle.
" "	(b)	A crown.	
	W	A castle	IV
			in a circle.
" "	1835 (c)	A crown.	
	V	A castle.	R
		A date.	

Leith arms: In a sea, an ancient galley with two masts, sails furled, flagged; seated therein the Virgin Mary with the Infant Saviour in her arms with a cloud resting over their heads.

Town marks after 1826: (a) { A crown.
Leith arms as above.

" " " (b) Leith in a separate stamp below.

Glasgow arms: On a mount in base an oak tree, at the stem of the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back with a signet ring in its mouth, on the top of the tree a redbreast, and in the sinister fess point an ancient hand-bell.

Town's marks after 1826: (a) Glasgow arms as above; initials on either side.

" " " (b) Glas^w.
a date.

Paisley: The mark is the arms upon the seal of Paisley. A full length figure of St Mirren mitred and holding in his dexter hand a crozier, between three escutcheons, that on the dexter side being a fess chequy (for Stewart), that on the sinister side surcharged on the trunk of an oak tree eradicated, in chief two cinquefoils, and in base an escallop shell (for Hamilton). That at the feet of St Mirren three covered cups, two and one (for Shaw).

Aberdeen, Arms of the City: Three towers triple-towered two and one within a double treasure flory or counter flory.

The mark is one of these towers only, used without the double treasure.

Before 1826: 1. { A castle.
Initials of the Dean of Guild.

Before 1826: 2. A castle.

Lanark: A heart, with the lines of the inner point or angle crossed and converging towards the outer sides.

County of Fife: { C. OF FIFE.
A man riding upon a horse.
A date.

NOTE 1.—Nearly all the towns mentioned in this list had different varieties of their mark, which are practically the same as those of Edinburgh, with the substitution of the particular coat of arms.

NOTE 2.—Upon the inside of the lids, and the bottoms of many of the tankards and measures of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the names of the craftsmen who made the particular piece, and the town in which he dwelt, and the imperial capacity of the measure, are to be found cast in raised letters.

APPENDIX B

LISTS OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND APPRENTICES WHO BELONGED TO THE VARIOUS HAMMERMEN INCORPORATIONS OF EDINBURGH, THE CANONGATE, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, ST ANDREWS, GLASGOW AND STIRLING, WITH THE DATES THEY WERE ADMITTED INTO THE INCORPORATION AND VARIOUS OTHER PARTICULARS.

The lists of apprentices are of those who were booked as apprentices, but of whom no mention is made in the various records as having been admitted as freemen of the several Incorporations, but who may have started business elsewhere.

An asterisk against a name shows that the maker's mark will be found in the list of marks given in Appendix A.

The prefixing of a number to a name indicates that the craftsman was the first, second, or third as the case may be, of the same name.

The names of white-ironsmiths, coppersmiths, and brassfounders have been included in the lists, as in some cases these craftsmen appear to have worked in powder as well as practising their own crafts.

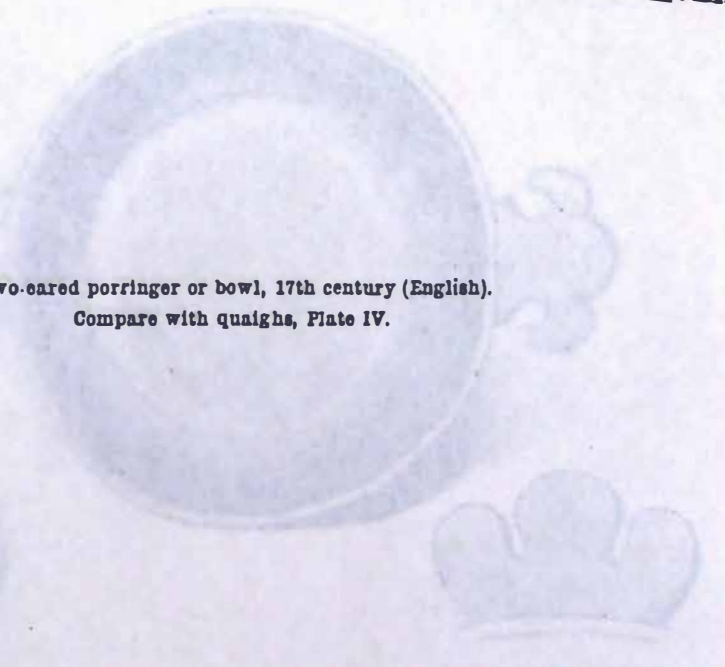
LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS BELONGING TO THE EDINBURGH INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN

1559.	James Cranstone, mentioned in Edinburgh Burgh Records at this date.		
1560.	¹ John Weir,	"	"
1571.	James Weir, mentioned as being a master.		
1572.	Lawrence Weir,	"	"
•1584.	² John Weir,	"	"
1585.	Andrew Weir,	"	"
•1588.	John Rebate, admitted as a freeman.		
1588.	James Wilson,	"	"
1588.	James Sibbald,	"	"
1590.	Samuel Weir, mentioned as being a master.		
1594.	³ John Weir, admitted as a freeman.		
1595.	Cornelious Weir,	"	"
1595.	Herbert Weir,	"	"
1595.	James Campbell,	"	"
1596.	¹ Robert Weir,	"	"
•1596.	¹ Thomas Weir,	"	"
•1597.	Richard Weir,	"	"
1597.	² Thomas Weir,	"	"
1598.	Thomas Cowan,	"	"
•1600.	James Sibbet,	"	"
1600.	James Eddy,	"	"

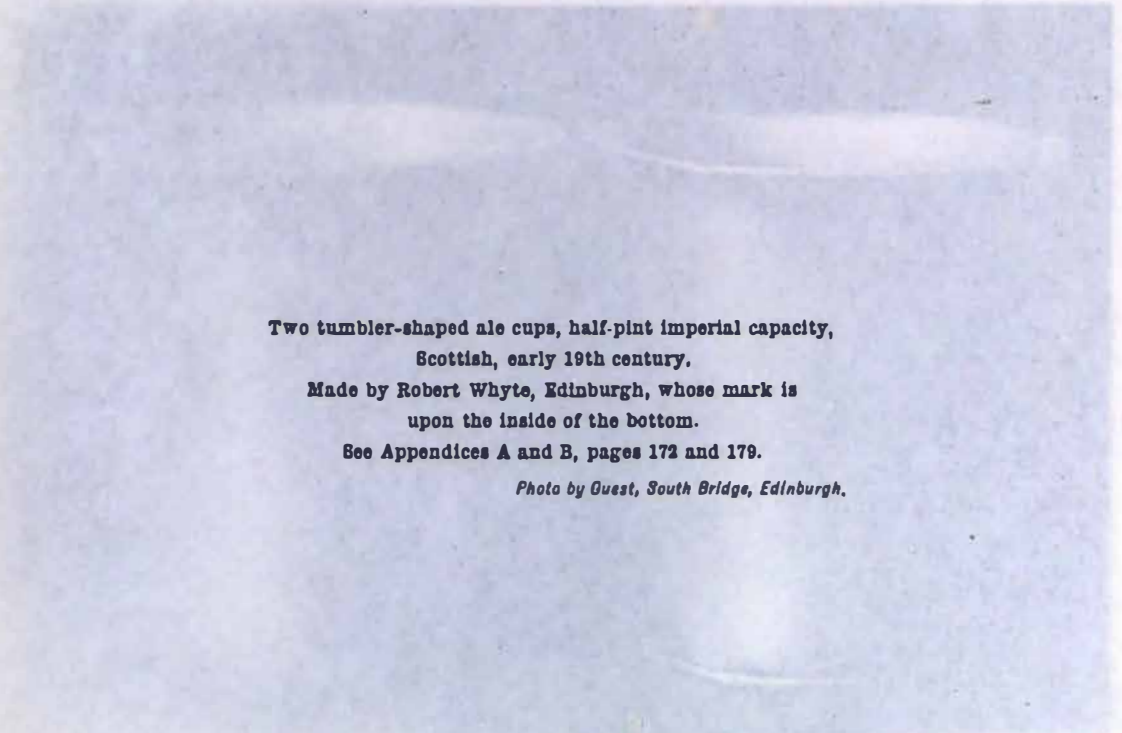
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•1605.	Alexander Sibbald,	admitted as a freeman.		
•1607.	¹ Patrick Walker,		"	"
•1610.	¹ George Gledstane,		"	"
•1610.	Cornelious Tayleour,		"	"
•1613.	William Garmentim,		"	"
•1613.	William Hamiltone,		"	"
•1616.	¹ Thomas Inglis,		"	"
1616.	James Somervell,		"	"
1619.	William Coutie,		"	"
•1620.	Andro Borthwick,		"	"
1621.	Robert Gowet,		"	"
1621.	Robert Bowal,		"	"
1629.	John Scott,		"	"
1630.	John Cortyne,		"	"
•1631.	James Sibbald,		"	"
1631.	² Patrick Walker,		"	"
1631.	³ Thomas Weir,		"	"
•1631.	Robert Simpsono,		"	"
1633.	Robert Bunnerbell,		"	"
•1633.	Joseph Goldie,		"	"
•1634.	¹ James Monteith,		"	"
1634.	² George Gledstane,		"	"
•1640.	¹ James Abernethie,		"	"
•1643.	James Buelennand,		"	"
•1643.	² James Monteith,		"	"
1643.	James Walker,		"	"
•1643.	John Harvie,		"	"
•1646.	Robert Weir,		"	"
	Died 1668.		"	"
•1647.	² Thomas Inglis,		"	"
	Died circa 1668,		"	"
1648.	Alexander Lyndsay,		"	"
•1649.	William Abernethie,		"	"
•1651.	James Hernie,		"	"
•1652.	William Christie,		"	"
•1654.	Thomas Edgar,		"	"
•1654.	Alexander Grahame,		"	"
•1654.	James Harvie,		"	"
•1659.	¹ John Ramsay,		"	"
•1660.	Samuel Walker,		"	"
•1663.	Robert Inglis,		"	"
•1666.	Archibald Napier,		"	"
1668.	Gilbert Thompsone,		"	"
•1671.	John Watson,		"	"
•1672.	¹ William Harvie,		"	"
•1675.	Alexander Moir,		"	"
1675.	Thomas Lowrie,		"	"
1675.	Alexander Menzies,		"	"

PLATE XXVIII.



Two-eared porringer or bowl, 17th century (English).
Compare with quaighs, Plate IV.

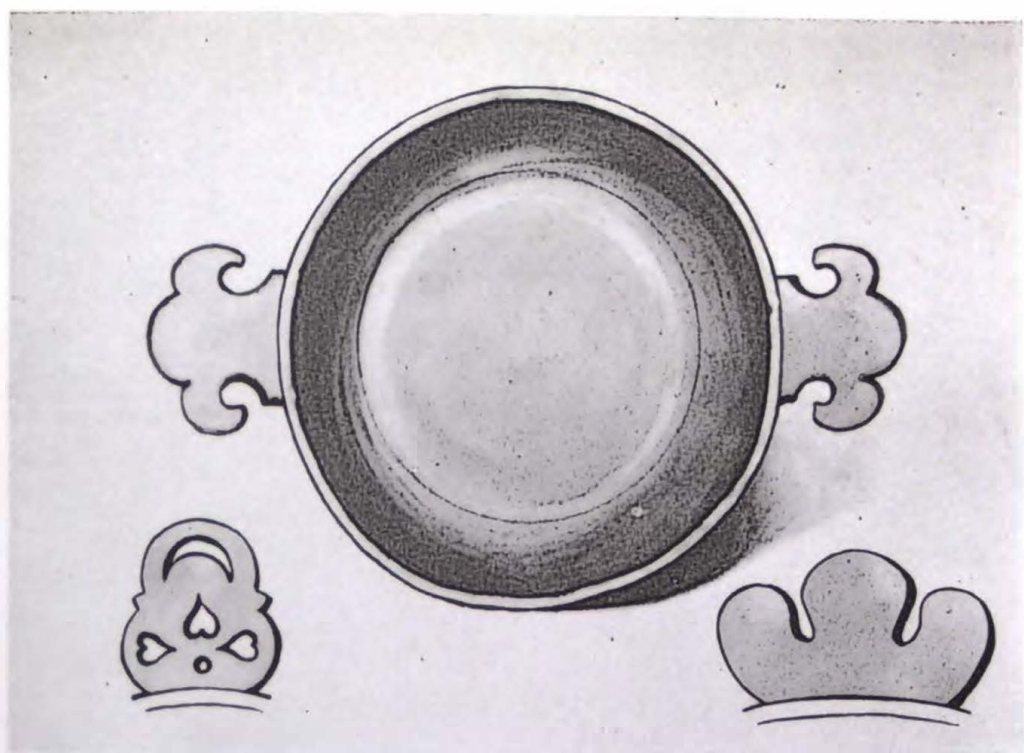


Two tumbler-shaped ale cups, half-pint imperial capacity,
Scottish, early 19th century.

Made by Robert Whyte, Edinburgh, whose mark is
upon the inside of the bottom.

See Appendices A and B, pages 172 and 179.

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



APPENDICES

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1676. Alexander Walker, admitted as a freeman.
 •1676. ¹George Whyt, " "
 •1677. Andrew Munroe, " "
 •1677. John Guld, " "
 •1678. ²Alexander Ferguson, " "
 •1680. ²John Sydo, " "
 •1682. ¹Alexander Hunter, " "
 •1684. ¹Robert Edgar, " "
 •1686. ³Thomas Inglis, " "
 •1688. ¹John Herring, " "
 •1692. James Herring, " "
 •1692. David Symmer, " "
 •1693. William Herrin, " "
 Died *circa* 1740.
 •1693. David Penman, " "
 Died *circa* 1715.
 •1693. ¹John Anderson, " "
 • 694. Robert Burns, " "
 •1 James Symontoun, " "
 •1697. Robert Anderson, " "
 •1700. John Napier, " "
 •1700. ¹John Tait, " "
 •1701. ⁴John Weir, " "
 •1701. John Grier, " "
 •1704. ²James Cowper, " "
 •1704. Thomas Mitchell, " "
 •1706. George Tennent, " "
 •1706. ²William Harvie, " "
 •1708. Alexander Coulthard, " "
 •1709. James Edgar, " "
 •1709. Mungo Burton, " "
 •1710. Walter Paterson, " "
 •1711. Thomas Cockhurn, " "
 1711. George Brown, " "
 Died 1715.
 •1712. John Cuthbertson, " "
 Died 1730.
 1712. William Smith, " "
 •1714. John Jolly, " "
 •1714. Alexander Waddle, " "
 •1715. Robert Kellowe, " "
 •1718. Robert Reid, " "
 •1718. John Letham, " "
 Died 1756.
 •1718. James Rait, " "
 •1719. Edward Gibson, " "
 •1719. ⁴Thomas Inglis, " "
 Died *circa* 1732

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- *1722. James Clarke, admitted as a freeman.
 *1725. Robert Veitch, " "
 *1728. Thomas Simpstone, " "
 Shops, in 1773, Head of
 Halkerston's Wynd, and
 in 1780, Head of Bridge
 Street.
 *1732. John Wilson, " "
 *1732. Archibald Inglis, " "
 Died *circa* 1777.
 Shop, in 1773, in Kennedy's
 Close.
 *1732. Alexander Wright, " "
 Shop, in 1773, in West Bow.
 *1742. ¹ William Ballantyne, " "
 Died *circa* 1748.
 1742. ² John Tait, " "
 *1747. Adam Tait, " "
 *1749. ² William Ballantyno, " "
 Shop, in 1773, Cowgate
 Head; after 1780 Mrs
 Ballantyno carried on the
 business until *circa* 1786.
 *1749. ² William Hunter, " "
 Shop, in 1773, West Bow
 Foot.
 *1750. Andrew Kinnear, " "
 Shops, in 1773, Lawn-
 market, North side; 1780,
 Kennedy's Close; 1793,
 Head of Wardrop's Court.
 1751. William Coulter, " "
 1755. John Ballantyne, " "
 *1761. John Brown, " "
 Shop, in 1773, Grass-
 market; from 1780 Mrs
 Brown carried on the
 business until *circa* 1793.
 *1764. John Gardiner, " "
 Shops, in 1773, Nether-
 bow; 1793, Head of
 Fountain's Close.
 1766. Andrew Peddie, " "
 1778. ² James Monteith, " "
 *1779. ² William Scott, " "
 Shops, in 1773, West Bow;
 after 1793, Grassmarket,
 North Side.

- *1780. James Wright, admitted as a freeman.
Shops, 1773, Bristo Street;
1786, Cowgate Head;
1800, West Bow.
1781. Robert Prentice. " "
1781. Thomas Stewart. " "
- *1794. ^s William Scott, " "
Son of ^s W. S.
- *1794. Robert Kinnieburgh, " "
Shops, in 1800, West Bow,
Eastside; in 1823 became
Kinnieburgh and Sons,
112 West Bow.
1803. Sherrif Kinnieburgh. " "
- *1805. Robert Whyte. " "

FURTHER LIST OF FREEMEN, WHOSE DATES OF ADMISSION ARE NOT GIVEN IN THE RECORDS, BUT ARE MENTIONED AS BEING MEMBERS OF THE EDINBURGH INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1601. James Stalker, mentioned as being a master.
1603. James Reddeth, " "
1605. Andro Sibbet, " "
Died at this date.
1607. Andro Howat, mentioned.
1630. Cornelious Tail, mentioned as being a master.
1632. Robert Somervell, mentioned.
1634. Adam Neill, "
- *1643. Robert Thompsons, "
Died circa 1663.
- ✓ 1647. John Abernethie, "
- *1654. William Borthwick, "
Dead at this date.
1657. Alexander Carstoun, "
- *1660. John Law, "
1663. Samuel Mabie, "
1664. Robert Moir, "
1664. William Constine, "
- *1660. David Bryce, in list of freemen.
- " ¹ John Syde, "
- " ¹ Alexander Ferguson, "
Apprenticed 1645.
Dead 1688.
- " Andrew M'Clean, "
- " ¹ James Abernethie, "
1667. Alexander Constein, mentioned.
1671. Thomas Alline, "
1672. Samuel Miller, "

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1672. John M'Call, mentioned.
- 1673. George Crichtone, "
1677. Alexander Muirhead, mentioned as being a master.
1678. Alexander Findlay, mentioned.
- 1678. ²John Abernethie, "
1683. ²Alexander Hunter, mentioned as being a master.
1687. John Crichtone, mentioned.
- 1688. Robert Walker, "
Dead at this date.
1693. ²John Herring, in list of freemen.
James Syde, "
- " William Davidstone, "
" John Moklay, "
" Alexander Weir, "
Died 1714.
1704. David Symonds, mentioned.
- 1717. Alexander Brown, in list of freemen.
• " Alexander Bryden, "
" George Dermont, "
• " William Fleming, "
• " Robert Findlay, "
" William Mitchell, "
1719. Walter Waddel, mentioned.
1723. Alexander Coulter, "
Died circa 1732.
- 1729. ¹Edward Bunkell, mentioned as being a master.
Died circa 1756.
- 1741. William Brown, mentioned.
Dead at this date.
- 1745. Robert Browne, "
Dead at this date.
1748. George Drummond, mentioned as being a master.
1749. Thomas Bruce,
Dead at this date.
1749. Adam Anderson, mentioned.
Tinsmith. Shop, in 1793,
51 South Bridge.
1754. Edward Gibson, "
1761. Thomas Herdrig, "
1761. William Conynghame, in list of freemen.
" Thomas Coutrio, "
1741. Hugh Mitchell, "
" Simon Fraser, "
" ²Edward Bunkle (junr.), "
" John Gray, "
1741. Andrew Cockburn, "
" Tinsmith. Shop, in 1774,
Bowhead Well.

APPENDICES

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1741. ¹ William Hunter, in list of freemen.
 " William Cunninghame, "
1766. Alexander Erskine, mentioned as being a master.
 1770. Alexander Stewart, mentioned.
1771. John Fraser, "
 White-ironsmith. Shop,
 in 1774, West Bow.
1772. William Fraser, "
 White-ironsmith. Shops,
 1773, Luckenbooths ;
 1780, Shakespeare Sq. ;
 1793, No. 3 St Andrew
 Street.
1773. Roederick Chalmers, mentioned as being a master.
 White-ironsmith. Shops,
 1773, Head of Libberton's
 Wynd. Business carried
 on by Mrs Chalmers after
 1786 till circa 1793.
- 1779. ¹ William Scott, mentioned.
- 1779. John Glover, mentioned as being a master.
1781. John Kinloch, " "
 White-ironsmith. Shop
 from 1780 to circa 1823,
 West Bow.
1783. Alexander Laidlaw, " "
 White-ironsmith. Shops,
 1774, West Bow ; 1786,
 Luckenbooths ; 1800,
 Blackfriar's Wynd.
1784. George Kerr, in list of freemen.
 " John Laidlaw, "
 White-ironsmith. Shop,
 1780, Bridge Street.
- " John Lockhart, "
 White-ironsmith. Shop,
 1786, West Bow.
- " Thomas Smith, "
 White-ironsmith. Shops,
 1780, Potterrow ; 1793,
 Blair Street.
- " George Gregory, "
 " Martin Steale, "
 " Charles Crawford, "
 White-ironsmith. Shop,
 1793, 1 South Bridge.
- " William Wilkie, "

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1784. John Hardie, in list of freemen.
White-ironsmith. Shop,
1780, West Bow.
1794. Robert Stevenson, "
" John Kelly, "
" Shop, 1773, West Bow.
- " David Gourlay, "
" John Hutchieson, "
" James Smith, "
" John Steele, "
" James Bell, "
" David Brown, "
" Adam Anderson, "
1788. Thomas Stewart, mentioned as being a master.
1798. John Sibbald, " "
1810. Alexander Kilpatrick, " "

VARIOUS PEWTERERS AND OTHERS NOT MEMBERS OF THE EDINBURGH INCORPORATION
UP TO 1810.

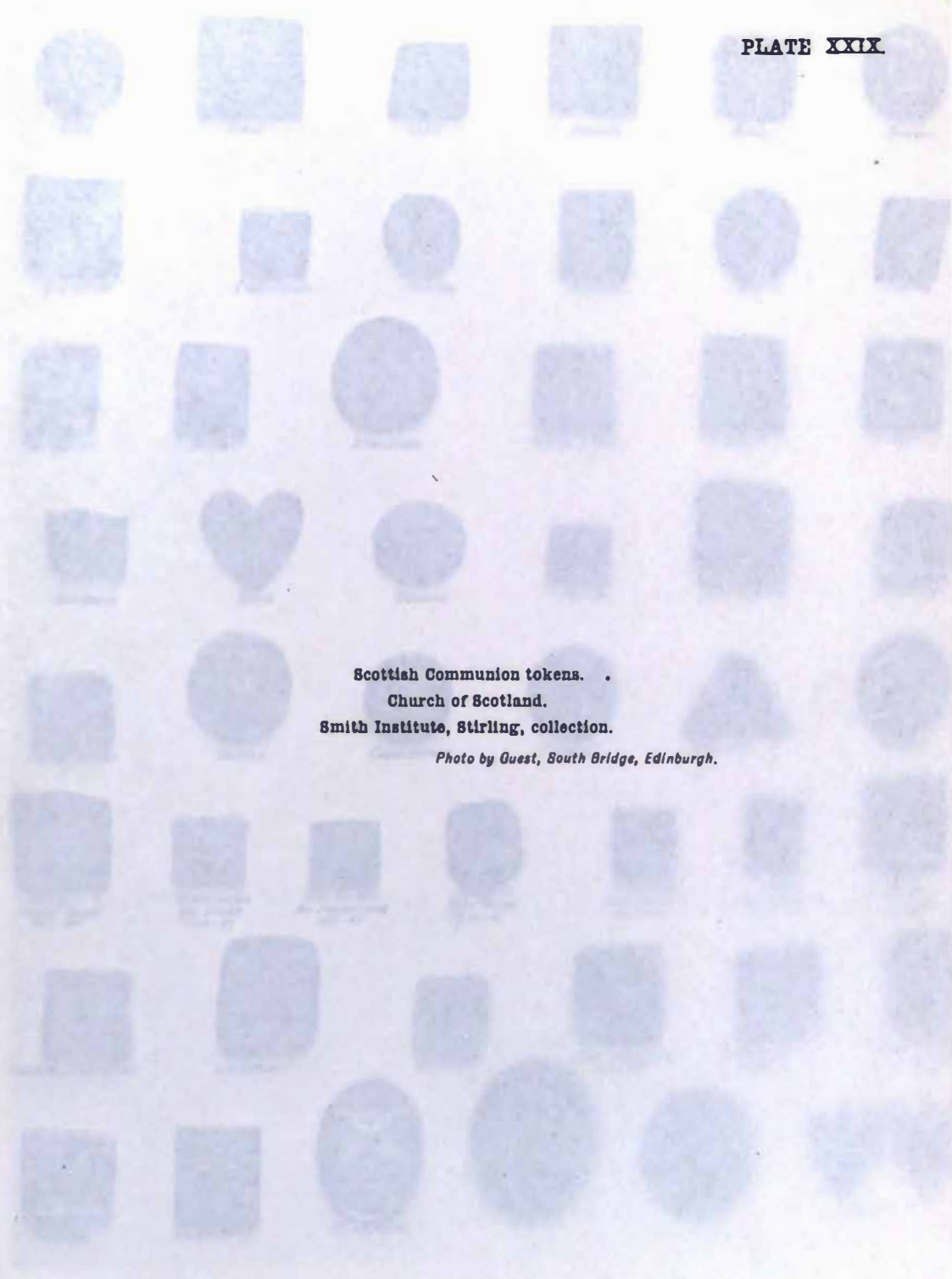
- William Coats, pewterer.
Shops, 1793, Calton;
1800, New Street, Canongate.
- James Ramage, pewterer.
Shop, 1793, Bristo Street.
- William Wright, pewterer.
Shop, 1793, Cowgate Head.
- George Kerr, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1774, Nether Bow.
- James Kinlock, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1774, West Bow.
- Mrs M'Queen, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1774, Nether Bow.
- John Riddoch, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1780, West Bow Head
- Alexander M'Nab, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1793, Potterrow.
- Thomas Neil, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1793, South Frederick Street.
- John Cay, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1800, 22 Leith Street.
- John Gilles, white-ironsmith.
Shop, 1800, 24 George Street.
- *J. Moyes, pewterer.
Shop, in 1871, West Bow.
- *Alexander Bain, pewterer.

LIST OF APPRENTICES OF THE EDINBURGH INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN, WHO
DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

1596.	⁴ Johne Weir,	apprenticed to Johne Weir.
1598.	Walter Sibbald,	Thomas Weir.
1603.	Johne Pattern,	James Sibbet.
1614.	William Weir,	Thomas Weir.
1617.	Andro Batie,	George Gledstano.
1618.	S—— Wod,	Cornelious Tayleour.
1632.	William Anderson,	Cornelious Tayleour.
1633.	James Crichtone,	Thomas Weir.
1633.	Archibald Blyte,	Robert Somervell.
1637.	James Young,	James Monteith.
1639.	Joseph Wallace,	James Monteith.
1641.	John Drummond,	James Monteith.
1642.	James Irving,	James Goldie.
1643.	John Lound,	Robert Thompson.
1644.	Alexander Gilles,	Thomas Weir.
1646.	Robert M'Clane,	James Monteith.
1646.	Alexander Whytson,	Robert Weir.
1646.	R—— Johnstone,	William Sibbald.
1646.	William Harvie,	John Harvie.
1647.	William Anderson,	Andro Borthwick.
1647.	John Pervis,	John Abernethie.
1649.	John Ormiston,	James Monteith.
1650.	S—— Hamilton,	Thomas Inglis.
1653.	Alexander Meggal,	John Harvie.
1654.	Robert Christie,	Thomas Edgar.
1654.	David Crichtoun,	Robert Weir.
1656.	George Inglis,	Thomas Inglis.
1656.	Robert Craigsone,	William Abernethie.
1656.	Andrew M'Onee,	James Harvie.
1657.	Thomas Fergusone,	Alexander Fergusone.
1657.	George Borthwick,	John Syde.
1657.	Robert Sandie,	John Sandie.
1666.	Robert Walter,	John Law.
1667.	George Leid,	James Herrin.
1667.	James Heriot,	Alexander Fergusone.
1667.	John Laing,	Samuel Mabie.
1669.	² Alexander Constein,	Archibald Napier.
1671.	John Alline,	Thomas Alline.
1673.	John Gibsone,	William Harvie.
1677.	William Allan,	Alexander Weir.
1678.	Thomas Hutton,	Alexander Finlay.
1679.	Charles Patterson,	Alexander Constein.
1679.	William Maekedowie,	John Watson.
1679.	George Shaw,	John Harvie.
1680.	John Wood,	John Ramsay.

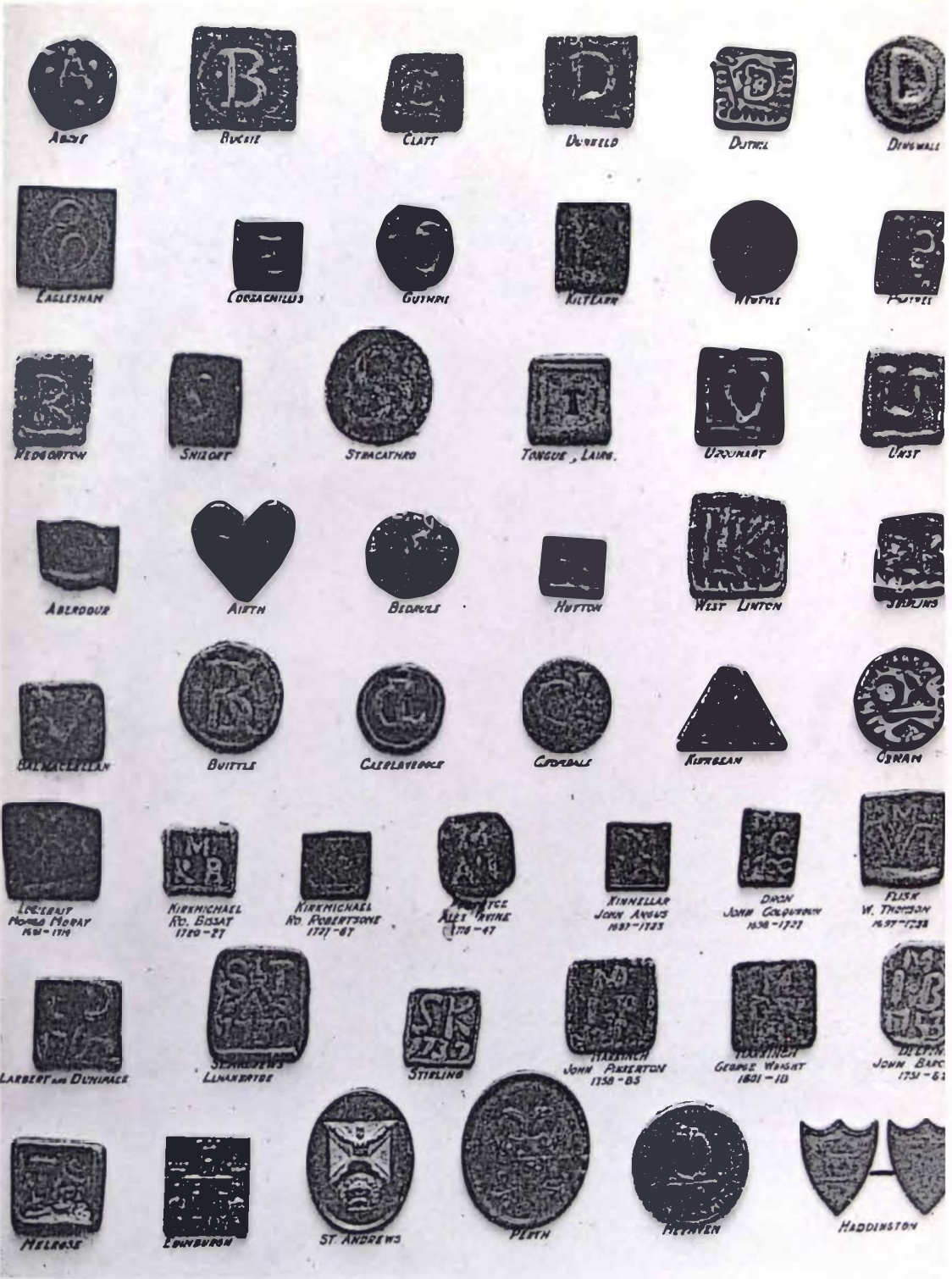
1681.	James Walker,	apprenticed to Samuel Walker.
1682.	James Ramsay,	" James Abernethie.
1682.	George Thorburn,	" Alexander Menzies.
1682.	William Davidson,	" John Abernethie.
1683.	² John Ramsay,	" Alexander Findlay.
1684.	David Symmer,	" Alexander Hunter.
1686.	Thomas Patterson,	" John Ramsay.
1687.	William Moirson,	" William Harvie.
1687.	Robert Pape,	" Alexander Menzies.
1688.	Alexander Brown,	" Samuel Walker.
1688.	² George Whyt,	" ¹ George Whyt.
1690.	John Courie,	" Robert Edgar.
1690.	William Hodgeart,	" Thomas Inglis.
1691.	Adam Rae,	" Alexander Findlay.
1691.	William Hendrie,	" William Harvie.
1691.	Daniel Dalrymple,	" Thomas Ingliä.
1692.	² John Anderson,	" James Herrin.
1693.	George Sennent,	" William Harvie.
1693.	James Pinkartoun,	" Robert Edgar.
1693.	James Patasone,	" David Penman.
1693.	John Wilsone,	" William Harvie.
1694.	Thomas Patersone,	" Alexander Findlay.
1694.	Robert Finlay,	" John Andersone.
1694.	James Whyte,	" Samuel Walker.
1695.	William Oswald,	" David Penman.
1695.	Andrew Mitchell,	" David Symmers.
1697.	John Young,	" James Symontoun.
1697.	James Brodie,	" William Harvie.
1701.	Walter Lauder,	" David Symmer.
1704.	John Seton,	" James Cowper.
1704.	David Cleghorn,	" David Symonds.
1708.	John Maitland,	" John Weir.
•1708.	² Robert Edgar,	" Alexander Brown.
1709.	John Graham,	" David Symmers.
1709.	Archibald Young,	" Robert Findlay.
1710.	Robert Inglis,	" Thomas Inglis.
1710.	James Clarksons,	" John Watson.
1711.	Daniel Phillips,	" James Edgar.
1711.	Andrew Adamson,	" Walter Patterson.
1713.	William Shiel,	" Robert Findlay.
1714.	Thomas Bruce,	" William Herring.
1714.	George Andersone,	" Walter Patterson.
1715.	James Symontoun,	" James Edgar.
1716.	John Tweedieson,	" Robert Kellowe.
1716.	Matthew M'Kell,	" John Jolly.
1716.	Patrick Vertson,	" Robert Findlay.
1718.	David Mitchell,	" Robert Reid.
1719.	John Buckynnes,	" James Edgar.

PLATE XXIX



**Scottish Communion tokens. .
Church of Scotland.
Smith Institute, Stirling, collection.**

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



ABER

BUCHIZ

CLATT

DUNFELD

DISTEL

DUNSMALL

LAGLESHAM

CORBACHILLIS

GUTHRIE

KILTEARN

NYOTHE

FAYTIE

HEDGORTHY

SHIGOT

STRACATHO

TANGOE, LAIR

UZUNHART

UAST

ABERDOR

AIRTH

BEARDS

HURTON

WEST LINTON

JUDLINS

BALMACEULRY

BUITLE

CLEPLATONCE

GORDALE

KUPREAN

CYRAN

*LORREAY
MORAY
160-174*

*KIRKMICHAEL
RO. BISSAT
1720-27*

*KIRKMICHAEL
RO. ROBERTSON
1771-87*

*JUSTICE
ALEX WYRE
1774-87*

*KINNELLAR
JOHN ANGLAS
1687-1723*

*DUCH
JOHN GOLDWINN
1636-1727*

*FLISK
W. THOMSON
1657-1738*

LARBERT AND DUHIMALE

*STIRLING
LNKARIBE*

STIRLING

*THORNTON
JOHN PEARSON
1756-85*

*THORNTON
GEORGE WAGHT
1801-10*

*DUFFIN
JOHN BANC
1751-61*

MELROSE

LONBURN

ST. ANDREWS

PETH

HETVEN

HADDINGTON

1719.	William Anderson,	apprenticed to	John Cuthbertsone.
1719.	Ebenezer Affleck,	"	Alexander Coulthard.
1719.	John Macpherson,	"	John Letham.
1719.	William Borthwicke,	"	Walter Waddel.
1719.	Alexander Gordon,	"	William Herrin.
1719.	Adam Banc,	"	Thomas Inglis.
1720.	Joseph Dawson,	"	Robert Findlay.
1721.	Thomas Simpson,	"	John Weir.
1721.	David Whyte,	"	John Cuthbertsone.
1723.	Robert Dougall,	"	Robert Findlay.
1724.	Archibald Symontoun,	"	James Edgar.
1724.	Adam M'Beth,	"	John Clarkson.
1724.	Robert Lowrie,	"	James Cowper.
1726.	William Glendinning,	"	Robert Veitch.
1730.	John Grey,	"	Robert Findlay.
1749.	William Anderson,	"	Adam Tait.
1749.	John Bruce,	"	Adam Anderson.
1757.	² John Scott,	transferred to	Adam Anderson.
1755.	Alexander Merchant,	apprenticed to	William Hunter.
1763.	James Dick,	"	William Ballantyne.
1770.	John Livingstone,	"	John Brown.
1772.	Thomas Stewart,	"	William Fraser.
1772.	William Rutherford,	"	William Fraser.
1772.	Robert Dobie,	"	John Fraser.
1776.	David Fortune,	"	Robert Brown.
1780.	Archibald Ponton,	"	William Fraser.
1784.	Archibald Liddel,	"	William Hunter.
1787.	Angus Donaldson,	"	John Harvie.
1787.	Thomas Fabing,	"	John Hardie.
1789.	Thomas Fairbairn,	"	John Hardie.
1792.	George Inglis,	"	James Wright.
1794.	Robert Kingsburgh,	"	William Hunter.
1798.	Ebenezer Braedwood,	"	James Sibbald.
1804.	George Banks,	"	John Sibbald.
1804.	John Alexander,	"	Adam Anderson.
1804.	William Bain,	"	Robert Kinnieburgh.
1805.	Adam Ramage,	"	James Wright.
1805.	Hugh Sanderson,	"	John Kelly.
1807.	John Runcieman,	"	John Kelly.
1807.	Alexander Grey,	"	Adam Anderson.
1812.	² John Ramsay,	"	Adam Anderson.

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND OTHERS BELONGING TO
THE CANONGATE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1707.	John MacKail,	mentioned as being a	master.
1707.	John Forbes,	"	"
1715.	Daniel Forbes,	"	"

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1720. Alexander Waddel, admitted as a freeman.
 1733. John Nanson, " "
 White-ironsmith.
 1729. William Tait, " "
 1749. William Allan, " "
 White-ironsmith.
 1762. Thomas Carmichael, " "
 White-ironsmith.
 1793. John Adam, " "
 White-ironsmith.

LIST OF APPRENTICES OF THE CANONATE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN, WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

1709. Alexander Stratton, apprenticed to John Forbes.

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE PERTH INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1697. William Lauder, admitted as a freeman.
 1603. James Lefrench, " "
 1605. ———— Wilson, " "
 1607. ———— Kinniborough, " "
 1608. George Dilster, " "
 1608. George Massie, " "
 Potter.
 1619. Thomas Rogers, mentioned.
 1628. John Bell, admitted as a freeman.
 1633. James Smyth, " "
 1641. ¹ Thomas Wilson, " "
 1653. Robert Dalzell, " "
 Brazier.
 1688. William Harvie, " "
 Apprenticed 1646 to
 John Harvie of
 Edinburgh.
 1695. ² Thomas Wilson, " "
 1706. Joseph Taylor, " "
 1706. John Thomsons, " "
 1708. George Browne, mentioned.
 1708. Mark Wood, admitted as a freeman.
 1712. John Gray,
 John Smith,
 Andrew Hamilton, } Appointed at this date as a committee to judge and
 David Bell, } give essays to stranger pewterers.
 David Donaldson, }
 1712. Henry Grahame, appointed as officer.

APPENDICES

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1714. John Ramsay, mentioned.
 1714. John Strachan, "
 1724. John Matthew, "
 Coppersmith.
 1726. Patrick Bennet, admitted as a freeman.
 1726. John Macgrowther, " "
 Coppersmith.
 1726. William Shiels, " "
 Boxmaster, 1729-1730;
 died, 1737.
 1726. Ninian Gray, " " pewterer.
 Coppersmith. Deacon
 several times between
 1724 and 1736. Bailie
 circa 1738.
 1733. Patrick Campbell, " " coppersmith and pewterer.
 1737. Patrick Hally, " " "
 Deacon, 1744-1747.
 1747. James Cuthbert, " " pewterer.
 Founder,—
 Watchmaker.
 •1750. ¹ David Young, " " coppersmith and pewterer.
 1750. " " " founder.
 1751. " " " white-ironsmith.
 Deacon in 1760.
 1756. James Richardson, " " pewterer.
 1756. " " " coppersmith.
 1756. " " " founder.
 Boxmaster, 1756.
 1757. ¹ James Douglas, " " founder.
 1761. James Richardson, mentioned.
 1765. ¹ James Douglas, admitted as a freeman founder.
 1770. David Dewar, liberty to trade.
 White-ironsmith, admitted freeman, 1771.
 1771. Patrick Bisset, admitted as a freeman pewterer and coppersmith.
 1772. " " " white-ironsmith.
 1771. William Richardson, " " coppersmith and pewterer.
 1772. John Young, " "
 Founder.
 1775. William Henderson, " "
 White-ironsmith.
 1776. James Ramsay, " "
 Coppersmith.
 1777. David Brown, " " founder and brazier.
 1780. John Brodie, " "
 Coppersmith.
 1781. Robert Menzies, " "
 Coppersmith.

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1787.	George Jamieson, Founder.	admitted as a freeman.	
1796.	² James Douglas, White-ironsmith.	" "	
1796.	John Clark, Coppersmith ; Brassfounder, 1801.	" "	
1796.	William Gray, White-ironsmith.	" "	
1801.	James Marshall, White-ironsmith.	" "	
1801.	David Mackie,	" "	white-ironsmith and coppersmith.
1801.	² David Young, Coppersmith.	" "	
1801.	Robert Ferguson, Brassfounder.	" "	

LIST OF APPRENTICES OF THE PERTH INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN, WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

1728.	John Hulbert,	apprenticed to	Ninian Gray.
1733.	Mungo Moncrieff,	"	Ninian Gray.
1734.	Malcom Macniven,	"	Patrick Campbell.
1738.	Patrick Murray,	"	Patrick Campbell.
1738.	Patrick Skinner,	"	Patrick Halley.
1739.	James Reid,	"	Patrick Campbell.
1747.	John Marshall,	"	Patrick Halley.
1750.	George Barland,	"	¹ David Young.
1750.	William Young,	"	Patrick Halley.
1751.	James Young,	"	² David Young.
1751.	Robert Shiels,	"	Patrick Campbell.
1752.	James Lockhart,	"	David Young.
1759.	George Beathie,	"	David Young.
1760.	Charles Bowio,	"	David Young.
1761.	James Maxton,	"	James Richardson.
1761.	William Richardson,	"	David Young.
1761.	John Young,	"	David Young.
1762.	John Kemp,	"	David Young.
1771.	Thomas Young,	"	David Young.
1771.	John Blaikie,	"	Patrick Bisset.
1772.	David Beveridge,	"	David Young.
1773.	Edmund Ferguson,	"	David Bisset.
1775.	James Brown,	"	William Richardson.
1776.	David Hay,	"	Patrick Bisset.
1777.	James Young,	"	John Young.
1779.	Robert Robertson,	"	James Ramsay.

1780.	John Brodie,	apprenticed to	Patrick Bisset.
1782.	Andrew Oliphant,	"	Patrick Bisset.
1794.	George Simson,	"	Robert Menzies.
1796.	Patrick Wallace,	"	Robert Menzies.
1796.	James M'Ewen,	"	John Clerk.

NOTE.—Down to the year 1762, all the apprentices were booked as apprentices to the copper-smith and pewterer arts; after that date no trade is specified.

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND OTHERS BELONGING TO
THE DUNDEE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1587.	Martein Gray,	mentioned in list of members.
1599.	Patrick Gray,	admitted as a freeman.
1611.	Thomas Hay,	" "
1611.	Andro Grieve,	" "
1625.	John Gray,	" "
1637.	Francis Young,	" "
1648.	James Gray,	" "
1649.	¹ Patrick Gilbert,	mentioned.
1649.	Johne Gilbert,	admitted as a freeman.
1652.	² Patrick Gilbert,	" "
1652.	Robert Hamiltone,	" "
	Deacon, 1668.	
1655.	George Gledsted,	" "
1668.	James Corbet,	" "
1680.	William Hamiltone,	admitted as a freeman.
1693.	Thomas Forrest,	" "
1715.	James Williamson,	" " white-ironsmith and copper-smith.
1715.	Patrick Williamson,	" " "
1727.	Patrick Samson,	" " "
1729.	Robert Procter,	" " white-ironsmith and copper-smith.
1737.	James Burton,	" " white-ironsmith.
1739.	Alexander Smith,	" " pewterer and cutler.
	Watchmaker.	
1742.	Robert Auchinleck,	" " white-ironsmith.
1746.	Robert Skinner,	" " coppersmith.
	Apprenticed to a pewterer.	
1747.	Robert Skinner,	" " white-ironsmith.
1749.	James Auchinleck,	" " "
1753.	John Thompson,	" " "
1759.	Gilbert Auchinleck,	" " "
1764.	David Currans,	" " "
1773.	Robert Millar,	" " "
1780.	Robert Robertson,	" " "
1782.	Thomas Soutar,	" " "
1791.	John Dikson,	" " "

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JOURNEYMAN SERVANTS TO MEMBERS OF THE DUNDEE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1716.	Thomas Kinnear,	servitor to Thomas Forrest, mentioned.
1718.	George Henderson,	journeyman to Thomas Forrest, "
1746.	John Thompson,	journeyman to Robert Auchinleck, "
1746.	David Currance,	" " "
1755.	David Swan,	journeyman to John Thompson, "

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS BELONGING TO THE ABERDEEN INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1581.	Patre Wilsoune,	mentioned.
1581.	Laurens Bell,	"
1633.	¹ Alexander Wilsone,	"
1641.	Robert Wilsone,	admitted as a freeman.
1656.	² Alexander Wilsone,	" "
1656.	George Gledstanis,	" "
1664.	George Ross,	" "
	Deacon, 1672.	
1713.	Hugh Ross,	" "
1723.	William Johnston,	" "
	Deacon, 1741-1742.	
1734.	Charles Dunbar.	" "
1765.	John Smith,	" "
	Deacon, 1780-1782.	

LIST OF APPRENTICES OF THE ABERDEEN INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

1669.	Francis Ross,	apprenticed to George Ross.
1672.	Johne Forbes,	" George Ross.
1682.	John M'Kenzie,	" George Ross.
1685.	Andrew Turner,	" George Ross.
1689.	Andrew Paip,	" George Ross.
1695.	William Ross,	" George Ross.
1721.	Robert Elphingstone,	" Hugh Ross.
1724.	Thomas Dnnbar,	" William Johnston.
1731.	Charles Black,	" William Johnston.
1731.	John Stewart,	" William Johnston.
1741.	George Westland,	" William Johnston.

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE ST ANDREWS INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1619.	James Wood,	mentioned.
1651.	² Robert Scot,	admitted as a freeman.
1680.	William Wood,	" "
1689.	William Hardie,	" "
1691.	Thomas Scott,	" "
1713.	Alexander Scott,	" "
1720.	Patrick Sampson,	" "

1759. Johne Cuthbert, mentioned as being a white-ironsmith.
 1771. Thomas Russel, admitted as a freeman white-ironsmith.
 1787. David Cuthbert, " " "

LIST OF APPRENTICES OF THE ST ANDREWS INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN, WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

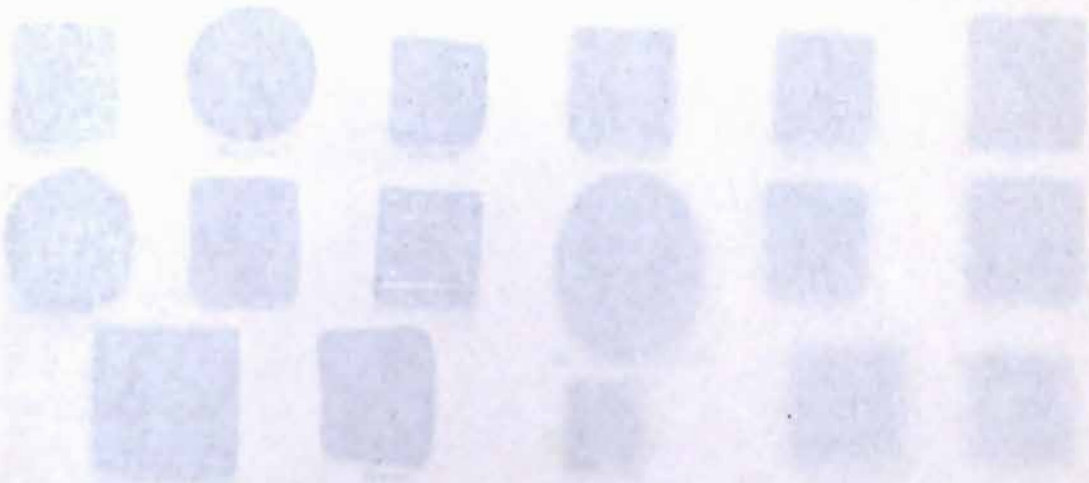
1672. Johne Gulland, apprenticed to ¹ Robert Scott, elder.

LIST OF FREEMEN PEWTERERS AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE GLASGOW INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1648. James Brownlee, admitted as a freeman.
 1652. ——— M'Ilvecar, " " white-ironsmith.
 1658. Andrew Bailye, " " "
 1659. John Johnestone, " " pewterer.
 1664. Robert Alexander, " " white-ironsmith.
 1681. Robert Browne, " " pewterer and white-ironsmith.
 1700. Archibald Carshill, " " " "
 1700. John Lyndsay, first mentioned as a founder.
 1706. " admitted as a freeman founder.
 1775. Allan Duncan, first mentioned.
 White-ironsmith.
 1775. John Ballantine, "
 White-ironsmith.
 1775. William Fleming, "
 Coppersmith.
 1776. Matthew Connel, "
 Pewterer. Admitted
 Coppersmith in 1778.
 1777. John MacAllasted, admitted as a freeman white-ironsmith.
 1777. John Muir, mentioned.
 Coppersmith and white-ironsmith.
 1777. Allan Duncan, admitted as a freeman coppersmith and white-ironsmith.
 1777. Robert Miller, " " coppersmith.
 1777. Adam Anderson, " " white-ironsmith.
 1778. John Wilson, mentioned.
 Brassfounder.
 1781. Patrick Lindzie, admitted as a freeman white-ironsmith.
 1781. Stephen Maxwell, " " coppersmith and white-ironsmith.
 1783. James Laing, " " " "
 1784. William Falconer, " " white-ironsmith.
 1784. Henry M'Neill, " " coppersmith.
 *1784. Stephen Maxwell, mentioned.
 Pewterer and Coppersmith.
 1784. James Law, mentioned.
 Coppersmith.
 1785. Charles Miller, admitted as a freeman coppersmith.

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1785.	Matthew Maxwell,	admitted as a freeman	white-ironsmith.
1785.	James Gilbraith,	" "	"
1785.	James Kinneburgh,	" "	pewterer.
1785.	James Pollard,	" "	coppersmith.
1785.	James Dawson,	" "	brassfounder.
1785.	James Galbraith,	" "	white-ironsmith.
1785.	George Lyon,	" "	"
1786.	James Wylie,	" "	coppersmith and white-iron- smith.
1786.	Adam Wright,	" "	coppersmith.
1787.	Andrew Machan,	" "	brassfounder.
1788.	Andrew M'Kendrick,	" "	pewterer.
1788.	James Scott,	" "	coppersmith and white-iron- smith.
1789.	James Rennie,	" "	white-ironsmith.
1789.	John M'Indoe,	" "	"
1789.	¹ Alexander Morton,	" "	"
1791.	William Smellie,	" "	coppersmith.
1791.	James Carse,	" "	coppersmith and white-iron- smith.
1791.	Dugald M'Vain,	" "	pewterer and white-iron- smith.
1791.	James Buchanan,	" "	white-ironsmith.
1791.	² Alexander Morton,	" "	"
1792.	Alexander Forest,	" "	coppersmith.
1792.	John Logan,	" "	"
1792.	Henry Hemming,	" "	white-ironsmith.
1792.	James Carse, mentioned.		Coppersmith.
1793.	John Mackeno,	admitted as a freeman	brassfounder.
1793.	Andrew Coats,	" "	"
1793.	Dougald M'Vean, mentioned.		Coppersmith and White-ironsmith.
1794.	Johne Hogg,	admitted as a freeman	white-ironsmith.
1794.	Shelton Coventry, mentioned.		Pewterer.
1794.	William Drow,	admitted as a freeman	white-ironsmith.
1794.	John Lyon,	" "	"
1794.	James Snodgrass,	" "	"
1794.	Robert Beith,	" "	"
1797.	Norman Kerr,	" "	coppersmith.
1797.	John Leechman,	" "	white-ironsmith.
1798.	James M'Vicar,	" "	"
1798.	Hugh M'Dougall,	" "	"
1798.	Andrew Graham,	" "	brassfounder.
1799.	Thomas Steele,	" "	"
1799.	Archibald & William Coats,	mentioned as being	pewterers.
1800.	James Law, mentioned.		White-ironsmith.

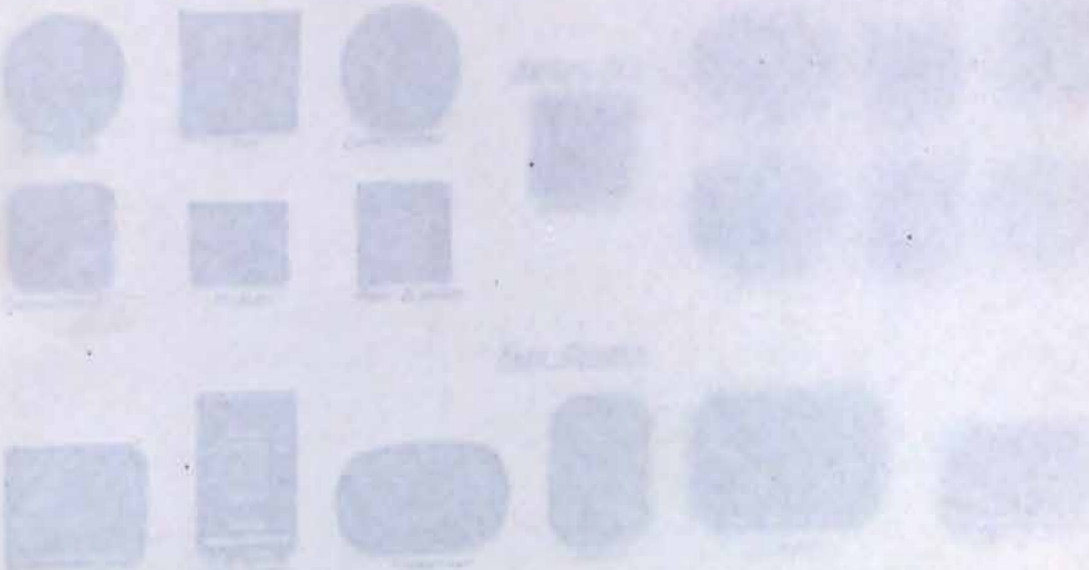


Scottish Communion tokens.

Scottish Episcopal Church ; United Presbyterian Church ; Reformed
Presbyterian Church ; Borean Church ; Original Secession
Church ; Free Church.

Smith Institute, Stirling, collection.

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



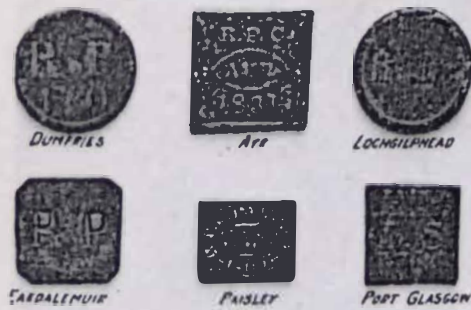
SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN



REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN



ORIGINAL SECESSION

BEREAN CHURCH



FREE CHURCH



LIST OF APPRENTICES BELONGING TO THE GLASGOW INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN, WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE QUALIFIED AS FREEMEN.

1776.	Joseph M'Kendrick,	apprenticed to	Mathew Connel.
1784.	David Corbet,	"	Stephen Maxwell.
1785.	John Fairlay,	"	Robert Graham and James Wardrop.
1787.	John Gavin,	"	" "
1790.	Walter Ewing,	"	" "
1791.	James Wise,	"	" "
1791.	Thomas Wilson,	"	" "
1792.	Robert Turner,	"	" "
1794.	James Coventry,	"	" "
1797.	William M'Whannel,	"	Archibald and William Coats.

LIST OF FREEMEN POWTERERS BELONGING TO THE STIRLING INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

1599.	Robert Robertson,	mentioned.
	Powterer.	
	Deacon at this	
	date.	
1605.	John Scott,	"
	Powterer.	
1607.	Robert Patersono,	"
	Goldsmith.	
	Powterer.	
	Deacon at this	
	date.	
1610.	James Hoygie,	"
	Powterer.	

After 1620 the records are lost.

NOTE.—All the names given in the foregoing lists are those of powterers, except when otherwise described.

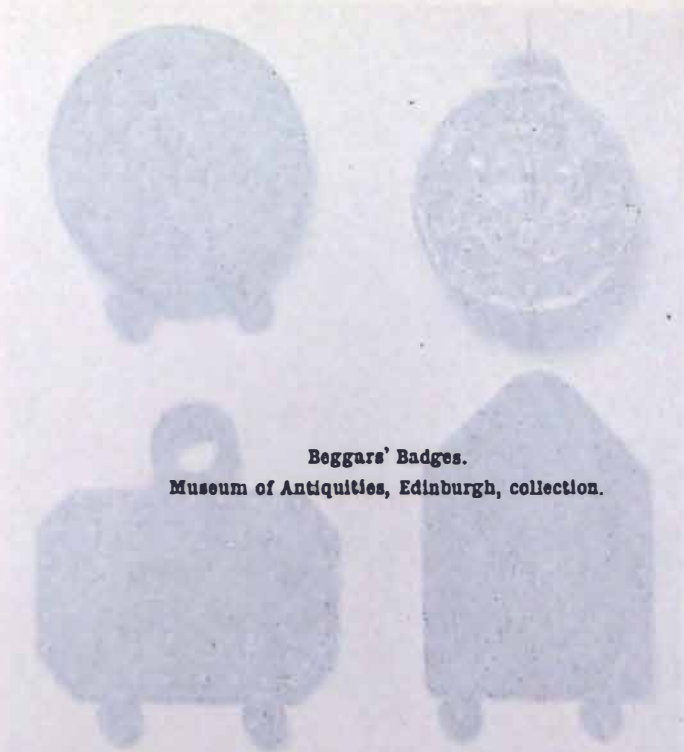
APPENDIX C.

LIST OF SCOTTISH PEWTER PIECES IN THE PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND.

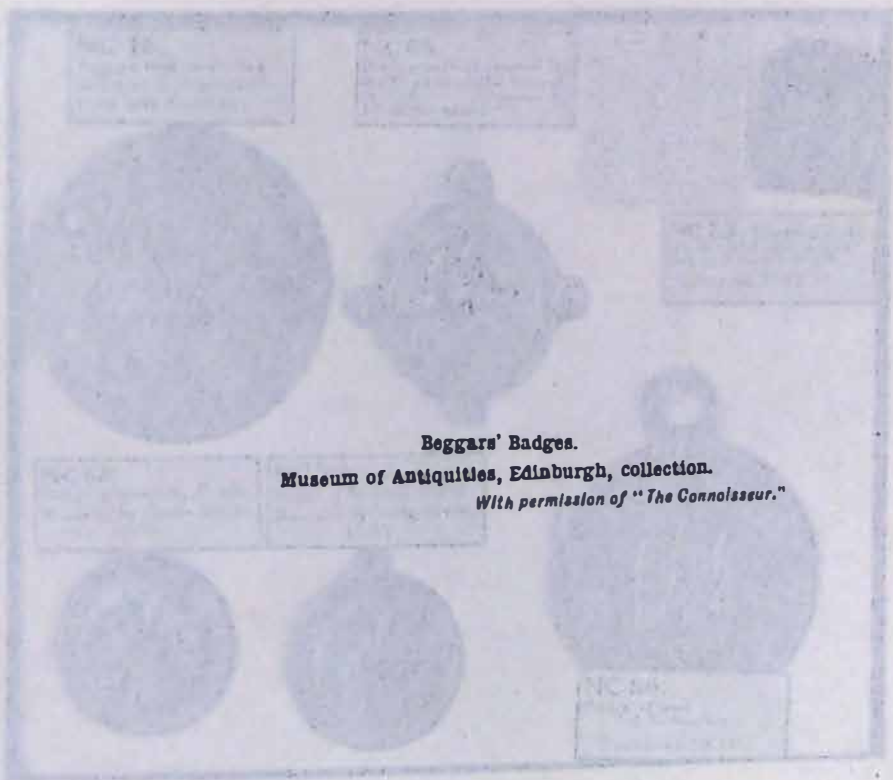
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

1. "Tappit hen" type of measure, "chopin" size, found when the foundations of the present North Bridge, Edinburgh, were being dug. $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, to top of lip.
Marks on top of lid, the initials, H. R.
C. D.
T.
On the outside of lip near handle: I A castle A
Maker's mark of ³ James Abernethie. 1669
See Plate XXII. See Appendix A.
2. Two small bowls, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.
Marks upon inside of bottom : }
- - - LER in a ribbon.
A crown.
A thistle.
Glasgow in a ribbon.
3. A mutchkin measure, without lid, pot-bellied shape, early eighteenth century type.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
No Marks. See Plate XXIII.
4. A measure with lid, spout and wooden handle, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial pints capacity. Early nineteenth century.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
Engraved on the body,
"Wine Company of Scotland."
Marks stamped upon inside of lid, "Wi, Um, Sc, ott."
5. A quaigh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, quite plain.
Marks on the two lugs or handles : I. H.
A scroll.
"R. Wellwood."
A. A.
A scroll.
"Dunfermilina."

The words "R. Wellwood" and "Dunfermilina" appear to have been added at a later date than the initials. See Plate IV.



Beggars' Badges.
Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, collection.



Beggars' Badges.
Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, collection.
With permission of "The Connoisseur."



NC 18.
Beggar's Badge issued
in 1817 and inscribed
PASS AND REPASS.



NC 68.
Badge in lead issued by
the Town-Council of Kirkwall,
in 1874. Presented by
H. Williamson.



The badge has a diameter of 1 1/2 inches and is made of lead. It is inscribed with the words 'PASS AND REPASS' and the number '1847'. The central figure is a crown and shield. The badge is presented by H. Williamson.



NC 83. Beggar's Badge
of rolled lead with inscribed
Cross and the initials B.B.
Purchased 1897.

NC 69.
Badge of Jonsaway Parish.
Presented by Charles Black;
1887.



NC 70.
Badge of Gullible Parish.
Presented by Charles Black;
1887.



NC 88.
Badge of lead
of Kirkcaldy;
Purchased 1899.

6. A small deep pewter plate, part missing. Appears to be of sixteenth century work.
 5½ inches diameter.
 Marks upon upper side of rim : (1) "F" in a leaf-shaped beaded oval.
 (2) A lion rampant in a shield.
7. Scot's pint or "tappit hen," knob or crest to top of lid.
 Height to top of lip 9¼ inches, outside measurement.
 Marks on front of body : the initials, I. D.
 "Libbn. Wynd."
 I. D. is said to stand for Johnnie Dowie, a well-known tavern keeper of the eighteenth century, who had an inn in Libborton's Wynd.
8. "Tappit hen" without crest, similar in other respects to No. 7.
 Marks on top of lid : initials, W. R.
 M. I.
9. "Tappit hen" similar to Nos. 7 and 8.
 Marks on lip : initials, A. S.
10. A communion cup upon stem, 8½ inches high, 5⅛ inches diameter across top of cup.
 Marks : Inscription on front. "Church of Relief. Abordeen."
 1801.
11. "Tappit hen" similar to Nos. 8 and 9.
 Marks : initials on top of lid, I. H.
 M. D.
12. "Tappit hen" similar to above.
 Marks : none.
13. Sepulchral chalice and paten, in fragments, found in the graveyard of the Parish Church, Bervie, Kincardineshire, fifteenth century.
14. Church collection plate, 20½ inches diameter, 1½ inches deep, eighteenth century type.
 Marks on back. Four small marks : (1) A thistle.
 (2) An expanded rose.
 (3) ———
 (4) A lion rampant.
 Initials : W. B.
 B. D.
15. Church collection plate, 20 inches diameter, 1½ inches deep, eighteenth century type.
 Marks upon back : { An expanded rose.
 { Edinburgh upon a ribbon.
 Four small marks : (1) A thistle.
 (2) A rose.
 (3) W.H.
 (4) A skull.
 The marks are those of ² William Hunter. See Appendix A.
 Initials : I. H.

16. Plate, 21 inches diameter, shallow type.
 Marks upon back : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Robert upon a ribbon.} \\ \text{A warrior riding upon a horse.} \\ \text{Edgar upon a ribbon.} \end{array} \right.$
 All in an oval and twice repeated. See Appendix A.
17. A collection of beggars' badges, many of them being of pewter. See Plate XXXI.
18. A collection of Scottish communion tokens.
 Besides these pieces of Scottish pewter-ware there are several others, but none of them show any distinct shape, or bear any mark by which they may be identified as being of Scottish make.

SMITH INSTITUTE, STIRLING.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint pot imperial size. English type with tapering sides, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
 Marks on outside near lip : 319. and Paisley stamp. See Appendix A.
2. "Tappit hen," no top or crest.
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from bottom to top of lip.
 Marks upon lid : the initials, C. L.
 M. C.
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint imperial measure ale-cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter across top.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " bottom.
 Early nineteenth century. Marked at bottom, "Rob Whyte." See Appendix A.
4. Curious bottle-shaped measure about 1 gill (Scots), 3 inches high.
 Marks on bottom. Aberdeen stamp, see Chapter XIII. See Plate IV.
5. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint imperial measure ale-cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter across top.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " bottom.
 Early nineteenth century. No marks.
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint imperial measure ale-cup. Standing upon pedestal, bell-shaped bowl, first half of nineteenth century.
 4 inches high. $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter across top.
 Marks on bottom : "Wm. Reid." See Appendix A.
7. Two measures called 4-glass measures or "muckle gills," domed lids, early nineteenth century type.
 Marks cast upon top of lids : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Four.} \\ \text{A crown.} \\ \text{Glass.} \end{array} \right.$
8. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gill measure, imperial size, domed lid, early nineteenth century type.
 Marks upon inside of lid in cast letters. : "Robt. Whyte, Edinburgh."
 See Appendix A.

9. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint measure, imperial size, domed lid, early nineteenth century type.
 Marks upon lip: The Glasgow stamp. See Appendix A.
 On lid: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Imperial.} \\ \text{A crown.} \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{-pint.} \end{array} \right.$
10. $\frac{1}{2}$ -mutchkin measure, ball thumb-piece, baluster shape, early nineteenth century.
 Marks: cast letters inside of lid: "Rob. Whyte, Edin."
 See Appendix A.
11. Chopin measure, "tappit hen" type, no knob or crest.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high from outside of bottom to top of lip.
 Marks: initials on lid, W.W.
12. Scots pint, or "tappit hen" imperfect.
13. Three standard 1-gallon measures.
 Two standard $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon measures.
 Each bears the seal of Stirling—a wolf upon a rock.
 It is impossible to say definitely to what date these pieces belong, but they are probably of Queen Anne's reign, 1707, as they are similar in appearance to bronze ones of that period.
 No pewterer's mark. See Plate XXI.
14. Small plain salt cellar standing upon a low foot, eighteenth century type.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across top.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
15. Ditto ornamented. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across top.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
16. Plate, shallow type, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, eighteenth century type.
 Marks on back: A crown.
X
 Four small marks in shields: (1) A thistle.
 (2) An expanded rose.
 (3) } Indecipherable.
 (4) }
- Maker's name and mark indecipherable.
 Owner's initials, R.B.
17. Plate, shallow type, 9 inches in diameter.
 Marks upon back:
 STEPHEN CRA- - -
 16 A crown 90
 An expanded rose.
 The stamp is of circular form.
 Owner's initials, I. R.
 I. G.

18. Small flagon with spout, and lid which is finished with a crest, first half of eighteenth century type.
5 inches high from outside of bottom to top of lip.
No marks. See Plate XVIII.
19. Plate, shallow type, 9 inches diameter, eighteenth century type.
Marks upon back: A crown.
(a) { An expanded rose.
 { Fleming in a ribbon.
(b) { May Trade in a ribbon.
 { A bust of a man wearing a large wig.
 { Flourish in a ribbon.
(c) Extra Fino Hard Metal in a label.
(d) A crown.

X

See Appendix A.

20. Communion cup, early eighteenth century or late seventeenth century type.
Pellet ornament round top of bowl and round base. Short stem.
5 inches high.
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ „ across bowl.
No marks. See Plate XIV.
21. Bowl about 9 inches diameter, ornamented with punched ornament upon rim and bottom, middle seventeenth century type.
Marks on upper side of rim: A A crown B.
A thistle head.
Owner's initials, M.
R. M. See Plate XX.
22. A quigh small size.
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.
1 inch high.
No marks. See Plate IV.
23. Two communion cups upon stems. Both bear the following engraved inscription, "Belonging to the Associate Congregation at Dunblane."
Middle of eighteenth century type.
9 inches high.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across top of bowl.
No marks.
Flagon of same set.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across top.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ bottom.

Marks upon inside of bottom of flagon :—



Flagon has the same inscription upon it as the cups. See Appendix A.

24. A chamber pot.

Marks upon back : A crown.

X

Four small marks in shields.

- (1) A thistle.
- (2) A. K.
- (3) EDIN.
- (4) An expanded rose.

The marks are those of Andrew Kinnear. See Appendix A.

25. Plate, shallow type, 16½ inches diameter, eighteenth century type.
Has the following engraved inscription upon the upper side of rim :
"Associate Congregation of Methven, 1739."

Marks upon back : { A name indecipherable.
A crown.
An expanded rose with leafy foliage on either side.
Perth in a ribbon.

Four small marks : (1) D.Y.
(2) A thistle.
(3) A skipping lamb.
(4) An expanded rose.

The marks are those of ¹ David Young. See Appendix A.

26. Flagon, flat-lidded type, last half of eighteenth century.
Eighteenth century type, 8¾ inches high.

Marks upon inside of bottom : A crown

X

Three small marks : (1) I.W.
(2) *Indecipherable.*
(3) EDIN.

The marks are those of James Wright. Appendix A.

Bears upon body the engraved inscription :—

"Associate Congregation, Down."

27. Flagon, companion to No. 26.

8¾ inches high.

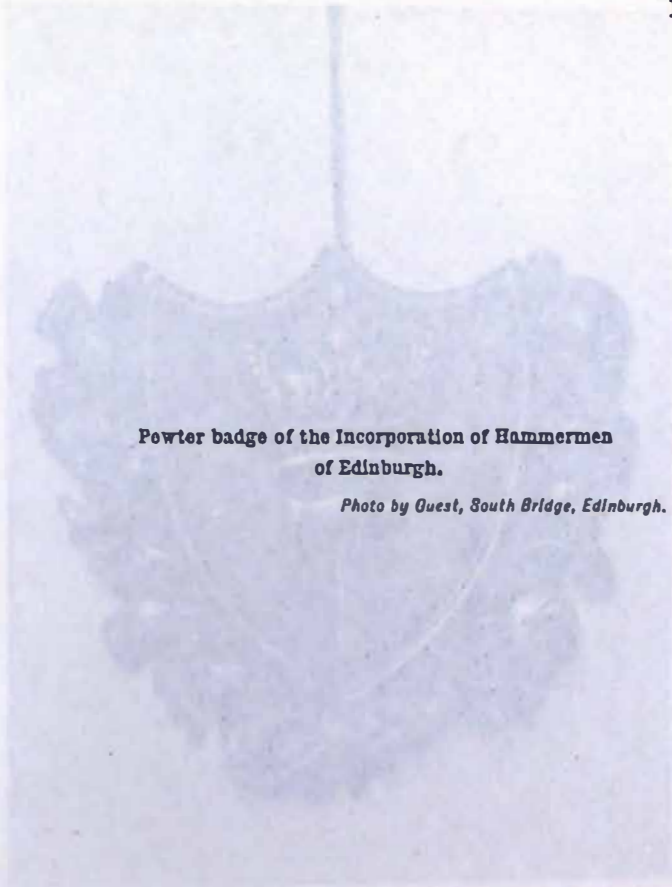
Marks upon inside of bottom : "W. Scott." See Appendix A.

28. Four communion cups belonging to the above flagons. Upon stems.
 $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high.
 5 inches diameter across top of bowl.
 No Marks. See Plate XV.
29. Four communion cups upon stems, belonging to the original Secession Church in Scotland; each bears the following engraved inscription :—
 "Veritas Vincit."
 "Belonging to the Rev^d. Eb^{sr}. Erskine and Dissenting Kirk Session of Stirling, 1740."
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter across top of bowl.
 No marks. See Plate XV.

There are four small flagons belonging to the above set bearing the same stamp as No. 23. They are of a different date to the cups, and bear the following engraved inscription :—

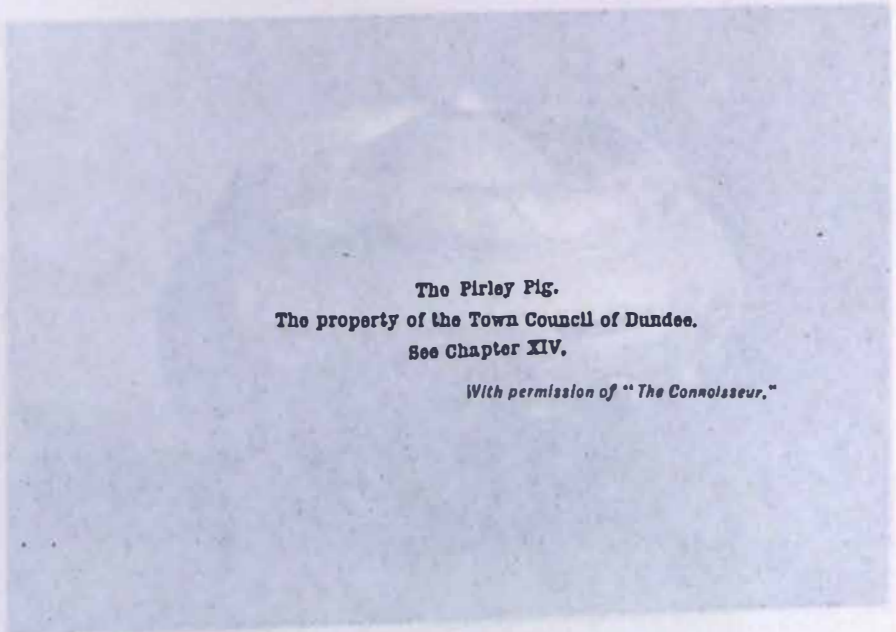
"Belonging to the Rev. Mr Robert Campbell, Dissenting Kirk Session of Stirling."

30. Two token moulds made of pewter.
 Note.—Token moulds made of pewter are very rare. See Plate XXIII.
31. Two communion flagons, flat-lidded type.
 Eighteenth century type, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.
 Marks upon inside of bottom :
 { Robert.
 { A bird looking over its left shoulder,
 { and standing upon a globe, with
 { foliage upon either side.
 { Kinnieborough.
 Engraved Inscription upon both : "Associate Congregation, Dunning, 1799."
 See Appendix A.
32. Four communion cups upon stems, belonging to the above flagons.
 $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches high.
 $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter across top of bowl.
 No marks. See Plate XVI.
33. Plate, shallow type, 15 inches diameter. Eighteenth century type.
 Marks upon back indecipherable.
34. Plate, deep type. Eighteenth century type.
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.
 $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep.
 Marks upon back :
 { A crown.
 { An expanded rose.
 { Name indecipherable.
35. Church collection plate, deep type. Eighteenth century type.
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep.
 No Marks.



**Pewter badge of the Incorporation of Hammermen
of Edinburgh.**

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



The Pirley Fig.

**The property of the Town Council of Dundee.
See Chapter XIV.**

With permission of "The Connoisseur."



36. Collection plate from Dunning Church, deep type. Eighteenth century type.
 16½ inches diameter.
 1½ inches deep.
 Marks upon back: Initials, I. C.
 I. C.
 T. H.
 T. H.
37. Church collection plate, shallow type. Has the following engraved inscription upon upper side of rim: "Associate Church of Methven, 1759."
 16½ inches diameter.
 Marks the same as those upon No. 25.
38. Three toddy ladles, wooden handles.
 No marks. See Plate XXXIV.
39. A "rummer" ladle.
 Marks upon lower side of handle: "Rob., ert., Wh., ytc."
40. A rummer ladle, rat-tail handle, early eighteenth century type.
 No marks. See Plate XXXIV.
41. Plate, shallow type, 9½ inches diameter, eighteenth century type.
 No marks.
42. Plate, shallow type, 9½ inches diameter, eighteenth century type.
 Marks upon back: { A crown.
 An expanded rose.
 John Merchant.
- NOTE.—Possibly an Edinburgh mark.
43. Plate, deep type, eighteenth century type.
 13½ inches diameter.
 ¾ inch deep.
 Marks upon back. Owner's initials, D. B.
 I. R.
44. A pewter snuff mull in the shape of a horn, no marks, and some pewter mounted snuff boxes marked with the name Durie. See Plate XXXIII.
45. Beggars' Badges.
46. A large collection of communion tokens. See Plates XXIX. and XXX.
 There are many other pieces of pewter, but none of them appear to be of Scottish manufacture.

KELVINGROVE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, GLASGOW.

1. ½-pint measure, imperial size.
 Domed lid, first half of nineteenth century type.
 Stamped upon outside of lip: "Reid & Sons, Glasgow."

DICK INSTITUTE, KILMARNOCK.

1. A communion cup with the following engraved inscription: "Hope Street Relief Church, Lanark, 1836."

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, MONTROSE.

1. A church flagon with the following engraved inscription: "Associate Congregational Church, Johnshaven, 1769."
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height to outside of lip.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across mouth.
6 " " base.

THE MUSEUM, HAWICK.

1. Church flagon, bears the following engraved inscription: "Associate Congregation, Hawick, 1769."
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high to top of lip.
No marks.
2. Communion cup, bears the following engraved inscription: "Associate Congregation, Hawick, 1769."
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.
4 inches diameter across top of bowl.
Marks (1) on the bowl of cup: { A thistle.
 { J. Gardiner, Edin., in a ribbon.
(2) Four small marks in shields: (1) J. G.
 (2) A thistle.
 (3) An expanded rose.
 (4) A fleur-de-lys.

See Appendix A.

3. Communion cup bears the following engraved inscription, "Associate Congregation of Hawick, 1776."
 $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.
 $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter across top of bowl.

NOTE.—The periods to which the various specimens are assigned must only be taken as being approximately correct, except where the pieces are actually dated.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF PEWTER CHURCH PLATE BELONGING TO THE VARIOUS CONGREGATIONS OF OLD FOUNDATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Church of St Mary on the Rock, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Plate, deep type.

About 9 inches diameter.

Marks :

A crown,
Thistle,
James Wright, } *oval shape.*

Three small marks :

- (1) I.W.
- (2) A leopard's head.
- (3) EDIN.

See Appendix A.

Church of St Margaret of Scotland, Forgue, Aberdeenshire.

Church flagon with double-curved handle, lid and spout, English type.

Height to top of lid, 15 inches.

No marks.

Church of St John the Evangelist, Longside, Aberdeenshire.

Three chalices, tumbler shape.

11 inches high.

4½ inches diameter across bowl.

Paten, 7 inches diameter.

Flagons, 12 inches high.

Pieces bear sacred monogram and cross.

No maker's marks.

The above vessels, although provided for the church, were never in use.

Church of St Matthew, Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

Alms dish.

11½ inches diameter.

Marks upon back : maker's touch twice repeated but indecipherable.
JOHN SMITH in a label.

Paten, 9½ inches diameter.

Marks upon back those of John Barker, London.

Chalice, tumbler shape.

6½ inches high.

3½ " diameter across top.

2½ " " " " bottom.

Bears the following engraved inscription, "Mr Alexr. Keith at Cruden, 1730."

No Marks.

Chalice, tumbler shape.

6½ inches high.

3¾ " diameter across top.

2½ " " " " bottom.

Chalice, tumbler shape.

Same as the above.

Flagon, 11 inches high.

3¾ inches diameter across top.

No marks upon either the chalices or flagon.

(No further details to hand.)

Church of all Saints, Woodhead, Aberdeenshire.

Flagon, domed lid, with crest or knob, spout and double-curved handle.

16 inches high to top of lid.

5 inches diameter across top.

7½ " " " " bottom.

Marks: A crown, } *twice repeated*
X

Four small marks: (1) } *indecipherable.*
(2) }
(3) A buckle.
(4) R. P.

Possibly a London maker's marks.

Two plates, deep type.

8 inches diameter.

2 inches deep.

Marks upon back: Touch of John Townsend, a London maker.

Plate, deep type.

9½ inches in diameter.

1 inch deep.

Mark upon back same as that upon the other plate, with the addition of Thomas Collin's mark, another London maker.

Plate, deep type.

10½ inches diameter.

1½ inches deep.

Marks upon back: Superfino } *in label.*
Hard metal, }

{ Robert in a ribbon.
— indecipherable.
— in ribbon.
— name indecipherable.

Small alms dish with pierced lug or handle.

5½ inches diameter.

2 inches deep.

No marks.

Such a dish is very rare if of Scottish make, though there are no indications to show this.

Church of St George, Folla Rule, Aberdeenshire.

Two plates, deep type.

9 inches diameter each.

Marks upon back. Touch of John Townsend, a London maker.

Two bowls.

8 inches diameter.

Marks upon back the same as above with the addition of 1748 to the stamp.

Two flagons, flat-lidded type, with spout.

8 inches high.

4 " diameter across mouth.

5 " " " " bottom.

Marks upon inside of bottom of each : { William in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings
looking over its left shoulder,
and standing upon a globe,
with foliage upon either side.
Hunter in a ribbon.

See Appendix A.

A plate.

13 inches diameter.

Marks upon back mostly indecipherable, but appear to be those of
—Jacobs, a London maker, and a crown, } *twice repeated.*

Initials, A. P.

The A. P. probably stands for Arthur Petrie, Bishop of Moray, who was incumbent of Folla Rule from 1763-1786. He used these initials.
(No further particulars to hand.)

Church of St James, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

A large plate, deep variety.

16½ inches diameter.

1¾ inches deep.

Upon upper side of rim the engraved letters, A.S.O.R., probably donor's initials.

Upon the same side of rim, and opposite
to the initials, the initial A.

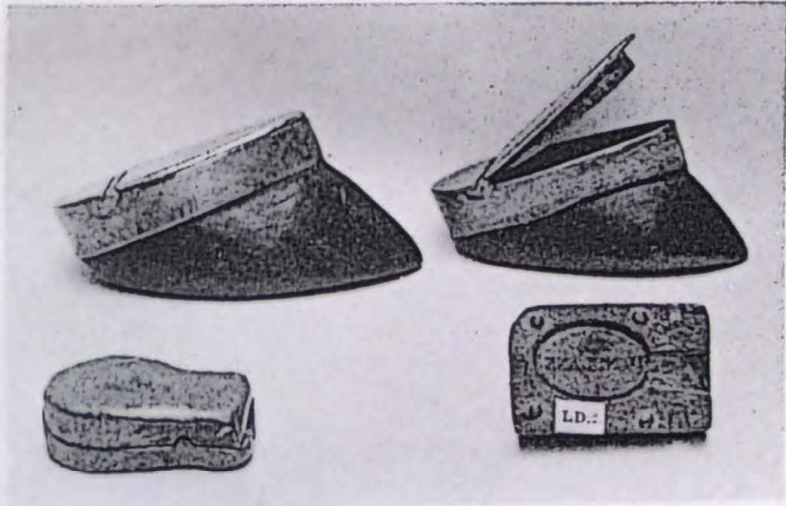
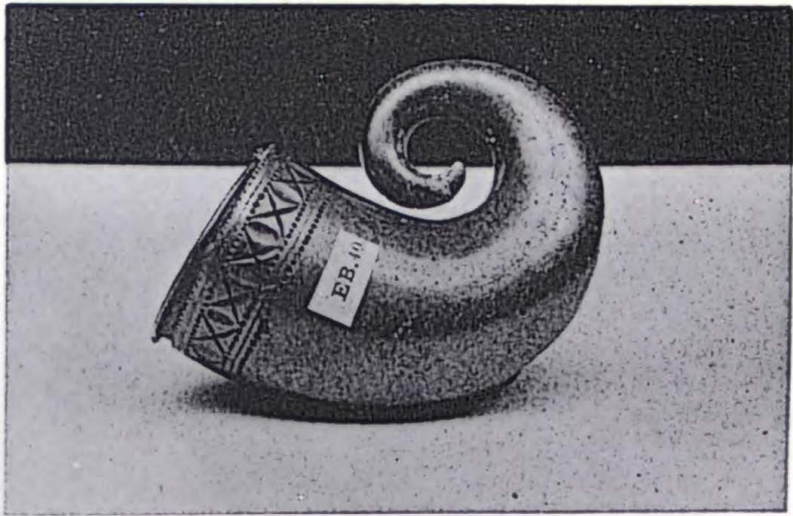
Three chalices, tumbler type, overhanging lips.

6½ inches high.

Mouth 3½ inches diameter.

Base 2¾ inches.

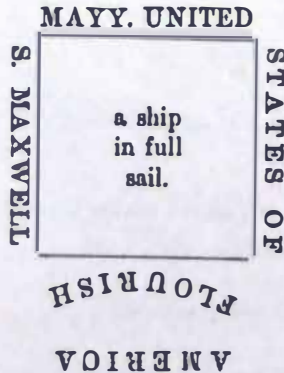
Engraved upon two of the cups only, the word "Stonehyve," the old name for Stonehaven.



Plate, deep type.

9 inches diameter.

Marks upon back :—



This mark is twice repeated, and the word "London" appears in a separate label. See Appendix A. See Plate VI.

Some of the older pewter plate belonging to this congregation, which dates back to 1745, is said to have been enclosed in the stone altar of the present church.

Church of St Ternan, Muchalls, Kincardineshire.

Plate, deep type.

12 inches diameter.

1 inch deep.

No marks.

Plate, deep type, engraved on front, a Greek cross, I. H. S., and three nails converging to a point, below.

9½ inches diameter.

1 inch deep.

Marks upon back : John Smith in a label.

Paten, scalloped edges ; engraved same device as plate upon front.

9½ inches diameter.

Marks upon back : the mark of a London maker.

Chalice, bell-shaped tumbler type upon moulded base.

4½ inches high.

3½ " diameter across top.

No marks.

Flagon, flat-lidded type.

9½ inches high.

4½ " diameter across top.

Church of St Philip, Catterline, Kincardineshire.

A Flagon same as that at Laurencekirk.

Church of St Laurence, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.

Three communion cups or chalices, tumbler form, one of which has been cut down.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ diameter across top.

No marks.

Paten, engraved upon front, the sacred monogram, and three nails converging to a point, below.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

Marks upon back, a London maker's mark.

Small flagon or laver, domed lid, with crest.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ diameter across mouth.

No marks.

Large flagon, with domed lid and crest or knob, and double-curved handle, late eighteenth century, English type.

13 inches high.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ diameter across top of mouth.

No marks.

The small flagon or laver, and possibly the large one, as well, was given by Bishop Abernethy in 1791. See Plate VIII.

Church of St Drostan, Lochlee, Forfarshire.

Alms dish, deep type.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ deep.

No marks.

Plate, deep type, used for collection at communion.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

$\frac{3}{4}$ „ deep.

Marks upon back : A crown.

X

Four small marks : (1) A thistle.

(2) An expanded rose.

(3) W. H.

(4) A skull.

Marks of ^s William Hunter. See Appendix A.

A flagon with lid.

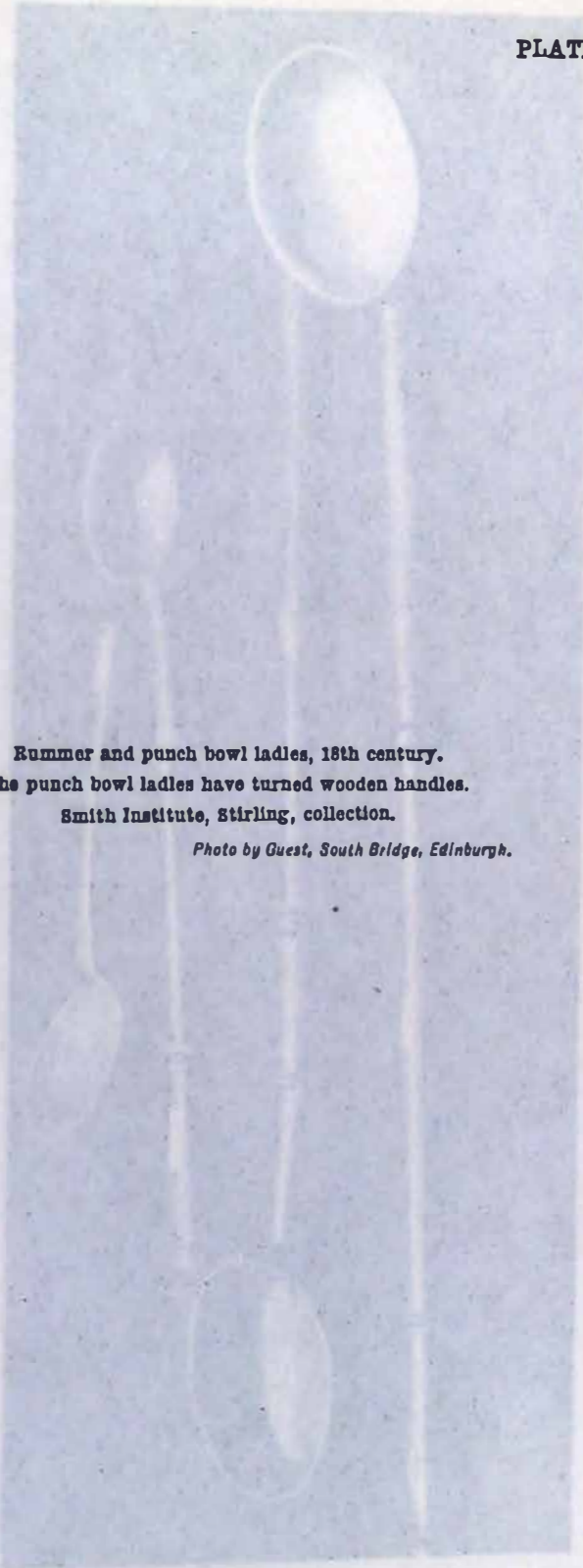
11 inches high.

Has engraved upon body, the sacred monogram, and a Maltese cross above, and three nails converging to a point, below.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Elgin, Morayshire.

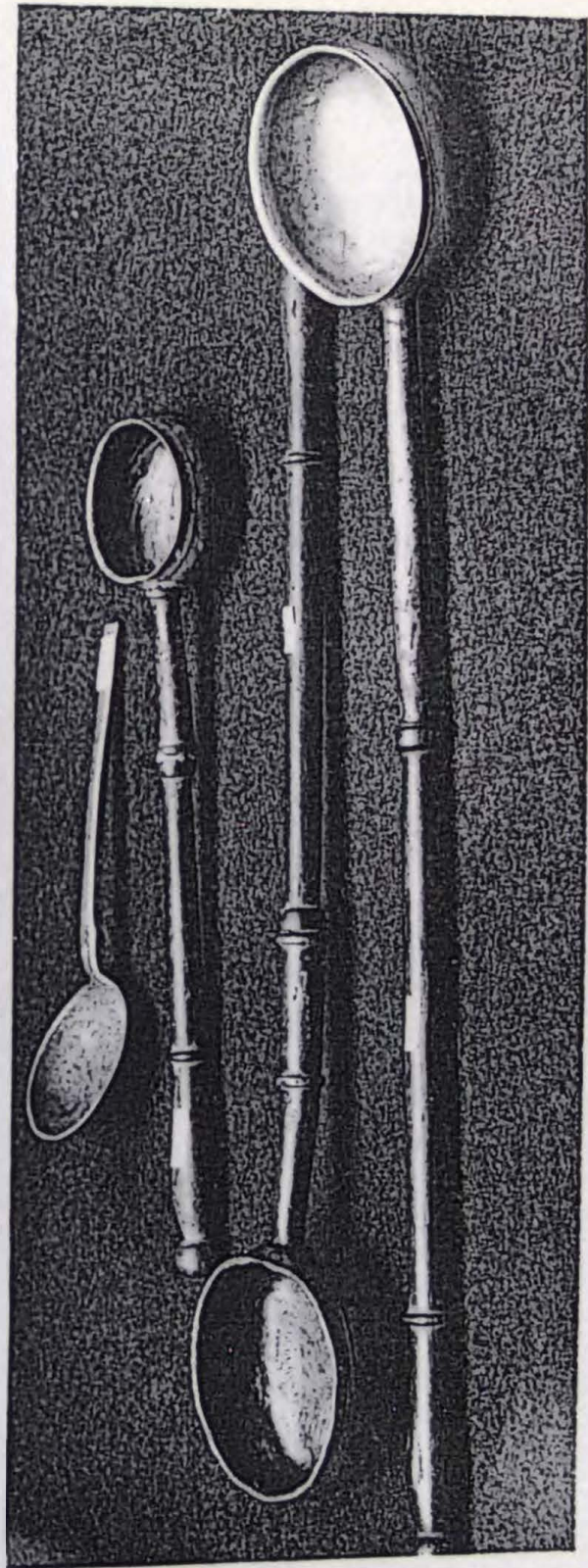
A chalice and paten.

(No further particulars to hand.)



Summer and punch bowl ladles, 18th century.
The punch bowl ladles have turned wooden handles.
Smith Institute, Stirling, collection.

Photo by Guest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.



Church of St John, Ballachulish, Argyllshire.

Pewter flagon.

(No further particulars to hand.)

Church of St John, the Evangelist, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

Flagon, flat-lidded type.

7½ inches to top of lip.

4 inches diameter across top.

5½ " " " " bottom.

Marks upon inside of lid: { A lion rampant, with leafy foliage on
each side.
A name indecipherable.

Plate, deep type.

13½ inches diameter.

1 inch deep.

Marks upon back, a London maker's mark.

See Plate XII.

Church of St James, Cupar-Fife, Fifeshire.

An alms dish, deep type.

15 inches in diameter.

1½ " deep.

Marks upon back: { Kinniburgh in a ribbon.
A bird looking over its left shoulder, and standing
upon a bull, with foliage upon either side.
Scott in a ribbon.
A crown.

X

Four small marks: (1) A thistle.

(2) R. K.

(3) W. S.

(4) An expanded rose. See Appendix A.

Flagon, double-curved handle type, late eighteenth century English type.

11 inches high.

Mark upon inside of bottom indecipherable.

Church of St John, the Evangelist, Pittenweem, Fifeshire.

Chalice.

(No further particulars to hand.)

Old St Paul's, Edinburgh, Midlothian.

Large flagon, English make, domed lid, heavily moulded, man's mask for a thumb-piece.

15½ inches total height.

13½ " to top of lip.

5½ " diameter across top.

9 " " " " bottom.

Mark upon outside of bottom : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{JONAS in a ribbon.} \\ \text{SONNANT.} \\ \text{1683.} \\ \text{A rose with leafy foliage on either} \\ \text{side.} \\ \text{DURAND in a ribbon.} \end{array} \right.$

The photograph (see Plate XI.), and particulars of this heavily-moulded flagon are given to show the difference between it and those of Scottish workmanship of the same period which are almost entirely plain in design.

Flagon, or laver, flat-lidded type.

8½ inches high to top of lid.
4½ " diameter across top.
6 " " " bottom.

Mark : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A crown.} \\ \text{An expanded rose with leafy foliage upon each side.} \\ \text{Rest of mark indecipherable.} \end{array} \right.$

Initials upon handle, A.

C. R. See Plate X.

Flagon, domed lid with knob, and double-curved handle.

Sacred monogram in a glory, engraved upon front.

9½ inches high to top of lip.
4 " diameter across top.
6 " " " bottom.

See Plate X.

No marks.

Chalice, with stem.

8 inches high.
4 inches diameter across top.

Cover with the sacred monogram in a glory engraved upon it.

No marks.

See Plate IX.

Paten, companion to chalice, raised boss in centre upon which is engraved the sacred monogram in a glory, with three nails converging to a point, below.

9½ inches diameter.

No marks. See Plate IX.

Two flagons made by Vickers, London, very late type.

11½ inches high.

St Mary's Chapel, York Place, Edinburgh.

Plate, deep type.

12 inches diameter.

1½ inches deep.

Marks upon back : A ship in full sail, and the name W. Scott, *all in an engraved border.*

Four small marks : (1) A thistle.
(2) A rose.
(3) W.H.
(4) A skull.

These marks are those of Edinburgh pewterers, ² William Scott and ² William Hunter.

See Appendix A.

Plate, deep type.

11 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter.

2 inches deep.

Marks upon back : {

William in a ribbon.
A bird with outstretched wings looking over its left shoulder, and standing upon a globe with foliage upon either side.
Hunter in a ribbon.

Four small marks same as those upon the other plate.

See Appendix A.

Plate, deep type.

9 inches diameter.

1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

No marks.

Church of The Holy Trinity, Haddington, East Lothian.

An alms dish of deep type with cup-shape receptacle in the centre for the more valuable coins.

17 inches diameter, of plate.

4 inches diameter, of cup.

Marks upon back : the initials, H.

E. M.

Nov. 20th, 1748. See Plate V.

Three smaller plates without any marks or inscription.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that many of the pieces are of London manufacture, but as the marks upon them are given in another work upon pewter, it has not been thought necessary to describe them fully.

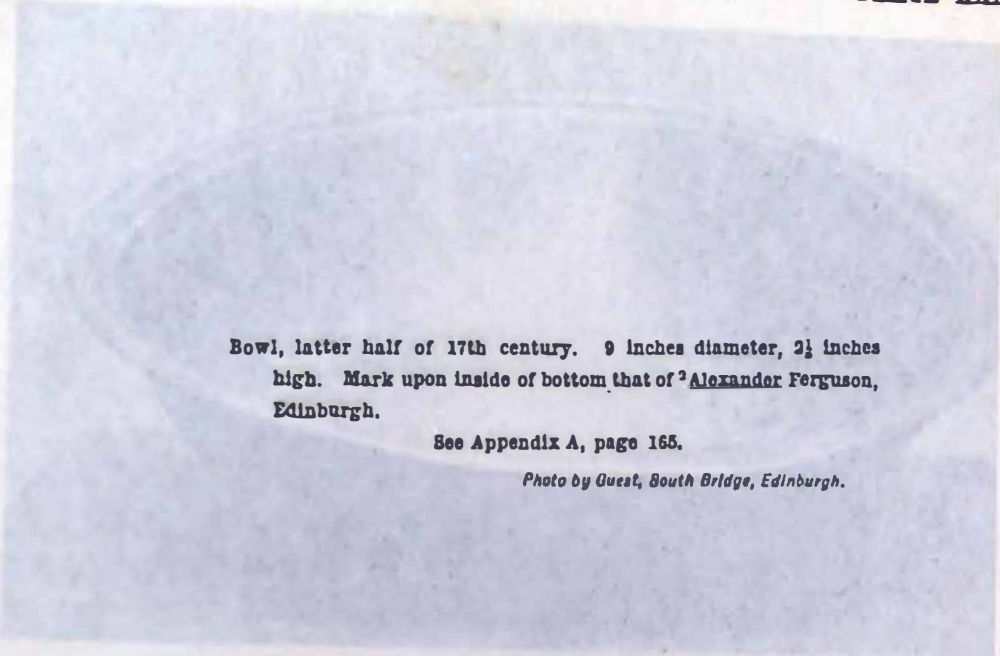
There are a few other sets of pewter plate belonging to some of the other congregations of the Scottish Episcopal Church, but up to the date of going to press, particulars of these pieces have not come to hand.

GENERAL INDEX

The following Abbreviations used after craftsmen's names indicate to which of the hammermen incorporations they belonged: (Ed.) Edinburgh, (C.) Canongate, (P.) Perth, (D.) Dundee, (A.) Aberdeon, (St. A.) St Andrews, (G.) Glasgow, (S.) Stirling.

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Bowl, latter half of 17th century. 9 inches diameter, 2½ inches high. Mark upon inside of bottom that of ²Alexander Ferguson, Edinburgh.

See Appendix A, page 165.

Photo by Quest, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

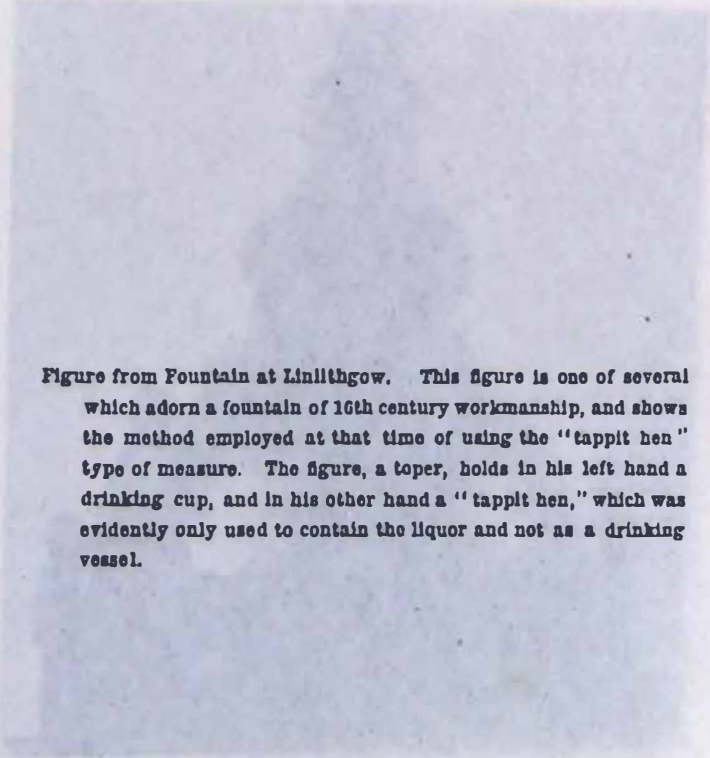
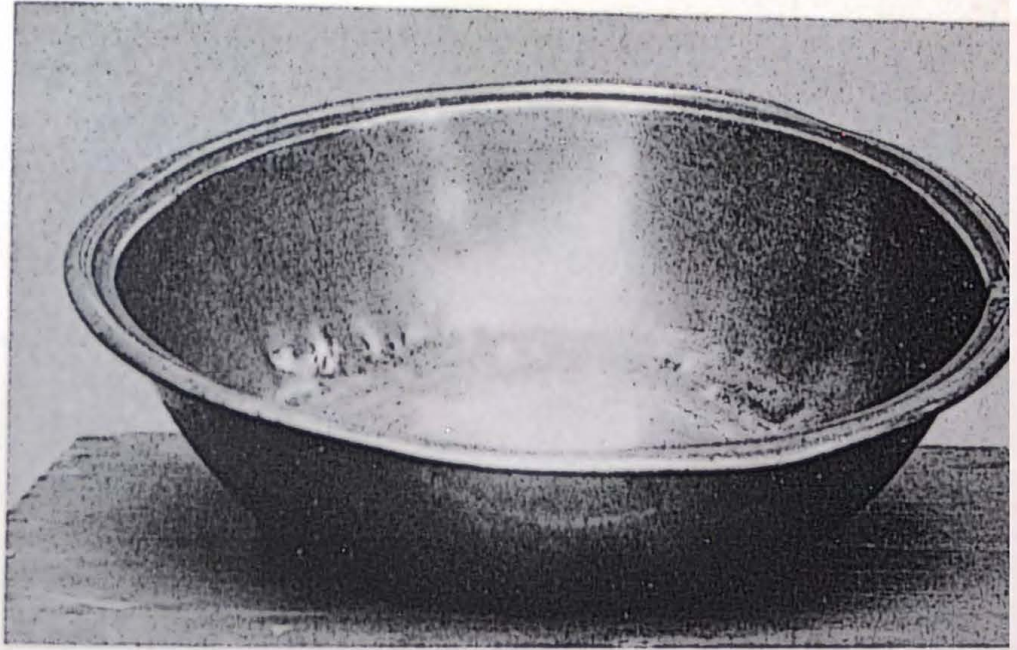


Figure from Fountain at Linlithgow. This figure is one of several which adorn a fountain of 16th century workmanship, and shows the method employed at that time of using the "tappit hen" type of measure. The figure, a toper, holds in his left hand a drinking cup, and in his other hand a "tappit hen," which was evidently only used to contain the liquor and not as a drinking vessel.



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